

# GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

## FIFTH TO THIRD CENTURIES B.C.

(PLATES 19–22)

THE TWELVE FRAGMENTS of inscriptions discussed here all derive from recent excavations in the Athenian Agora.<sup>1</sup> They date from the late 5th century through the 3rd century B.C.; none of them seems to belong with any previously published inscription. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 are decrees of the Athenian state; of the rest, No. 2 is a fragment of the accounts of the *teichopoioi* of 392/1 B.C.; No. 3 is an honorific decree passed by a college or brotherhood in the mid-4th century B.C.; No. 5 is a decree of a tribe, from the first part of the 4th century; No. 7 is a decree relating to the affairs of a *phratry*, early in the 3rd century B.C.; and No. 11 is part of a monument set up by a college or brotherhood, probably in 266/5 B.C.

### 1 (Pl. 19). The heading of an honorific decree.

A fragment of bluish Pentelic marble, found on April 27, 1972 in modern fill at Agora grid square T 14. It is broken on all sides, but preserves at the top the spring of a molding, with a vertical uninscribed space of 0.056 m. above line 1, and another of 0.016 m. below it.

P.H. 0.137 m.; p.W. 0.105 m.; p.Th. 0.046 m.

H. of letters, line 1, 0.020 m.; lines 2ff., 0.011 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0190 m. in lines 2ff.

Agora Inv. No. I 7382

*post med. saec. V a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50–60

[-----*ca.* 28–30-----]υδεμ[-----*ca.* 18–28-----]  
 [ἔδοχσεν τῷ βολῇ καὶ τῷ δέμοι], *ἡ*πιποθο[ντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, *ca.* 3–13]  
 [-----ἐπεστάτει, -----ἐγραμμάτ]ευσ, [-----εἶπεν' ---]  
 -----

Line 1: The bottom of a central vertical survives 0.018 m. to left of delta; the stone breaks diagonally above and to right of this, so that the right arm of what I believe to have been an upsilon is no longer visible. The left leg and apex of mu survive on the break at right: the angle is too steep for alpha, delta or lambda.

Line 2: The top of a vertical is preserved at left; if the inscription is Attic, as I believe, rather than Ionic, this will be the right hasta of a *daseia*. At the right end the stone breaks on the upper left curve of a circular

<sup>1</sup> I should like to thank Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., the Director of the Agora Excavations, for permission to work on and publish these inscriptions. I should like also to thank Professor Shear and Professor Benjamin D. Meritt for their advice and encouragement and my Research Assistant, Patricia Hatfield, for assistance with indices and parallels for restoration. I acknowledge here, too, the financial support from the Canada Council, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the University of Calgary that enabled me to work and study in Athens during 1977 and 1979.

letter; since the break slopes diagonally down to the left it is impossible to say whether this letter was omicron or omega.

Line 3: The right tip of the upper bar of epsilon is preserved.

The formula in line 1 could be that of an archon or secretary, for instance, [ἐπὶ Εὐθ]υδέμ[ο ἄρχοντος] (431/0 B.C.), or [Εὐθ]υδέμ[ος ἐγραμμάτευε], but the surviving letters are too far towards the right side of the stele for such a restoration to be likely, and I think it much more probable that they are part of the patronymic or ethnic of an honorand. From their position, I believe a patronymic to be more likely. I have not been able to find any published decree to which this fragment might belong. The character of the script suggests a date in the last half of the 5th century, probably near to the end of the century, if it is Attic, or even early in the 4th century, if it is Ionic. The combination of letters surviving in line 1 seems to rule out an Ionic name, except possibly the end of a patronymic in the genitive, followed without an article by an ethnic: [----- ο]υ Δεμ[-----], but no suitable ethnic comes to mind.

## 2 (Pl. 19). The teichopoioi of 392/1 B.C.

A fragment of white, probably Island, marble, found on August 24, 1971 in the fill of a well at Agora grid square J 5. The top, which is not flat but raked at an angle of 45° to the face, is preserved, having a triangular profile. The flat, rough-picked back is also preserved. The left and right edges may also be original: they are slightly beveled to the face, and the inscription seems to have been aligned upon these bevelings.

