

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 65–67)

THE following report deals with a number of published and unpublished inscriptions from the excavations in the Athenian Agora and from the Epigraphical Museum; they are all either fragmentary or ill preserved, but I believe they merit attention.¹

AN "IONIC" FUNERAL LIST (?)

1 (Plate 65). The inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 2426, is cut on a large fragment of Pentelic marble which once belonged to a round base of considerable size, *ca.* 0.60 m. in diameter. There was a base moulding the beginning of which is preserved below the last line.

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.37 m.

Height of letters, 0.021 m.

E.M. 2734.

ca. a. 400 *a.*

[— ^{*ca.* 7} — —] εἰ [— — —]

[Ἀν] αἰλιγίδ[ης]

[Φι]λοναύτ[ης]

[...]ηίδος

5 [Ἀν] τιφάτ[ης]

[Ἀν] δρέας [— — —]

[^{*ca.* 3} — —] ικατ[— —]

[^{*ca.* 3} — —] εἴο[— — —]

[— ⁴⁻⁵ — —] νι[— — —]

moulding

It is possible that the names were followed by patronymics and/or demotics; in this case, the fragment would belong to a public dedicatory monument. If Antiphates is identical with the Antiphates of *I.G.*, II², 3825, who was from Bate (Aigeis), line 4 could be restored [Αἰγ]ηίδος. The name Ἀναξιλιδης is new in Attic prosopography,

¹ I wish to thank Professor Meritt and Dr. Mitsos for permission to publish the texts and the photographs and Dr. Mitsos, Mrs. Peppas-Delmouzou, and Miss Perlzweig for the help they have given me in Athens.

² See E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, p. 409.

although *Ἀναξίλας* is attested by the ostraka as an Alkmeonid name.² The name *Ἀνδρέας* is otherwise attested, but this is its earliest occurrence; it too may be Alkmeonid, since Agariste's great-great-grandfather bore it (Herodotos, VI, 126, 1).

Donald W. Bradeen has pointed out³ that "Ionic lettering in casualty lists of citizens by phylai can hardly belong before 403," and this would mean that our list belongs to the beginning of the fourth century.

EUETERIA

2 An inscribed statue base recently published by Mitsos⁴ deserves special attention because of its date and significance. On the left side, Euktemon is honored by his fellow archons;⁵ this gives the date of the dedication since Euktemon was archon in 299/8 B.C. It so happens that we know that in this year King Lysimachos made a large donation of grain to the Athenians (*I.G.*, II², 657), and our dedication is obviously connected with this benefaction since (a) the sitophylakes are recorded on the same stone as having honored Philonides and since (b) the dedicatory statue was that of Eueteria ("Bounty"), the Greek model of the Roman Annona.⁶ One may imagine that Eueteria was represented as a draped female figure, like Demeter, holding perhaps a cornucopia.

Eueteria belongs to a group of personifications, like Eukoline (see below), Eunomia, Eukleia,⁷ Euporia,⁸ and Eudusia.⁹ The case of Eukoline (Plate 66 = *I.G.*, II², 4682) is especially interesting since the name, like that of Eukleia, occurs otherwise among Attic women.¹⁰ The photograph (Plate 66), which I owe to the continuing friendship and generosity of Mitsos, shows clearly that a statuette of Eukoline was dedicated to Ileithya, and we may assume that also the statue of Eueteria was dedicated to a well known deity, perhaps to Demeter. The use of the nominative in these two documents, like a label or subscription, is rare but not unique.¹¹

Mitsos and I have also re-examined the later inscription on the Eueteria base, and we wish to present a more nearly complete text:

² *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 57.

³ *Αρχ. Έφ.*, 1960 (1963), pp. 38-42.

⁵ For this, see *I.G.*, II², 2837.

⁶ See O. Waser, in P. W., *R.E.*, s.v. Eueteria, and A. Ippel, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVII, 1912, pp. 287-290, no. 18. *Έρος* itself means "harvest," *ειεργία* "good harvest"; see also Xenophon, *Hellenica*, V, 2, 4.

