## INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS, II

(Plates 102–110)

ERE follow the remainder of the inscriptions found on the North Slope of the Acropolis at Athens, Part I of which appeared in *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 146-204. A detailed photograph of the top of No. 53 in that article is added here (Pl. 102). I am indebted to Alison Frantz for counsel on the Christian inscriptions, Nos. 94-101 below.

**54** (Pl. 102). A small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on May 11, 1939 in mixed fill near the northern edge of the Central Area.

This piece joins the right side of E.M. 12951, which was found in the main area of the North Slope excavations in 1937 and published by E. Schweigert, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 274-275, no. 9. Combined measurements and text of the two fragments on which no original edges are preserved are as follows:

Height, 0.134 m. Width, 0.115 m. Thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m. E.M. 12951 + 13410.

<i>a</i> .	400/399 a. ΣΤΟ	DIX. 26.
	[	١١
	[τούτ]ων ΧΠΗΗΗ[ <sup>9</sup> ἕκτο	s $\dot{oldsymbol{ ho}}$ ]-
5	$[v\mu \delta s]$ φιάλαι $\Delta \Delta [$ σταθμ $\delta v$ τούτω $[\dots]$ ξ $\beta \delta$ ομος ρ $v [\mu \delta s$ φιάλαι $\dots$ στ	-
	[αθμὸ]ν τούτων Χ[ <sup>8</sup> ὄγδοος [ῥυμὸ]ς φιάλαι[ <sup>15</sup> ]	
	$[^5]\theta\mu$ os $\sigma v$ [	
10	$\begin{bmatrix} \dots^5 \dots \end{bmatrix} a \iota o \nu \begin{bmatrix} \dots \dots^{17} \dots \dots \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \dots^6 \dots \end{bmatrix} \iota \sigma \begin{bmatrix} \dots \dots^{18} \dots \dots \end{bmatrix}$	

Line 2: A small part of the loop of the phi is preserved at the right edge of the stone.

Line 3: Of the dotted chi only the tip of a diagonal stroke survives in the lower right corner of the stoichos.

Line 5: The only trace of the first letter is the tip of a horizontal stroke in the top right corner of the stoichos.

Line 8: The last preserved letter in this line is probably upsilon. In the top left corner of the letter-space there is the end of a diagonal stroke; epigraphically chi is also possible.

Line 10: In front of the first preserved letter, iota, Schweigert read a certain phi. The surface of the stone is completely gone at this point and the photograph in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 275 shows that there has been no recent damage to the stone.

A square checker-pattern was used with units of 0.013 m. This new piece confirms Schweigert's restorations of E.M. 12951 and helps to establish the length of the stoichedon line at 26 letters. It also adds force to his attribution of E.M. 12951 to the inventory of the Treasurers of Athena and the Other Gods for 400/399 B.C. A small fragment from the opening lines of this list, *I. G.*, II², 1375, has been restored with a stoichedon line of 26 letter-spaces, and in both size and shape the letters closely resemble those on the two North Slope fragments.¹

A. B. West and A. M. Woodward, J. H. S., LVIII, 1938, p. 70, restored line 28 of the heading of I. G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1375 as [ $^{2}\text{E}\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ] $\nu\nu\delta\theta$ [ $\epsilon\nu$ ] and suggested that this list recorded offerings transferred from Eleusis to the Treasurers of Athena and the Other Gods who later incorporated these objects in the stelai listing the contents of the Hekatompedon.<sup>2</sup> In 400/399, however, the Eleusinian offerings appear to have been inscribed on a separate stele which stood with the three other lists from that year.

Silver phialai dedicated to Demeter and Persephone and arranged in six *rhymoi* occur in I. G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1400 of 390/89 and I. G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1401, which is slightly later. The weights differ from those on the North Slope fragments.

In line 8  $[\mathring{a}\rho\iota]\theta\mu\delta$ s or  $[\mathring{a}\sigma\tau a]\theta\mu\delta$ s seem to be likely candidates for restoration but then we are left with hardly enough space after  $\phi\iota\mathring{a}\lambda a\iota$  in line 7 for the formula  $[\Delta\Delta \sigma\tau a\theta\mu\delta\nu \tau o\acute{\nu}\tau\omega\nu -----]$ . Perhaps the regular listing of phialai did not extend this far down the stone. In line 9 perhaps  $[\kappa\epsilon\phi a\lambda]a\hat{\iota}\delta\nu$ , cf. A. M. Woodward,  $^{\lambda}A\rho\chi$ .  $^{\lambda}E\phi$ ., 1953/54, Part II, pp. 111-112; but see now J. Tréheux,  $\delta\rho$ .  $\delta$ .

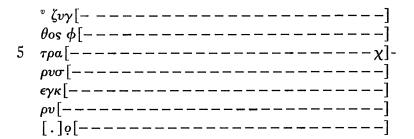
55 (Pl. 102). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with the left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on March 31, 1937 in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.125 m. Width, 0.07 m. Thickness, 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.009 m. E.M. 12963.

init. saec. IV a.	ΣΤΟΙΣ	ζ.
λατε[	]	
σος ε[	]	

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the photograph published by Schweigert, op. cit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf. J. Tréheux, Études d'archéologique classique, III, 1965, Annales de l'est publ. par la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines de l'Université de Nancy. Memoire 29, pp. 55-56.



Line 5: It is possible that the fourth letter-space in this line was uninscribed; no traces of strokes are visible on the patch of original surface which is preserved for a distance of 0.007 m. to the right of the alpha, but certainty is impossible.

Line 9: At the bottom of the stone, just above the break, there is a small segment of a curving stroke which I interpret as part of a circular letter.

This fragment appears to come from an Acropolis treasury record of the early fourth century. The shape and size of the letters and the checker-units,  $0.012 \,\mathrm{m}$ , horizontal, and  $0.014 \,\mathrm{m}$ , vertical, are identical to those found on six other fragments of this period which have been assigned to a single large stele and dated, provisionally, to 397/6. As in the other fragments of this list of objects in the Hekatompedon, the new piece also exhibits the use of a blank space in line 3 before a new entry. The width of the left margin,  $0.023 \,\mathrm{m}$ , is the same on the North Slope fragment and on I.G.,  $II^2$ , 1449, the only piece of the stele of 397/6 on which the left edge is preserved.

Although the attribution of E.M. 12963 to the same stele as I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1393 + 1406 + 1448 + 1449 seems possible, no attempt will be made here to fix its exact position in the stele since this whole list is greatly in need of a new edition which others are much better prepared to present. Recognizable in line 3 is perhaps the  $\zeta \nu \gamma [\grave{o}\nu \ \acute{v}\pi \alpha \rho \gamma \acute{v}\rho os \ \acute{e}\pi \iota \chi \rho \acute{v}\sigma os \ \pi \lambda \acute{a}\sigma \tau \iota \gamma \gamma as \ \acute{e}\chi o\nu]$  of I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1447, line 18, and 1451, line 18, which A. M. Woodward has restored in I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1388 B, line 31, the list for 398/7. In the Hekatompedon list for 397/6, to which our new fragment may belong, the same entry is probably recorded in line 7 of I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1448. A restoration combining the two fragments might therefore be proposed:  $\zeta \nu \gamma [\grave{o}\nu \ \acute{v}\pi \alpha \rho \gamma \acute{v}\rho os \ \acute{e}\pi \iota \chi \rho \acute{v}\sigma o]s \ \tau \grave{a}s \ \pi \lambda \acute{a}\sigma \tau \iota \gamma \gamma a[s \ \acute{e}\chi o\nu ------].$  In line 4 perhaps  $[\delta \iota \acute{a}\lambda \iota]\theta os \ \phi[-----]$ , and line 5  $\tau \rho \acute{a}[\pi \epsilon \zeta a]$ , cf. I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1413, line 15, or  $\tau \rho a[\gamma \epsilon \lambda \acute{a}\phi o]$ , cf. I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1388 B, line 62, or possibly  $[\mu \acute{\iota}]\tau \rho a$ . In line 7  $\acute{e}\gamma \kappa [\iota \beta \omega \tau \iota \omega \iota]$  might be restored, cf. I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1388 B, line 80.

56 (Pl. 102). Two non-joining fragments of fine-crystalled, white marble with

 $<sup>^8</sup>$  I.G., II², 1393 + 1406 + 1448 + 1449. See A. M. Woodward, J.H.S., LI, 1931, pp. 148-163; Woodward and A. B. West, J.H.S., LVIII, 1938, p. 73.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> J.H.S., LI, 1931, pp. 159, 162.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Since this restoration creates difficulties in the proposed order of objects as restored in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1448 by Woodward, *loc. cit.* (*supra* note 3), its acceptance without a detailed examination of the rest of the list would be premature.

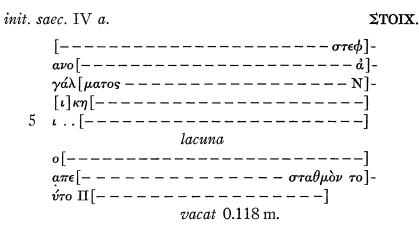
blue and gray streaks. The left side of both fragments is preserved and has deep, horizontal chisel-strokes. Fragment a is broken on all other sides and back. On Fragment b part of the roughly picked back surface is preserved, but the piece is broken at the top, right, and bottom. Fragment a was found on April 17, 1937 in a Byzantine pit in the central part of the main area. Fragment b was found on May 21, 1937 in the main area.

## Fragment a.

Height, 0.087 m. Width, 0.072 m. Thickness, 0.039 m. Height of letters, 0.007-0.008 m. E.M. 12915.

## Fragment b.

Height, 0.171 m. Width, 0.08 m. Thickness, 0.079 m. Height of letters, 0.007-0.008 m. E.M. 12976.



Line 4: No trace of the first letter has survived but in the right half of the stoichos there is a patch of original surface which restricts the possible readings to gamma, iota, rho, tau, upsilon, or psi.

Line 7: The first letter is very doubtful; the stone is broken on a diagonal line straight enough to suggest that it follows the right side of alpha, delta, or lambda.

Line 8: Of the last letter there remain only a vertical stroke at the left edge of the stoichos and perhaps a trace of a horizontal joining it at the top.

The checker-units are 0.014 m., horizontal, 0.016 m., vertical, and the left margin is 0.025 m. wide.

These two fragments appear to belong to an Acropolis treasury record of the early fourth century B.C. The lettering is identical to that of I.G.,  $II^2$ , 1399, a record of offerings in the Opisthodomos from this period, but the North Slope pieces have

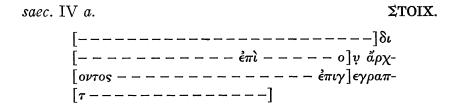
a little closer vertical spacing and probably preserve part of a formula not found in the Opisthodomos accounts. Fragment b and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1399 also both come from the end of an inventory.

