

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES 70–72)

1 (Pl. 70). Fragment of white marble, broken all around, found in modern fill (T 13) on April 12, 1972.¹

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7375

ca. a. 100 a.

in corona oleaginea

[^{ca.}₆]ρov

2 [^{ca.}₃]ΗΣ καὶ Λ[^{ca.}₇–]

vestigia coronae oleagineae

Line 2. The lower parts of both verticals of dotted eta seem to be preserved; the one on the left is just a point at the break. Dotted lambda is read on the basis of a slanting vertical hasta; mu is also possible.

The diameter of the crowns, measuring at the outer edge, was ca. 0.142 m. The estimate of letters lost in line 1 takes into account the space required for the incised olive leaves. In line 2 the estimates assume that the letters extended over the entire width of the crown. The center of this crown falls under dotted lambda. The date is based on the letter shapes; the type of decree is uncertain.

2 (Pl. 70). Fragment of light gray marble, right side (smooth) and back in places preserved, found in surface fill (T 14) on April 2, 1973. This fragment has suffered severely, front and back, from foot traffic.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 7449

ca. a. 215 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

1 [-----]ΑΡΟΥΤΟΣ
[-----]ΤΑΣ *vacat* 0.06 m.

[--]ος Ἀχαιὸν ΑΓΡΑ
4 [---]ΙΣΑΙΠΟΜΕΝΟΝ *vacat* 0.035 m.

traces

traces

7 *traces*

¹ I wish to thank Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Field Director of the Excavations in the Athenian Agora, for permission to study and publish these fragments. S. Dow, A. G. Woodhead, A. S. Henry, and E. Vanderpool gave significant help with Agora I 7496 (3) for which I am grateful. The grant of a sabbatical year by the Ohio State University greatly facilitated my work on these texts.

The following special abbreviation will be used:

Agora XV = B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, *The Athenian Agora*, XV, *The Inscriptions. The Athenian Councillors*, Princeton 1975

The characteristic shape of alpha with the apex open and the crossbar askew makes it certain that this fragment was inscribed by the cutter of *IG II*², 1706. It cannot be associated certainly with any of the other (numerous) fragments inscribed by him.² This cutter's lettering is difficult to decipher even when the inscribed surface is well preserved. In the present instance the surface has been worn smooth by foot traffic. The dotted letters conform generally to the shape of the letter in question; there were certainly letters in lines 5–7, but I am unable to make any positive readings.

3 (Pl. 71). Large fragment of gray marble, sides (smooth) and back (rough picked) preserved, found in a modern wall (R 13) in July of 1975.

Height, *ca.* 0.46 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 7496

(For the text of I 7496 see p. 371)

The inscribed surface has been worn nearly smooth by foot traffic. In addition this cutter is inconsistent both in the spacing of his letters and in the positioning of individual letter strokes. In fact he omits strokes occasionally, particularly the central horizontal of epsilon. Despite the wear, most of the letters have left a clear, if very light, impression which can be made out best on a good squeeze.

Line 1. The lower parts of dotted pi and iota appear below the break.

Line 9. Of dotted tau a small part of the horizontal is preserved and of dotted nu, the lower half of the leading vertical.

Line 10. The horizontals of dotted zeta are discernible in a badly worn area at the edge.

Line 13. The letter-cutter inscribed omikron instead of omega.

Line 14. Only the triangular outline of dotted alpha is discernible.

Line 15. The initial vertical of dotted nu, the lower parts of the verticals of dotted pi, and an arc from the bottom of dotted omikron are visible along the break.

Line 16. The letters in erasure are crowded together and suggest that the cutter originally omitted about ten letters.

Line 18. Omikron was inscribed for omega.

Line 19. Alpha appears on the stone instead of lambda. Near the end of the line the cutter first inscribed KI and then inscribed alpha over the iota without erasing iota.

Line 21. Dotted lambda is read on the basis of a completely preserved vertical which slants slightly; it could be the right-hand vertical of lambda or mu or, just possibly, an iota. Alpha is not possible because there is no trace of a crossbar. Dotted rho is virtually certain, but the bottom of the letter is battered and unclear. Dotted alpha and upsilon are nearly worn away; they are read on the basis of very indistinct traces which conform to their shapes. The round letter (read as dotted omikron) is certain; it could also be theta or possibly rho. A very indistinct round shape forms the basis for reading dotted theta.

Line 22. Lambda appears in place of delta. The top of dotted rho is obliterated.

Line 23. Only the bottom of dotted tau is clearly discernible.

Line 24. Dotted epsilon is awkwardly made and could also be a sigma. The complex read as IN consists of three vertical strokes; the first and second are placed very close together, the second and third are rather far

² For the list and a description of his lettering, see S. V. Tracy, "Five Letter-Cutters of Hellenistic Athens," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 247–250.