⁷ *S.E.G.*, XVI, 230: T. W. Hamdorf, *Gr. Kultpersonifikationen der vorhellenistischen Zeit*, Mainz, 1964, pp. 55-57, 111-112, 132-133.

⁸ *S.E.G.*, XIX, 224.

⁹ *I.G.*, II², 4591.

¹⁰ See Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica* and *I.G.*, II², 4668.

¹¹ See the monument of Demokratia, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 241-243, which is similar to that of Eueteria since both are public dedications.

ca. a. 150 a.

Ἡ[ρ]άκλειτος Διονυσογένος[υς]
 Ἰ[καρι]εὺς πολεμαρχήσας
 ὁ ὁ [ἀ]νέθηκεν [— —]
 ὁ [Ἀ]νδρ[— — — — — ο]υ
 5 ὁ ὁ ὁ Στειριεύ[ς]
 ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος [Κρατ]εροῦ
 ὁ ὁ Πειραιεύς

Lines 4-7 are a still later addition, and finally there was inscribed over the right half of lines 3-4:

Δημοσθέν[ει]
 Παιανιῇ.

TWO ATHENIAN HIERONIKAI

3 (Plate 65). Three joining fragments of a simply-profiled, probably square, base of Pentelic marble which once supported a column or a pillar (herm) rather than a statue. The place of discovery as well as the text of the inscription suggests that the monument once stood in the Eleusinion.

- (a) Two joining pieces, found on May 20, 1938, in the original filling of the Late Roman Fortification Wall south of the Eleusinion (T 21). These two pieces preserve the top, the bottom, and the right side of the stone. Inv. No. I 5450.
- (b) Found on March 9, 1937, in the wall of a modern house south of the Eleusinion and east of the Panathenaic Way (T-U 22). This fragment joins fragment (a) on the left. Inv. No. I 4589.

The measurements as joined and restored are as follows:

Height, 0.30 m.; height of mouldings, 0.055 m.; preserved width of the inscribed face, 0.415 m.; restored width of the inscribed face, *ca.* 0.50 m.-0.54 m.; projection of mouldings, 0.012 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

ca. a. 40 a.

ὁ δῆμος
 [— ^{ca. 10} — —)] Εὐπυρίδην
 [τὸν ἱε]ρονίκην ἀ[ρετ]ῆς ἕνεκα
 καὶ ἀνδρείας

It may be assumed from the length of the last, symmetrically centered, line and from that of the preceding line, which has been restored with confidence, that the first line is completely preserved, i.e., that the monument was a dedication of the Demos alone, and that in line 2 the honored person had the same name as his father, i.e., that the patronymic was simply indicated by a sign of abbreviation.

While it is impossible to restore the name of the hieronikes, attention may be called to the lists of demesmen of Eupyridai of about this date,¹² and especially to the occurrence of Alexander son of Alexander,¹³ who may be the same as the *ταμίας τῆς ἱερᾶς διατάξεως* praised in *I.G.*, II², 3503,¹⁴ and whose title may be restored in *I.G.*, II², 4879: Ἀλέξανδρος <ἱε>ρομ(ν)ή<μω>[ν].

This is the first Attic inscription honoring a hieronikes. The organization of the hieronikai was established at about this time by Marcus Antonius, the triumvir.¹⁵ His friend Aristokrates also received an honorary statue at Athens.¹⁶

4 (Plate 65). Fragment of Pentelic marble containing the right lower corner of a simple base which may have carried a statue or a herm, found on December 18, 1936, in the wall of a modern house in the area of the southwestern part of the Eleusinion (S-T 20) where the monument once stood. Parts of the right side and possibly of the bottom are preserved.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.195 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4360.

saec. I a.