It is possible to restore in lines 1-4 items which recur in the Hekatompedon lists at the beginning of the century. For example:

For these two items recorded in this order see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1382, lines 1-6; 1384, lines 1-5. Such a restoration yields a stoichedon line of 54 letters and a stele whose original width would have been *ca.* 0.75 m.

57 (Pl. 103). Fragment of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 19, 1937 in the debris from the refugee houses.

Height, 0.124 m. Width, 0.189 m. Thickness, 0.073 m. Height of letters, 0.004-0.005 m. E.M. 12924.



Line 2: In the first stoichos there is only the bottom of a centered vertical.

Below line 3 there is an uninscribed space extending to the broken bottom of the stone, 0.045 m. in height. Ca. 0.075 m. of uninscribed surface is preserved to the right of the letters. The text seems to come from the bottom right corner of a column and is inscribed in a square checker-pattern with units of 0.0075 m. The size of the lettering and the restorations probably indicate that this is a fragment of a fourth-century inventory.

58 (Pl. 103). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 6, 1937 in the area of the M. Oikonomou house, ca. 2.40 m. below floor level.

Height, 0.101 m. Width, 0.109 m. Thickness, 0.052 m. Height of letters, 0.009 m. E.M. 12961.

init. saec. IV a. \(\Sigma\text{TOIX.}\)

The checker units in this stoichedon text are 0.012 m., horizontal, and 0.011 m., vertical.

Line 1: Only the bottom half of a centered vertical survives in the second letter-space.

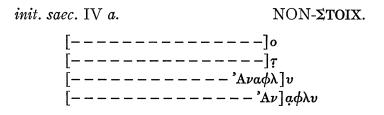
Line 4: Of the last letter only a vertical stroke is preserved at the left edge of the stoichos.

Line 6: Just above the break and below the sigma of line 5 the tips of the vertical and top diagonal of kappa are preserved. In the next space there is the top of a circular letter.

On this small fragment a list of objects appears to be recorded in numbered sequence. From lines 3 and 4 it is clear that the objects were feminine and, if the traces in line 6 are correctly interpreted, we can conclude that there were at least twenty-two of them. These considerations make it very likely that the fragment is part of a treasury record of the Hekatompedon in which the collection of silver hydriai is catalogued. There were twenty-seven silver hydriai stored in the Hekatompedon, see *I.G.*, II², 1400, 1401; A. M. Woodward, *J.H.S.*, LI, 1931, pp. 145-149; J. Tréheux, *op. cit.* (*supra* note 2), pp. 51-61. The use of the nominative case for the numeral of the hydria is rare among the early fourth century lists; our fragment cannot be associated with any of the three lists in which this case is employed, *I.G.*, II², 1385, 1388, and 1401.

**59**(Pl. 103). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. The right side has been trimmed for some later use of the block but it is perpendicular to the lines of text and may be close to the original right side of the stele. Found on May 28, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Height, 0.365 m. Width, 0.215 m. Thickness, 0.133 m. Height of letters, 0.007-0.008 m. E.M. 12894.



5	$[\Lambda]a\mu\pi$
	$[\Lambda a\mu]\pi$
	vacat
	[]\$
	vacat
10	[] u
	[]a u
	$[]\mu u$
	[]ios
	[]ios
15	$[] ho \iota \circ \varsigma$
	[]109
	[]è

Line 2: Only the right end of a horizontal stroke along the top edge of the space and the bottom of a vertical have survived; gamma is also possible.

Line 4: Of the first letter only the right diagonal is preserved.

Line 8: The only trace in this line is a stroke at the top of the letter-space which could be the top bar of sigma.

Line 17: In the top right corner of the last space is the end of a diagonal stroke.

To the right of the text there is a wide uninscribed band. From the end of line 4, the longest line on our fragment, to the preserved right side of the stone is 0.16 m.

This fragment clearly comes from a large monument which carried a list of names some of which were followed by an abbreviated demotic. In this respect it resembles I.G.,  $II^2$ , 1951, a naval list of the early fourth century from the Acropolis, which is also a very thick stone with a wide, uninscribed margin at the right. The height of the letters and the vertical spacing of the lines are identical on the North Slope fragment and on I.G.,  $II^2$ , 1951 but the shapes of the sigma and mu are rather different. The North Slope fragment could perhaps belong to a list similar to I.G.,  $II^2$ , 1951, if it does not in fact come from the same monument.

Although lines 7 and 9 are not represented by any traces on the stone it is possible that they too were inscribed but did not extend far enough to the right to reach the edge of our fragment. They may have contained headings like those in I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1951. In lines 10 and 11 abbreviations of  $\Pi aiavie\acute{v}s$  may perhaps be recognized. In lines 13-17 the short demotic  $\Pi \acute{o} \rho \iota s$  is possible.

**60** (Pl. 102). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble from the top left corner of a large base. Smoth top surface and part of smooth left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Tall moulding on left side and front, total height, 0.135 m., consisting of fascia (?), cyma reversa, ovolo, half-round, and apophyge from top

<sup>6</sup> A small fragment from the North Slope excavations published by O. Broneer in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 393, no. 12, was recognized as part of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1951 by B. D. Meritt.

to bottom. Found on May 24, 1937 built into a modern wall at the north edge of the main area.

Height, 0.335 m. Width, 0.14 m. Thickness, 0.27 m. Height of letters, line 1, 0.009 m., lines 2-6, 0.005-0.006 m. E.M. 12995.

Line 2: Only the tip of a diagonal stroke survives in the bottom right corner of the first letter-space.

Line 3: There is 0.013 m. of uninscribed space after the final sigma.

The first two lines begin one letter-space to the left of lines 3-6. Lines 2-6 are cut stoichedon in a checker-pattern with horizontal units of 0.091 m. and vertical units of 0.014 m. In view of the uninscribed space after the names in lines 3 and 5 it appears that patronymics were not added.

On this fragment the top left corner of a prytany or bouleutic list has been preserved. Line 1 is inscribed in larger letters but it is impossible to determine whether it contained a heading that extended to the right beyond the limits of the column of names below it or whether it was intended merely as a label for the column itself. Nor do the physical characteristics of the stone give much of a clue since the mouldings are large enough to indicate that the original monument could have accommodated a list of either fifty or five hundred names.

In line 2 the spacing seems to indicate that the two demes of Lamptrai were not distinguished by the addition of the words πάραλοι and καθύπερθεν as in, e.g., Hesperia, XI, 1942, p. 233, no. 43, lines 34 and 53; contrast the bouleutic list published by S. Charitonides, Hesperia, XXX, 1961, p. 31, line 47, p. 34.

Komeas is not a common name at Athens <sup>8</sup> and in the only instance where the bearer's deme is known it is Lamptrai: Komeas, son of Chairias, who was honored shortly after 281 for his services as Hipparch on Lemnos. <sup>9</sup> This Komeas, however, is probably too late to be identified with the man in our line 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> In the case of bouleutic lists it is not essential that all five hundred names be inscribed on the same stone; see the base published by S. Charitonides, *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 30-57, on which the bouleutai of only the first five tribes were listed.

<sup>8</sup> Kirchner, P.A., no. 8955; S.E.G., XIX, 39 c (Κωμίας); S.E.G., XXI, 637.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Kirchner, P.A., no. 8956; I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 672 and the "copy" published by E. Schweigert in

Blepaios has been restored in line 4 as the only name in Dornseiff-Hansen's  $R\ddot{u}ckl\ddot{a}ufiges\ W\ddot{o}rterbuch$  which fits the letters on the stone. The name is exceedingly rare in Athens; the only two instances I have been able to find are from the middle of the fourth century. Moreover, the only Blepaios whose deme is known for certain came from Lamptrai and was prominent enough to be mentioned in two speeches in the Demosthenic corpus and in one of the comedies of Alexis. He was a banker of note who also served ca. 337 as a  $\mu u \sigma \theta \omega \tau \dot{\eta} s$  for work on the Porch of Philon at Eleusis. It seems very likely that he is the man listed in line 4. A date near the middle of the fourth century would also suit the letter-forms of our list.

**61** (Pl. 103). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 17, 1937 built into a modern wall.

Height, 0.137 m. Width, 0.257 m. Thickness, 0.099 m. Height of letters, 0.01 m. E.M. 12984.

saec. IV/III a.	NON-ΣTOIX.
'Αλε[	]
${}^{\epsilon}\mathrm{I}\epsilon ho\mathrm{o}\kappa[$	<u>-</u>
$Xoi\rho[$	
$\Phi ho$ [ $$	
5 A[	J
Ţ[	]

Line 6: The stone is broken in such a way as to suggest a horizontal stroke along the top of the first letter-space.

Because of the wide margin at the left and the fact that each line can be read as the beginning of a name, this fragment may be interpreted as a list of names. Teroklûs or Teroklûs should probably be restored in line 2. In line 3 only a rare name such as Xoirrinos 14 would seem to fit.

Hesperia, X, 1941, pp. 338-339. The archon's name has not been preserved in either document and the exact date of the decree is unknown.

- <sup>10</sup> Kirchner, P.A., 2876, Blepaios, son of Sokles, and J. V. A. Fine, Hesperia, Supplement IX, 1951, pp. 13-15, no. 26. It is possible that the Blepaios on the horos stone published by Fine is in fact the son of Sokles of Lamptrai since there is no reason to connect him with the demotic  $\mathbf{B}$ ατ $\hat{\eta}$ θεν in line 7 of that text.
  - <sup>11</sup> Demosthenes, XXI, 215, ca. 350, and [Dem.], XL, 52, ca. 347.
- <sup>12</sup> Athenaios, VI, 241 c = J. M. Edmonds, The Fragments of Attic Comedy, vol. II, Leiden, 1959, p. 484, fr. 227.
  - <sup>13</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1675, lines 31-32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Kirchner, P.A., no. 15562.

62 (Pl. 103). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken at bottom and right. On the top and left side there is a smooth band, ca. 0.035 m. wide, behind which lies a wide, convex moulding which extends to the back of the fragment. Both belong to a later use of the block since the letters are cut through at the left edge of the stone. Found on April 5, 1937 at a depth of ca. 0.70 m. in Pit Y.

Height, 0.118 m. Width, 0.105 m. Thickness, 0.089 m. Height of letters, lines 1-3, 0.011 m., lines 4-7, 0.008 m. E.M. 12983.

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ca. a. 170-185 p.

[---- καὶ τ]οὺς ἀ[ισίτους ἀνέγραψαν ----]

'Επών[υμος]

[Εὔπορ]ος ᾿Αθηνα[ίου ᾿Αθμονεύς]

Σουνεῖς

5 [ἐξηγητὴς ἐξ Εὐ]πατριδῶν Πο[-----]

[---- ᾿Αρ]τέμιδος Κ[-----]
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Line 3: Only a small segment of a circular letter is preserved at the left edge of the stone.

