

# INSCRIPTIONS FROM NEMEA

(PLATES 77–78)

THE excavations carried out at Nemea by Mr. Blegen from 1924 to 1927 did not prove to be very rich in epigraphical finds. The one complete inscription discovered (No. 1, below) was important, has been published, and is now well known. The others, however, though fragmentary, seem to have enough intrinsic interest to make it worthwhile publishing them in this volume dedicated to their discoverer.<sup>1</sup>

1 (Plate 77). Base of poros found December 6, 1926, in the central wall of the xenon. It has two square cuttings in the top to support a dedication. The bottom, which was broken off when found, is now missing; it is, however, included in the measurements below.

Height, 1.62 m.; width, 0.45 m. at bottom tapering to 0.405 m. at top; thickness, 0.34 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m.

Museum No. 5.

*saec.* VI *a.*

ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΗΔΟΝ

→ Ἀρίστας με ἀνέθ  
← ἐκε Δὶ ὁ ρονίονι φά  
→ νακτι πανκράτιο  
← ν νιφὸν τετράκις  
→ ἐν Νεμέαι Φεῖδο  
← νος φηὶδς τῷ Κλεο  
→ ναίω.

The discovery of this inscription was reported by Blegen, with a photograph, in *A.J.A.*, XXXI, 1927, pp. 432-433. It was published by W. Peek in *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1931, pp. 103-104; for bibliography, see L. H. Jeffery, *Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford, 1961, p. 150, no. 5, and *S.E.G.*, XV, 196. Although this inscription is by now well known, I have included it for the sake of completeness.

2 (Plate 77). Part of a stele of grayish limestone, found November 15, 1926, on the level of the floor of the crypt in the temple. Now lost, but examined, transcribed,

<sup>1</sup> I wish to thank J. L. Caskey for his notes and photographs taken at Nemea in 1938; S. I. Charitonides, Ephor of the Argolid, and H. Pistevos, Special Epimelete of Nemea, for making it possible for me to examine the stones in 1965; and C. K. Williams for valuable help in many ways. My trip to Nemea was made possible by a generous grant from the Louise Taft Semple Fund of the University of Cincinnati.

and photographed by J. L. Caskey in 1938. Sloping top and back original; broken elsewhere.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters: line 1, 0.022 m.; lines 2 ff., 0.015 m.

*ante a.* 367 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Θ[εός]  
 [2-3] και ἐνς Διφ[-----]  
 [2-3] ἀρήγευε Δισ[-----]  
 [-] Διπαέες ΤΑΛ[-----]  
 5 [-.] ΤΩ[.] ^ ΤΑΞΙ[-----]  
 [-----] ^ [-----]

The nature of this inscription is not readily apparent. It seems most likely to have been a judgment rendered by a board, under the chairman whose name begins at the end of line 3, in a dispute concerning the inhabitants of Dīpaia (line 4). *I.G.*, IV, 616, from Argos and probably of about the same date, twice (lines 3 and 10) names the chairmen of boards assessing penalties; the latter are there referred to as *καταδίκαι* (lines 1 and 3). This word, however, cannot be restored at the beginning of line 2 here, since the slope of the top of the stele toward an intersection with the first line indicates that only two or three letters are missing at the left. But the first word could have been *δίκαι*; in that case, the preposition *ἐνς*, Doric for *εἰς*,<sup>2</sup> would have been used in the sense of "in regard to," with an accusative object after Διφ-, e.g. Δί]και ἐνς Διφ[ὸς ἀπαρχάς -- -].

Although the text has the Doric dialect forms *ἐνς* and Διφ- in line 2 and the chairman is designated by the typically Doric *ἀρήγευε* in line 3, the spelling of Διπαέες without the iota in line 4 seems to be Arkadian; cf. Ἡραέας in *I.G.*, V, 2, 343, line 13. Dīpaia was one of the towns in Arkadia whose inhabitants were gathered into Megalopolis (Pausanias, VIII, 27, 3). This should give a *terminus ante quem* of about 368/7 for this inscription.

The last three letters of line 4 may represent the beginning of *τάλαντον* if the suggestion made above about the nature of the stone is correct, but of course they may well be the article and the first letter of another word.

3 (Plate 77). Fragment of grayish white limestone, found December 19, 1925, on the surface near the west end of the nave of the Byzantine church. Right side and rough back preserved; broken elsewhere.

Height, 0.223 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 to 0.011 m.