Inv. No. I 7496

a. 181/0 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 48

- 1 [ἐπὶ ἱππίου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -ca. 4- -δος δωδεκάτης πρυτανείας]
 [ἡ Θ]εοδόσιος Ξενοφάντου [Λαμπρεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν Σκιροφορί]-
 [ῶν]ος ὀγδόει ἐπὶ δέκα, μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας vac.]
 4 [ἐκκλησί]α ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν ---ca. 8---
 [ca. 3-]ρ[.]ου Κεφαλῆθεν καὶ συμπρόεδροι^{vv} ἔδοξεν τεὶ βουλευεῖ καὶ τῷ
 [δή]μῳ^{vv} Πολεμαῖος Διαιτὸν Ἀγνούσιος εἶπεν ἐπειδὴ οἱ χειροτονη]-
 7 [θέν]τες ἄνδρες ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τὰς προσόδους εἰς τὸν ἐπὶ Τιμη]-
 [σι]ἀνακτος ἀρχοντος ἐνιαυτόν εἰσιν εὖ ἐπιμελελημένοι πασῶν
 τῶν προσόδων καὶ ἀποκατεστάκασιν [καθὼς παρηγγέλκασιν οἱ]
 10 ταμίαι ἐπὶ τὰς ἀποδειχθείσας τραπέζ[ας ---ca. 7--- ὅπως ἂν οὖν ἡ]
 βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος φαίνωνται πρόνοιαν [πλείστην ποιούμενοι περὶ]
 τούτων· δίδωσιν δὲ καὶ ἕτεροι προθυμότερον ἑαυ[τοὺς ὅτι οἱ δι]-
 13 καίως καὶ ἐπιμελ<ῶ>ς προστάντες τῶν προσόδων στεφ[ανοῦνται ἀξίως]
 ὑπὸ τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου^{vv} ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχ[θαι τεὶ βουλευεῖ]
 [τ]οὺς προέδρους οἵτινες ἂν λάχωσιν προεδρεύειν εἰς τὴν ἐπι[ο]ύσαν
 16 ἐκκλησί[αν] χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτων· γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς [εἰς]
 τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τεὶ βουλευεῖ ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς χειροτονηθέντ[ας]
 ἄνδρας καὶ στεφαν<ῶ>σαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀκο-
 19 <λ>ούθως τοῖς πρότερον ἐψηφισμένοις· ἀναγράψαι δ' αὐτῶν κ[α]ὶ τὰ ὁ-
 νόματα πάντων κατὰ συνέδριον ἐν στήλα[ιν] λιθίν[αι]ν καὶ στήσαι τῷ
 μὲν ἐν ᾧσται [1-2] ἈΡΟΠΑΥΟΕΝΤΟΝ πρόσθ[ε]ν τοῦ βουλευτηρίου τοῦ [ἐ]-
 22 ν ᾧσται, τῶν <δ'> εἰς Πειραιᾶ[ν] πρὸ τ[ο]ῦ στρατηγοῦ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἐμπορί[ῳ]
 [τ]ὸν ταμίαν τῶν στ[ρατι]ωτικῶν Φιλίωνα ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ ἱππίου ἀρχοντος
 [ἐ]νιαυτῷ ΗΜΗΕΙΝ[-ca. 4-]ΩΙ δ[ο]ῦναι τὰς εὐθύνas καὶ εἰς τὴν ποίησι[ν]
 25 [κ]αὶ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῶν στήλων ἀμφοτέρων μερίσαι τὸ γενόμενον
 [ἀ]νάλωμα καὶ ἀνεγκεῖν ἐν τοῖς λ[ό]γοις.

vacat 0.07 m.

- 28 ἡ βου[λ]ῇ
 ὁ δῆμος
 [τοὺς] ἐπὶ τὰς
 30 [προσόδους]

apart. The three strokes have two slanting diagonals, each in approximately the correct position to make a nu. I take the first one to be a misstroke. Only the top of dotted omega is clearly legible; theta and omikron are also possible.

Line 27. Dotted beta has been all but removed by a gouge in the inscribed surface.

Line 29. Only the crossbar of dotted tau is preserved.

Line 1. Meritt's date of 181/0 for Hippias seems correct; see his most recent archon list in "Athenian Archons 347/6-48/7 B.C.," *Historia* 26, 1977, pp. 161-191.

Line 2. The demotic of this man is preserved in *Agora* XV, p. 145, no. 167, line 2. Other texts belonging to the year of Hippias are *Agora* XV, pp. 145-146, no. 168, *IG* II²,

889 + 904,³ E. Schweigert, "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 9, 1940, pp. 355–356, nos. 49 and 50, and H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, *The Tholos and its Predecessors*, Princeton 1940, pp. 144–147.