Line 5: At the right edge there is part of a circular letter just inside the break.

Line 6: Of the dotted tau only the tip of a horizontal survives in the top right corner of the letter-space. Epigraphically the next letter could also be gamma since only the top survives. Of the dotted delta only the top is preserved; alpha and lambda are also possible readings. After the sigma the surface is badly damaged but there may be traces of the top half of a kappa here.

In line 6 the traces are perhaps best interpreted as  $[\Lambda\rho]$   $\bar{\chi}$   $\bar{\chi}$   $\bar{\chi}$  which suggests a title such as  $i\epsilon\rho\epsilon\bar{\nu}s$   $\Lambda\rho\tau\epsilon\mu\delta\sigma s$   $\bar{\chi}$   $\bar{\chi}$  This title, however, apparently is not found in the known prytany catalogues of this period, although a priest of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Cf. this official's seat in the Theater of Dionysos, I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 5049, ἐξηγητοῦ ἐξ Εὐπατριδῶν χειροτονητοῦ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διὰ βίου. See also J. H. Oliver, The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law, Baltimore, 1950, pp. 34-52, 156-157.

Artemis Kalliste appears in a dedication of the Roman period which may have stood at the top of a prytany list.<sup>16</sup> If our line 6 is restored correctly, it would presumably be the earliest evidence for a priest of Artemis who was closely linked with the prytaneis.

63 (Pl. 103). Several joining fragments from the right side of a low base of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble with top, bottom, and right side preserved; broken at left and back. Found on April 9, 1937 in the main area.

Height, 0.196 m. Width, 0.216 m. Thickness, 0.203 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m. E.M. 12993.

Line 1: Only the bottom half of the vertical stroke is preserved.

The size of the letters and the form of the monument suggest that this fragment is from a dedication. The sagging bar of the alpha probably indicates a date in the second century B.C.; cf. the dedicatory inscription of the Stoa of Attalos, *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 83-88, no. 31; XXX, 1961, p. 269, no. 97.

64 (Pl. 104). Two non-joining fragments of fine-crystalled, white marble from the right side of a stele. On Fragment a are preserved the top, right side, and original back; Fragment b is broken at the back and on all sides except the right. Fragment a was found on June 7, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area. The date and place of finding of Fragment b are not recorded.

Fragment a.

Height, 0.068 m. Width, 0.127 m. Thickness, 0.086 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m.

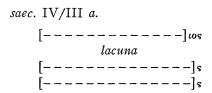
E.M. 13025.

Fragment b.

Height, 0.08 m. Width, 0.048 m. Thickness, 0.024 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

E.M. 12979.



Although the letters on Fragment a are a little larger, the association of the two fragments is suggested by the identical shape of the sigma, the same treatment of the inscribed face and the rough right side, and the similarity of the marble.

65 (Pl. 104). Large fragment of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble from a circular base or altar. Broken at bottom; part of roughly dressed top preserved; moulded band preserved at top and bottom.

Height, 0.232 m. Height of smooth section carrying inscription, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.007 m. E.M. 13418.

Line 1: The surface is uninscribed after the omicron. In the photograph a crack gives the illusion of a vertical stroke.

Line 3: Between the delta and xi the bottom

<sup>16</sup> J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 242-243, no. 42; D. J. Geagan, *Hesperia*, Supplement XII, 1967, pp. 72, 95. Geagan dates this inscription in the third century.

part of the line is broken but there is enough original surface preserved to show that this letter-space was uninscribed.

The form of the monument suggests a dedication. Line 2 may contain the end of a name. In line 3 perhaps  $\delta \langle \delta \rangle \xi a v$ ; see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1742, line 2; *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 266, no. 87.

**66** (Pl. 104). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, gray marble with part of original top surface preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Projecting moulding above the letters. Found on June 13, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Height, 0.066 m. Width, 0.083 m. Thickness, 0.046 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.012 m. E.M. 13021.

The end of a diagonal stroke in the top right corner of the first letter-space limits the possible readings to kappa, upsilon, and chi.

**67** (Pl. 104). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with part of rough-picked back preserved, broken on all other sides. Found on April 18, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.18 m. Width, 0.12 m. Thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m. E.M. 13423.

$$[-----]\delta o\sigma[-----]$$

Above the single preserved line there is 0.04 m. of uninscribed space; 0.03 m. below the line there is a raised band 0.04 m. wide.

68 (Pl. 104). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 29, 1939 among marbles from the Central Area.

Height, 0.05 m. Width, 0.125 m. Thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

E.M. 13424.

Of the first letter only the end of a vertical survives in the lower right corner of the space.

This and the following inscription both appear to be from statue bases of Hellenistic or early Roman times.

**69** (Pl. 104). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 22, 1939 among marbles from the Central Area.

Height, 0.069 m. Width, 0.107 m. Thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

E.M. 13421.

Only a small portion of the circumference of the first letter has survived; theta and omega are also possible.

70 (Pl. 105). Two joining fragments of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. The left side is squared off but this must have been part of a later re-working of the stone since the first letter in line 2 has been almost completely cut away. E.M. 5464 is listed in the Epigraphical Museum Inventory as coming from the Acropolis. E.M. 12987 was found in the North Slope dump on June 21, 1937. The combined dimensions of the two fragments are as follows:

Height, 0.115 m. Width, 0.198 m. Thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

E.M. 5464 + 12987.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$\begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ \pi o \lambda \eta \iota \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} . a \nu \tau \epsilon \iota \delta \epsilon . \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{[-----]} \iota \pi \begin{bmatrix} \dots \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{[\pi \alpha \begin{bmatrix} ---- \end{bmatrix}}$$

Line 2: In the first letter-space there is the tip of a serif in the bottom right corner. In the bottom left corner of the last space there is a similar small stroke.

Line 3: Only the top half of a vertical stroke survives in the first letter-space. It is followed by the top left corner of gamma, epsilon, or pi. Of the dotted epsilon there remains about two-thirds of a horizontal stroke along the top of the letter-space. Just inside the break at the end of the line there is part of the left diagonal of a triangular letter.

The beautifully cut letters suggest a dedication or honorary inscription of the early Roman period.

71 (Pl. 104). Two non-joining fragments of fine-crystalled, white marble; both broken on all sides and back. Fragment a was found on March 30, 1937 in late fill in the main area. Fragment b was found on April 14, 1937 east of the Church of the Saviour.

Fragment a.

Height, 0.143 m. Width, 0.086 m. Thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters,  $0.016\,\mathrm{m}$ .

E.M. 13014.

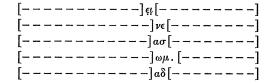
Fragment b.

Height, 0.075 m. Width, 0.051 m. Thickness, 0.019 m.

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

E.M. 13034.

aet. Imp. Rom. Fragment a.



Fragment b.

$$[-----]\sigma a [-----]$$

Line 1: In the bottom right corner of the first letter-space there is the end of a horizontal stroke. This is followed by the bottom of a vertical with the surface to the right of it broken away.

Line 4: Of the last letter only a small piece of a serif has survived in the top left corner of the space.

The letters are extremely ornate with large serifs at the extremities and the middle strokes of alpha, mu, and sigma overlapping considerably. The closest parallel for this lettering in P. Graindor's Album d'Inscriptions Attiques d'Époque Impériale, Paris, 1924, is no. 9 = I.G., II², 3252, a dedication to Augustus ca. A.D. 4, in which, however, the strokes do not overlap as much as on the North Slope fragments.

72 (Pl. 105). Fragment of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble with original top surface preserved, broken on all other sides and back. Found on May 29, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Height, 0.108 m. Width, 0.141 m. Thickness, 0.077 m.

Height of letters, line 1, 0.03 m., line 2, 0.025 m. E.M. 12992.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: Of the dotted nu the bottom of a vertical is preserved in the lower left corner. The stroke is wider at the bottom and appears in the photograph to be slanting to the right.

Line 2: The letters in lines 2-3 were more deeply cut with a wider chisel. Only a small part of the right diagonal of a triangular letter survives in the first space.

Line 3: Of the second letter there is only part of a diagonal stroke at the left side of the space.

This fragment probably belongs to a dedication or honorary inscription of the Roman period.

73 (Pl. 105). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. The stone has been cut down for re-use

at the top and bottom. Found on April 8, 1937 just below the surface of a modern road in the southeastern sector of the main area.

Height, 0.093 m. Width, 0.138 m. Thickness, 0.042 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m. E.M. 13010.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$\begin{array}{l} [------] \not\in \pi \wr \ \tau o \\ [-----] & \epsilon \sigma \iota \end{array}$$

Line 1: Of the first letter only the right half of a horizontal stroke can be seen at the bottom of the space. At the end of the line a small segment of a circular letter survives.

The text appears to be that of an honorary inscription of the Roman period. In line 1 possibly ἐπὶ το [ὑs ὁπλίταs]. For δεύτερον cf. I.G., II², 3268, line 5; 3271, line 2, etc.

74 (Pl. 105). Fragment of a triangular monument of fine-crystalled, white marble. Left side and back preserved; broken on all other sides. The left side is flat and ca. 0.033 m. wide. The inscribed face is slightly concave but the back is flat and roughly dressed. Width of left margin, ca. 0.025 m. Found on April 18, 1939 in late fill in the East Area.

Height, 0.117 m. Width, 0.115 m. Thickness (maximum), 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

E.M. 13432.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: The tops of four vertical strokes are broken away at the beginning of this line. The first two stand very close together and are joined at the bottom by a short horizontal stroke; perhaps a ligature?

Line 3: Only the bottom of a vertical has survived at the broken right edge of the stone.

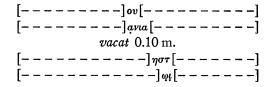
This fragment comes from a large, triangular monument which probably carried a dedication or an honorary inscription. Its form and place of finding might indicate a choregic monument. The case of the demotic in line 2 is uncertain. Besa was the deme into which Hadrian, Commodus, and other prominent figures were enrolled as Athenian citizens. The name in line 3 is probably to be restored as  $[\Lambda\gamma\alpha]$ - $\theta$ or $\lambda\hat{\eta}[s]$  or  $[\Pi v]\theta$ or $\lambda\hat{\eta}[s]$ .

75 (Pl. 105). Fragment of a stele (?) of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble with original top and rough-picked back preserved, broken on all other sides. The stone has a pronounced upward taper in thickness. Found on May 2, 1938 built into a late wall.

Height, 0.322 m. Width, 0.18 m. Thickness, at bottom, 0.113 m., at top, 0.087 m. Height of letters, lines 1-2, 0.023 m., lines 3-4,

0.035 m. E.M. 12994.

aet. Imp. Rom.



