

TWO NEW PRYTANY INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES 109–112)

THE excavations conducted in the Athenian Agora during the summer of 1968 brought to light two new prytany inscriptions.¹ Both are almost completely preserved, including decrees and register, and both provide valuable information for the study of the council during the third century B.C.² One honors the prytaneis of Aigeis during the archonship of Philinos (254/3) in the time of the twelve phylai, the other honors the prytaneis of Pandionis during Menekrates' archonship (220/19) in the period of the thirteen phylai.³

1 (Pls. 109–111) A Hymettian marble stele with pediment, composed of three joining pieces. Between the body, broken below, and the pediment, broken at the top, a moulding runs across the face and carries around the two sides. The back is roughly picked. Found on July 22, 1968, lying face upwards as a cover slab of a drain running from the Southwest Fountain House (H 14).

Height, shaft only, 0.91 m.; including pediment, 1.04 m.; width above, 0.385 m.; below, 0.44 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.012 m.

Height of letters, 0.004–0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 7043.

TEXT

a. 254/3 a.	NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.
Ἐπὶ Φιλίνου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγείδος πρώτης πρυτανείας ἡ	
ι Θεότιμος Στρατοκλέους Θοραιεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν· Ἐκατομ	
βαιῶνος ἐνδεκάτει ἐνδεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυ	
ρία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἀρεσίας Λαμπροκλέους Πειρα	
5	ιεύς καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῶι δῆμῳ ὃ Δύανδρος Λυσιάδου
Ἀναφλύστιος εἶπεν· περὶ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς	
Αἰγείδος ὑπὲρ τῆς θυσίας ἧς ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ ἐκκλησίας τῶι τε Ἀ	
πόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίῳ καὶ τ[ο]	
ῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ὃ ἀγαθὴ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δ[ῆ]	

¹ The author wishes to thank the field director of the Agora Excavations, T. Leslie Shear, Jr., for permission to publish these inscriptions. A debt is also acknowledged to the Agora staff, who have, as always, readily and generously provided much help.

² The largest body of material on this subject appears in *Prytaneis*, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937.

³ A discussion of these dates is given below, pp. 432–441.

- 10 μωι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι ἃ φασιν γεγονέναι ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς [ἐφ']
 ὑγιείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου [— ^{rasura ca. 12} —]
 [— ^{rasura ca. 50} — — — — —]
 [.] ὅ ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰγείδος τεθύκασιν ὑπὲρ τῆς
 [π]όλεως φιλοτίμως ὅπως ἂν ἔχει καλῶς καὶ εὖσεβῶς τεῖ βουλε[ῖ]
 15 [κα]ὶ τῷ δήμῳ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅ ἐπιμεμέληνται δὲ καὶ τῆς
 [συλ]λογῆς τοῦ δήμου ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς νόμοις ὅ ἐπαινέσαι τοῦ
 [ς πρ]υτάνεις τῆς Αἰγείδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφάνῳ κα
 τὰ [τ]ὸν νόμον ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τὸν δήμο
 ν τὸ [ν] Ἀθηναίων ἄναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέ
 20 α τὸν κ[α]τὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυ
 τανικῶν· ε[ἰς] δὲ τὴν ἀν[α]γραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ
 διοικήσει τὸ γενόμε[εν] ὄν ἀνάλωμα.

vacat ca. 0.12 m.

- Ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ· Λυκομήδης Διοχάρου Κον[θ]υλῆ[θε]ν εἶπεν· ἐπ
 εἰδὴ ο[κί] πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰγείδος ἐπαινέσαντες κα[ὶ στε]φανώσα[ν]
 25 τες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλεῖ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς Ἀ[ύ]ανδρον]
 Ἀναφλύστιον καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τὸν ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Ἀριστοκλῆν [Ἀλ]αιέα]
 καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Θαλινίδην Ἀλ]αιέα τὰς τε θυσίας ἀπ[ά]σας τεθ]
 υκέναι τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλ[ῆς καὶ]
 τοῦ δήμου [— ^{rasura ca. 40} — — — — —]
 30 ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτ[ίμως·]
 ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν [τῆς βο]
 υλῆς Δύανδρον Λυσιάδου Ἀναφλύστιον ὅ καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἑαυτ[ῶν]
 Ἀριστοκλῆν Θρασυκλέους Ἀλ]αιέα ὅ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Θ[αλινί]
 δην Κνοίθωνος Ἀλ]αιέα ὅ καὶ τὸν πεφιλοτιμημένον εἰς ἑα[υτοὺς]
 35 Νίκιππον Αὐτοκλέους ἐκ Κολωνοῦ ὅ ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν [κῆρυκα]
 τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμε[έα καὶ]
 τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου Δύνατον Κριτοδήμου Πειρ[αιέα καὶ]
 τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Νικόμαχον Νίκωνος Γαργήτιον ὅ ἀ[ναγράψα]
 40 ι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε[ῖαν ἐν σ]
 τήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῶν· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀν[αγραφὴν]
 τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον [ἀνάλωμα]