P.H. 0.084 m.; W. 0.188 m.; Th. 0.043 m.

H. of letters 0.007–0.008 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0150 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7344

a. 392/1 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 20–22

ἐπὶ Φιλοκλέους ἄρχον<τος>· πλ-  
 ἴνθος ἐς τὰς ἐπάλξεις παρεν-  
 ενκόσι ΓΓΓΓ· ἀναβολὴ ΔΓ -  
 ΓΓΓ· μισθω<τῆς> Θε[όδ]ωρος Δα-  
 5 [ιδάλι<δης> ? -----]  
 -----

Line 1: The left vertical of pi and the bases of the diagonals of lambda survive.

Line 4: The outline of the curve of omega is preserved; at the right end the apex of alpha survives.

This appears to be another fragment from the series of stelai on which the teichopoioi recorded the construction of the walls of the Peiraieus in the latter part of the first decade of the 4th century;<sup>2</sup> the findspot and date of deposition of this fragment, however, are puzzling.

It was found in the fill of Well J 5:1, at the northwest corner of the market square, at the junction of the Panathenaic Way and the Agora West Road; this well produced material from the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. up to the late Byzantine era.<sup>3</sup> Much of the

<sup>2</sup> Another fragment of these, Athenian Agora inv. no. I 5091, was published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 24, no. 31 = *SEG* XIX, 145; for the rest, see *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1656–1664.

<sup>3</sup> See the preliminary report of T. Leslie Shear, Jr., *Hesperia* 52, 1973, pp. 130–134, 165–168, 176–179.

material in the 4th- and 3rd-century levels of the well seems to come from the small sanctuary that lies about three meters to the southeast of the well; other material of the same date relates to the office of the cavalry levy,<sup>4</sup> which seems to have been somewhere near this spot. The sanctuary, whose deity has not yet been definitely identified, was provided in the Classical era with a parapet of poros orthostate slabs, set on a sill and capped by a triangular coping; clearly, the language of this inscription rules out any association between it and the construction of the sanctuary. The sanctuary itself was abandoned and forgotten in the early Hellenistic period; before this, late in the 4th century, the inscription found its way into the well.<sup>5</sup>

The phrase *πλίνθος ἐς τὰς ἐπάλξεις* is reminiscent of the language of the *teichopoiioi*; several of these stelai, as this is, are re-used roof tiles of Island marble, deriving from some demolished sanctuary of the Archaic era.<sup>6</sup>

The contractor Theodoros is not otherwise known. I have assumed that he came from the deme Daidalidai, but it is equally possible that he was a foreigner, since metics also are known to have worked on the construction of the walls (a Boiotian is listed as a contractor in *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1657, lines 7–8).

### 3 (Pl. 19). Honors for Charias son of Hieron of Pallene.

A fragment of blue-gray marble flecked with white, probably Hymettian, found on June 6, 1972 in a late pithos at Agora grid square T 13. The rough-picked back and pick-dressed top are preserved. The inscription is arranged in two columns, with an uninscribed vertical space of 0.010 m. above them and a horizontal gap of 0.018 m. between them.

P.H. 0.079 m.; p.W. 0.348 m.; Th. 0.152 m.

H. of letters 0.006 m.; stoichedon, with a square checker pattern of 0.0120 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7400

ca. 350 a.

	Column I	ΣΤΟΙΧ. 19(?)	Column II	ΣΤΟΙΧ. 19(?)
	[K]ηφισόδοτος	[.]ρνακίδο	Ἐπερ[. . . . . <sup>15</sup> . . . . .]	
	[T]ρικορούσιος εἶπεν· ἐπε-		ια[. . . . . <sup>17</sup> . . . . .]	
	[ιδ]ῇ Χαρίας ἱέρωνος Παλ-		στα[. <sup>4</sup> . . καλῶς καὶ δικα]-	
	[ληνεὺς] καλῶς καὶ [δ]ικαί-		ίως ἐπεμ[ελήθη ? . . <sup>7</sup> . . .]	
5	[ως . . . <sup>5</sup> . .]εἰκε[. . <sup>5</sup> . .]νξ-		η καὶ θα[. . . . . <sup>13</sup> . . . . .]	
	[. . . . . <sup>16</sup> . . . . .]ιοκ		αια[. . . . . <sup>16</sup> . . . . .]	
	-----		-----	

<sup>4</sup> Published by J. H. Kroll, "An Archive of the Athenian Cavalry," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, pp. 83–140.