Lines 2–3. The provisions of lines 23ff. suggest that this decree was passed late in the year when there was some urgency about getting it inscribed before the officials of the year went out of office. The year was intercalary and gives the equation 18th day of Skirophorion equals the 21st day of the twelfth prytany.⁴

Line 6. The speaker is probably identical with the Polemaios Hagnousios who served as a councillor in 173/2.⁵

Line 8. The text here for the first time reveals that Timesianax did in fact hold office in the year before Hippias.

Line 10. The "assigned tables" probably refer to banking and money transactions conducted in the Agora⁶ and in the Peiraieus ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ (line 22).

Lines 19–22. Mention of the secretary appears to have been omitted.

Lines 21–22. The separation of the epsilon and nu of ἐν is notable as is the pleonasm of the repeated prepositional phrase.

Line 22. The topographical reference once so well known as to require no further explanation is now enigmatical. Perhaps the reference is to some well-known statue or picture.⁷

Lines 23–26. The connective δέ has apparently been omitted after τόν. Parallels for naming the ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτικῶν in a formula of payment are not frequent (see *IG* II², 1009, line 56 for an example).

With this new fragment from the Athenian Agora may be associated *IG* II², 1707 (Pl. 70).⁸ There is no physical join, but the marble, the lettering, and the content assure the association. In addition the measurements agree. One can estimate the original width of *IG* II², 1707 within tolerably accurate parameters. The width of the preserved column, if one measures from the epsilon of ἐπί in line 6 (new line 46) to the edge, is 0.195 m. The original width will have been therefore twice this, plus probably a little more to allow for a margin at the left edge, viz. ca. 0.40 m. This is almost exactly the width of Agora I 7496.

IG II², 1707 comes from the lower right side of the stele and may be imagined as falling not far below the crown which was originally painted around the citation in lines 27–30. The interval between the crown and the first line of *IG* II², 1707 (new line 31) was probably not significantly larger than the uninscribed space now preserved.

IG II², 1707 was found near the church of Hagia Triada in the Kerameikos during the summer of 1875; it is now in the Epigraphical Museum.

³ For the join and combined text, see Ch. Karapa, *Δελτ* 29, 1974, pp. 163–164.

⁴ See Meritt's discussion of the year in *The Athenian Year*, Berkeley 1961, pp. 195–197. I am indebted to A. G. Woodhead for the calendar equation adopted here.

⁵ *Agora* XV, pp. 170–171, no. 206, line 126.

⁶ See R. S. Stroud, "An Athenian Law on Silver Coinage," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 167, and the references collected there.

⁷ See *ibid.*, pp. 157–159, lines 46–47 for a similar topographical reference.

⁸ I wish to thank Eugene Vanderpool for calling this fragment to my attention.

Inv. No. E.M. 8023

vacat 0.052 m.

- 31 [vac. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὰς προ]σόδους οἶδε κεχειροτόνηνται
 [[title ca. 18 at most] -][. . . .]
 [nomen demotic ca. 16]ης εἰς τὸ μυλωθρικόν
 34 three 43 Φερεκλῆς Ὁθήβεν
 lines εἰς τὸ ἄρτοπωλ[<ι>]]κόν
 lost Σέ<λ>ευκος Ἀχαρνεύς
 37 [nomen demotic ca. 14] -]τεύς 46 ἐπὶ τὴν σιτηράν
 uncertain Τιμοκράτης Θορίκιος
 number of lines 49 Αἰσχίνης Παιανιεύς
 40 lost; at the least Θεόδοτος ἐκ Κοίλης
 four ἐπὶ τὴν οἰνηράν
 [- ca. 8 -]ς Ἀχα[ρνεύς]
 uncertain number
 of lines lost

Line 31. The top of dotted tau has been removed by a gouge. If the restoration οἱ ἄνδρες is correct (see lines 7 and 18), the cutter centered the heading by leaving an uninscribed space of approximately four letter spaces at the beginning of the line.

Line 32. The preserved length of the erasure is 4 letter spaces.

Line 37. Just the right tip of a horizontal appears at the top of the letter space. Of the letters epigraphically possible, gamma, epsilon, and tau alone provide attested demotics.

Line 44. Lambda has been effaced by a gouge. In the space where iota should appear there are faint traces of chi. The cutter appears to have (mis)taken his lambda for an alpha and then looked one line down in his copy to the chi of Acharneus which he inscribed and then partially removed. He apparently never inscribed the iota but he surely painted it in.

Line 45. Alpha appears for lambda.

Line 47. Only a small part from the top left of dotted omikron is preserved.

Line 50. Only the tops of the verticals of dotted nu are visible.

