

# SOME ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATE 118)

## 1. TEISITIMOS IS FAIR. PLATE 118.

BEHIND Hymettos and just east of the village of Liopesi, in the area that belonged in antiquity to the deme of Paiania, there is a low rocky hill called Pigarti.<sup>1</sup> Its height is given as 244 meters above sea level, but its actual height is about fifty or sixty meters above the surrounding terrain. It terminates in a rocky peak which is quite conspicuous as one approaches along the road from the south. Carved in the rock on the very top of this hill a little to the southeast of the modern surveyor's marker is an inscription reading

Τεισίτιμος καλός



FIG. 1

The letters are large and deeply cut, averaging about 8 centimeters high and extending over an area about 1.30 meters wide. It is evident from the letter forms that the inscription is archaic, and it may be dated in the sixth century B.C.

The hill-top is still frequented by the lovelorn. Near by, freshly cut in bold but rough letters, is a famous line from Sophocles' *Antigone*, "Ἔρως ἀνίκατε μάχαν.

## 2. ATHENS AND HESTIAIA. PLATE 118.

An inscription found in 1954 on the north slope of the Acropolis, near the church of St. Symeon, built into a rough modern wall. Now in the Epigraphical Museum (EM 13,179).

Fragment of a stele, re-cut in Byzantine times as an impost block. The impost block itself is now broken, and only about a quarter of it remains. Its bottom surface bears a few letters of an inscription of the fifth century B.C. Its top surface, which is probably the other face of the original stele, is smooth.

Dimensions of impost block: Length, 0.34 m.; Width, 0.23 m.; Height, 0.134 m.

<sup>1</sup> E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*, Blatt VII. The hill is not mentioned in the accompanying text.

Dimensions of inscription: Height of inscribed face, 0.10 m.; Width of inscribed face, 0.11 m.; Thickness, 0.134 m.; Height of letters, average 0.01 m.

a. 446/5 *vel paullo post*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. (ca. 48?)

[-----] διατ [-----]  
 [-----] τὸ δικαστ] έριον ηο [-----]  
 [-----] τ] ὃς δικαστ] ἄς [-----]  
 [-----] και· τὰς δὲ δ[ί]κας [-----]  
 5 [οἱ -----] αἰ έσαγόντ[ον -----]  
 [-----] .έκτεισο [-----]  
 [-----] χοντα έπ[-----]

Line 1, fourth space: vertical in lower left part of stoichos, possibly K, N, Π, P.

Line 1, fifth space: part of horizontal at bottom of stoichos, e.g. E.

Line 5, first space: a trace at top center of stoichos. One might restore [οἱ θεσμοθέτ]αι.

Line 6, first space: part of horizontal at upper right corner of stoichos, e.g. E.

Line 7: The readings are most uncertain, and those given are by no means the only ones. Some alternatives: first space K, Σ, T; second space, Θ; third space, H, M; fourth space, I; fifth space, Λ, Δ; seventh space, E.

The inscription may be dated on the basis of letter forms soon after the middle of the fifth century B.C. It deals with judicial matters and appears to be part of the stele with decrees regulating the affairs between Athens and Hestiaia (446/5 B.C. or soon after), the principal fragment of which is published in *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 40-41. *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 42, 43 and 48 have also been associated with this stele.<sup>2</sup> The Hestiaia stele is opisthographic, and the writing on one side is characterized by a tailed rho, that on the other side by a regular rho. Our inscription belongs to the side with the regular rho and so goes with *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 41 and 43. Since the back of our fragment is uninscribed, we must assume that the text with the tailed rhos ended higher up on the stele than the text with the regular rhos, and that our fragment comes from the lower part of the stele opposite an uninscribed section of the other face. The horizontal spacing of letters on our fragment corresponds exactly with the spacing near the left edge of *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 41, as can be determined by comparing squeezes. Our lines are a little more closely

<sup>2</sup> *S.E.G.*, X, 37. See also G. F. Hill, R. Meiggs and A. Andrewes, *Sources for Greek History*<sup>2</sup>, pp. 302-303, where there is an improved text with some observations and extracts quoted from Meritt's unpublished copy. The length of the line is there estimated at 48 letters. In writing up this new fragment I have benefitted from discussions with B. D. Meritt and D. M. Lewis, who also assisted by lending the one a squeeze, the other photographs of the principal fragment which is in London.

spaced vertically, but since our fragment is small this may be due to some local irregularity.<sup>3</sup> The subject matter, the exact correspondence in thickness,<sup>4</sup> and the style of the lettering, particularly the rho with a large loop which merges into the stem below and the sigmas which are rather oddly shaped and different one from another, are a sufficient guarantee that our fragment was once a part of the stele bearing the regulations for Hestiaia. No join will ever be possible, however, for our fragment was cut away on all sides when it was made into an impost block in Byzantine times; about 15 lines were cut away above the point where our text starts.