<sup>5</sup> It was found at a level 11.20–11.65 m. below datum; for the career of the sanctuary, see Shear, *op. cit.* (footnote 3 above), pp. 126–130; for the findspot of the inscription, see *ibid.*, pp. 132–133.

<sup>6</sup> *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1663 and *SEG* XIX, 145 are Pentelic marble; three other fragments from Athens are Island marble, as this is (*IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1658, 1660 and 1661). I have not seen the fragments from the Peiraieus (*IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1656, 1657, 1659 and 1664). Agora I 3988, published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 56, no. 80, also seems to be a re-used Archaic roof tile, perhaps deriving from the same source, though its inscription dates to the early 2nd century B.C. and has nothing to do with the rest of these stelai.

## Column I

Line 2: The top of rho is preserved on the break.

Line 3: The top of the right hasta of eta survives.

Line 5: The tops of the dotted letters are preserved; after the complete epsilon the stone breaks in such a way as to suggest that a beta or sigma was once inscribed here, although no actual letter stroke survives; the break in the antepenultimate stoichos is more or less horizontal at the top, suggesting that the letter here may have been epsilon, though, again, no actual letter stroke survives.

Line 6: The tops of these letters are preserved.

## Column II

Line 1: A left vertical is clear in the first stoichos, but there is a faint vertical mark where a right vertical might appear. There are faint marks at top and bottom that may be the outer horizontals of epsilon, while the inner horizontal is clearly visible. Thus, this letter could be epsilon or eta, with epsilon the more likely. Of the last surviving letter in this line only the lower part of a left vertical survives: it could be a misplaced iota, but I feel that rho is more likely.

Line 4: The tops of the fourth and fifth letters survive.

Line 5: The tops of the dotted letters are preserved.

Line 6: The tops of these letters survive.

The date is uncertain; the hand seems to be the same as that of *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 415. This latter decree, however, is not securely dated either; it was passed in honor of the anagrapheus Kallikratides of Steiria, perhaps the same man whose name appears on a base signed by the sculptor Leochares *ca.* 330 B.C. (*IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1177). The anagrapheus replaced the grammateus during the oligarchies of 321/0–319/8 and 294/3–293/2 B.C., but it does not seem possible to include Kallikratides in the lists of anagrapheis for these years, and it is generally assumed, therefore, that when he held this office it was merely a minor secretarial post, at some time before 321/0 B.C.<sup>7</sup> Thus, *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 415 is placed by most scholars around 330 B.C. The character of the script suggests to me a slightly earlier date than this, and the genitive -o, rather than -ov, in the document here discussed likewise supports an earlier date, as, I believe, may the identification of the honorand (see below).

That this is a decree is clear from line 2 of Column I. It is, however, almost certainly not a decree of the Athenian state.<sup>8</sup> It is probable, therefore, that the lines were quite short and that this is a decree of some lesser body. It is, indeed, unlikely to be a decree of any political body, since the honorand and orator of Column I belong to different demes, trittyes, and tribes. I believe, therefore, that it is a decree of a college or brotherhood. The best analogy for my restoration is provided by *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1252 and 1257, but there is no precise parallel.

Decrees of any sort arranged, as this is, in two (or more) columns on a single face of a stele are extremely rare. Indeed, the only examples known to me that are of comparable date are *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 236 (the record of the oaths sworn to Philip II of Macedon after Chaironeia) and Athenian Agora I 3068 (an ephebic document dated to 333/2 B.C.<sup>9</sup>). Financial documents

<sup>7</sup> See W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Archons of Athens in the Hellenistic Age*, Cambridge, Mass. 1931, pp. 16–28.