Ἀλ]αιεῖς

Ἐρχιεῖς

85

Ἀραφῆ[νιοι]

Ἀριστοκλῆς Θρασυκλέου 65

Θαλινίδης Κνοίθωνος

45 Ἀρχέδημος Διοδώρου

Δημοφάνης Ἐπιζήλου

Σμῖκρος Ἀριστίωνος

Μικίων Κηφισοδώρου

Παναίτιος Μικίωνος

Ἀμύντωρ Χαρίνου

Ἀμφιτέλ[ης — — —]

Ἀρχιππος [— — — —]

Φηγα[ι]ε[ῖς]

Ἀρχέδημος

	[Μ]νησαγόρας Νικομένου	Φιλίων Διογέιτονος	90	Καλλιτέλης
	[Ἀ]ριστοκράτης Πυθίππου	Διοκλῆς Ἀριστοφίλου		ἐγ Μυρριν[ούτης]
	Νικοκλῆς Νικύλου	Πανταίνετος Ἐπαινέτ		Δερκύλος Ἐπι[---]
50	Κλειτίας	Εὖξενος Εὖξιθέου		Πλωθεῖς
	Μνήσαρχος	Νικόφημος Θεοδώρου		Καλλίας Φρυνίχου
	Κολλυτεῖς	Φειδόστρατος	95	Λυσαρχίδης
	Ἀριστίων Πολυκράτου	Χαιρέστρατος		Φιλαΐδαι
	Ναυκράτης Ναυκλέους	Κυδαντίδαι		Μνησίβουλος Μνησ[---]
55	Ἐρσιγένης Σίμωνος	Πραξιτέλης Αἰσχέου		Ξενοκρίτος Ἀντιγέ[νου]
	Καλλικράτης Πυθοδήλου	Ἴωνίδαι		Τιμοκλῆς
	Ἀγκυλεῖς	Δημέας	100	Ἔστιαίοθεν
	Εὐαλκος Διοδώρου	Φίλιππος		Χαρίας
	ἐκ Κολωνοῦ	Τειθράσιοι		Βατεῖς
60	Ἀντιφάνης Καλλίου	Σωφάνης		Εὐφίλητος Πυθ[---]
	[Ν]ίκιππος	Εὐχάριστος		Ἐρικεῖς
	Ὀτρυνεῖς	Εὐηγέτης	105	Δημοσθένης
	Εὐξίθεος Φιλιστίδου			Ἀντίδωρος

The lettering, all of the same height, spacing, and character, is neatly and carefully cut, so carefully, in fact, that there does not appear a single miscut letter in the whole inscription. Although the pattern is not stoichedon, the spacing, both vertical and horizontal, is very even. The height of ten lines and ten spaces is regularly 0.099 m. The number of letter-spaces per line may vary from forty-six (line 32) to fifty-three (line 40), but these are the exceptions and most lines have either forty-eight or forty-nine letters. Occasionally a letter-space has been left uninscribed (lines 5, 9, 13, etc.), usually for the purpose of punctuation. The rule of syllable-division is generally obeyed, but there are a number of exceptions (lines 18, 23, 27, 38, 39, etc.). Two erasures, both deep and effective, are clearly visible (lines 11-12 and line 29). Almost certainly they obliterate references to the sacrifices performed in honor of the Macedonian kings.⁴ Within the register the names are arranged in the usual three columns, carefully preserving the left margin. The demotics are regularly indented three and one-half letter-spaces. Although about one-third of the names are inscribed without patronymics,⁵ there is only one case (line 71) where a patronymic has been curtailed.

The arrangement of the material on this stele is typical of the prytany inscrip-

⁴ A similar erasure appears on *I.G.*, II², 790; for references and remarks on possible restorations see *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 11, 66-68, No. 23; *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 242, note 44; XV, 1946, p. 151, No. 10; XXX, 1961, p. 216.