Prosopography

Line 45. The Σέλευκος Πάτρωνος Ἀχαρνεύς attested as a Priest of Holy Aphrodite on Delos in ca. 100 B.C. (*ID*, 2263, 2264) is probably his grandson.

Line 47. He is identical, as Dow first pointed out,⁹ with Timokrates, son of Timokrates, of Thorikos who was among the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῆς πομπῆς praised in 186/5 (*IG* II², 896, line 48).

Line 49. This man was honored as treasurer of prytaneis in 178/7 (*Agora* XV, pp. 163–164, no. 194, lines 18–19, 32, 34, 44). His father was also named Theodotos.

In addition to the present text, Athenian officials οἱ ἐπὶ τὰς προσόδους are attested only in the Pythais inscriptions preserved on the Athenian treasury at Delphi.¹⁰ Two each,

⁹ S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, *Prytaneis*, Athens 1937, p. 123, note 1.

¹⁰ On Delos there are also Athenian officials in the early years of the Athenian takeover after 166 B.C. who have the elaborate title ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων καὶ τὰς ἄλλας προσόδους (*ID*, 1416 B, col. I,

probably the entire number, are listed for 106/5 (*FdD* III, ii, no. 5, lines 21–23) and for 98/7 (*FdD* III, ii, no. 6, lines 18–20). Ferguson reasoned, adducing *IG* II², 1707, the only other text at his disposal, that these officials ἐπὶ τὰς προσόδους handled produce in kind and acted as a kind of commissary for the procession on its way from Athens to Delphi.¹¹ This is possible, but it is only one of many ways to interpret the role of these officials. And it is certainly not the most probable way of interpreting πρόσδοι, which in the plural usually signifies money. The new fragment, although it appears defective in text and carelessly inscribed at some points (lines 19–23 especially), suggests that the officials listed on it oversaw income (line 13) and presumably helped in its collection, that is, they were tax collectors of some kind. The categories under which they are listed in lines 31–50 seem best interpreted as taxes related to the marketing of foodstuffs. The setting up of stelai in the Agora and in the business center of Peiraieus (lines 21–22) suits this interpretation.

The present text also reveals that there were quite a number of these officials. There exists direct evidence for about 12, i.e., the six preserved in column II and about the same number who were listed in column I. How many are lost, it is impossible to state, but the wording ἀναγράψαι δ' αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα πάντων (lines 19–20) seems to imply 20 or more in all.¹² Apparently, then, quite a large group of elected officials was required each year; line 12 suggests that it was not easy to find persons willing to stand for election.

4 (Pl. 70). Fragment of gray marble, back preserved (smooth), found in a modern wall (R 13) on August 13, 1974.

Height, 0.355 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 7492

(For the text of I 7492 see p. 375)

This fragment belongs to the stele Agora I 984 (Pl. 72), seven fragments of which were published by B. D. Meritt in “Greek Inscriptions,” *Hesperia* 16, 1947, pp. 164–168. Meritt identified and published another non-joining fragment of this same stele, I 6700, in “Greek Inscriptions,” *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 33–36. The present piece fits in between fragments B and F and joins them vertically. The height of the eight joining fragments is 0.988 m. and the width 0.557 m.

The join reveals that there were more letters lost than Meritt allotted in his text of lines 21ff. I publish a new text of the lines affected by the join and offer a few corrections. For the remainder of the text, see Meritt’s publications referred to above. Note that the alignment of

line 2; *ID*, 1417 B, col. II, line 80). This title was later shortened to ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά. These officials administered temple properties and other income of the temple as their loan activities and variant title ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων προσόδων τῶν τοῦ νεοῦ (*sic*) attest (*ID*, 1416 B, col. II, lines 70 and 117). See also P. Roussel, *Délos colonie athénienne*, Paris 1916, pp. 133–135 and S. V. Tracy, *IG* II² 2336: *Contributors of First Fruits for the Pythais*, Meisenheim 1982, pp. 126–127.

¹¹ W. S. Ferguson, “Researches in Athenian and Delian Documents. III,” *Klio* 9, 1909, pp. 312–313.

¹² *IG* II², 766, line 13, *IG* II², 791, line 23, and *IG* II², 1036, line 24 offer close but not exact parallels. Each of these decrees had appended to it a list of 20 or more names.