<sup>8</sup> Unless each column had a line length in excess of 50 letters, which is epigraphically unlikely and, in any case, is surely too much in relation to the thickness of the stele: such a line length would require a stele width of at least 1.200 m., whereas, by the formulas developed by S. Dow (review of B. D. Meritt, *Epigraphica Attica*, CP 37, 1942, p. 324), a width of about 0.700 m. would seem more likely.

<sup>9</sup> Published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, pp. 59–66, no. 8.

and lists of names, of course, are frequently inscribed in columnar fashion, but there is no indication that this document falls into either of these categories.

*Prosopography and restorations*

Column I, line 1: The first letter of the patronymic is lost. No satisfactory name comes to mind, but B. D. Meritt has suggested Eryakides (*per ep.*). If he is right, this will be the first appearance of this name. Kephisodotos of Trikorynthos is not otherwise known; he might, perhaps, be the archon of 358/7 B.C. He might also be a relative of Kephisios of Trikorynthos, who was eponym of a naval symmory between 356 and 340 B.C. (*PA* 8297).

Line 3: Charias son of Hieron of Pallene may be the father or the son of *PA* 7545, Hieron son of Charias of Pallene, who contributed 250 drachmai towards a naval debt of 326/5 B.C.<sup>10</sup> The character of the script and the spelling of the genitive in line 1 (if my restoration of a 19-letter line is correct) suggest that this honorand is the father, not the son, of *PA* 7545.

Column II, line 1: I assume that these four letters are the beginning of the name of an orator, as in line 1 of Column I. This might, for instance, be Eperastos, a name attested in the 1st century after Christ at Athens.<sup>11</sup> Of course, it might be possible to restore here ξπει[δῆ] but I think it unlikely that an orator formula would thus be omitted from a decree.

Line 2: These two letters are probably part of the demotic of the orator of line 1. In the third stoichos there are possible letter traces: they look like the left leg and apices of a mu, but the stone is too damaged here for any certainty; moreover, -ιαμ- cannot be part of an Athenian demotic, and, unless the name in line 1 is of considerable length, they are unlikely to be part of a patronymic either. Although the lower part of stoichos 2 is badly damaged, enough of the horizontal of alpha survives for certainty: the diagonals are clearly visible.

Line 4: I have restored this on the analogy of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1205, lines 5–6 (late 4th century B.C.).

4 (Pl. 19). An honorific decree.

A fragment of blue Hymettian marble, streaked with white, found on June 17, 1970 at Agora grid square I 4. It is broken all around.

P.H. 0.198 m.; p.W. 0.082 m.; p.Th. 0.068 m.

H. of letters 0.007 m.; stoichedon, with a square checker pattern of 0.0135 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7134

*post med. saec.* IV *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 27 (?)

[...<sup>6</sup>...]αλ[.....<sup>19</sup>.....]  
 [...<sup>6</sup>]ηκα[.....<sup>17</sup>.....]  
 [ἐπειδὴ π]ρόθυμ[ός ἐστιν ποιεῖν ὅτι]  
 [ἀνδύνη]ται ἀγ[αθόν.....<sup>12</sup>.....]  
 5 [...<sup>6</sup>]ι τοῖς[.....<sup>16</sup>.....]

<sup>10</sup> *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1628, lines 416–417, and 1629, lines 936–937.

<sup>11</sup> See B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, *The Athenian Agora*, XV, *Inscriptions: The Athenian Councillors*, Princeton 1974, no. 307, line 6.

[. . .<sup>6</sup>. . .]α τὸν π[. . . . .<sup>16</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. <sup>3</sup>. καὶ] στεφ[ανῶσαι αὐτὸν ? . . .<sup>6</sup>. . .]  
 [στεφάν]ωι ἐπ[. . . . .<sup>17</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. . .<sup>6</sup>. . .]σεν ε[. . . . .<sup>17</sup>. . . . .]  
 10 [. . .<sup>5</sup>. . τ]οὺς φ[. . .<sup>6</sup>. . : ἀναγράψαι δὲ]  
 [τόδε τὸ] ψήφ[ισμα . . . . .<sup>12</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. . .<sup>7</sup>. . .]ντ[. . . . .<sup>18</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. . .<sup>7</sup>. . .]νμ[. . . . .<sup>18</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. . .<sup>7</sup>. . .]μι[. . . . .<sup>18</sup>. . . . .]  
 15 -----

Line 3: The bottom of the left leg of mu survives.