Museum No. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. F. Bechtel, *Die Griechischen Dialekte*, II, Berlin, 1923, p. 467.

saec. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

vacat

[-----] μισ<θ>ός

vacat

[-----.] ἀνθρώποις φέξ

[-----.] ΕΗΙΣ φουλίαι : ⊙ ⊙ :::

vacat

[-----] ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ::

[-----] ⊕ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ :: = — < <

vacat

Line 1. The stone reads ΜΙΣΟΟΣ.

Line 3. The first four letters are inexplicable to me. For the name *φουλίας*, cf. Oulias in Pindar, *Nem.*, X, 24.

Line 5. For the numerals, cf. M. N. Tod, *B.S.A.*, XVIII, 1911-1912, p. 103, and XXVIII, 1926-1927, p. 142. The exact value of the sign < is uncertain; it must represent some fraction of an obol, as did Ξ and Σ on *I.G.*, IV, 481. If there were two of these signs here, as the traces seem to indicate, we know that it represented less than half an obol.

This fragment was mentioned by Blegen in *Art and Arch.*, XXII, 1926, p. 130, with a photograph on p. 132, from which it was published as *S.E.G.*, XI, 294. There it is dated to the fifth century, but, despite the digammas, it appears from the Ionic script that this is part of the building accounts of the fourth-century temple. It is probably to be connected with *I.G.*, IV, 481, which is now lost; the reported size of the latter indicates that its spacing was about the same as that of this fragment.

4 (Plate 77). This small fragment was photographed and copied by Caskey in 1938. I could, however, find no record of its discovery in the notebooks and it is now missing.

saec. IV a. ?

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----.] ΙΣΥΝΟ [-----]

[-----.] νμνη τα [-----]

[-----] οἴκοι μέν [-----]

[-----] ἅπαντας [-----]

5 [-----] ας κατὰ τά [-----]

[-----] τοῖς τῆς β [-----]

[-----.] ΟΦ [.] ΟΥ [-----]

Not enough remains to indicate the nature of the text, but from the photograph the letters seem to resemble those of No. 2, above, except for the bottom stroke of the sigma.

**5** (Plate 77). Fragment of creamy limestone, found November 15, 1926, in a pile of stones gathered from trenches across the altar. Right side preserved, dressed with a toothed chisel except for a smooth band 0.015 m. wide toward the face; broken elsewhere. This piece has now disappeared but was photographed and copied by Caskey in 1938.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 to 0.01 m.

*saec.* III *a.* ?

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[----- . . . . .] νους  
[----- . πό] λεισιν  
[-----] ι μηδὲ δουλ  
[εύειν ----- β] ούλωνται  
[----- . . .] παραντ

Line 5. παραντ[ά, παραντ[ίκα, or παρ' αὐτ[οῖς.

It was suggested tentatively in the excavation notebook that this might be a fragment of the Mummius inscription, No. 7, below. Although one must now judge only from the photograph, the letters on this piece seem to be better cut and more widely spaced, both horizontally and vertically, than those of No. 7.

**6** (Plate 77). Eleven fragments of friable bluish white limestone, all of which joined, found November 27-30, 1926, in a well between the bath and the temple. Only three pieces, including the two largest, are still to be found, but ten were transcribed and photographed by Caskey. Rough left edge preserved; broken elsewhere. Letters poorly cut and uneven. Inscribed face badly worn; in places it was already worn before the inscription was cut.

Height of combined fragments, 0.53 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 to 0.008 m.

Museum Nos. 11, 32, 112.

*ca.* *a.* 229 *a.* ?

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[ . . . ] αν Κλε[ωναι ----- ]  
Κλεωναίων [-----]  
πολεμάρχους τῷ [ν -----]  
ον τῷ τῇ πόλει τῇ Κ[λεωναίων -----]  
5 ἐπὶ τὰν περιάγησιν καὶ τα[ . . . ] ε[----- ὀνό]  
ματα πατροφιστὶ τῶμ παρεσομ[έ]ν[ων ----- Εἰ]  
τίς κα παραγένηται εἴτε τῶν Κλεωναίων [ν εἴτε τῶν Ἀργείων -----]  
κτονν τὰς ἁ ὁμολογία κελεύει ἄλλος δ[ἐ ----- πα]  
ρὰ τὸ δικαστήριον ἄγωνται ἔνεκεν τῆς κ[----- Εἰ]