[— — —] Ε Σώφρον[α]

[— — — τὸ] ν ἱερονίκην

[— — — —] ς *vacat*

A stroke below the kappa (see the photograph) looks like an iota, but is apparently not part of the final inscription. Of the sigma in the third line only the upper tip is preserved; I assume that it is the last letter in the last word of a phrase like ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ ἀνδρείας, and that the fully inscribed line had accordingly about 30 letters. The first preserved letter of the first line could be xi, or even a sigma. In the latter case it might be the last letter of the phrase ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος, and if it is an epsilon it could belong to the phrase γόνω δέ.

¹² *I.G.*, II², 2461 and 2462.

¹³ *I.G.*, II², 2461, lines 71 and 87.

¹⁴ Cf. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, p. 176, no. 108.

¹⁵ See J. Keil, *Jahreshefte*, XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 123-134.

¹⁶ *I.G.*, II², 3889 (cf. *T.A.P.A.*, LXXVII, 1946, p. 148, note 8, and commentary in A. E. Raubitschek, *Dedications*, pp. 207-208, no. 175).

A FAMILY FROM BESA

5 In *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 66-71, an honorary inscription of the archon Dioteimos was published and the known members of his family, ancestors and descendants, were mentioned and discussed. It is now possible to make certain additions to both.

Encouraged by G. A. Stamires and aided by his vast knowledge of Attic prosopography, I now suggest as restoration of the names of the dedicators (lines 19-20):

Τρο[φίμου τ]οῦ Ἀθη[— — — — — καὶ]
Δάφ[νον] Μαρά]θωνί[ων vacat]

For Daphnos of Marathon, Stamires refers to *I.G.*, II², 1073, line 16,¹⁷ and 2044, lines 3 and 36, and for the spelling to *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 287, no. 179.

A son of the archon Dioteimos may have been honored by a statue the inscribed base of which is now wedged in the south gate-tower of the Late Roman Fortification Wall at the northwest corner of the Library of Pantainos (Q 13). This stone bears the inventory number I 839, but because of its position has not yet been thoroughly examined. It may be mentioned, however, that the name of Dioteimos's son contained the letters — — στ[ρ]ατο — —, perhaps the beginning of his name.

Among the ancestors of Dioteimos should have been mentioned Theopeithes the son of Theophilos of Besa,¹⁸ whose honorary inscription was first published as *I.G.*, II², 3872.¹⁹ A glance at the photograph (Plate 67), which I owe to the kindness of Mitsos, reveals that this inscription belongs to the time of Augustus. The dedicator, Theophilos, is therefore the hoplite general Theophilos son of Theopeithes (*I.G.*, II², 4478) who has already been identified as the father of the archon Dioteimos. The inscription itself may be restored as follows:

fin. saec. I a.

[Θεο]πείθην Θεοφίλου Βησαι
[έα ὁ υ]ῖος Θεόφιλ[ος ἀνέθηκεν]

There is a dowel hole in the top, 0.22 m. from the front edge and 0.20 m. from the right side, 0.06 m. deep and 0.06 m. in diameter. The location of this dowel hole in which the left foot of the statue was anchored supports the shorter restoration suggested here.

¹⁷ Cf. S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, p. 195, no. 121, line 35.

¹⁸ Perhaps the archon Theopeithes who is named in Agora Inv. I 796 + 835 + 914 to be published in *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967.

¹⁹ This is inventoried in the Epigraphical Museum under the numbers E.M. 4401, 4402, 4419, and 4437.

A STATUE OF PAULLUS FABIVS MAXIMVS

6 (Plate 65). Fragment of Hymettian marble with the left side preserved, found on December 20, 1935, in the wall of a modern house east of the Temple of Ares (M 7-8). The top and the bottom are parallel to each other and at right angles to the front and left side, but they do not show traces of dressing. At the bottom, 0.10 m. from the front edge and 0.07 m. from the left edge, is a hole 0.03 m. square and still 0.03 m. deep; this may have served as a socket during an earlier or later use of the stone.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.