Line 6: The stone breaks just before the second vertical of pi would appear, but the break is vertical and, although abraded, probably represents the left side of this stroke.

Line 10: The left side of phi is preserved. Although it has the appearance of an angle, similar to that of the preceding sigma, there is no trace below it of a corresponding lower angle. It is also very slightly lower than the upper angle of the preceding sigma and is thus appropriately placed for a phi (for the shape, compare the phi of line 11).

Line 14: The right apex of mu is preserved. In the next stoichos the top of a central vertical survives.

The hand is distinctive. The mason seems to have drawn his horizontal guide lines along the tops, rather than the bottoms, of the stoichoi, so that the letters seem suspended from an invisible line. Agora I 5464 and I 6421, both published by B. D. Meritt,<sup>12</sup> may be by the same hand, though the placing of letters in these documents is not so distinctive. E.M. 6956 (*IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 229, dated to 341/0 B.C.) may also be the work of this mason, though here he used a letter height of 0.006 m. rather than 0.007 m.

## 5 (Pl. 19). A tribal decree.

A fragment of bluish, micaceous Pentelic marble, found in loose fill on March 31, 1970 at Agora grid square P 6. The stipple-dressed left side is preserved, with a drafted edge 0.010 m. wide where it joins the face; the left margin is 0.003 m. wide.

P.H. 0.113 m.; p.W. 0.101 m.; p.Th. 0.025 m.

H. of letters 0.012 m.; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0253 m. and a vertical checker of 0.0280 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7110

*ante med. saec.* IV *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 13–16

ἔδοξ[εν τῇι ---<sup>ca. 4-7</sup>]-  
 τιδι [φυλῇι - - - - -]  
 [. ]ιν[ - - - - - εἰπεν - - ]  
 [. ]ε[ - - - - - ]  
 5 -----

Line 4: The upper left corner of epsilon is preserved.

<sup>12</sup> I 5464 = *Hesperia* 30, 1961, pp. 208–210, no. 3; I 6421 = *Hesperia* 37, 1968, pp. 267–268, no. 3.

Three other inscriptions are probably the work of this mason: *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 162*b*, 162*c*, and 210 + 259. None is securely dated but context and lettering suggest a date in the second quarter of the 4th century B.C.<sup>13</sup> The mason's habit of making his straight letter strokes with two shallow, parallel cuts, rather than with a V-shaped groove, is particularly distinctive. Measurement of individual letter strokes indicates that this mason used different sets of chisels for each document. Possibly, he was used to cutting smaller letters, such as those of the first decree of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 210 + 259, which are 0.005 m. in height.

# 6 (Pl. 20). An honorific decree.

A fragment of blue-white, micaceous Pentelic marble, found in the demolition of a modern house on February 23, 1969 at Agora grid square H 4. It is broken all around, but the rough-picked back is preserved. There is an uninscribed vertical space of 0.065 m. below the last line.

P.H. 0.198 m.; p.W. 0.273 m.; Th. (top right) 0.107 m., (bottom left) 0.128 m.

H. of letters 0.007 m.; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0145 m.; the vertical checker is 0.0145 m. except in lines 1–2, where it is 0.0150 m., and lines 4–6, where it is 0.0130 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7050

ca. 321/0–319/8 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 31

[. . . ? . . . χρυσ]ωι στ[εφάνωι ἀπὸ : Χ : δραχμῶ]-  
 [ν ὅπως] ἂν πάντες ἐ[δῶσιν ὅτι ὁ δῆμος τι]-  
 [μαί τ]οὺς εὐεργετοῦ[ντας ἑαυτὸν ἐνχρή]-  
 [στως· ἀν]αγράψαι τόδε [τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν]  
 5 [ἀναγρα]φέα [ἐ]ν στήλῃ λ[ιθίνῃ καὶ στήσ]-  
 [αι ἐν ᾿Ακ]ρο[π]όλει· εἰς δὲ [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τ]-  
 [ῆς στήλης] δοῦναι [τὸ]ν τ[αμίαν τοῦ δήμου]  
 [: ΔΔΔ : δρα]χμὰς ἐκ τῶν [κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀνα]-  
 [λίσκομ]ένων τῶι δῆ[μωι. vacat ]