### 3. THE TEITHRASIAHS HONOR THEIR COUNCILLORS. PLATE 118.

The right side of a small stele of Pentelic marble with pedimental top, broken at the left and below; the right corner of the pediment is also missing. Found in the village of Pikermi about a hundred meters north of the main road when it was brought to the surface by a tractor-drawn plow in 1960.<sup>5</sup> Now in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens (EM 13,336).

Preserved height, 0.55 m.; Preserved width, 0.11 m.; Thickness 0.075 m.; Height of letters, 0.009 m.

a. 331/0 *vel* 330/29 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 16

[᾽Εδοξεν Τειθ]ρασίοι  
 [ς . . . . . ε]ῖπεν στ  
 [εφανῶσαι το]ῦς βουλ  
 [ευτὰς τοὺς ἐ]π' Ἀριστ  
 5 [οφ. . . . ἄρχ]οντος χ  
 [ρυσῶι στεφά]νωι ἔκα  
 [στον αὐτῶν ἐ]πειδὴ κ  
 [αλῶς καὶ φιλ]οσίμως  
 [ἐπεμελήθησ]αν τῶν θ  
 10 [υσιῶν καὶ τῶ]ν ἄλλων

<sup>3</sup> In the treaty with Chalkis, *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 39, lines 59-64 occupy 0.09 m. at the left edge of the stele and only 0.08 m. at the right edge, a considerable discrepancy which is apparent even in a photograph, *A.T.L.*, II, pl. 10.

<sup>4</sup> This was tested by placing our fragment next to *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 43. Schweigert was the first to notice that this inscription was opisthographic: *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 321. The thickness of the main fragment, *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 40-41, is given as 0.135 m. which also corresponds exactly.

<sup>5</sup> The name Pikermi has moved down to the main road and is now applied to the village called Passades on the maps. The inscription was found just below the end of the word "Mauerreste" on the map E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*, Blatt XII.

[ῥσα ἐκέλευσ]αν οἱ δη  
 [μόται· οἶδε β]ουλευτ  
 [αὶ ἐγένοντο] Βλέπυρ  
 [ος Φυλείδου], Μαντικ  
 15 [λῆς . . . <sup>7</sup> . . . ]άνης Ἄν  
 [ . . . <sup>10</sup> . . . ι]νιάδη  
 [ς . . . <sup>9</sup> . . . ο]ν ἀναγ  
 [ράψαι δὲ τόδε] τὸ ψήφ  
 [ισμα ἐν στήλῃ] λιθί  
 20 [νῃ καὶ στήσῃ]ι ἐν τῷ  
 [ι - - - - -] *vacat*

The inscription is *stoichedon*, and there were sixteen letters in each line as is shown by the formulae in lines 1 and 17-20.

Line 1. The deme of Teithras is known to have been located at Pikermi. This was first determined in 1923 when H. Möbius and the late Karl Lehmann discovered a stele with three inscriptions of the Teithrasians at the chapel of the Metamorphosis there.<sup>6</sup> It is confirmed by the discovery of the present stele.

Line 2. The orator's name had eight letters.

Lines 4-5. The archon's name is to be restored either Ἀριστ[οφάνους] or Ἀριστ[οφώντος]. The former was archon in 331/0 B.C., the latter in 330/29 B.C.