- 10 δέ τις τῶν Ἀργείων ἢ τῶν Κλεωναίων[ν ----- εἰ]  
 στω δραχμῶν χιλίαν. Εἰ μὲν κα τῶν Ἀρ[γείων ----- κα]  
 θὼς ὁ νόμος περὶ τῶν βιαίων καὶ φόβ[ου -----]  
 τῶν πολλῶν τῶν ἐν[ό]χαν α[----- μη]  
 ν[δ]ς ὀγδόου τριακ[. . .] ἰω[. . .] ατ[-----]  
 15 ρεος παραγέννη[τ]αι ε[. . .] δικα[-----]  
 [. . .] ο[. . .] ακασθῆι τὸ κ[. . .] ἰμ[. . .] ν[ε]σ[-----]  
 νω[. . .] δώσουσι το[. . .] σ[-----]  
 φον παρὰ τῶμ παρ[αγεγονό]τω[ν -----]  
 κα[. . .] παρὰ τῶν π[αραγ]εγονότω[ν -----]  
 20 τοῦ σωτῆ[ρος Τ]ιμοκλείδα τ[-----]  
 πε[ί]θεσ[θαι εἰ]ς τὸμ ἐνιαυτὸ[ν -----]  
 σαλό[μ]εθα πολί[τ]αν αὐτα νε[-----]  
 σκ[ε]ύει δίκας τα[. . .] ΦΑΡΑΕΙ [-----]  
 Δ[. . .] ἀδ[. . . .]ος Μεθίκοντος. [-----]  
 25 [. . .] ας Ἀρ[ιστ]ομάχον. Ἐπηρε[-----]  
 Θεάσων Π[ο]λεμάρχον. Νεω[-----]  
 Πυθέας [. . . . .] Ἀρ[ιστο]ξέν[ος -----]  
 Κα[λ]λ[. . . . .]δωνος. Δ[-----]  
 Πν[. . . . .]ωσιμο[-----]  
 30 [. . . . .]ι[-----]

The letters underlined twice were missing in 1938; those underlined once existed then (see Plate 77) but are now lost.

Line 6. Although other word divisions may be possible, it seems most likely that *πατροφιστί* is a hitherto unknown equivalent of *πατρόθεν*. For the *-φι* in place of *-θεν*, cf. *ἐπιπατρόφιον*, "patronymic," from Tanagra in the third century B.C., in Schwyzer, *Dial. Gr. Ex.*, 462, A, 28. For the ending, cf. *πατριστί*, "by patronymic," from Halikarnassos in the third century B.C. and Thuria in the second; see L.S.J., *s.v.*

Line 14. One possible restoration is *μη] | ν[δ]ς ὀγδόου τριακ[οσ]ίω[ν στ]ατ[ήρων -----]*, in which case the line refers to a fine to be paid in the eighth month. However, the fine above in line 11 is stated in drachmai, not staters. Another possibility is *μη] | ν[δ]ς ὀγδόου τριακ[άδ]ι ω[. . .] ατ[-----]*.

Line 15. Probably *ἐπὶ* or *εἰς δικαστήριον* is to be restored.

Line 17. Because of the coincidence of time, it is tempting to see here the name of Antigonos Doson. There is, however, no evidence for the use during his lifetime

of the second name, which is generally assumed to be a colloquial nickname.<sup>3</sup>

Line 20. The restoration seems inevitable and the man referred to as Soter can hardly be other than the Timokleidas who, with Kleinias, the father of Aratos, re-established constitutional government and ruled well in Sikyon after the removal of the tyrant Kleon, but died before the murder of Kleinias in 264 (Plutarch, *Aratus*, 2). An alternate version, making Timokleidas joint tyrant with a certain Euthydemus until expelled in favor of Kleinias, is given by Pausanias, II, 8, 2, but has generally been disregarded.<sup>4</sup> The appellation "Soter" here seems to support Plutarch. Just why the name appears in this text is unclear, perhaps merely a reference to a statue. But at least it seems to give a *terminus post quem* of about 265 for the inscription.

Line 22. The use of the first person plural indicates an oath, but I do not know what the verb could have been.

Line 23. The phi is certain but may be an error for pi; perhaps we should read <π>αρ' αἰί.

Line 24. Lines 25 ff. certainly consist of names and patronymics; these probably began here in line 24, although Methikon is hitherto unknown.