⁵ Down until ca. 225 B.C., as a general rule, both name and patronymic were inscribed on these lists, although there are a number of exceptions. After ca. 225 the patronymics were usually omitted until about the middle of the first century B.C. when the earlier system was restored.

tions belonging to this period.⁶ First appears the decree of the Demos awarding a gold crown to the prytaneis as a group, then the decree of the Boule honoring the Treasurer of the Boule, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Prytaneis, the Herald of the Boule and Demos, the Secretary of the Demos, and the Undersecretary. This text has an extra and unusual item just after the Secretary of the Prytaneis. Between the two decrees there is a space of approximately twelve centimeters where very likely three citations and crowns, one awarded by the Boule to the Treasurer of the Prytaneis, another by the Demos to the prytaneis, and a third by the Boule to the Secretary of the Prytaneis, were once painted on the stele.⁷ Beneath the second decree there appears another large uninscribed space and here the remaining special citations were very probably also recorded in paint.⁸

Although the register also has the customary format, namely, the prytaneis are grouped under the appropriate demotics beginning with that of their treasurer and secretary (both were from the deme Halai) who head the list,⁹ there is one unusual feature: it contains *only* forty-eight representatives. Apart from the dedicatory lists, e.g. *I.G.*, I², 398, which recorded, apparently, only the names of those prytaneis who contributed to the cost of the monument and usually contained nothing approaching fifty names,¹⁰ we know of a few such incomplete rosters.¹¹ *I.G.*, II², 1749 lacks one name, probably from the deme Ionidai; *I.G.*, II², 848 (see also *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 82-83, No. 36) lists only forty-seven representatives, the missing demesmen belonging probably one each to Hybadai, Sounion, and Kolone. On the bouleutic list of ca. 336/5 (*Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 32-33) the rosters of Aigeis and Leontis each lack one name; blank spaces would indicate that the two missing councillors belong to Erchia and Phrearrhoi respectively.

But a more interesting parallel is provided by *I.G.*, II², 678, which, like our inscription, is a list of Aigeis and has been assigned to 256/5, just two years prior to it. *I.G.*, II², 678 has not been seen in over two hundred years and all texts of this inscription must depend on a single and very faulty transcript (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 47-52, No. 10, and *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 10). The register on this transcript contains only forty-five prytaneis, but one additional representative may be accounted for by the blank line under the demotic of Kolonos, a deme which had a well attested quota, in any case, of two bouleutai annually.¹² Let us compare the quotas on these two closely related deficient lists:

⁶ The typical format is shown in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 4.

⁷ The date given in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 19 for the introduction of this arrangement may, accordingly, be adjusted slightly.

⁸ The wreath was generally painted, at least until ca. 125 B.C. (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 20), but that the citations also were painted is remarkable.

⁹ See *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 14-15.

¹⁰ All these private dedications belong to the period prior to 307/6, after which time the prytany monuments were set up at public expense.

¹¹ *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 31-33, No. 1 must be removed from this category, for it belonged to the period of the twelve phylai and its register contained fifty prytaneis.

¹² *I.G.*, II², 1747, 1749; *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 32, XXXV, 1966, p. 226.

DEME	<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 678 256/5	I 7043 254/3	IDENTICAL NAMES
Ankyle	1	1	
Teithras	4	3	
Erchia	10	11	1
Otryne	1	1	
Halai	8	9	2
Kollytos	4	4	2
Phegaia	3	2	
Philaidai	3	3	
Ionidai	1	2	
Plotheia	2	2	
Kolonos	2	2	
Hestiaia	1	1	
Kydantidai	1	1	
Erikeia	2	2	1
Araphen	2	2	
Myrrhinoutta	1	1	
Bate	—	1	
	—	—	—
TOTAL	46	48	6

In two cases, namely Teithras and Phegaia, the quotas on *I.G.*, II², 678 are higher than the respective quotas on I 7043. Teithras had a well attested quota of four bouleutai annually in the time of the original ten phylai¹³ and must have had at least that number in the Macedonian period, since no deme can be shown to have decreased its quota in 307/6 when the Council itself was increased by one hundred members. Phegaia, likewise, had an attested quota of either four representatives (*I.G.*, II², 1747) or three (*I.G.*, II², 1749; *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 32) but never so few as two. Very probably then the two missing prytaneis on I 7043 belong one each to Teithras and Phegaia.

In four cases the quotas on I 7043 are larger than the corresponding ones on *I.G.*, II², 678. Erchia, Halai, Ionidai, and Bate each have one more representative on the new list than on the old, and it is probably to these very demes, one to each, that the four prytaneis as yet unaccounted for on *I.G.*, II², 678 should be assigned. The cause of such omissions is not known. It is not even sure where the fault lies, whether with the deme, which for some reason apparently failed to fulfill its quota, or with the secretary who drew up the list, or with the mason, or, in the case of *I.G.*, II², 678, with the epigrapher Pococke, whose transcript is our sole evidence for this inscription.

¹³ *I.G.*, II², 1747, 1749; *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 32.