Line 2: The center and bottom of the dotted alpha are broken away.

Line 4: Lines 3-4 are cut more carefully and have more serifs. In the first space there is the top of a circular letter which falls well below the top of the line; omicron and theta are also possible. The top of a vertical which

<sup>17</sup> Hadrian, I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1764, lines 64-65; P. Graindor, Athènes sous Hadrien, Cairo, 1934, pp. 13-14, 60-61. Commodus, I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1792. Probably also Severus Alexander, I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1832; J. H. Oliver, Hesperia, XX, 1951, pp. 348-349. Besa was also the deme of Philopappos, I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 3112, line 4.

is preserved in the next space could also belong to eta, kappa, or phi.

It is possible that the two inscriptions on this stone are not contemporary. The lettering in lines 3-4 resembles that on some dedications of the second century after Christ.

**76** (Pl. 105). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, gray marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 28, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.078 m. Width, 0.067 m. Thickness, 0.046 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m. E.M. 13019.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$\begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix}$$
 .  $\sigma \eta \nu$  .  $\sigma [-----]$  .  $\sigma \eta \nu$  .  $\sigma [------]$  .  $\sigma [-------]$ 

Line 1: All that has survived here is part of a horizontal stroke along the bottom of the line directly above the sigma in line 2.

Line 2: To the left of the sigma there is the tip of a horizontal stroke in the top right corner of the letter-space.

Line 3: Only the top of a vertical stroke survives in the first letter-space. The last letter is either mu or lambda, the latter being more likely since both preserved strokes are diagonals.

Line 4: To the left of the beta there is a horizontal stroke at the top of the letter-space.

The lettering is very sloppy and the character of this inscription is unclear to me.

77 (Pl. 105). Fragment from a stele of fine-crystalled, gray marble with smoothly polished back preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on June 16, 1938 in the test trench on the east slope of the Acropolis.

Height, 0.246 m. Width, 0.258 m. Thickness, 0.063 m.

Height of letters, 0.026 m. E.M. 12998.

ca. a. 132 p.

['Ολυ] μπίω[ι] crown

The presence of the epithet Olympios suggests that this fragment comes from the large category of dedications made to Hadrian as Savior and Founder.<sup>18</sup> In the size and shape of the letters, the thickness of the stone, the smooth back surface, and the treatment of the inscribed face it is so similar to *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3367 that the two fragments may be regarded as coming from the same stone.<sup>19</sup> Their association permits the following restored text:

Σωτή [ρι καὶ Κτίστηι] Αὐτο [κράτορι 'Αδριανῶι] ['Ολυ] μπίω [ι] crown

78 (Pl. 105). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with original top and perhaps part of back preserved; broken on all other sides. Circular cutting, *ca*. 0.45 m. deep, in top. Found on April 8, 1937 in a modern wall.

Height, 0.265 m. Width, 0.235 m. Thickness, 0.112 m.

Height of letters, 0.085 m.

E.M. 12999.

$$[-----]\rho\iota\tau[-----]$$

This block comes from a monumental inscription, perhaps from a building.

79 (Pl. 105). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble from a monumental inscription;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> See Anna S. Benjamin, *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 57-86 for a valuable collection of monuments of this type.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 3367 (E.M. 3415) was found in the vicinity of the Agora; S. A. Koumanoudes, Έφ. 'Αρχ., 1885, p. 208, no. 2.

broken on all sides and back. Found on April 8, 1937 built into a modern wall.

[-----] ωσ[-----]

Height, 0.22 m. Width, 0.213 m. Thickness, 0.082 m.

Of the third letter only a small part of a finial is preserved. Like 78 this fragment is from a very large inscription, perhaps from the epistyle of a building.

Height of letters, ca. 0.11 m. E.M. 12973.

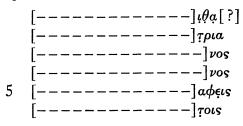
80 (Pl. 106). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with right side and back preserved, broken on all other sides. Incised line ca. 0.02 m. from the right edge of the stone marks the right margin. Found on May 19, 1937 in modern fill in the central part of the main area.

Fragment d (see infra).

Height,  $0.12\,\mathrm{m}$ . Width,  $0.081\,\mathrm{m}$ . Thickness,  $0.056\,\mathrm{m}$ . Height of letters,  $0.013\text{-}0.015\,\mathrm{m}$ .

E.M. 12975.

aet. Imp. Rom.



Line 1: The bottom part of a vertical stroke can be seen in the first preserved space; it is followed by the lower part of a circular letter. In the third space there is the end of a diagonal stroke in the bottom left corner.

Line 2: Of the first letter the full length of a vertical stroke has survived but the surface of the stone is gone at the top of it.

Line 5: Epigraphically the third letter could be epsilon, omicron, or lunate sigma; only the left half is preserved.

Line 6: Only the tip of a horizontal stroke survives in the top right corner of the letter-space.

This fragment is to be associated with three other pieces of the same monument, two of which have been published separately; the third fragment has never been published. The three other pieces will be designated Fragments a, b, and c; the North Slope fragment will be referred to as Fragment d. The size of the letters varies slightly on these fragments but their shape and spacing are identical on all four pieces and all have about the same thickness and identical rough-picked back surfaces. The two fragments, a and d, on which the sides of the stele are preserved exhibit the same diagonal chisel marks and the same margin of 0.02 m. set off by a deeply incised vertical line. The same deep line extends horizontally across the face of Fragment c marking the lower boundary of the text.

Fragment a (Pl. 106).

Left side and back preserved, broken on all other sides. Found on the Acropolis. I.G., II, 3970; W. Peek, Ath. Mitt., LXVII, 1942, p. 72, no. 126. Not in I.G., II<sup>2</sup>.

Height, 0.12 m. Width, 0.125 m. Thickness, 0.057 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.

E.M. 5914.

	$\epsilon$ ὐο $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\epsilon$ []
	Τειτᾶνα[ς]
	τρέφεις τε[]
	βροτῶν α[]
5	$\epsilon \xi \hat{\eta} s \pi []$
	[μ]άρτυς []
	[]o[]

Line 1:  $\epsilon v o \pi \lambda o [---]$  is also possible.

Line 5: The mark over the eta, reported by Peek, is neither an accent nor a ligature but a fortuitous scar on the surface.

Line 7: The top of a circular letter survives above the break.

Fragment b (Pl. 106).

Original back preserved, broken on all other sides. Badly burned. Found on the Acropolis. S. A. Koumanoudes, Ἐπιγραφαὶ Ἐπιτύμβιοι, Athens, 1871, no. 3533; I.G., III, 1391; W. Peek, Ath. Mitt., LXVII, 1942, p. 139, no. 307. Not in I.G., II².

Height, 0.13 m. Width, 0.10 m. Thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.014 m.

E.M. 8573.

	$[]\mu\alpha[]$
	$[]$ os $\beta\epsilon\lambda$ $[]$
	[]ι κυν[]
	[] ας ὀλέσας []
5	$[]$ ιος τρω $\theta$ εὶς $[]$
	[]0[]

Line 6: I cannot see any trace of the letter read as a pi by Koumanoudes and an omicron by Peek in this line.

Peek's restorations,  $[\sigma\hat{\eta}]\mu a$ , line 1;  $\beta \hat{\epsilon} \lambda [\hat{\epsilon} \sigma \iota \nu]$ , line 2;  $\kappa \nu \nu [\eta \gamma \delta s]$ , line 3, were appropriate for his interpretation of this fragment as a gravestone of a hunter or a dog.

Fragment c (Pl. 106).

Original back and possibly original bottom surface preserved, broken on all other

sides. Deeply incised horizontal line 0.04 m. below the last line of text and 0.065 m. above the bottom of the stone. Found on the Acropolis.

Height, 0.14 m. Width, 0.08 m. Thickness, 0.057 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.013 m. E.M. 5461.

$$[-----] \sigma o i [-----] \tau \omega \nu \delta [-----]$$

Line 1: The first letter could also be epsilon since only the bottom half is preserved. The top of the third letter is broken away.

Line 2: Only the tip of a horizontal stroke can be seen in the top right corner of the first letter-space.

These four non-joining fragments are from a metrical text, probably a hymn to Athena, as Peek suggested in the case of Fragment a which preserves the beginnings of seven lines of verse. Fragment d has the ends of six lines, while Fragment b has parts of six lines from the middle. A few letters from the final two lines are preserved on Fragment c. The total number of lines is not known. If Fragment b is to be placed between a and d we must assume that the stele at this level did not have a uniform thickness, for b is ca. 0.002 m. thinner than these two fragments. It is perhaps better to place Fragment b above a and d and assume a slight upward taper of the stele.

I refrain from suggesting metrical restorations. In view of  $\tau \rho \epsilon \phi \epsilon \iota s$  in line 3 of Fragment a, it is possible that ---]  $\alpha \phi \epsilon \iota s$  at the end of line 5 on Fragment d is also a second person singular ending.

81 (Pl. 106). Fragment of a circular base or an unfluted column of fine-crystalled, bluegray marble; broken on all sides. Found on May 14, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Greatest preserved dimension, 0.35 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m. E.M. 13000.

aet. Imp. Rom. 
$$[-----\theta]\epsilon\hat{ois}$$

The curved epsilon and lunate sigma indicate a late Roman date.

82 (Pl. 106). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble from the top of a pedimental stele. Original top preserved, broken on all other

sides and back. Found on July 23, 1937 east of the Church of the Saviour.

Height, 0.22 m. Width, 0.159 m. Thickness, 0.091 m.

Height of letters, lines 1-4, 0.01 m., lines 5-6, 0.005 m.

E.M. 12927.

Line 1: Lapis  $\Lambda$ .

Line 2: Only the tip of a diagonal stroke

survives in the bottom right corner of the first letter-space. In the third space there is a vertical at the left side of the space which is joined at the top and halfway up by two strokes; these could be part of the loop of rho or the two top horizontals of epsilon.

Line 3: Of the first letter only part of a horizontal stroke has survived along the top of the letter-space. The third letter is either delta or alpha; part of the right diagonal and the cross-bar survive but the lettering is so sloppy that it is impossible to tell whether or not the horizontal marks the bottom of the letter. The traces after the sigma are difficult to interpret. There seems to be the end of one horizontal halfway up the right side of the space and perhaps another along the bottom; E or E? At the end of the line about half of the loop of a circular letter is visible.

Line 5: Not enough of the circular letter is preserved in the first space to permit a choice between theta and omicron.

On this pedimental grave stele a four-line text is inscribed in a smooth band, 0.062 m. in height, below the pediment and above a recessed panel which was probably decorated with relief sculpture. The smaller letters in lines 5-6 may have served as labels for the relief figures. The first four lines are not easy to read. If line 1 ends with  $\pi a \tau \epsilon \rho a$  it is probably not metrical since the final alpha falls almost directly below the peak of the pediment thus making it difficult to accommodate a line of reasonable length at the left. The same is true of line 4.