Line 25. This line should probably be read [Ἀγί]ας Ἀρ[ιστ]ομάχου. Although the first letter was reported in the notebook as a dotted nu, it could not be read by Caskey in 1938; the piece is now missing. An Agias<sup>5</sup> is said to have helped the younger Aristomachos take over Argos in 235 at the death of the tyrant Aristippos.<sup>6</sup> Although there are no other references to him, he is mentioned in such a way by Plutarch that it seems probable that he, like Aristippos and the younger Aristomachos, was a son of the earlier tyrant Aristomachos.

When Mr. Blegen reported the discovery of this tantalizing piece of an agreement between Argos and Kleonai, he summed up the difficulties well: "Unfortunately, however, the fragment is not large enough to make the subject of the inscription immediately manifest; it seems to concern relations of some kind between Kleonai and Argos, perhaps recording an agreement in regard to the fixing of boundaries."<sup>7</sup> The lines must have been very long, for in no case is the connection of thought between two consecutive lines clear. The use of *περιάγῃσις* in line 5 suggests a description of boundaries, although the word may have been used in some less usual sense. Machinery for judging disputes and setting penalties is established, but it is not clear just what

<sup>3</sup> Cf. S. Dow and C. F. Edson, *H.S.C.P.*, XLVIII, 1937, pp. 149-152 and 160, note 2.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. B. Niese, *Geschichte der Griechischen und Makedonischen Staaten*, II, Gotha, 1899, pp. 243-244; F. Walbank, *Aratos of Sicyon*, Cambridge, 1933, pp. 29-30.

<sup>5</sup> M. T. Mitsos, *Ἀργολικὴ Προσωπογραφία*, Athens, 1952, p. 18, no. II.

<sup>6</sup> Plutarch, *Aratus*, 29, 6; ὁ δ' Ἀρατος . . . , ὅμως οὐκ ἔλαβε τὸ Ἀργος οὐδ' ἠλευθέρωσε τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ, τῶν περὶ Ἀγίαν καὶ τὸν νεώτερον Ἀριστόμαχον μετὰ δυνάμεως βασιλικῆς παρεισπεσόντων καὶ κατασχόντων τὰ πράγματα.

<sup>7</sup> *A.J.A.*, XXXI, 1927, pp. 429-430.

the dikasterion (line 9) is or where it met. But line 12, which mentions the "law concerning violence and murder," suggests that the agreement concerned more than boundaries. It appears to be a general settling of differences after a period of hostility between the two states, and the repeated occurrence (lines 6, 7, 15, 18, 19) of forms of *παράγιννομαι*, the regular word for attendance at festivals, suggests that the question of the Nemean Games, a certain source of irritation between the two cities, was included.

It has been suggested above that the designation of Timokleidas as Soter gives a *terminus post quem* of 265, and the use of the Doric koine confirms this.<sup>8</sup> We know little of the relations between Argos and Kleonai before 235,<sup>9</sup> except that sometime between 315 and 251 Argos got control of Nemea and transferred the games to Argos itself.<sup>10</sup> But in 235, after an unsuccessful attack on Argos, Aratos brought Kleonai into the Achaean League and celebrated the Nemeia there, as the ancestral right of that city. When Argos also celebrated the games, he refused to recognize them and violated the sacred truce (Plutarch, *Aratus*, 28). This rivalry must have continued until 229, when Argos was brought into the League under her tyrant Aristomachos (Plutarch, *Aratus*, 35, 1-3). This would appear to be the most likely time for a settlement between Argos and Kleonai, which this treaty seems to be. Such an agreement would have been sponsored by Aratos of Sikyon, and the appearance on the stone of his father's associate, Timokleidas, as Soter, whatever its context was, should somehow be associated with the Sikyonian. If the suggestion above that one of the signatories was Agias, son of Aristomachos, is correct, this too corroborates the date. Although we do not know exactly how the question of the Nemeia was settled, Argos must have had her claim recognized, for in 225, when Kleomenes took Argos, the games were being celebrated there by the whole Achaean League, which included Kleonai (Plutarch, *Cleomenes*, 17, 7).

7 (Plate 78). Fragment of hard limestone, found May 17, 1924, south of the apse of the church, built into a late wall and only 0.03 m. below the surface. Broken on all sides. Poorly cut; inscribed face somewhat worn.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

<sup>8</sup> The use of *ει* with *κα* is particularly characteristic; cf. C. D. Buck, *The Greek Dialects*, Chicago, 1955, pp. 176-177.