There is another interesting connection between I 7043 and *I.G.*, II², 678. As many as six prytaneis (see commentary) who appear on one list reappear on the other. While there is a certain amount of evidence, perhaps two dozen examples, for double tenureship on the Council, nowhere do we have such an unusual number of men who served their second possible term at the earliest possible interval.¹⁴

COMMENTARY

Line 1. For discussion of the date of Philinos and other inscriptions belonging to his year see below, pp. 432-434.

Line 2. The name and patronymic of the secretary, revealed here for the first time, may be restored on *I.G.*, II², 697, which also belongs to this year (*Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 352-356, pl. 84).

Line 4. For other members of Aresias' family see below, pp. 432-433. Philistides, son of Lamprokles and representative of Peiraeus on the Council of 303/2 (*Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 14, line 167) probably also belongs to this family and may be either Aresias' grandfather or his grandfather's brother.

Line 5. Lyandros, son of Lysiades, of Anaphlystos was also speaker on *I.G.*, II², 682, line 92 (see below, p. 433).

Lines 11-12 and line 29. These erasures obliterate references to the sacrifices performed on behalf of the Macedonian kings (see above, p. 420, note 4).

Line 23. Lykomedes, son of Diochares, of Konthyle was priest of Asklepios in 266/5 (see below, p. 433). He was also the proposer of a decree passed in the archonship of Antimachos, now dated to the year 233/2 (*I.G.*, II², 769, lines 9-10, where the patronymic and demotic can now be restored; for the date see below, p. 435).

Lines 27 and 33-34. Thaliniades son of Knoithon appears also in *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 370 (50, line 23), where the demotic should read 'Αλαίε(α).

Line 36. This famous family of heralds is discussed below, p. 433.

Line 37. A marble grave stele, probably belonging to the early fourth century and now in the National Museum in Athens, remembers one Kritodemos, son of Dynatos, of Peiraeus, undoubtedly an earlier member of this family (*I.G.*, II², 7173).

Line 46. This councillor was the proposer of a decree dated to the archonship of Lysanias, 235/4 (*I.G.*, II², 790, line 8). Epizelos, son of Demophanes, of Halai, who appears on a list of men at the end of the second century B.C., belongs to the same family.

Lines 47 and 51. Both Mnesagoras and Mnesarchos were councillors for Halai

¹⁴ The *euthynai* would prevent a councillor from serving two years in succession. Thus there could be no duplication within the following pairs of lists, where no year intervenes between them: *Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, pp. 224-230 (304/3) and XXXVII, 1968, pp. 11-16 (303/2); *I.G.*, II², 1700 (335/4) and 1750 (334/3); *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 31-33 (336/5?) and *I.G.*, II², 1700 (335/4).

also two years earlier (*I.G.*, II², 678, lines 24 and 27; see also below, p. 432, note 7). They probably belong to the same family, but the stemma given by Kirchner (*P.A.*, 10244-10245) must be altered substantially.

Line 53. This man also served in 256/5 (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 33, where Pococke's transcript can now be corrected). His grandfather may be Aristion, son of Hieromnemon, who appears on a grave stele dated to the second half of the fourth century (*I.G.*, II², 6500).

Line 54. There are several well known earlier members of this family (*I.G.*, II², 1554, lines 65-66; *P.A.*, 10225; *Nachträge*, p. 131; and *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 226, lines 335-336, 339-340).

Line 55. The spelling Ersigenes is a simple phonological variant for the more common Erxigenes. An earlier member of this family is very likely Erxigenes, father of the Prokles of Kollytos who appears on a dedication by a group of *hippeis* ca. 320.

Line 56. This councillor also served two years earlier (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 30). Pythodelos of Kollytos, who appears on a list of names dated ca. 330 by Kirchner, probably belongs to the same family (*I.G.*, II², 2409, lines 25-26).

Line 63. The father of this councillor, Philistides, son of Diodoros, of Otryne was himself councillor in 256/5 (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 39). A later member of the same family, Philistides of Otryne, served on the Council about a century later (*Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 235, No. 44, line 15).

Lines 66-67. Father and son appear together as councillors here. A brother of this Panaitios may be Mikalion of Erchia whose gravestone is preserved (*I.G.*, II², 6127). Panaitios, son of Philon and councillor for Erchia two years earlier (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 31), may represent another member of the family.

Line 70. This man should probably be identified with [Διο]κλῆς of Erchia who contributed to the state during Diomedon's archonship, 247/6 (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 290, No. 56, line 37 = *I.G.*, II², 791, line 37).

Line 72. This councillor also served in 256/5 (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 29). An earlier member of the family may be Euxitheos, son of Timotheos, of Erchia whose grave stele was found in Spata (*I.G.*, II², 6131).