*vacat*

Line 1: The right leg of omega is very faint and does not show in the photograph; the feet are rendered by a single horizontal which does not extend beyond the left leg. The bottom of iota is preserved. Beneath sigma and tau a random scratch shows as a discontinuous horizontal mark.

Line 3: The tip of the left diagonal of upsilon is preserved.

Line 5: The apex of lambda is preserved.

Line 7: The top of iota and the top of the right hasta of nu survive.

Line 8: The right tips of the diagonals of chi survive in the break.

Line 9: Parts of the left vertical and horizontal of eta are preserved.

<sup>13</sup> J. Pečírka ("Disiungenda," *Listy filologické* 89, 1966, pp. 266–269) has shown that fragment *a* of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 162 does not belong with fragments *b* and *c* and that fragment *b* does not form a part of the inscription *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 210 + 259, as E. Schweigert (*Hesperia* 6, 1937, pp. 329–332, no. 6) had thought. In my view, none of the fragments published as *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 162 belongs with the others or with any other published inscription.

Mention of the anagrapheus places this document in the period of the oligarchy of 321/0–319/8 B.C.;<sup>14</sup> since the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* (line 7) is not found in publication formulas after the end of the 4th century,<sup>15</sup> the oligarchy of 294/3–293/2 B.C. is ruled out. I have not been able to find an exact parallel for lines 1–4 as I have restored them; I owe to B. D. Meritt (*per ep.*) the end of the formula in lines 3–4. I know of no published inscription that is by the same hand, with the possible exception of E.M. 13412.<sup>16</sup>

7 (Pl. 20). The affairs of a phratry.

A fragment of bluish, slightly micaceous Pentelic marble, found in May 1975 under the third step leading up to the Gate of Athena, at Agora grid square V 13. The smooth-dressed left side is preserved, undercutting the inscribed face at an angle of *ca.* 10°. The back is not original. The left margin is 0.012 m. wide.

P.H. 0.168 m.; p.W. 0.143 m.; p.Th. 0.060 m.

H. of letters 0.006–0.008 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0150 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7500

*ante med. saec.* III *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

ΑΚΑ[.<sup>2</sup>]ΔΕΙ[----- γεγο]-  
νότων ἐκ τῶν ι[----- ]  
τῶν ὀρκων μεχρὶ [----- ]  
αι ἀ[λ]λήλοις καίτοι α[----- ]  
5 ναι ἐάν τι ἄλλο ψηφίζων[ται -----· ἐλέσθαι]  
δὲ καὶ ἐπιμελητάς, δυὸ μὲν -----, δὲ ----- ]  
κατα[δ]έχεται τῶμ φρατρίω[ν ----- ]  
τας διδόναι τῇμ ψῆφον [ -----· τὰ δὲ ἱερε]-  
ώσυνα λαμβάνειν τ[ὸν ἱερέα ? ----- ]  
10 λειδαὶς ἐπιτιμ[----- ]  
ἐν τῇ κυρίᾳ[ι ----- ]  
φρατρία[ρχ ----- ]  
[.<sup>3</sup>].Ν[----- ]  
-----

Line 1: In the third space the right foot of a triangular letter is preserved. At the right edge the bottoms of three letters survive; the last is a vertical stroke, but the stone breaks on the right side of the cutting, so that any letter stroke that may have existed to its right is now lost.