Height of letters, 0.028 m.

Inv. No. I 3217.

init. saec. I p.

[Π]ο[λύ]ε[υκ]τος [- ^{ca.}8 - καὶ Εὐδῆ]
 μοσ Πολυεύκ[του Φλυεῖς Παῦλλον]
 Φάβιον Κοῖντον [υῖδον Μάξιμον τὸν]
 εἰσὶν [φ]ίλον κ[αὶ ἐνεργέτην]

vacat

For this type of dedication see *I.G.*, II², 4186, and for the family of the dedicators see *I.G.*, II², 4036. Polyeuktos and Eudemos were probably father and son, who erected the statue.²⁰ In spite of a series of Attic inscriptions in honor of Fabius we do not know why he was honored in Athens.²¹

BENEFACCTIONS OF THE EMPEROR CLAVDIVS

7 (Plates 65, 66). A new fragment can be added to one of the five known inscriptions recording the benefactions of Claudius to Athens.²² The new text introduces a small fragment that was still on the Acropolis when squeezes were made for the epigraphical library at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. A photograph of this squeeze is all that can be offered now. The fragment belongs, however, without doubt to the large base with the text of *I.G.*, II², 5179;²³ in fact it must have joined the

²⁰ For Fabius see *P.I.R.*², III, pp. 103-105, no. 47; David Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, I, pp. 480-481.

²¹ *I.G.*, II², 4128, 4129, 4131, 4132 (4130 is a later inscription); see P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste*, pp. 66-67.

²² *I.G.*, II², 5175-5179; cf. *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 45-46, no. 53, where a fragment from the Agora is combined with *I.G.*, II², 5176, which was found earlier in the theater south of the Acropolis. It may be presumed that the original monument stood on the Acropolis itself (see P. Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan*, pp. 9-10).

²³ The squeezes have been combined in Princeton to permit the photograph shown in Plate 66.

end piece which Prott once copied but which Kirchner could not find when he published the *Corpus* in 1935.²⁴ The photograph of the main fragment (E.M. 4385; Plate 65) shows clearly that the original pedestal with its original dedicatory inscription was kept when the monument was restored on orders of the Emperor. The nominatives *Σεμπρωνία* and *θυγάτηρ* in lines 2 and 3 show clearly that the monument was a dedication made by Sempronia and not a statue of her, as Graindor suggested.²⁵ The two letters of the first line *ΟΔ* can not therefore belong to *ὁ δῆμος*; they may be part of the name of the deity to whom Sempronia made her offering.

A comparison of this inscription with two inscriptions honoring a certain Sempronia (*I.G.*, II², 4230 and 4231) shows that two different women may be involved.

[—²⁻³—]οδ[— — — —]
Σεμπρωνία Ἀτρατίνα [*Λευκίου Σεμπρωνίου Ἀτρα*]
τείνου θυγάτηρ Παυλλ[— — — — — — — — — —]

- a. 41-54 p. *Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος* [*Καίσαρ Σεβασ*] *τὸς Γερμανικὸς*
 5 *εὐεργέτης τῆς π[όλεως ἐχαρίσα]το καὶ ἀπο*
κατέστησεν.

A HERM OF PANTAINOS

8 (Plate 66). Two joining fragments of a herm of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but preserving at the top part of the chest of the herm.

Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.-0.019 m.

E. M. 3849.

ca. a. 100 p.

[*Τ̄· Φλ*] *αβ̄ Πάντα*[*ινον*]
 [*Γαργ*] *ήγτιον*^v
 [—^{ca. 5}—] *αθηναι*[*ον*]
 [—^{ca. 6}—] *λιος Ἱερο*[*φάντης*]
 5 [—^{ca. 8}—] *ΥΤΟΝ*[*— — — —*]

vacat

The herm carried a portrait of the famous Titus Flavius Pantainos of Gargettos, the Athenian archon and founder of the library which bore his name.²⁶ One would like

²⁴ Now E.M. 4515.