Line 77. The grandfather of this councillor is probably Praxiteles of Kydantidai, father of the Antigrapheus on a prytany inscription now dated to the end of the fourth century (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 33, No. 1, line 84). In my opinion the restorations of the Antigrapheus (line 83) and Anagrapheus (line 79) should be interchanged on that inscription; line 84 may tentatively be restored Α[ισχέας] (?), and line 76 should be completed Αὐτό[λυκος Λύκου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν]. This inscription then belongs to 305/4.

Line 80. This councillor may be identified with the [Φίλι]ππος of Ionidai, who was priest on an inscription recording contributions to Asklepios during Diomedon's archonship, 247/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1534, line 247).

Line 89. An earlier member of this family, Akeratos, son of Archedemos, was a representative of Phegaia on the prytany list of 341/0 (*I.G.*, II², 1749, line 60).

Line 94. The father of this councillor was himself councillor for Plotheia in 281/0 (Agora Inv. No. I 5105, line 51, publication forthcoming in *Hesperia*).

Line 98. Antigenes, son of Antidoros, a representative of Philaidai on a prytany list dated *ca.* 350 (*I.G.*, II², 1747, line 2), is probably an earlier member of this family.

Line 102. This settles the argument conclusively concerning whether Bate, missing on *I.G.*, II², 678, was transferred to one of the Macedonian phylai. It remained in Aigeis.

Line 106. This councillor, the son of Diokles, also served on the Council in 256/5 (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 33).

2 (Pls. 109, 110, 112) A Pentelic marble stele with pediment, composed of three joining pieces, preserved complete, including the tenon below. Between the shaft and the pediment a moulding runs across the face and carries around the two sides. From just below the moulding, for about one-quarter of the length, the right side and back have been slightly trimmed in a later re-use. The back is roughly picked. Found on July 20, 1968, beside I 7043 lying face upwards as a cover slab of a drain running from the Southwest Fountain House (H 14).

Height, without pediment, 1.11 m.; including pediment, 1.30 m.; width above, 0.40 m.; below, 0.445 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.165 m.

Height of letters, decrees, *ca.* 0.006 m.; register, *ca.* 0.005 m.; citations, *ca.* 0.004 m.

Inv. No. I 7042.

TEXT

a. 220/19 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

- Ἐπὶ Μενεκράτου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνείδος ἕκτη
 ς πρυτανείας ἥι Φιλόδρομος Σωτάδου Σουνιεύς
 ἐγραμμάτευεν· Ποσιδεῶνος πένπτει ἰσταμένου
 τετάρτει τῆς πρυτανείας ὃ βουλῆς ψηφίσματα ὃ
 5 Χάρης Εὐχαρίστου Ἀφιδναῖος εἶπεν· περὶ ὧν ἀπανγέλλου
 σιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Πανδιονίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν
 ὧν ἔθν(ν)ον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε ^{vvvv}
 Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Βου
 λαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· ἐπεμελήθη
 10 σαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμ[ο]
 υ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέτατον ρ[ι]
 τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἀγαθεῖ τύχε[ι]
 δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳ ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις
 τῆς Πανδιονίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφά[νῳ]

- 15 κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θε-
οὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμο[ν]
τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γρα[α]
μματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει κα[ι]
στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν ὃ
20 τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεί διοικήσει τὸ γεν[ό]
μενον ἀνάλωμα.

	ἡ βουλή	ἡ βουλὴ	ἡ βουλ ὃ ἡ
	ὁ δῆμος	ὁ δῆμος	τὸν γραμ
	τοὺς πρυ	τοὺς πρυ	ματέα Ἡ
	30 τάνεις	30 τάνεις	λιόδωρον
25 οφάνην		35 Διονυσίου	
Πρασιέα		Παιανιέ	
		α	

- Ἐπὶ Μενεκράτου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδου[ς]
ἐκτῆς πρυτανείας ἡ Φιλόδωρος Σωτάδου Σουνιεύ[ς]
40 ἐγραμμάτευεν· Μαιμακτηριῶνος ἔκει ἐπὶ δέκα ἔκτ[ει]
καὶ δεκά<τ>ει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκ<κ>λησία κυρία· δῆμον ψήφισμ[α·]
Χάρης Εὐχαρίστου Ἀφιδναῖος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις
τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἀποφαίνουσιν τῇ βουλῇ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἴ-
λοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Διοφάνην Πρασιέα τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκένα[ι]
45 τὰς καθηκούσας ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δῆμον καὶ παίδων
καὶ γυναικῶν, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων
καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεί βουλεῖ
ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Διοφάνην Διοκλέους Πρασιέα καὶ ὃν
τὸν γραμματέα Δημόδωρον Παιανιέα καὶ τὸν <ι>ερέα τοῦ ἐπω
50 νύμου Εὐξενον Ὁαθεν καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς Ἀθηνοκλή[ν]
Ἀλαιέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς Εὐκλήν Τρινεμε<έ>α καὶ τὸν
γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δῆμον Κτησικλῆν Κηφι-
σοφῶντος Φαληρέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Ὀνήσιμον
Ἡγησίου Πρασιέα καὶ τὸν αὐλητὴν Δεξίλαον Ἀλαιέα ὃν
55 ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν
κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν
τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης ὃ
μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεί διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα. ὃ