<sup>9</sup> Throughout I use the chronology of Walbank, *op. cit.*, pp. 203-211. Although some of the dates are controversial, the possibility of their being a few years in error does not affect the argument here.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. W. Vollgraff, *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, pp. 65-69, 221-232. In the first of these decrees, dated before 251, it is clear (lines 16-18) that the Nemean Games were celebrated at Argos along with the Heraia. In the second, dated between 278 and 272 or 249 and 244, the Nemeia are celebrated independently of the Heraia but under Argos' control (lines 19-21), just where is uncertain. That Argos controlled Nemea is shown by the placing of a stele there (line 29).

Height of letters, 0.008 to 0.010 m.

Museum No. 10.

a. 145 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[----- . . . . .] α[.] ας Δα[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .] στοκράτη Δαμ[-----]  
 [-----.] ς Φάηνον Θιοδέκτα Ἄρ[-----]  
 [-----] μοκράτεος Ἰκετῖνον Ἰκε[-----]  
 5 [----- Φ] αἰνανδρον Χάρμιος <sup>vv</sup> ε[-----]  
 [----- τῶν ἐν Ν] εμέαι ἀγώνων καὶ περὶ [-----]  
 [----- . .] ν ἐκατέροις θεωρωσύν[-----]  
 [----- . .] ν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀργεῖο[-----]  
 [----- . . .] ιτήσεις ἐν ἑαυτοῖς γ[-----]  
 10 [----- . . .] Λεύκιον Μόμμιον ἀνθύ[πατον ---]  
 [----- . . . .] τῶν δέκα πρεσβευτῶ[ν ---]  
 [----- . . το] ὕς νόμους γεγονότα[ς ---]  
 [----- . . .] Λευκίου Μομμίου ἀν[θυπάτου ---]  
 [----- . . Ἀργ] εῖους κατευχη[-----]  
 15 [----- . . . . .] ΩΝΑΣΤΕΡΟΙ[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .] ναι ὅθεν λυσ[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .] ετην τε[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .] Ἦ[-----]

Line 2. The most likely restoration is Ἄρ[ι]στοκράτη; this name occurs six times at Argos, while none of the other possibilities appear at all. That the names are Argive is not certain but likely. Phaenos occurs there three times and Thiodektas twice; both these names appear on Argive money minted between 222 and 146, although not in the father-son relationship as here. The two most likely possibilities in line 4, Damokrates and Timokrates, both occur in Argos. On the other hand, Iketinos, Phainandros, and Charmes have not been found there; it is possible that they were Kleonaians.<sup>11</sup>

Line 7. The exact meaning of θεωρωσύνη is unclear. Although it may be only a new equivalent of θεωρία, it could well mean “the right to send *theoroi*” or “the right to watch.” θεωρωσύνη in Pseudo-Manetho, *Apotelesmatica*, IV, 460, is no help as a parallel; it occurs in an obscure astrological passage and may well have been coined to fit the meter.

Line 9. The most likely restoration of the first word is δια[ι]τήσεις, which would fit well with what follows, giving the meaning “arbitration taking place (or having taken place) among themselves.”

<sup>11</sup> The information on the names comes from Mitsos, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-41, 62, 90, 175, 179.



Line 10. This is the only epigraphic reference to Mummius specifically as proconsul, a position which he held in 145 after his consulship in 146.<sup>12</sup> A judgment in a land dispute between the Messenians and the Lakedaimonians does refer back to a time *ὅτε Δεύκιος Μόμμιος ὕπατος ἢ ἀνθύπατος ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἐπαρχείᾳ ἐγένετο* (*Inscr. v. Olym.*, 52, lines 54-55 and 64-65). Elsewhere, mostly in dedications, his title is *στρατηγὸς ὕπατος*.<sup>13</sup>

Line 11. This line almost certainly refers to the commission of ten senators who helped Mummius settle the affairs of Greece; see Polybios, XXXIX, 3, 9; 4, 1; 5, 1. The names of four of these were found on inscriptions at Olympia (*Inscr. v. Olym.*, 321-324).

Line 14. It is not certain whether the final stroke is the iota of a dative or the beginning of the nu of an accusative.

Line 15. The letters are printed as read by Caskey in 1938 and myself in 1965, but the last three are very doubtful, due to the condition of the stone. It is tempting to read ἀγ[ῶνα στε[φανίτην.