On the demotic in line 5 see S. Dow, A.J.P., LXXXIV, 1963, pp. 166-181.

83 (Pl. 106). Fragment of fine-crystalled, gray marble from the upper left corner of a grave stele. At the top of the left side part of a projecting moulding is preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Below the text a rosette, 0.118 m. in diameter, is almost completely preserved. Found on March 30, 1939 in a Byzantine pit in the Central Area.

Height, 0.24 m. Width, 0.228 m. Thickness, 0.104 m.

Height of letters, lines 1-2, 0.015 m., line 3, 0.028 m.

E.M. 13426.

Line 2: Only the bottom of a diagonal stroke survives in the lower left corner of the last letter-space.

Line 3: The last letter is almost entirely broken away but a short horizontal stroke along the bottom of the space, joined by what appears to be an upward curving stroke, makes omega possible. The horizontal may also be a serif at the bottom of a vertical.

Line 3 of this gravestone was probably inscribed later than the original text in lines 1-2 since the letters are larger, more deeply cut, more closely spaced, and inferior in quality to those in lines 1-2. Moreover, there was room below line 2 for a third line to have been neatly inserted above the rosette and aligned at the left with the first two lines.

84 (Pl. 107). Top left corner of a pedimental grave stele of fine-crystalled, white marble with akroterion. Broken at left, bottom, and right; original rough-picked back preserved. Below the inscribed band, 0.095 m. in height, is a deeply recessed area possibly for relief sculpture. Found on May 17, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.282 m. Width, 0.21 m. Thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.021 m. E.M. 13427.

I have interpreted the space between alpha

and sigma in line 1 as indicating a word division.

85 (Pl. 106). Upper part of a columnar grave monument of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble, about half the circumference preserved. Original top and raised band above the letters also preserved; broken at bottom. Found on March 22, 1937 in the debris from a modern house.

Height, 0.175 m. Diameter ca. 0.185 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m. E.M. 12997.

The alpha has a broken cross-bar.

86 (Pl. 106). Fragment of fine-crystalled, bluish gray marble from the top of a columnar grave monument; part of raised band preserved above letters, broken on all other sides. Found on March 9, 1937 among marbles removed from modern houses. Greatest preserved dimension, 0.216 m.

Height of letters, 0.04 m. E.M. 12970.

Line 1: Of the first letter only the tip of a horizontal stroke survives in the top right corner of the space.

87 (Pl. 106). Upper part of a columnar grave monument of fine-crystalled, blue-gray marble; a little more than half the circumference preserved. Original top and raised band above the letters also preserved; broken at bottom. Found on June 10, 1938 in the test trench on the east slope of the Acropolis.

Height, 0.173 m. Diameter, 0.185 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m. E.M. 12996.

The name Didyma is non-Attic.

88 (Pl. 107). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with green streaks from the top of a columnar grave monument. Top preserved; broken on all other sides and bottom. Raised band above letters. Found on May 28, 1937 in late fill to the east of the Church of the Saviour.

Height, 0.20 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m. E.M. 13003.

$$[-----]$$
 or  $[-----]$ 

89 (Pl. 106). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with green streaks from the top of columnar monument. Date and place of finding not recorded.

Height, 0.10 m. Width, 0.088 m. Thickness, 0.065 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Only the right diagonal of the first letter is preserved. After the epsilon vac. 0.033 m.

 $[----]\lambda\epsilon[-----]$ 

90 (Pl. 107). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, gray marble from a columnar grave monument; broken on all sides. Found on June 2, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Greatest preserved dimension, 0.123 m. Height of letter, 0.032 m. E.M. 12977.

$$[----]\nu[----]$$

91 (Pl. 107). Small chip of fine-crystalled, dark blue marble, from a columnar grave monument; broken on all sides. Found on April 8, 1937 in modern fill in the main area.

Greatest preserved dimension, 0.103 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m. E.M. 13006.

Line 1: Only the tip of a diagonal survives in the lower left corner of the space.

Line 3: In the second space the top of a vertical stroke is preserved.

92 (Pl. 107). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble partly preserved at bottom, broken on all other sides and back. At the top a small triangle of relief sculpture is preserved above a raised band. The three lines of text are inscribed on a smooth band 0.042 m. in height below which the rest of the stele was recessed at least 0.05 m. The undersurface of the inscribed band is slightly concave. Found on April 10, 1937 beneath a modern wall in the southeastern part of the main area.

Height, 0.127 m. Width, 0.084 m. Thickness, 0.074 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m. E.M. 12922.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: The first letter is either rho or phi; the right side of a loop is preserved and the bottom tip of a vertical stroke.

Line 2: Of the first letter only the ends of two horizontal strokes have survived along the top and bottom of the letter-space; epsilon, sigma, and xi are possible readings.

Line 3: In the first preserved letter-space there is part of a vertical stroke with the surface to the left of it broken away.

This fragment appears to carry a poetic text of which only a few letters survive in each line.

93 (Pl. 107). Two joining fragments of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is slightly convex indicating that the original monument was curved or perhaps a large column. Found on

May 22 and 27, 1937 among marbles from late fill in the area east of the Church of the Saviour.

Height, 0.065 m. Width, 0.20 m. Thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m. E.M. 13033.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: Of the first letter only the bottom parts of two vertical strokes remain.

Parts of three lines of a metrical text are preserved on these fragments. In line 3 some form of  $\pi io\mu a\iota$  probably followed the word  $\phi i\lambda \tau \rho o\nu$ .

94 (Pl. 108). Four joining fragments of a thin plaque of fine-crystalled, white marble with smooth back surface preserved but broken on all other sides. Two fragments were brought to the excavations by children on March 8, 1937. Another came from modern debris on March 23, 1937 and the fourth was found in the excavation of the south edge of the main area.

Height, 0.161 m. Width, 0.152 m. Thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.22 m.

E.M. 12969.

aet. Christ.

$$\begin{array}{ll} [ \dot{\epsilon} \nu \theta \acute{a} \delta \epsilon \ \kappa ] \hat{\iota}_{7} \epsilon \ \phi [------] \\ [----] \tau \iota \nu \eta [ \ . \ . \ ] o [----] \\ [----] \phi \rho \omega \nu \ \delta o \hat{\upsilon} [\lambda o \ . \ ] \\ [\tau o \hat{\upsilon}] \qquad \theta \epsilon o \hat{\upsilon} \\ \uparrow \end{array}$$

Line 1: In the first letter-space the bottom of a vertical stroke survives. The next letter is either gamma or tau; almost all of the vertical stroke is preserved and there is the tip of a horizontal in the top right corner.

Line 2: Of the first letter only the tip of a

horizontal has survived in the top right corner of the space. At the right edge of the stone there is a small segment of an arc at the bottom of the space; i.e. theta, omicron, or omega.

The restorations and line divisions are exempli gratia. In line 2 the name  $\Phi\omega\tau\iota\nu\dot{\eta}$  may be partly preserved. For  $\delta\sigma\dot{\nu}\delta\sigma$   $\tau\sigma\dot{\nu}$   $\theta\epsilon\sigma\dot{\nu}$  see C. I. G., IV, 9320, 9324, 9326, 9333; E. Levensohn, Hesperia, XVI, 1947, p. 66, no. 7. In line 3 perhaps  $[\sigma\dot{\omega}]\phi\rho\omega\nu$ . The traces in line 1 might also be interpreted as  $\kappa\epsilon\dot{\iota}\nu\tau\epsilon$ ; the tombstone would then record the resting place of two people, probably man and wife, in which case  $[--]\phi\rho\omega\nu$  in line 3 might be the end of a name.

95 (Pl. 107). Thin plaque of fine-crystalled, white marble with left side and back preserved, broken on all other sides. Found on May 10, 1937 in modern fill in the main area.

Height, 0.168 m. Width, 0.182 m. Thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m. E.M. 12986.

aet. Christ.

τὸν παντερ
$$[------]$$
αἰεὶ θυμοβορ $[-----]$ 

Line 1: At the right edge of the stone there is part of the circumference of a circular letter or perhaps sigma.

On this Christian tombstone there seem to be two long compound words, such as are common on monuments of this type, unless we are to read  $\pi \acute{a}\nu \tau \epsilon s$  in line 1. I do not understand  $\theta \nu \mu o \beta o \rho [\ldots]$ . The poetic compound  $\theta \nu \mu o \beta \acute{o} \rho o s$  listed by LSI as from Homer, Aeschylus, etc., hardly seems apposite.

96 (Pl. 108). Thin slab of fine-crystalled, white marble with original back and left side preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on March 30, 1939 in a Byzantine pit in the Central Area.

Height, 0.21 m. Width, 0.28 m. Thickness, 0.043 m.

Height of letters, 0.02-0.025 m. E.M. 13414.

aet. Christ.

[Κοιμητήρ]-[ι] ον Εὐγενίο [υ] τοῦ Κιλικωτί [ου?]

Line 2: Only a small part of the circular letter has survived at the right edge of the stone.

Line 3: Of the dotted iota only the bottom is preserved.

The restoration is by no means certain but the letter-forms and the genitive suggest a Christian tombstone.

97 (Pl. 107). Small fragment of a thin plaque of fine-crystalled, white marble with smooth back preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on June 15, 1938 in Turkish fill in the test trench on the east slope of the Acropolis.

Height, 0.075 m. Width, 0.064 m. Thickness, 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m. E.M. 13022.

aet. Christ.

$$\begin{bmatrix} ----- \\ ---- \end{bmatrix} , \mu \begin{bmatrix} ----- \\ ---- \end{bmatrix} ] , \lambda \text{ for } [-----]$$

Line 3: Only part of a diagonal stroke survives in the first letter-space.

This fragment seems to be part of a Christian gravestone.

98 (Pl. 107). Small fragment of a thin, opisthographic plaque of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides. Found on June 4, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Height, 0.093 m. Width, 0.082 m. Thickness, 0.02 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m., on both faces. E.M. 13020.

aet. Christ.

## Face A.



Line 1: Only the bottom tip of a vertical stroke survives in the first space.

Line 5: The top of a triangular letter is visible below the iota in line 4. It is followed by the top of a vertical just above the break.

Face B.

$$\begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} ov\sigma \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} \\ [-----] \omega v\epsilon \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} \\ [-----] a \iota a v \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix} \\ [------] \epsilon \begin{bmatrix} ------ \\ ----- \end{bmatrix}$$

Line 4: Only the end of a curving line is visible just above the break; lunate sigma is also possible.

The letters on Face A are more deeply cut that those on Face B and differ from the latter also in shape and spacing. It is possible that the uninscribed space, 0.01 m. wide, after the delta in line 4 of Face A and in front of the first alpha in line 3 of Face B indicates that the edge of the stone is near. If so, the delta would mark the end of the line on Face A and the alpha the beginning of the line on Face B.