²⁵ *B.C.H.*, LI, 1927, pp. 256-258.

²⁶ See A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 268-272; J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 26-27.

to restore the third line as [(τὸν) φιλ]αθήναι[ον] and assume that Pantainos officially received this well deserved honor.²⁷ The last two lines contain the name of the dedicator, perhaps [Γάιος Ἰού]λιος Ἱερο[φάντης] and his relationship to Pantainos, perhaps [ὁ φίλος αὐτο]ῦ τὸν π[άτρωνα].

A STATUE OF ANTONIUS PIUS

9 (Plate 65). Fragment of marble with rather large crystals, found on May 14, 1936, in the wall of a modern house between the Temple of Ares and the altar of Ares (L 8). The bottom is preserved, as is perhaps the left side, though the rough picking there may not be original. This picking is at an acute angle to the front, and the left third of the front itself bends slightly backwards.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness, 0.26 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 4147.

a. 138-161 p.

[Ἀντοκράτωρ]	[-----]
[Τίτος Αἴλιος]	[-----]
[Ἀ]δριανὸς Ἀν Ϲ	Ο [-----]
τωνεῖνος Εὐ ^ο	ΑΙΣ [-----]
5 σεβήσ Ϲ	Κ [-----]

The fragment belongs to a large base which consisted perhaps of several blocks and which may have carried a statue of the emperor erected during his lifetime.

A STATUE OF THE SOPHIST SECUNDUS

10 (Plate 65). Four fragments, of which two join, of a large base or herm of Pentelic marble, of which only parts of the inscribed face are preserved. Traces of mortar are still preserved on the breaks.

(a) Found on March 10, 1938, in the south wall of the Church of the Hypapanti (T 21).

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 5304a.

(b) The smaller of the two joining fragments was found on March 14, 1938, in the east wall of the Church of the Hypapanti, the larger on March 13, 1938, in the original fill of the Late Roman Fortification Wall (T 21).

²⁷ See, for example, for the title *I.G.*, II², 8393.

Height, 0.44 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m. (lines at top) and 0.03 m. (lines at bottom).

Inv. No. I 5304b.

(c) Found on March 9, 1939, in a modern wall on the northeast slope of the Areopagus.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m.

Inv. No. I 5304c.

ca. a. 150 p.

(c) [---] PH[---]

lacuna

(b) [---]! [---]

ῥήτ[ορα]

[---] Ἡρώδη[s---]

[---] ἐαυτο[ῦ φίλον---]

lacuna

(a) [---κα]θηγητ[ήν---]

Fragment c, to judge from the size of its two letters, belongs to the upper part of the base which contained the name of the honored person. This part of the inscription closed with the title ῥήτ[ορα] which stood by itself and was probably centered on the axis of the base. Below came the name of the dedicator, Herodes (Atticus), who had honored his (friend and) teacher (καθηγητήν) with a statue or with a herm.

The identity of the person honored can be determined, because we know that the "teacher" of Herodes Atticus was Secundus.²⁸ It has already been deduced from a sample of his argument that Secundus was not only a sophist but also a rhetor.²⁹ The full form of the name of Secundus is unknown, and Boeckh's suggestion³⁰ that he was an ancestor of the Eumolpid Secundus, from the deme Sphettos, was questioned by Graindor.³¹ The fact that Secundus was buried at Eleusis (Philostratos) supports his association with the Eumolpids.

²⁸ See Philostratos, *Vitae Soph.*, I (*in fine*), p. 234.

²⁹ See Münzer, in P.W., *R.E.*, s.v. Herodes 13, col. 924, lines 30-54, relying on Suidas, s.v. Σεκοῦνδος . . . ἔγραψε μελέτας ῥητορικός. For the use of καθηγητής see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 99-100.