The discovery of this fragment was reported by Blegen in *Art and Arch.*, XIX, 1925, p. 182. Despite its small size and the impossibility of reconstructing any line, this inscription gives a surprising amount of information. It seems clear that during his proconsulship in 145 Lucius Mummius had to try to settle again the old quarrel between Argos and Kleonai over the Nemean Games. Although only the Argives are mentioned in the preserved text, the other party referred to by *ἐκατέροις* (line 7) and probably by *ἐαυτοῖς* (line 9) can hardly be anyone but the Kleonaians. What Mummius' decision was is not certain; the details may well have been left to local arbitration (line 9). But it most likely was some sort of compromise in which the two states would share direction of the games. The most likely explanation for the list of names at the beginning of the inscription is that these are the men responsible for the games, and some of the names seem Argive.

Most important is the evidence in line 6 that the Nemean Games were now actually held at Nemea; this is contrary to the prevailing opinion that they remained at Argos from the third century on.<sup>14</sup> At least this is the normal way to take the line and this interpretation is corroborated by the evidence from the recent excavations at Nemea by C. K. Williams, who writes: "A final use of the xenon is evident by radical alterations of the plan and floor level. The date of this activity, as indicated by the pottery, appears to be latest Hellenistic (probably not before 150 B.C.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. T. R. S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, I, New York, 1951, pp. 465-466, 470.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *I.G.*, IV<sup>2</sup>, 306; V, 2, 77; VII, 433, 1808, 2478, 2478a, and possibly 2414; *Δελτ.*, XIII, 1930-1931, pp. 106-118; *Inscr. v. Olym.*, 278-281, 319-320.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. A. Boethius, *Der Argivische Kalender*, Uppsala, 1922, pp. 3-7, and K. Hanell, P. W., *R.E.*, s.v. Nemea, col. 2324.

because of examples of long petal Megarian bowls) to early Roman. The pottery from a pit dug through the xenon contained pottery, most likely, from the xenon itself. The pit had long petal bowls, Samian B plate frag., and two appropriate lamps. On the floor of the building, with burning spread on the floor around it, was found a lamp dated by Broneer to Augustan or earlier, in use until the end of the 1st century after Christ. (Broneer type XVII, nos. 294-300); also in fill above the floor a jug of appropriate date. Another pit in the sanctuary gives the same impressions." The building activity mentioned might well have been supported by Mummius, who is said by Polybios, XXXIX, 6, 1, to have restored the area of the Isthmos and to have adorned the temples at Olympia and Delphoi.

There remains, however, the possibility that Mummius' solution was to allow henceforth two sets of Nemean Games, one at Argos and one at Nemea. The *ἐκατέροισ* in line 7 could be taken in that sense. This seems unlikely on the face of it, but Pausanias has two references (II, 15, 2; VI, 16, 4) to Winter Nemeia, which seem to be celebrated at Nemea in the second century after Christ, at a time when we know that the regular games were celebrated at Argos.<sup>15</sup> This has led Boethius to argue<sup>16</sup> that there were two sets of Nemeia in the imperial period and that this situation could have existed earlier. But since Pausanias himself says (II, 15, 2) that the temple was in ruins in the second century, Hanell<sup>17</sup> suggested that the Winter Nemeia were not important or long-lasting, but rather an abortive attempt under Hadrian, who is specifically mentioned by Pausanias in this context in VI, 16, 4, to restore the old customs. This suggestion is supported by the archaeological evidence from the xenon, quoted above, which shows little use after sometime in the first century. This would hardly allow us to postulate a continuous use of Nemea for a second set of games from Mummius to Hadrian. Therefore, it seems, we should interpret this inscription naturally, that Mummius returned the games to Nemea, under at least partial Argive control.

8 (Plate 77). Piece of a revetment of white marble, found in 1936, apparently on the surface in the area just south of the temple. Back and bottom original; broken elsewhere.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.075 m.

Museum No. 120.

*aet. Rom.*

[— — — ? — — —] A V [— — — — —]

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *I.G.*, II-III<sup>2</sup>, 3162, 3169; VII, 49.

<sup>16</sup> *Op. cit.*, pp. 6-7, 38-41.

<sup>17</sup> *Op. cit.*, col. 2327.

These monumental Roman letters indicate some building activity at Nemea during the imperial period, whether or not they are part of the name Augustus. But we do not know to what structure they belonged, and it is impossible to assign a date. The evidence of the abandonment of the xenon would suggest a date early in the imperial period, but there is also the possibility of an interest in the site under Hadrian; cf. the commentary on No. 7, above.