Inv. No. 7492

a. 161/0 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 86

- 21 [ψή]φισμα εἰς στή[λην λιθίνην - *ca.* 12 -] ΕΝΑΛ[- *ca.* 48 -]
 μένει ὅσαι ἡμέραι[- *ca.* 21 -] ΕΣ[- *ca.* 5-6 -] ΤΟ[- *ca.* 42 -]
 τες τὸν ναὸν το[- *ca.* 22 -] ΠΡΑΞ[- *ca.* 4 -] ΚΑΤ[- *ca.* 41 -]
 24 Ξενοκλῆς ἐκ Κερ[αμέων *ca.* 8 -] Τρικ[ορύσιος *ca.* 8 -] Δημοσ[- *ca.* 42 -]
less than one line uninscribed
 ἐπὶ Ἀριστόλα ἄρχο[ντος - *ca.* 15 -] ἐ[ι]σταμένον, κατὰ θ[εὸν δὲ - *ca.* 33 -]
 27 Εὐπυρίδου συμπα[ρόντων *ca.* 6 -] τοῦ στρατ[ηγοῦ ἐπὶ τῇμ παρ[ασκευῇ - *ca.* 35 -]
 νος Ὀλυμπίονος [- *ca.* 20 -] ιου Ζω[πύρου χρυσῶ(?) - *ca.* 36 -] χρυ[-
 σοῖ πέντε ὀβολοὶ τρ[εῖς [- *ca.* 14 -] στ]εφάνου οὗ εἶχεν ἡ [- *ca.* 35 -] ἐβδο[-
 30 μῆκοντα δύο καὶ Α[. .] ΠΑ[- *ca.* 14 -] ὀλ[κῇ χρυσοῖ πέντε ἀνετεθήκει - *ca.* 29 -]
 τα δέκα ἕξ καὶ ἐλαίας ἐνν[έα - *ca.* 11 -] ὀβο[λοῖ πέντε ἀνετεθή[κει - *ca.* 33 -]
 καὶ ἐλαίας ἑπτά· ὀλκῇ [- *ca.* 19 -] ο[ῖ ἀνετεθήκει Ξεν[- *ca.* 37 -]
 33 χρυσοῦς ὀβολός· ἡμῶ[βέλιον(?) - *ca.* 15 -] ΙΟ[- *ca.* 3 -] ἑσῖος ΑΛΑ[- *ca.* 33 -] τέτ[-
 τρες ἀνετεθήκει Αἰσ[- *ca.* 18 -] στέ[φαν[ον] τρία φύλ[λα - *ca.* 32 -] Ἀρι[-
 στομήδης Ῥαμνούσι[ος - *ca.* 20 -] ον δέκα ὀκτώ ὀλ[κῇ - *ca.* 35 -]
 36 κῇ ἡμίχρυσον ἀνετεθ[ήκει - *ca.* 16 -] ἀμφ[ορίσκων ὀλκῇ ὀβ[ολοῖ - *ca.* 26 -] ἀνετε[-
 θήκει Ἡρακλείδης ΑΛ[- *ca.* 22 -] στεφάνιον μικρὸν [- *ca.* 29 -] ἀνετεθ[ή]-
 κει Διότιμος Ἀλωπε[κῆθεν - *ca.* 16 -] ὀλκῇ χρυσοῦς ἀνε[τεθήκει - *ca.* 30 -]
 39 τῷ μβους δύο ὀλκῇ [- *ca.* 23 -] φων Φυλάσιος σ[- *ca.* 37 -]
 κηνὸς στεφάνιο[ν - *ca.* 24 -] χ[ρυσὸν ὀβολοὶ πέντε - *ca.* 32 -]
 [- *ca.* 37 -] λιον ἀνετεθήκε[ι - *ca.* 36 -]
 42 [- *ca.* 12 -] ὀλκ[ῇ ὀβολοῖ - *ca.* 18 -] λα λεπτά ὀλκῇ ὀβολοῖ [- *ca.* 32 -]
 [- *ca.* 15 -] ΤΟΕ[- *ca.* 13 -] ΡΛ[-] δύ[ο Ἀφρ]οδισίου Ἀραφην[ίου - *ca.* 32 -]
 [- *ca.* 9 -] Ποσιδ[εῶνος ἐ[- *ca.* 5 -] μετ' εἰκά]δας, κατὰ θ[ε]ὸν δὲ ἐβδόμει μ[ετ' εἰκά]δας - *ca.* 26 -]
 45 [-] δύ[ο ὀβολοὶ τρεῖς κατεσκ[- *ca.* 10 -] Ἀφ]ροδισίου Ἀρ[α]φηνίου ἃ ἔχου[σι - *ca.* 30 -]
 [δισ]χίλους ἐβδομήκοντα τε[- *ca.* 12 -] δὲ εἴκοσι τέτταρας ὀλκῇ [- *ca.* 34 -]
 [ρ]ες Ἀφροδίτης καὶ τροχίσκο[ι - *ca.* 10 -] ς κιττόφυλλ[α τ]ὰ ΕΝΘΗΚΟ[- *ca.* 32 -] χρυ[-
 48 σοῖ δέκα πέντε, ἡμίχρυσον ὀβο[λοῖ - *ca.* 6 -] κεφάλαιον χρυ[σῶν] τρία [- *ca.* 36 -]
 σαν χρυσοῖ ἕξ ἡμίχρυσον [11 at maximum] vacat 0.153 m.

fragments C and E was incorrect (the first line of fragment E, HOBOL [line 42 in the present text], does not align with line 39 [the next to last line on fragment C] as Meritt had it) and that the line numbering of Meritt's text must be adjusted accordingly from line 39 on.