³⁰ *C.I.G.*, I, 399 and 400 = *I.G.*, II², 3658 and 3659.

³¹ *Hérode Atticus*, p. 46.

ALTARS OF MARCUS AURELIUS AND LUCIUS VERUS

After the comprehensive study of the altars of Augustus and of Hadrian,³² we are now prepared to recognize other imperial monuments also as altars. In fact, all four of the published inscriptions (*I.G.*, II², 3403-3406) honoring Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus are altars, and a fifth (No. 12, below) can now be added from the Agora collection. There was also an enormous monument at Eleusis (*I.G.*, II², 4779) the fragments of which are now unassembled and which could belong to a colossal altar. At any rate they do not form a statue base, as Graindor thought.³³

11 (Plate 67). Of the already published altars only one (*I.G.*, II², 3403) can be here illustrated. A second one (*I.G.*, II², 3405) has been examined; it has no cuttings on top but very heavy mouldings and is certainly an altar. A third, also from the area of the ancient Market Place, has not been seen since the inscription was copied by Pittakys (*I.G.*, II², 3406). Worst of all, the Eleusinian round altar (*I.G.*, II², 3404) is now only 0.43 m. high, and its surface is so damaged that the published text cannot be checked.

12 (Plate 67). The new altar from the excavations in the Agora is of Hymettian marble. The top consists of a roughly cut cylinder (0.09 m. high) flanked by sketchily carved corner akroteria. The inscription is cut below a flat band marked by incised lines 0.04 m. apart and within an incised laurel wreath 0.30 m. in diameter. The top of the wreath consists of a medallion carved as a ring, 0.06 m. and 0.05 m. in diameter. The altar is cut from a re-used block. It was found on April 24, 1936, fallen from a Byzantine wall in the northeast corner of the Market Square, north of the modern railway and thus in the same area as *I.G.*, II², 3403, 3405, and 3406.³⁴ The front and right side are smooth from the first use of the stone, and on the right side are traces of a moulding which has been hacked away.

Height, 0.60 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness, 0.32 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 4039.

a. 163/4 p.

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ
Νείκην Ἀυτοκρά-
τορσι διὰ εὐποδίας
φιλαδέλφους

³² *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, pp. 65-85, and XXXII, 1963, pp. 57-86; see also *A.J.A.*, LXIX, 1965, p. 151, no. 2.

³³ *Hérode Atticus*, p. 68, note 2.

³⁴ For the site where *I.G.*, II², 3406 was found see *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 39, note 182.

It seems that the last three lines form a hexameter. Instead of *ὑπὲρ νίκης* or *ἐπὶ νίκηι* the plain accusative suggests that the public prayed for the victory of the emperors, presumably in the Parthian War of A.D. 163/4. The phrase *διὰ εὐποδίας* alludes to this war too, for it surely refers to the cavalry on whose swiftfootedness victory depended in a war against the Parthians, the most famous horsemen of antiquity.