9 (Plate 78). Slab of poros, of the type used in the foundation of the altar,<sup>18</sup> found December 1, 1926, near the surface on the west side of the temple. Upper right corner broken off and lower right side chipped away; lower left corner cut out, perhaps for original use in altar. Face scraped off in a rough manner. Letters scratched on rather than regularly inscribed.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.50 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.012 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.010 m.; line 3, *ca.* 0.008 m.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Δάαρχος

Καλλιμήδης

Δε[— —]νους

(Traces of four more lines)

Line 1. For the name, cf. *I.G.*, V, 2, 1, line 32, and 38, line 30, both from Tegea. This is known as a title only in Egypt, for a commander of native troops; cf. Preisigke, *Pap. Strass.*, no. 91.

Line 2. The lambdas overlap, giving the impression of a mu. The name was originally inscribed Καλλιμέδης, with the epsilon very close to the mu, but then eta, delta, and eta were inscribed over the last three original letters.

It is not at all clear what stood in line 3 or why these names were scratched on the slab; perhaps it was a rough gravemarker. The re-use of the stone indicates a late date.

10. Large architectural block of poros, taken from the stream-bed January 3, 1927. The inscribed face is very rough and the letters are gouged out very irregularly.

Height, 0.47 m.; width, 1.07 m.; thickness, 0.38 m.

Height of letters, 0.18 to 0.25 m.

Museum No. 16.

[— — ? — —] ΕΚΤΕΣ [— — ? — —]

The roughness of the stone's face, the irregularity of the letters, and the lack of a clear meaning make it impossible for me to suggest the purpose of this inscription. It may well not be ancient.

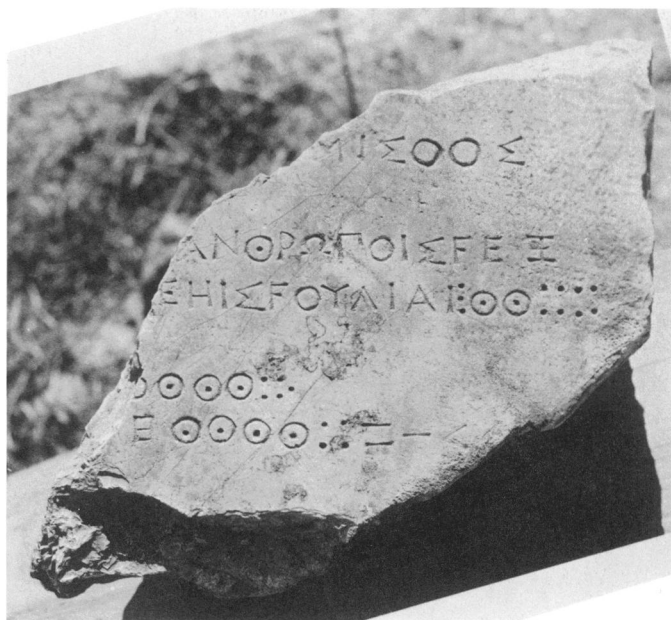
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<sup>18</sup> Cf. Blegen, *Art and Arch.*, XXII, 1926, p. 128; *A.J.A.*, XXXI, 1927, pp. 422-423.