<sup>14</sup> The most complete discussion of the anagrapheis is that of S. Dow ("The Athenian Anagrapheis," *HSCP* 67, 1963, pp. 37–54, with a list on pp. 52–53), who provides references to earlier discussions. Most recently, T. L. Shear, Jr. has addressed this topic with reference to the oligarchy of 294–292 B.C. (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XVII, *Kallias of Sphettos and the Revolt of Athens in 286 B.C.*, Princeton 1978, pp. 53–54).

<sup>15</sup> See W. B. Dinsmoor, *op. cit.* (footnote 7 above), p. 28; the last dated document in which the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* appears is *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 505 (302/1 B.C.); see Shear, *op. cit.*, p. 52, note 143.

<sup>16</sup> Published by R. S. Stroud, "Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, I," *Hesperia* 40, 1971, p. 181, no. 29. I have not seen this inscription, but if the checker pattern is correctly reported by Stroud it cannot be part of the document here discussed.



Line 3: A vertical stroke survives in the fifth space, with sufficient space for the loop of rho or the bar of gamma in the abraded area to its right.

Line 4: The left diagonal and part of the bar of alpha survive in the third space; in the fifth space the right diagonal of lambda is preserved. At the right edge a rather flat diagonal survives, joined near its bottom by a nearly horizontal mark that may be the bar of alpha. The diagonal is so flat, however, that chi is not ruled out, particularly if this horizontal mark is merely a random scratch.

Line 10: A left diagonal and apex are preserved at the right edge; the angle of this diagonal is too steep, probably, for alpha, delta or lambda.

Line 11: The apex of alpha survives at the right edge.

Line 12: The last letter looks in the photograph like an omega but this is misleading. The left diagonal and bar of alpha are preserved here.

Line 13: The left apex of mu or nu is preserved in the fourth space; what remains of the left-hand stroke seems too near vertical for mu. The stone breaks on a curve in the third space; this may indicate that an omicron was cut here.

I have not been able to identify any other inscription that is precisely by this hand. The shape of sigma is particularly distinctive: relatively tall, with short, steep inner strokes and longer, quite flat outer strokes. Examples of such sigmas are found from the twenties of the 4th century through the second quarter of the 3rd century, but the later examples tend to be flatter and shorter. Mu is engraved as if it were such a sigma squashed and then rotated through ninety degrees. Omega is an irregular horseshoe of full stoichos height, its feet not quite in the same plane and sometimes overlapping the legs toward the center of the letter. The loops of beta and rho are squarish, rather than rounded. Letter heights vary, creating a ripple effect. These features in combination suggest a date in the first half of the 3rd century, with the third or fourth decade the most likely.<sup>17</sup>

The lines are likely to have been of considerable length, and I have not been able to reconstruct a continuous text. *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1237, however, a series of decrees dated in 396/5 B.C., seems close in spirit to this document: it, too, is concerned with the affairs of a phratry and regulations for the admission of new members.<sup>18</sup>

Lines 1–2: Here, *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1237, lines 32–38 may provide a clue as to the meaning: five men over the age of thirty are to be chosen as sponsors (*συνήγοροι*) and the phratriarch is to administer an oath to them. Thus, one might restore [*πέντε? ἀνδρῶν ὑπὲρ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγο*]|*νότων*.

Line 3: Oaths are administered (cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1237, line 35); the letter written as a dotted rho might be read as an iota, in which case my interpretation of lines 1–3 would be invalidated, but the spacing makes rho more likely than iota.

Line 4: Perhaps the sponsors of lines 1–3 are to arrive at an agreement among themselves.

Line 5: Provision is made in case a vote is cast differently from that cast by some other group (the sponsors of lines 1–3? cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1237, lines 88–100: there, the phratriarch has put to a vote of the thiasotai the decision to admit a candidate for the phratry; if the thiasotai

<sup>17</sup> For photographs of inscriptions that employ such letter forms, see G. Klaffenbach and J. Kirchner, *Imagines inscriptionum atticarum*, 2nd ed., Berlin 1948, nos. 66–68, 71–72, 74–76, 84 and 86. Of these, no. 76 (287/6 B.C.) is closest in style, though it is neater and has flatter sigmas.