	Πανδιονίδος	Νικόξενος	Ἑρμαῖος
60 Παιανιεύς	Διόγενης	Δάκων	Καλλίμαχος
[Τ]ιμάνα<ξ> (?)	80 Ε<υ>άγης (?)	Ἀπολλόδ<ο>τος	Ἀριστόδημος
Ἡλιόδωρος		Λύσανδρος	100 Μείδων
			Ἀγγελεῖς

65	Προμαθίων Δημήτριος Ἀριστώνυμος Φιλοκράτης Νικόστρατος Πολύνικος	85	Πρασιεῖς Διοφάνης Ἑκαταῖος Ἀγαθοκλῆς Μυρρινούσιοι Θούκριτος Λυσίστρατος	105	Ἐπίζηλος Θόας Διοκλῆς Ῥόδων Προβαλίσιοι Εὐφίλητος Ζώπυρος
70	Παρμενίων Μοσχίων Ἀπολλόδωρος Ποσειδίππος Ἀριστόδωρος	90	Λεωδάμας Ζμίκυθος Ἀμεινιάδης Μενέστωτος (?) Ἀγασίστρατος	110	Ἀρίστων Ἀγαθοκλῆς Λέων Στειριεῖς Ἀπολλόδωρος
75	Ἐπιχάρης Θεόδωρος Ἀντιμένης	95	Θεόδωρος Ῥαεῖς	115	Νικίας Καλλιάδης Σωκράτης
120	ἡ βουλή τὸν ταμί αν τῆς βου λῆς Ἀθηνο κλῆν Ἀλα ιέα	130	ἡ βουλή τὸν γραμ ματέα τοῦ δήμου Κτ ησικλῆν Κη φισ[ι]έα	140	ἡ βουλή τὸν κῆρυ κα Εὐκλῆ ν Τρινεμ<ε> έα
125	ἡ βουλή τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύ μου Εὐξεν ον Ῥαθεν	135	ἡ βουλή τὸν ὑπο γραμματέ α Ὀνήσιμ ον Πρασι έα	145	ἡ βουλή τὸν αὐλ ητὴν Δε ξίλαον Ἀ[λ]αίεα

Unlike the Aigeid list, the lettering on this inscription is poorly cut. Alpha is usually uncrossed, delta often lacks the bottom stroke, rho and phi are sometimes carelessly inscribed. Letters have been mistakenly inscribed, added, or omitted in a number of instances (see Commentary on lines 7, 39, 41, 49, 51, 62, 80, and 143). The name Δημόδωρον (line 49) and the demotic Κηφισ[ι]έα (lines 132-133) have been cut in error for Ἡλιόδωρον and Φαληγρέα respectively. More serious mistakes, possibly not the mason's but the fault of the copy he used, occur in line 4, where the decree of the Demos is ascribed to the Boule, and in line 41, where the reverse confusion appears, *viz.* the decree of the Boule is attributed to the Demos with an additional incorrect reference to an ἐκκλησία κυρία. The latter error is further com-

pounded by a mistake in line 39; two phylai cannot both hold the same prytany and the dates of the decrees show that we should read *πέμπτης* not *ἑκτης* here.

The lettering is less deeply cut and slightly smaller in the register than in the decrees; it is a shade smaller still in the citations. The vertical interspacing is quite even; ten lines and ten interspaces within the decrees, for instance, measure regularly 0.120 m. Horizontal interspacing, however, may vary greatly, from as few as thirty-four letter-spaces per line (line 7) to as many as forty-eight (line 43, 44, and 48). Blank spaces are uncommon on this inscription and occur usually only at the end of a line, although in one case (line 31) a blank space has been left, quite irrationally, in the middle of a word. The rule of syllable-division is generally obeyed, but there are a number of exceptions (e.g. the end of lines 1, 10, 17, 126, 131, 137, 142, and 146).