No. 1



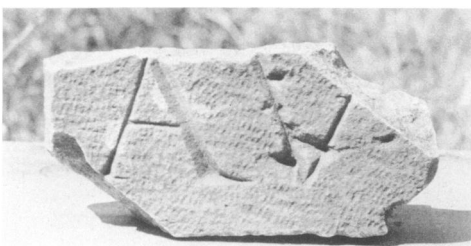
No. 3



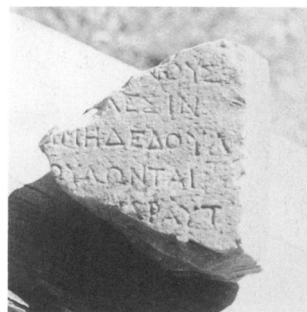
No. 2



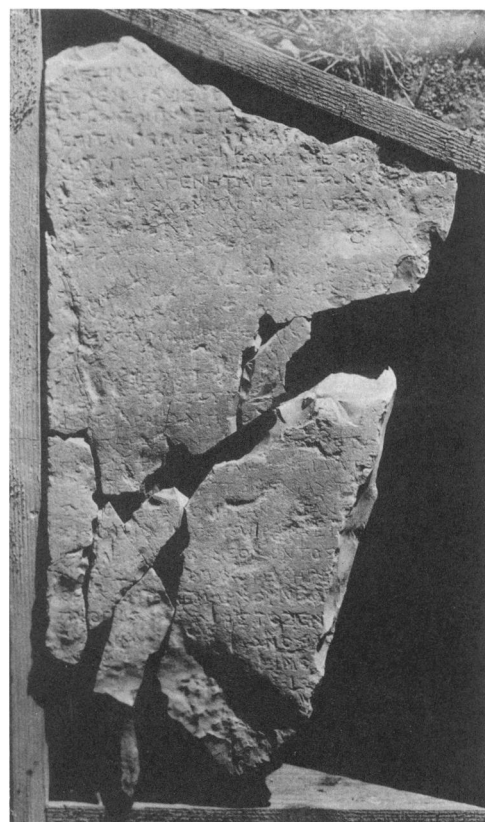
No. 4



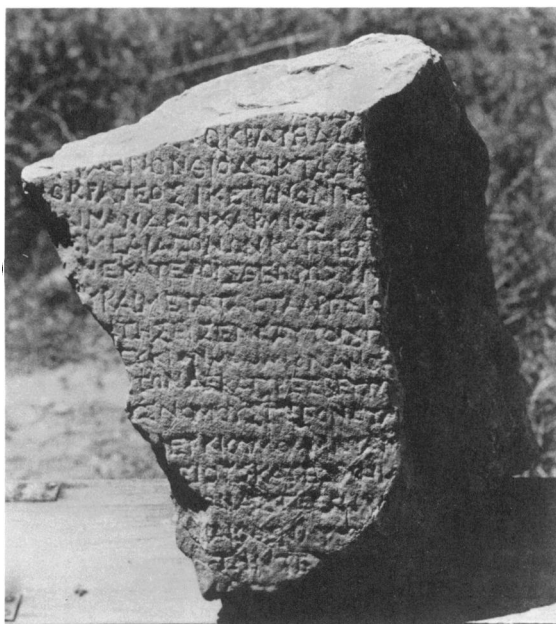
No. 8



No. 5



No. 6

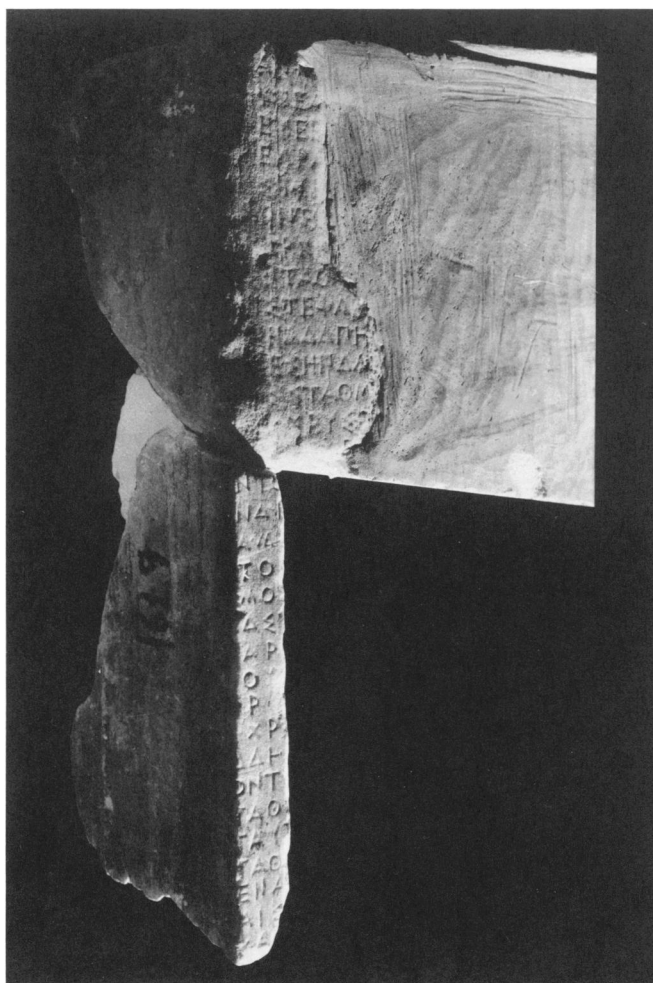


No. 7



No. 9

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Hekatompedon VI, 1. E.M. 6791 joined to E.M. 6778.

† BERT HODGE HILL: NOTES ON FIFTH-CENTURY INVENTORIES