Lines 12-17. The four councillors for the year in question are named. This is the usual number of representatives from Teithras as we see from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1749, lines 54-58, and from *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 30-57, lines 81-85. The first is Βλέπυρ[ος Φυλείδου] whose full name is known from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1620, lines 45-46, which records him as one of the dockyard superintendents for the year 349/8 B.C. He also appears, simply as Βλέπυρος, as the orator of the third decree on the stele from the chapel of the Metamorphosis. The second is Μαντικ[λῆς], who is not otherwise known. His father's name is not preserved, but it must have been a short one of not more than six letters. The third is [- -]άνης Ἄν[- -]. The name must be short, e.g. [Μ]άνης or [Φ]άνης, to leave room for the preceding patronymic. The fourth councillor is [- - - ι]νιάδη[ς . . . <sup>9</sup> . . . ο]ν. Before the nu the surface of the stone is preserved almost to the middle of the stoichos without any trace of a letter, thus forcing us to restore iota.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath. Mitt.*, XLIX, 1924, pp. 1-13. An improved text is offered by A. Wilhelm, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, XI, 1933, pp. 189-200. J. Tréheux, *B.C.H.*, LXXVII, 1953, pp. 155-165, comments on the phrase ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω which occurs in one of the decrees. For a fragment of a sacred calendar and other inscriptions from Pikermi, see J. J. Pollitt, *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 293-298.

Line 21. The name of the place where the stele was to be set up is not preserved; it will have had ten letters at the most. The stele from the chapel of the Metamorphosis was to be set up ἐν τῷ Κορείῳ.

#### 4. FRAGMENT OF A CATALOGUE. PLATE 118.

A fragment of Pentelic marble, broken all around. Found in 1952 west of the Hill of the Nymphs in Athens in earth that had been brought from elsewhere in the city and dumped there. Now in the Epigraphical Museum (E.M. 13,150).

Height, 0.21 m.; Width, 0.135 m.; Thickness, 0.083 m.; Height of letters, lines 1-2, 0.02 m.; lines 3-5, 0.01 m.

*saec.* III *a.*

	[-----]	Γ Ω Ν	[-----]
	[-----]	Γ Ο Υ	[-----]
	[-----]	υ Δημο	[-----]
	[-----]	υ Μενη	[-----]
5	[-----]	υ Κωμέ	[αs -----]

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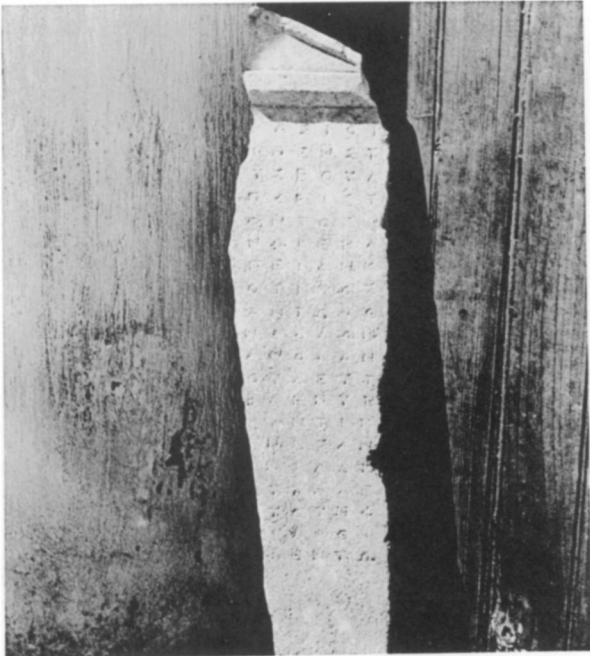
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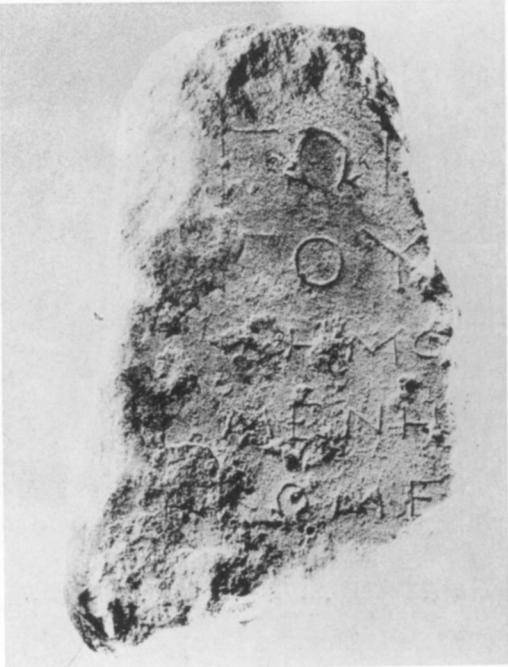
No. 2



No. 2, Detail



No. 3



No. 4