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No. 1



No. 7



No. 3



No. 4



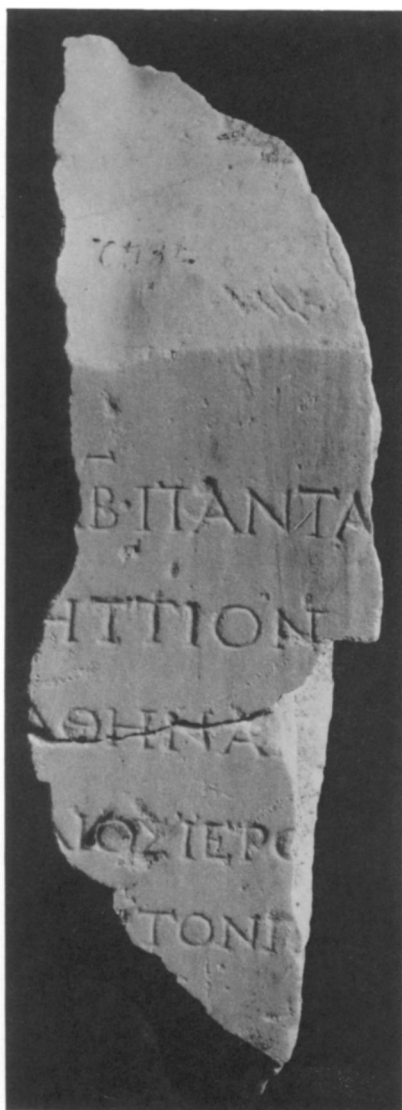
No. 6



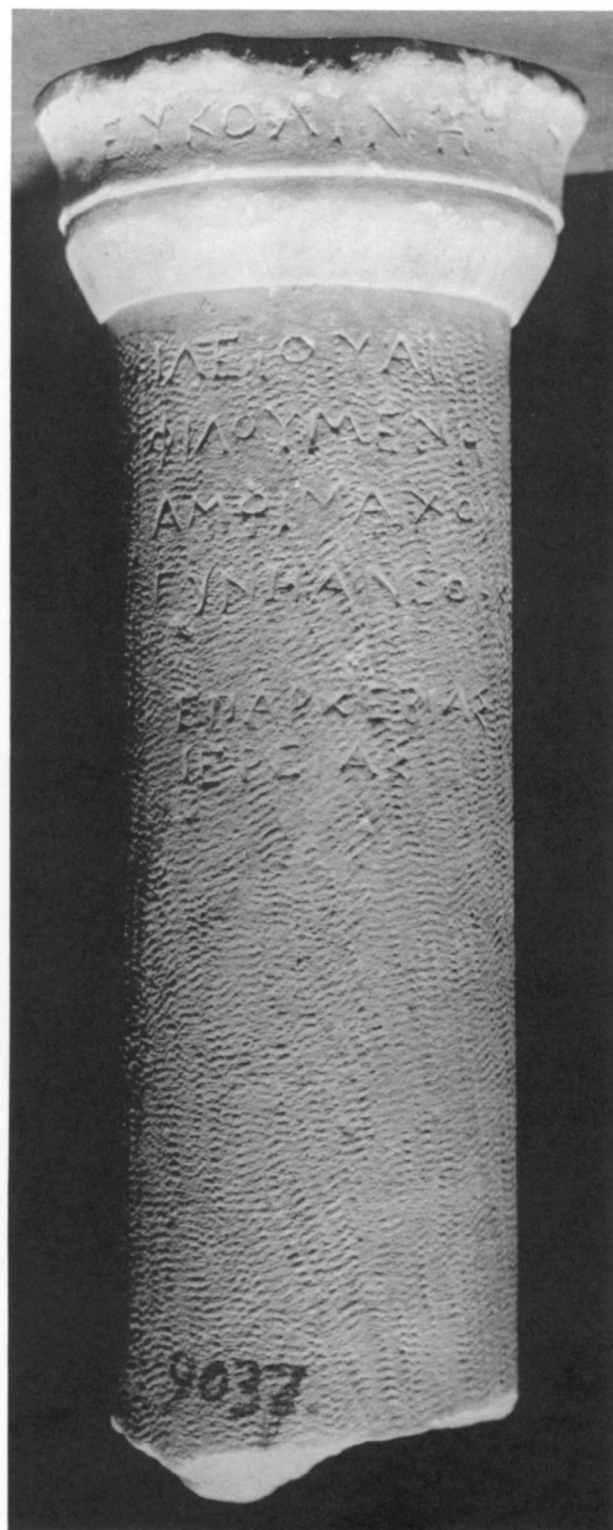
No. 10



No. 9



No. 8



E.M. 9037 = *I.G.*, II², 4682 (see No. 2)



No. 7 E.M. 4385 + Acropolis fragment = *I.G.*, II², 5179



I.G., II², 3872 (see No. 5)



No. 11



No. 12