The register is arranged in the usual three columns, with the fifty prytaneis grouped under the appropriate demotics. The demotics, however, are not indented or distinguished from the prytaneis in any manner, as is customary on these inscriptions. The general format is in close accord with Dow's principle (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 14-15), namely, that the demotics and names of the Prytany-Secretary and Treasurer should be given precedence within the register, although here the usual order, treasurer, then secretary, is reversed, and the secretary's name appears third, rather than first, under his demotic.

Of all the material in this inscription the citations are the poorest cut and spaced (e.g. lines 36-37). No trace has been preserved of the crowns which undoubtedly must have originally been painted on the stele.

The quotas of representation given in the register are particularly welcome, for we had almost no information concerning Pandionis during the period from 307/6, when the Macedonian phylai were created, to ca. 200, when Attalis was created and the system of proportional representation apparently broke down. In 307/6 Kydathenaion, Kytheros, and Upper Paiania, three demes with a total original representation on the Council of fifteen bouleutai, were transferred from Pandionis to Antigonis. In 223/2 with the creation of Ptolemais¹⁵ the tiny deme Konthyle, with a representation probably of one bouleutes,¹⁶ was transferred from Pandionis to the new phyle. On both these occasions some of the remaining demes in Pandionis would have increased their quotas to account for the losses and we may now see just what adjustments were carried out. The evidence for the quotas of Pandionis in the periods of the twelve and thirteen phylai is as follows:

¹⁵ See below, p. 441.

¹⁶ The quota of Konthyle is not actually attested either in the period of the twelve phylai or that of the thirteen, but it had a well attested quota of one bouleutes annually prior to 307/6 and it seems likely that it kept the same representation in the following period.

	H. XXXV, p. 227	H. XI, p. 243	I 7042
DEME	304/3	235/4	220/19
Paiania	—	21+?	22
Prasiai	—	3+?	3
Myrrhinous	—	—	8
Oa	—	—	4
Angele	—	—	4
Probalinthos	5	—	5
Steiria	3	—	4
Konthyle	—	—	PTOLEMAIS

The increase in the quota of Steiria from three bouleutai in the time of the twelve phylai (304/3) to four in the period of the thirteen (220/19) would account for the loss of one representative from Konthyle. The quotas, accordingly, of the other demes of Pandionis, as given by I 7042, would appear to be valid for the time of the twelve phylai also.

COMMENTARY

Line 1. This archon is known from two other inscriptions, *I.G.*, II², 3461 and 1706; the latter shows his deme to have been Oe.

Line 2. Menekrates' secretary was not previously known. His deme, Sounion, belonged to the sixth phyle, Leontis, in this period, a fact which is in accord with the established secretary cycle.

Lines 3-4. The calendar equations in these lines and in lines 40-41 are discussed below, p. 439.

Line 4. This decree is incorrectly ascribed to the Boule. It obviously belongs to the Demos, as line 13, for example, clearly shows.

Line 5. This speaker also proposed a motion honoring the prytaneis of Kekropis during Leochares' archonship, 228/7 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 74, No. 29, line 8) and was Areopagites in 221/0 (*I.G.*, II², 839, line 52). His father, Eucharistos, son of Chares, was Chairman of the Proedroi during Lysiades' archonship (*I.G.*, II², 775, line 31; see also *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 175, No. 3, line 32).

Line 7. The mason has inscribed nu by mistake between the upsilon and omikron of ἔθνον.

Lines 27-30. There are a number of other examples of this type of citation which includes both the Boule and the Demos (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 22).

Line 31. The mason has quite irrationally left a space uninscribed between the lambda and eta of this word.

Lines 33-37. The sons of this Heliodoros, apparently, were epheboi in 237/6 (*I.G.*, II², 787, lines 26-27).

Line 39. The mason has incorrectly inscribed ἔκτης for πέμπτης and omitted an omikron from the secretary's name.

Line 41. Gamma has been incorrectly cut for tau in the word *δεκάτει* and one kappa has been omitted from *ἐκκλησία*. Both the expressions *ἐκκλησία κυρία* and *δήμου ψήφισμα* are out of place here, for this second decree clearly belongs to the Boule, as is shown, for example, by line 47.

Line 42. The confusion in lines 4, 39, and 41 may result from the fact that the same man, Chares, son of Eucharistos, of Aphidna, proposed both the decree of the Demos in line 5 and the decree of the Boule here.

Line 49. The mason has written the unusual name Demodoros by mistake for Heliodoros (see lines 33-34 above and line 63 below). Kappa has been inscribed for iota in the word *ιερέα*.

Lines 50-51. One Athenokles of Halai, probably either this treasurer or his father, was a contributor to Asklepios in 247/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1534, line 165).

Line 51. This well known family of heralds is discussed below, p. 433. An epsilon has been omitted from the demotic.