Line 21. The lower part of the vertical of dotted phi and the first vertical of dotted eta are preserved. A single apex is visible at the top of the letter space after the second alpha.

Line 22. The right slanting stroke of dotted mu and the vertical of dotted tau are discernible.

Line 24. The break has preserved the vertical hasta of dotted rho.

Line 25. The vertical space left blank between lines 24 and 26 measures 0.01–0.012 m. An entire blank line requires *ca.* 0.016 m.

Line 26. Part of a round letter is preserved at the break, thus dotted theta.

Line 28. Dotted iota is read on the basis of a vertical which is preserved at the break.

Line 31. The right slanting hasta of dotted lambda and the left vertical of dotted eta alone are visible.

Line 32. The first vertical of dotted eta and the left tip of the horizontal of dotted tau are preserved.

Line 33. The curving arc of dotted omega is clearly visible to the left of the break.

Line 36. An arc from the left side of dotted theta appears at the break.

Line 37. The left side of dotted omikron alone is visible.

Line 38. Only the top left corner of dotted epsilon is preserved.

Line 39. The right end of the horizontal of dotted tau survives at the break. L. Robert suggested (*Bulletin Epigraphique*, 1948, no. 43) [κ]ύμβους, but the remains will not allow it.

Line 40. Only the tops of the verticals of dotted nu and the upper third of dotted omikron are visible.

Line 43. The bottom of the vertical of dotted rho and the lower part of the loop alone can be discerned; phi is also possible. Dotted lambda could also be alpha. In the center of the letter space following the initial delta appears the lower part of the vertical of dotted upsilon.

Line 44. The left half of dotted mu alone is discernible.

Line 46. Small portions from the topmost horizontals of the three dotted letters are visible.

Line 47. The left side of dotted omikron is discernible at the break. Sigma is dotted because the slanting stroke which seems to be the bottom of the letter may well be a scratch. There also seem to be remains of a vertical stroke. The reading in any case is not certain. At the edge right along the break a slanting vertical is discernible; this is the basis for dotted alpha.

Line 48. Only the left side of dotted omikron is preserved and the second vertical of dotted nu.

I have given an approximate indication of the number of letters lost to the right simply to serve as a reminder that we possess in most cases less than half of the letters in any given line. It is impossible to restore this inventory with any degree of certainty. The restoration of θεός in line 29, οὗ ἐχεν ἡ [θεός . . .], seems quite probable; see for example, *ID*, 1412a, line 37.

The new fragment augments principally the section of the record which deals with objects of gold (lines 26–49). Lines 26–28 give the date and list the individuals in charge. The catalogue then follows. In lines 43ff. elaborate reference is made to objects dedicated(?) by one Aphrodisios Araphenios, otherwise unknown. Note that Meritt's restoration of the archon date in line 42 (new line 45), a restoration which seemed certain, must be abandoned. The date in line 44 is puzzling; perhaps it recorded the day when this section of the inventory was completed. This part of the inventory concludes with a total.

Meritt (*Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 35–36) hypothesized that this might be an inventory from the sanctuary of Dionysos Melpomenos. Pausanias (1.2.5) saw this sanctuary as he made his way from the Dipylon Gate to the Agora. D. M. Lewis¹³ has cautiously picked up this suggestion. The new fragment provides no help on this point. Seriously damaging to the hypothesized identification, however, is the loss in line 102 of the "Dionysiac robe". Instead of ἱμάτιον Διονυσί[ακόν], line 102 reads [-^{ca. 4}]-πα<λ>τίονυ Διονυσί[- - -]. The first upsilon is certain. Of dotted pi, the second vertical is clearly visible and I think I can make out the horizontal, but it is far from certain. The lambda has a crossbar. The restoration in the genitive of the demotic Prospaltios is all but certain.

The mention of Aphrodite in line 47 and the probable reference to "the goddess" in line 29 suggest that this inventory should be connected with a sanctuary of Aphrodite. We hear of two cults of Aphrodite connected with the Agora, namely Aphrodite Hegemone and Aphrodite Ourania.¹⁴ The altar of Aphrodite Hegemone was found *in situ* at the foot of

¹³ *The Dramatic Festivals of Athens*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1968, p. 288, note 2. I wish to thank Dr. Judith Binder for calling this reference to my attention and for sharing with me her knowledge of the cults of Aphrodite in the Agora.