The letter-forms suggest that the texts are Christian tomb inscriptions.

99 (Pl. 107). Small fragment of a thin plaque of fine-crystalled, white marble with smooth back surface preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on April 16, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.063 m. Width, 0.041 m. Thickness, 0.011 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m. E.M. 13029.

aet. Christ.

Probably from a Christian gravestone.

100 (Pl. 108). Fragment of a large slab of fine-crystalled, white marble, perhaps from the lintel of a doorway. The block was trimmed down later to serve as a threshold and bears on its top surface a shallow socket for the doorpost. Broken at right side and trimmed at left. Found on April 24, 1939 among stones fallen from a Turkish wall in the East Area.

Height, 0.14 m. Width, 0.53 m. Thickness, 0.22 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m.

E.M. 13438.

aet. Christ.

The single line of text is inscribed in a band 0.06 m. in height below which there is a moulding. For διαφέροντα see Hesperia, XVI, 1947, p. 42.

101 (Pl. 108). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble, possibly part of original back preserved, but broken on all other sides. Letters are inscribed in a curving, raised band, 0.035 m. wide, to the left of which there is relief sculpture of winding stems, a leaf, and a cluster of grapes. Found on May 11, 1937 in modern fill in the main area.

Height, 0.136 m. Width, 0.138 m. Thickness, 0.068 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m. E.M. 12985.

aet. Christ.

Only a diagonal stroke has survived at the right edge of the first preserved letter-space.

This appears to be a fragment of a Byzantine monument, probably a gravestone.

102 (Pl. 108). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Ca. 0.015 m. below the letters there is part of a concave moulding. Found on May 11, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.087 m. Width, 0.055 m. Thickness, 0.024 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m. E.M. 12940.

$$[-----]\epsilon\iota[-----]$$

103 (Pl. 108). Fragment of grayish green limestone; broken on all sides and back. Found on May 6, 1937 east of the Church of the Saviour.

Height, 0.093 m. Width, 0.098 m. Thickness, 0.064 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m.

E.M. 12942.

$$[-----]a\theta[------]$$

104 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on May 5, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.082 m. Width, 0.046 m. Thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

E.M. 13435.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: Only the bottom of a diagonal stroke survives at the broken right edge of the stone. Its angle is sharper than that of the mu in line 2; alpha is also possible.

Line 4: The apex of a triangular letter is

preserved above the break; lambda and delta are also possible.

105 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on May 6, 1939 in mixed fill over the road in the East Area.

Height, 0.116 m. Width, 0.061 m. Thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

E.M. 13429.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: The bottom stroke of delta, though obscure in the photograph, is perfectly preserved.

Line 3: A small segment of a circular letter survives in the break at the right edge of the stone; omega cannot be excluded.

106 (Pl. 108). Fragment of a low base (?) of fine-crystalled, white marble with part of original top and bottom surfaces preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on May 10, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.112 m. Width, 0.158 m. Thickness, 0.092 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

E.M. 13428.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 3: Of the first letter only the end of a diagonal stroke survives in the top right corner of the letter-space. In the break after the gamma there is a short stroke at the top of the line which very closely resembles the serif at the top of the alphas in line 2;  $[\theta]_{vy\acute{\alpha}}[\tau\eta\rho]$ ?

107 (Pl. 109). Fragment of fine-crystalled,

bluish gray marble with white streaks from the top of a statue base (?). Part of roughly dressed top surface preserved; broken on all other sides and back. On the undersurface, 0.09 m. from the inscribed face and parallel to it, is a cutting which does not extend for the full width of the fragment but ends ca. 0.03 m. from the broken left edge of the stone. Above the letters there is a projecting moulding. Found on May 10, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.105 m. Width, 0.25 m. Thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m. E.M. 13417.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$[-----] \mu \eta \delta \eta [-----]$$

Of the third letter only the apex is preserved. In the next letter-space the top 0.02 m. of a vertical stroke are preserved.

108 (Pl. 109). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with small patch of left side preserved; broken on all sides and back. Found on May 7, 1938 in late fill in the main area.

Height, 0.147 m. Width, 0.108 m. Thickness, 0.033 m.

Height of letters,  $0.035 \,\mathrm{m}$ . E.M. 13018.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$\kappa[------]$$
 $\tau[------]$ 

Width of margin at left, 0.07 m.

109 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on May 25, 1938 in mixed fill in the main area.

Height, 0.094 m. Width, 0.07 m. Thickness, 0.039 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m. E.M. 13036.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$[-----] \wedge \Pi [----] \\ [----] \mu \alpha [----]$$

Line 1: Part of a diagonal stroke and the ends of two vertical strokes are all that have survived.

110 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 14, 1937 in late fill in the northern part of the main area.

Height, 0.052 m. Width, 0.109 m. Thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m. E.M. 13009.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$[-----]$$
  $\kappa \alpha [-----]$ 

Line 1: Of the first letter only a diagonal stroke has survived in the bottom right corner of the space. The angle does not appear to be sharp enough for alpha, lambda, or mu; kappa and perhaps chi are possible readings.

Line 2: The tip of a vertical stroke survives just above the break.

111 (Pl. 108). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble from the bottom of a base with heavy moulding below the inscribed surface. Original bottom preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on April 13, 1937 in late fill in the main area.

Height, 0.115 m. Width, 0.162 m. Thickness, 0.171 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m. E.M. 13015.

$$[-----] a \mu i \lambda_! [-----]$$

Above the line there is 0.015 m. of uninscribed original surface. Of the last letter only the bottom tip of a vertical stroke is preserved.

112 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble; broken on all sides. Found

on May 31, 1937 at a depth of 5 m. in Pit Q near the northern edge of the main area.

Height, 0.099 m. Width, 0.063 m. Thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m. E.M. 13008.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$[-----]\rho[-----]$$

Line 2: Only part of the circumference of a circular letter survives in the first space. The tip of a diagonal stroke in the top left corner of the next space is all that is preserved of the second letter.

113 (Pl. 109). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 18, 1939 in mixed fill in the Central Area.

Height, 0.118 m. Width, 0.07 m. Thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, line 1, 0.038 m., line 2, 0.033 m.

E.M. 13415.

aet. Imp. Rom.

Line 1: Of the first letter only the end of a horizontal stroke survives in the top right corner of the letter-space; gamma and epsilon are also possible. At the left edge of the last space is a horizontal stroke which joins a vertical to form gamma, epsilon, or pi.

Line 2: Chi is also possible in the first letter-space.

114 (Pl. 110). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. A horizontal line 0.025 m. above the letters probably marks the position of a projecting moulding, which has been broken away. Found on May 8, 1939 in modern fill in the Central Area.

Height, 0.11 m. Width, 0.07 m. Thickness, 0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m. E.M. 13433.

$$[-----]\omega[----]$$

115 (Pl. 108). Fragment of fine-crystalled, bluish gray marble; broken on all sides and back. The right side is smoothly dressed but, as it is neither perpendicular to the lines of the text nor does it form a right angle with the inscribed face, it does not seem to be original. Date and place of finding not recorded.

Height, 0.11 m. Width, 0.151 m. Thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m. E.M. 13436.

$$[-----]\dot{\lambda}[.]\epsilon[-----]$$

Line 1: Of the first letter only the end of a diagonal stroke survives in the bottom right corner of the letter-space. If the letters in line 1 had the same spacing as line 2, one letter is to be restored between the first letter and the epsilon.

Line 2: In the first letter-space there is preserved ca. 0.013 m. of a vertical stroke; the top of this letter has been broken away. The end of a diagonal stroke survives in the bottom left corner of the last preserved letter-space.

The size and spacing of the letters suggest that this fragment comes from a dedication or a grave monument.

116 (Pl. 109). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on May 12, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.11 m. Width, 0.072 m. Thickness, 0.056 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m. E.M. 13419.

In the bottom left corner of the third letterspace there is the tip of a diagonal stroke. 117 (Pl. 110). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on June 2, 1937 in late fill in the central part of the main area.

Height, 0.072 m. Width, 0.086 m. Thickness, 0.059 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m. E.M. 12991.

$$[-----]\mu\pi[-----]$$

The second letter could also be gamma or epsilon.

118 (Pl. 110). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble preserved at top and right, broken on all other sides and back. Top surface is worn smooth and the right side is rough. Found on March 29, 1939 in the debris from a modern house wall in the Central Area.

Height, 0.136 m. Width, 0.242 m. Thickness, 0.085 m.

Height of letters, 0.045 m.

E.M. 13413.

If the right side is original, the width of the right margin was 0.01 m.

119 (Pl. 108). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Below the single line of text part of a moulding is preserved. Found on April 24, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.164 m. Width, 0.48 m. Thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m. E.M. 13023.

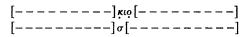
The first letter could also be sigma as only the ends of two horizontal strokes survive.

120 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on May 17, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.063 m. Width, 0.04 m. Thickness, 0.116 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m. E.M. 13434.

aet. Imp. Rom.



Line 1: Only the right side of the first letter is preserved; chi is also possible. A small segment of a circular letter survives at the right edge of the stone.

121 (Pl. 109). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble broken on all sides and back. Letters inscribed within a crown in high relief. Found on March 13, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.13 m. Width, 0.12 m. Thickness, 0.027 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m. E.M. 13004.

aet. Imp. Rom.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \delta \; \theta [-----] \\ \beta _! [-----] \end{array}$$

Line 2: There is a small patch of uninscribed surface before the first letter which may indicate that we have the beginning of the line. Of the first letter only the upper part of a vertical and about half the upper loop are visible; rho is also possible. In the next space there is the top part of a vertical.

The crown is not unlike those on the numerous plaques dedicated to Apollo  $i\pi$  akpais on the North Slope of the Acropolis but the letters on our fragment are rather smaller. For the dedications to Apollo see the helpful list in Hesperia, XXVIII, 1959, p. 285, no. 13 and references in S.E.G., XXIV, 210.

122 (Pl. 110). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with green streaks; original left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. The inscribed surface is very badly worn from re-use of the stone as a threshold block.

Part of the socket for the door frame is preserved at the top. Found on May 30, 1938 in mixed late fill in the main area.

Height, 0.117 m. Width, 0.084 m. Thickness, 0.038 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m. E.M. 13012.

$$\beta[-----]$$
 $\epsilon[------]$ 

The lunate epsilon points to a late date. Width of left margin, 0.045 m.

123 (Pl. 110). Small fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble from the top of a stele. Rough-picked top preserved; broken on all other sides. The letters are inscribed in a raised band, 0.04 m. high, below which there is a recessed area. Found on April 16, 1937 in late fill in the northern part of the main area.