Lines 52-53. Ktesikles, son of Kephisophon, of Phaleron, who appears on a list of *diaitetai* dated *ca.* 325, is an earlier member of this family (*I.G.*, II², 1927, lines 108-109).

Line 54. This flutist is known from other inscriptions belonging to this period (e.g. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 71, No. 28, lines 85-87).

Line 62. The stone appears to preserve the letters *ΜΑΝΑΣ*. The first letter is incomplete, lacking the lower part of the left oblique stroke. The other letters, including sigma, are clear and complete. The margin of the column occurs two spaces to the left of the mu. The first of these two letter-spaces is not preserved, but the second, though damaged, appears to show a trace of a letter, perhaps iota, in the middle of the space. The extremely rare name Dymanas is possible, but more likely the mason intended a name like Timanax. Though Timanax is not known in this deme, one Timonax of Paiania appears about a century earlier than this inscription (*Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 217, lines 431-432).

Line 64. The name Promathion is new to Attic prosopography.

Line 67. This Philokrates of Paiania was probably archon basileus of 228/7 (*I.G.*, II², 1706, line 12).

Line 71. This Moschion may be identified with the Moschion of Paiania who appears as the patronymic on a gravestone found in the Agora (*I.G.*, II², 7069; *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 83, No. 94; see also *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 575, note 1).

Line 73. Poseidippos of Paiania was thesmothetes in 229/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1706, line 6).

Line 80. This name has been carelessly inscribed. The first letter may be either zeta or epsilon, more likely the latter, although it lacks the central horizontal stroke (a common occurrence on this inscription) and the upper and lower bars extend to the left of the vertical stroke. The second letter is apparently tau, both the vertical and top strokes being preserved. The alpha, uncrossed as usual, appears low in the letter-

space and with an additional vertical stroke rising from the apex. The fourth letter may be either gamma or rho; the top stroke seems to curve downwards slightly at the right and rho is occasionally cut in such a careless fashion on this inscription (e.g. line 76).

Line 81. Omega appears on the stone. The name may have been either Apollodoros or Apollodotos, but the latter is chosen as the simpler correction, although it is not otherwise known in Paiania, whereas the more common name Apollodoros is well known (above, line 72; *P.A.*, 1436 = *B.C.H.*, X, 1886, p. 36, lines 4-5; *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 45).

Line 82. An earlier member of this family, possibly the grandfather, appears as patronymic on a prytany inscription of 235/4 (*I.G.*, II², 790; see also *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 243, No. 47, line 39, where this line and the five following lines may now be assigned to Paiania on the basis of its newly learned quota).

Line 88. This councillor, son of Alkimachos, was the proposer of a decree in 226/5 honoring a man named Prytanis, son of Astyleides, of Karystos (*I.G.*, XII, Suppl., 1939, p. 200, No. 2, line 10 = *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 526, No. 39, line 10), and much earlier in his long career was himself honored as general during the archonships of [— — —], Kleomachos (262/1 or 260/59), Kallimedes (252/1), and Ther-silochos (250/49) (*I.G.*, II², 2856 and 1286). His father, Alkimachos, son of Kleoboulos, was *paredros* in the archonship of Nikias of Otryne (*I.G.*, II², 668, line 19).

Line 91. Zmikythos is a less common phonological variant of Smikythos.

Line 93. This strange name apparently does not occur elsewhere. The omega seems clearly inscribed but perhaps the mason has made another mistake and a name such as Menestratos was intended.

Line 102. Antichares of Angele, the son of this councillor, was Chairman of the Proedroi in 175/4 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 127, No. 69, line 4).

Line 104. Diokles of Angele was father of [^{ca.}—³— ιπ]πος, the Treasurer of the Prytaneis of Erechtheis on an inscription dated by Dow 200/199-190/89 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 97, No. 47, line 8; see also Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 116-117), although in this case Dow has suggested plausibly that Ἀγγελῆθεν has been inscribed in error for Ἀγρὺλῆθεν, a deme belonging to Erechtheis, the treasurer's phyle.

Line 107. This councillor was archon in 214/3 (*I.G.*, II², 1706, line 109; *I.G.*, II², 1314, line 5).

Line 114. Nikias of Steiria, who was councillor in 155/4 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 151, No. 84, line 68 = *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 33, No. 21, line 35), is probably a descendant of this councillor.

Lines 132-133. The mason, probably misled by the father's name Kephisophon (lines 52-53 above), has cut the demotic of Kephisia by mistake for that of Phaleron.

Line 143. An epsilon has been omitted from this demotic, as in line 51 above.

JOHN S. TRAILL



No. 1



No. 2

JOHN S. TRAILL: TWO NEW PRYTANY INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA



No. 1



No. 2



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