¹⁴ R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, Princeton 1957, pp. 49–50.

Kolonos Agoraios on the north side, at the time of the construction of the Athens-Piraeus rail line.¹⁵ Pausanias mentions, right after his visit to the Hephaisteion, the sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania.¹⁶ Scholars generally place it to the north of the Temple,¹⁷ but it was more probably located to the west.¹⁸

Line 57 (new line 60). The numeral is Ϟ ; the eta read as part of the numeral is the last letter of $\delta\lambda\kappa\acute{\eta}$.

Line 62 (65). The first three letters are $\zeta\eta\varsigma$ not $\tau\eta\varsigma$.

Line 65 (66). $[\text{---}]\iota\omicron\nu\ \delta\ \text{Νικοβούλη}$.

Line 114a, col. II. A line was omitted between lines 114 and 115; it reads $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\ \text{Ἀγάθων ἀν[έθηκεν]}$. Only the bottom of the vertical of dotted gamma is legible.

STEPHEN V. TRACY

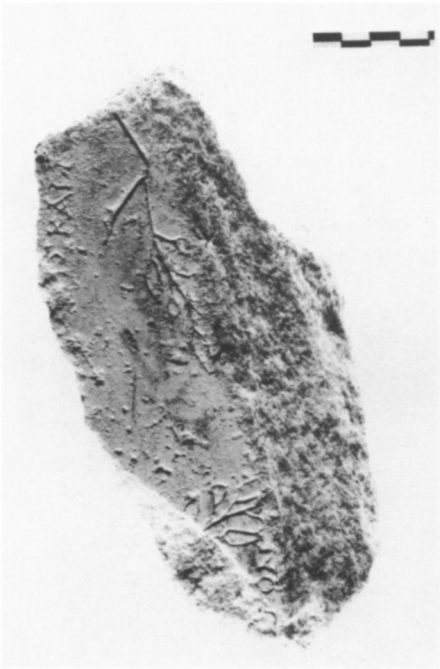
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¹⁵ J. Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Athens*, New York 1971, pp. 79–81; for the inscription on it, see *IG* II², 2798.

¹⁶ Pausanias, I.14.7.

¹⁷ *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 238, J. Travlos, "The West Side of the Athenian Agora Restored," *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 391, and *idem*, *op. cit.* (footnote 15 above), p. 79.

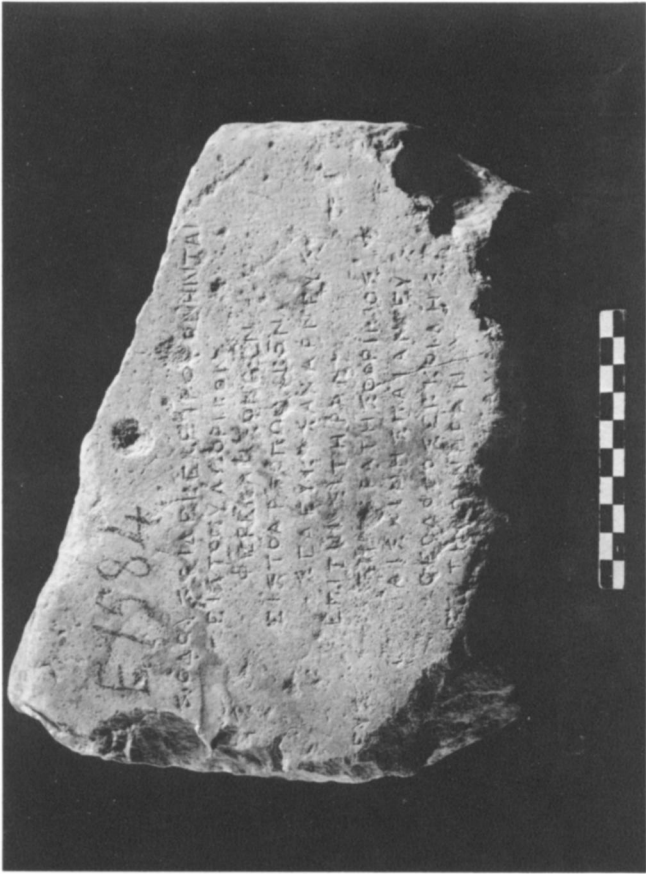
¹⁸ See the report of a deposit found in this area in B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *The Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th, and 4th Centuries B.C.*, Princeton 1970, p. 387, deposit D 7:2.