Height, 0.078 m. Width, 0.118 m. Thickness, 0.058 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m. E.M. 12982.

aet. Imp. Rom.

124 (Pl. 110). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble with rough-picked back preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on March 10, 1937 in the main area.

Height, 0.157 m. Width, 0.105 m. Thickness, 0.042 m.

Height of letters, line 1, 0.015 m., line 2, 0.045 m.

E.M. 12989.

aet. Imp. Rom.

125 (Pl. 110). Small, badly battered fragment of gray marble with large crystals; broken on all sides and back. Found on March 30, 1937 in the main area.

Height, 0.088 m. Width, 0.12 m. Thickness, 0.069 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

E.M. 13002.

Line 1: Only the bottom of the right diagonal of the first letter has survived.

If the last letter in line 2 is not a late form of sigma, this is the only recognizable Latin inscription found in the North Slope excavations.

126 (Pl. 110). Two joining fragments of fine-crystalled, greenish gray marble from a thin plaque with original back preserved; broken on all other sides. Found on April 26, 1937 in late fill in the southern part of the main area.

Height, 0.10 m. Width, 0.145 m. Thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.038 m.

E.M. 12980.

$$[-----]\rho o[-----]$$

In the bottom right corner of the stone there is part of a horizontal stroke from a second line of letters.

127 (Pl. 109). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble, broken on all sides and back. Found on May 12, 1937 east of the Church of the Saviour.

Height, 0.115 m. Width, 0.131 m. Thickness, 0.031 m.

Height of letters, 0.026 m.

E.M. 12988.

The dim outline of the apex of a triangular letter can be made out after the kappa.

128 (Pl. 110). Miniature altar of friable white marble with fine crystals; broken at

bottom, top, and lower right side. Part of mouldings preserved at top and bottom. Found on May 11, 1939 in the Central Area.

Height, 0.142 m. Width, 0.88 m. Thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.012 m. E.M. 13437.

aet. Imp. Rom.

[.]
$$\lambda$$
iaio

[. $^{3-4}$ .] $o$ i $\mu$ 

[. $^{4-5}$ .] $\rho$ [.]

Line 1: The first letter is either alpha or lambda; the surface between the two strokes is chipped.

Line 3: Only the top half of the dotted rho is preserved; beta is also possible.

As the preserved mouldings show, this small monument was originally not much greater in height. The inscribed surface is very badly worn and difficult to read.

I cannot make any sense out of the text; the readings are far from certain. Perhaps [I]  $\lambda \ell a$  in line 1.

129 (Pl. 110). Fragment of large-crystalled, very friable, white marble; badly burnt. Left side preserved; broken on all other sides and back. Found on March 22, 1937 in the debris of a modern house.

Height, 0.112 m. Width, 0.199 m. Thickness, 0.103 m.

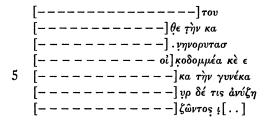
Height of letters, 0.015 m. E.M. 12971.

$$\pi$$
  $\pi v \lambda o [-----]$ 

To the left of the initial letter there is a larger, crudely formed pi. It is possible that this is not an ancient inscription.

130 (Pl. 110). Fragment of fine-crystalled, white marble preserved at right side and back; broken on all other sides. The text is inscribed on the bottom surface of what appears to be a marble pantile. Found on May 6, 1939 in modern fill in the Central Area.

Height, 0.142 m. Width, 0.15 m. Thickness, maximum, 0.08 m., minimum, 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.01-0.015 m. E.M. 13431.

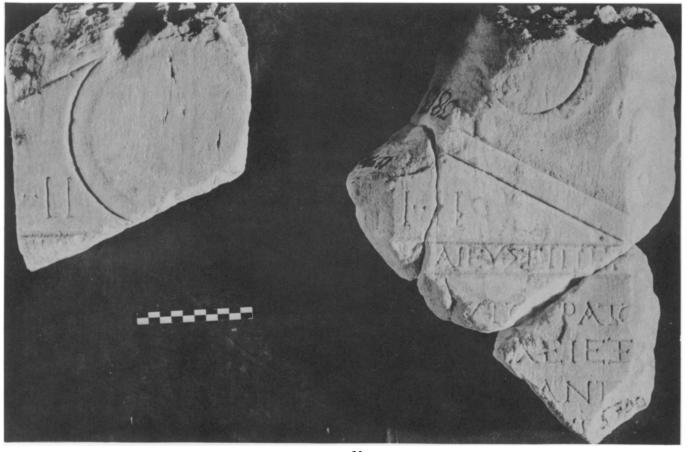


I have no interpretation to offer for this inscription and publish text and photograph in the hope that others may comment. In the field notebook it is suggested that the inscription is modern; cf. sigma (?) at the end of line 3 and the spelling of yvvaîka line 5.

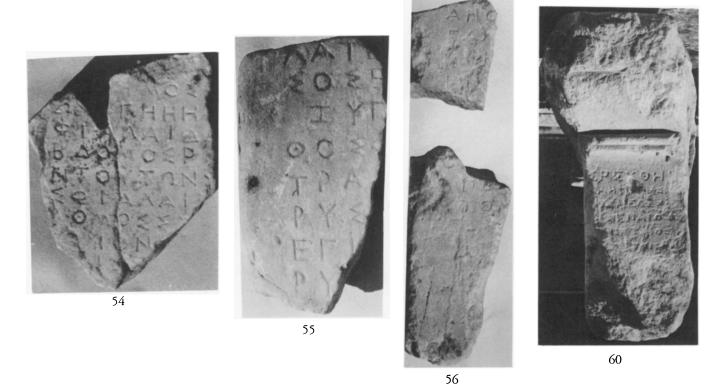
Among the unpublished fragments from the North Slope excavations now in the Epigraphical Museum the following small scraps carry isolated letters or uncertain scratches and cuts which may be part of letters: E.M. 12972, 12974, 12981, 13005, 13013, 13017, 13024, 13027, 13030-31, 13416, 13420, 13422, 13425, 13430.

The following three inscriptions from the North Slope excavations, which were published in earlier reports, have now been moved to the Epigraphical Museum: *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 262 = E.M. 13439; 'Aρχ. 'Eφ., 1953-54, Part II, pp. 107-112 = E.M. 13409, which joins *I.G.*, II², 1402 = E.M. 12397; *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 25-28 = E.M. 13411.

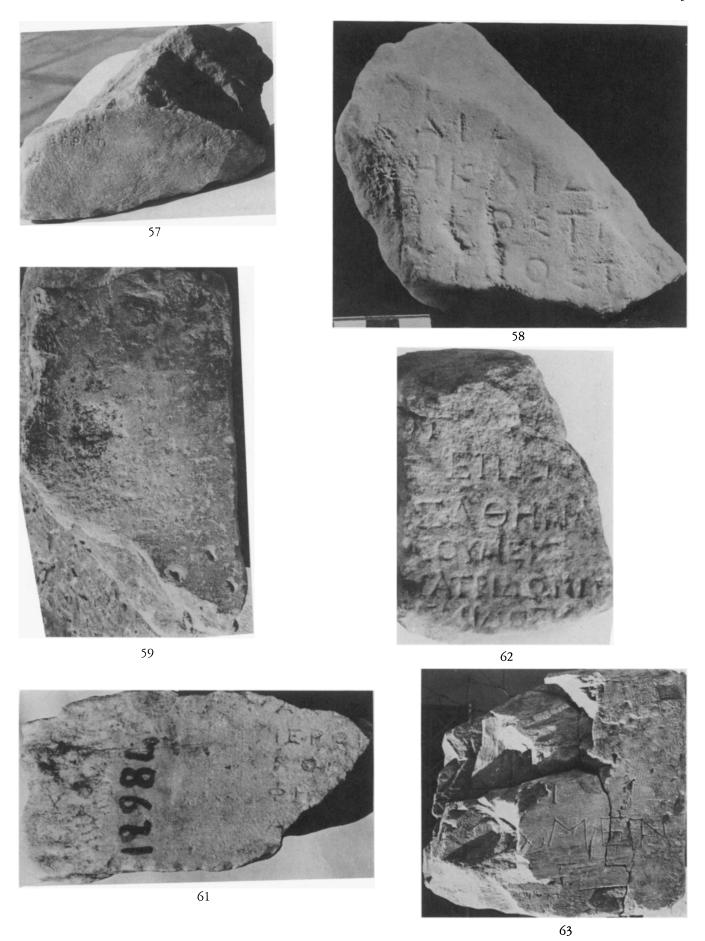
RONALD S. STROUD



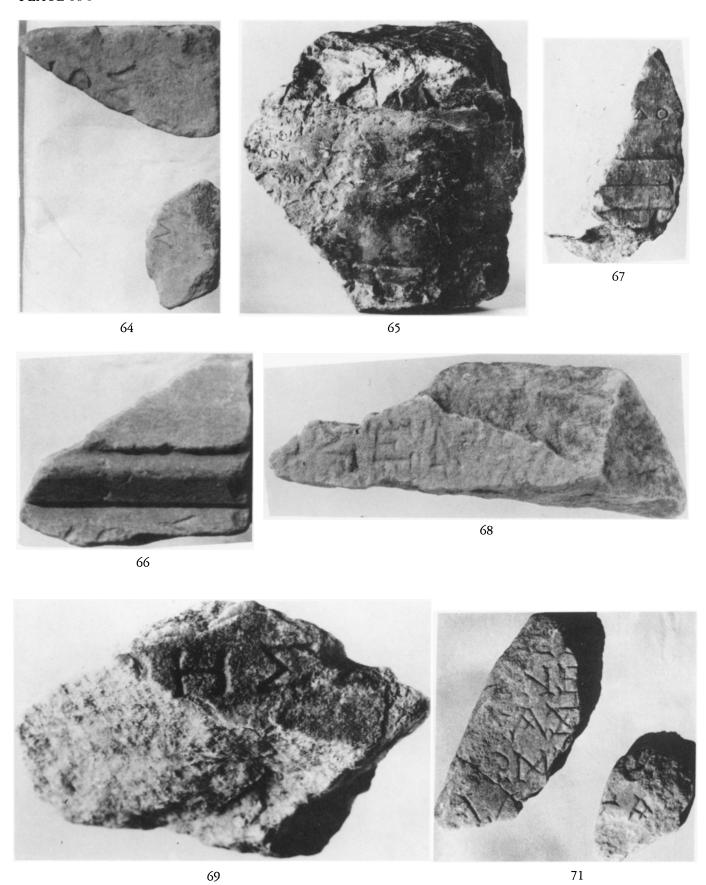
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Ronald S. Stroud: Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, II



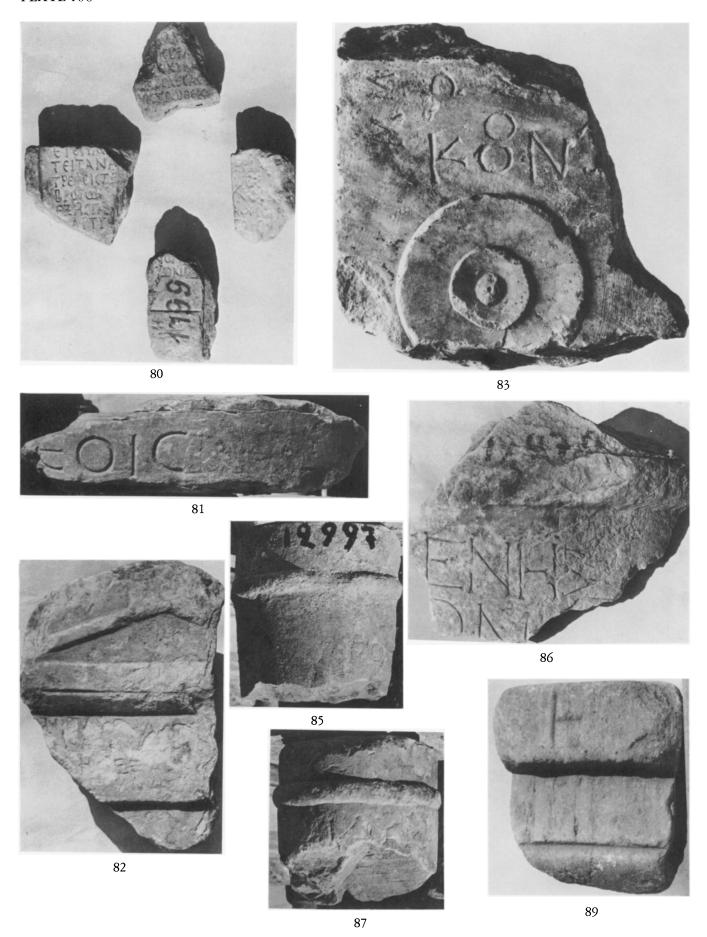
RONALD S. STROUD: INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS, II



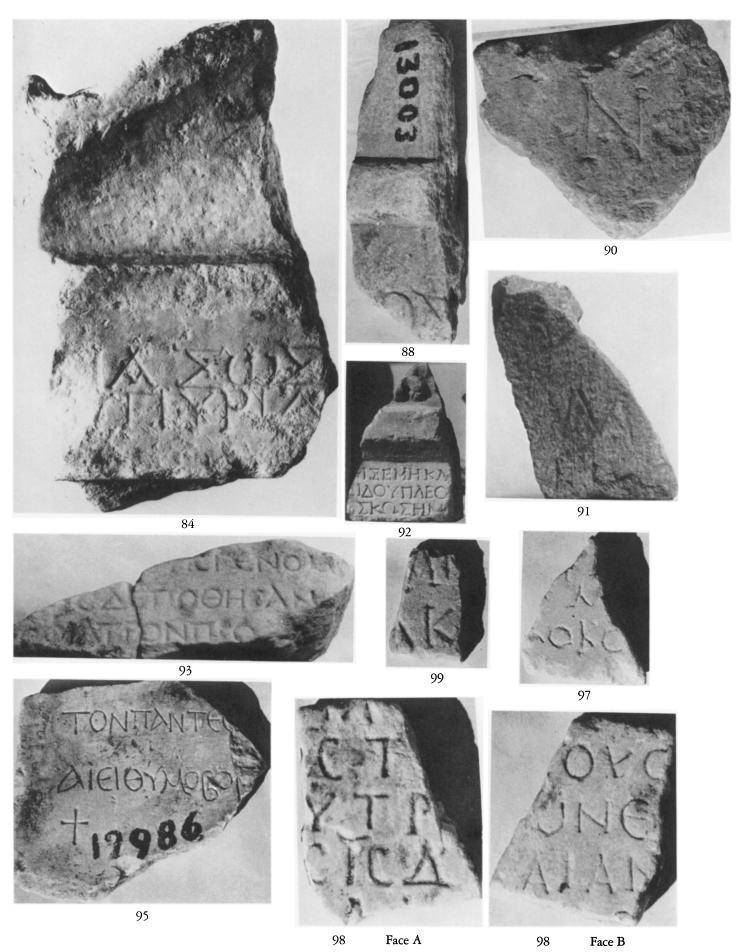
RONALD S. STROUD: INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS, II



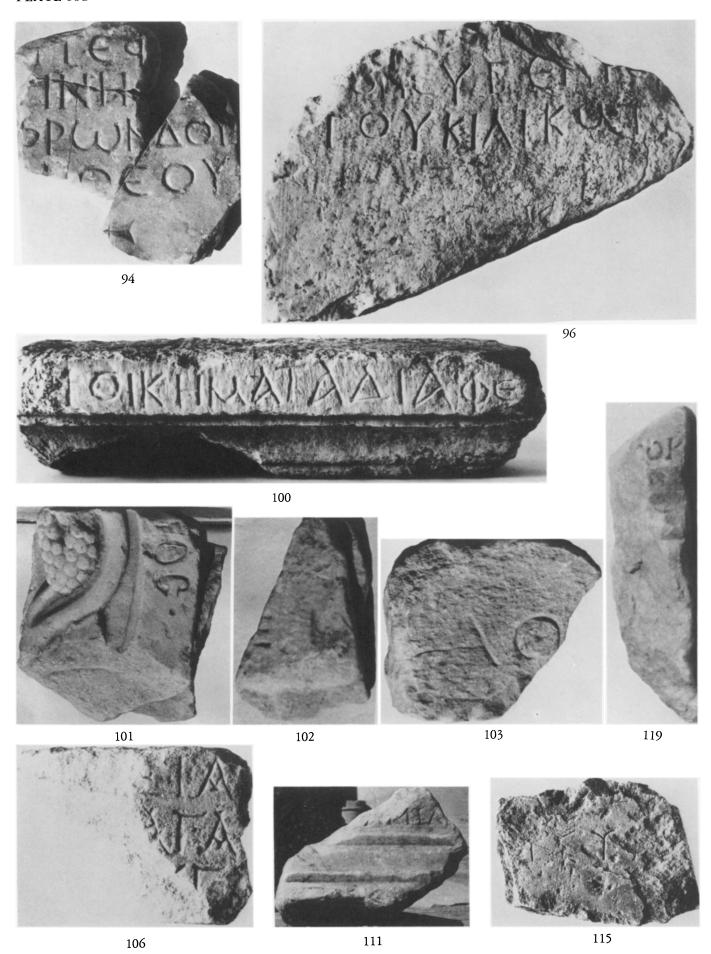
Ronald S. Stroud: Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, II



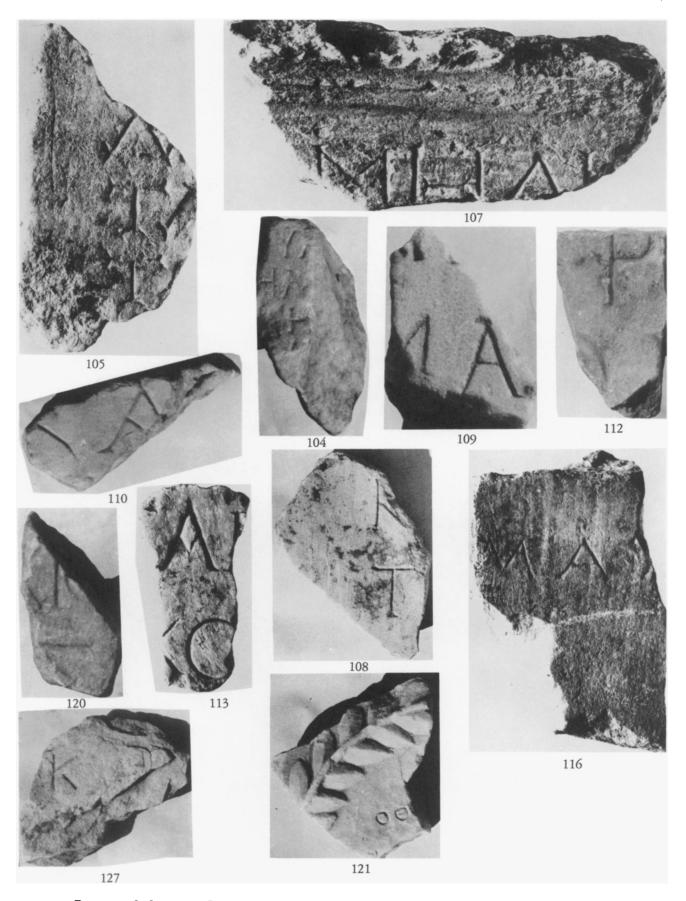
Ronald S. Stroud: Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, II



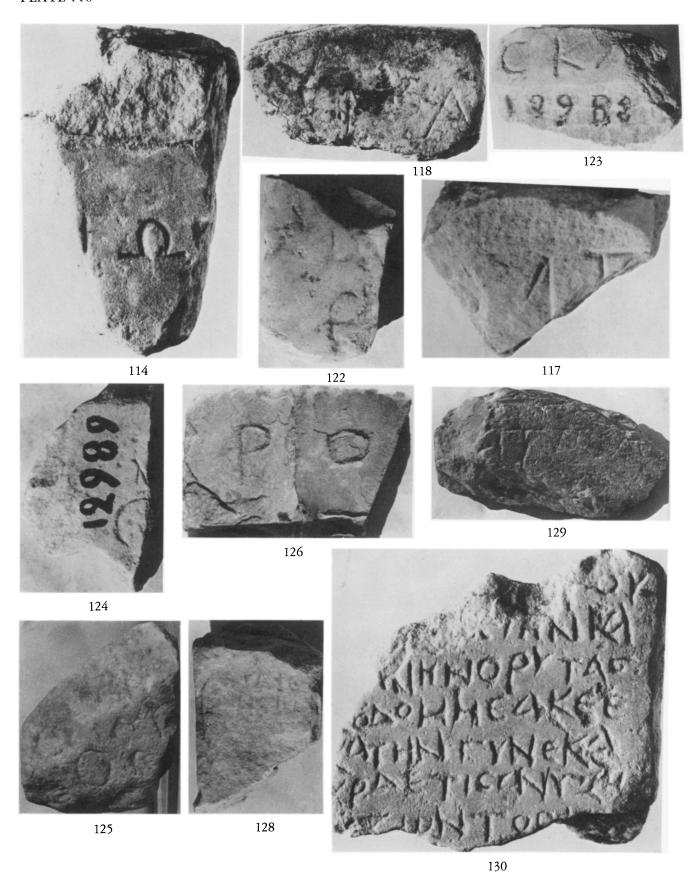
Ronald S. Stroud: Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, II



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