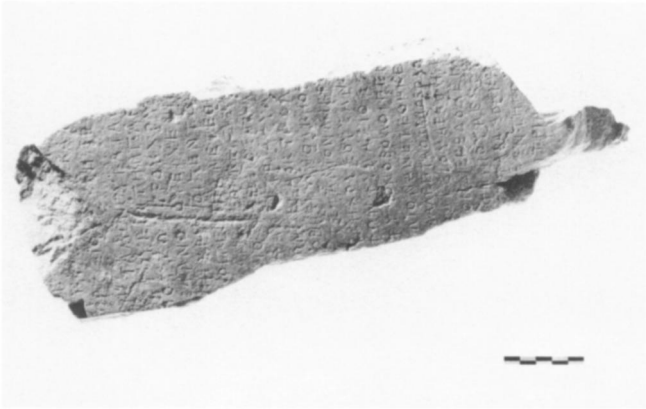
1. I 7375



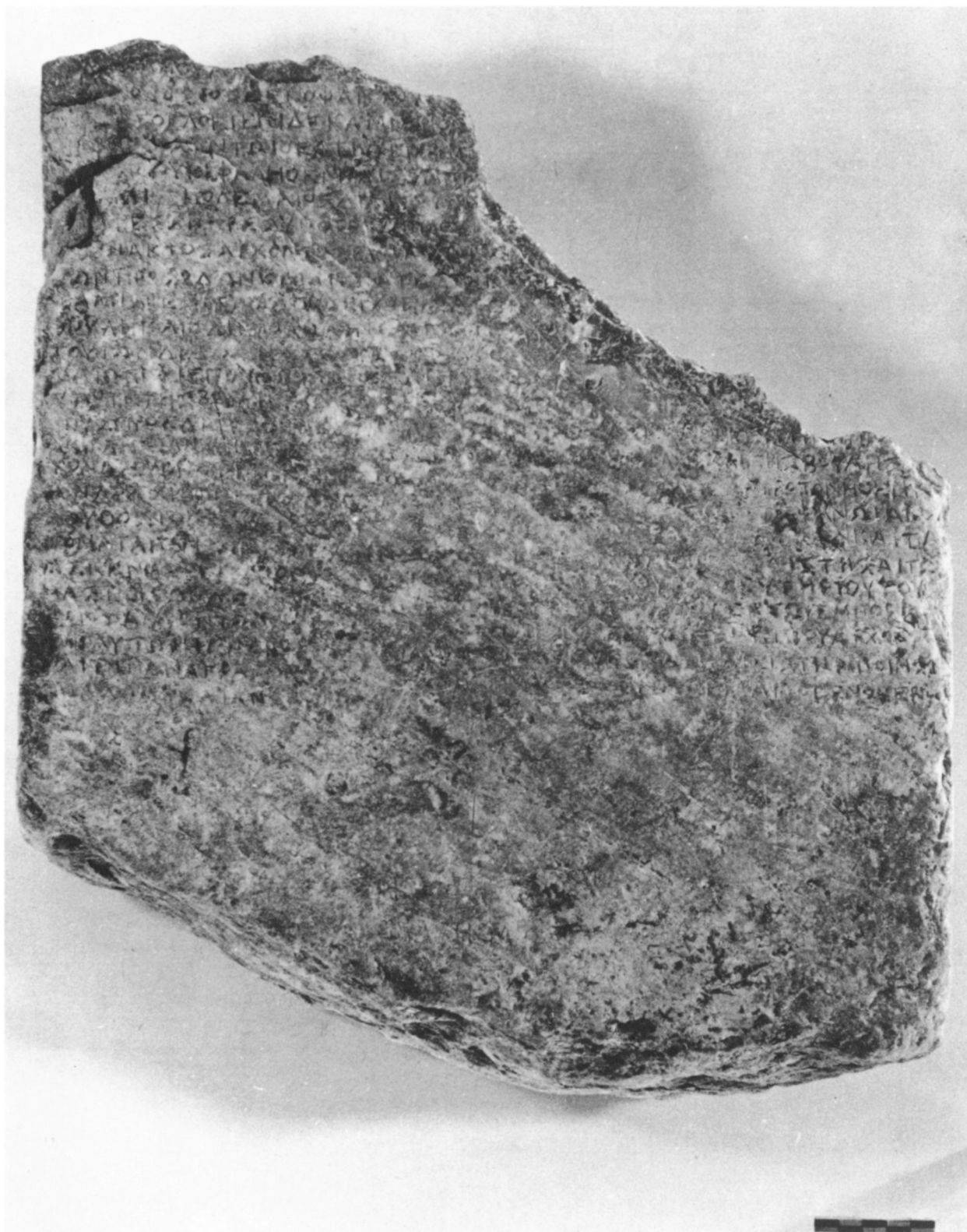
2. I 7449



IG II², 1707 (E.M. 8023)



4. I 7492



3. I 7496



Athenian Agora I 984