<sup>18</sup> For other decrees of phratries, see *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 1238–1241 and *SEG III*, 121.

decide for, and the phratry as a whole afterwards votes against, admission, those of the thiasotai who voted for admission are to be fined).

Line 6: Epimeletai are to be selected (?), two of whom are to carry out a specific task, while the remaining (two?) epimeletai do something else. *δνομέν[ου]* is a less likely reading here: *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1241, lines 10–11 has this word but in the context of a lease of phratrial property.

Line 7: If someone makes earnest entreaty of the phratriarchs, some action is to be taken. For a phratry having two or more phratriarchs, see *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1241 (*passim*).

Line 8: Someone ([-----] | *τας*) is to put a proposal to a vote (cf. *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1237, lines 78–84 where the phratriarch puts, first to the thiasotai, then to the phratry as a whole, a vote on the admission of new members. 1237, lines 17–18 has *φέροντας τὸν ψῆφον ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμῶ*, but there the subject is the phrateres, who are to carry out a diadikasia. Restoration along these lines would be awkward here).

Line 9: The priest(?) is to receive the priestly perquisites (from a sacrifice? cf. *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1237, lines 4–5).

Line 10: Apparently, the possibility of censure (*ἐπιτιμᾶν*) is raised here.

Line 11: This phrase usually identifies a sovereign body, such as the ekklesia. This may well be the case here, too; less likely, I believe, would be *ἐν τῇ κυρία[ι] ἡμέραι*, “at the lawful time.”

Line 12: Once again, the phratriarchs are involved.

8 (Pl. 21). A decree, perhaps concerned with supervision of the markets.

A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble, found in a modern wall on June 4, 1971 at Agora grid square S 13. The rough-picked back may be original, although it is much abraded and the resulting thickness rather slight.

P.H. 0.141 m.; p.W. 0.162 m.; Th. 0.076 m.

H. of letters 0.005 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0100 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7312

*ante med. saec. III a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]εε[-----]  
 [-----]ους καὶ τ[<sup>ca. 3</sup>]-νι[-----]  
 [-----]εσιν· ἀνεστράφη[σαν δὲ -----]  
 [-----]ντα θα[<sup>ca. 2-3</sup>]-ατα ἐν τ[-----]  
 5 [-----] ἐποιήσαντο ὅ[π]ως οἱ π[-----]  
 [-----]ονται ἐν τεῖ ἀγορᾷ κα[ὶ ----- καθάπερ  
 [οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ] ψηφίσματα προσέτα<<τα>>[ττον -----]  
 [-----]ωτων ἀδικῆται ὑπὸ τῶν α[-----]  
 [-----] ἐπεσκεύασ[αν] δὲ καὶ γι[-----]  
 10 [-----]τα πρὸς [-----]  
 [-----]η[.]ιπε[-----]  
 -----

Line 1: [τοὺς δ] ἐ ἐ[πιστατὰς ?].

Line 2: The bottoms of tau and iota survive; the lower right apex of nu is visible before iota.

Line 3: [ἀναθ]εσιν ?

Line 4: τὰ θα[κεί]α ? (cf. *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1672, line 145).

Line 5: The photograph indicates clearly what survives: if the last letter is epsilon, the mason will have omitted the central bar and abbreviated the bottom bar. I should prefer to read pi here, or even gamma. In this event, the mark at the edge of the stone might be the left foot of an omega; hence, π[ωληταί ?].

Line 7: The mason repeated the letters τα.

Line 9: The apex of delta survives; only the top third of gamma is preserved.

Line 11: The tops of these letters survive in the break.

The phrase ἐν τεῖ ἀγορᾷ suggests a date in the 3rd century: τεῖ, for τῇ, is relatively common in formulas from the late 4th century through the mid-2nd centuries B.C. (for instance, τεῖ βουλευῖ and ἐν τεῖ διοικήσει) but ἐν τεῖ ἀγορᾷ occurs only three times in decrees.<sup>19</sup> ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, of course, is relatively common, especially in ephebic documents. The script suggests a date just before the middle of the 3rd century B.C.: it seems to be the same as that of Agora I 5592, dated to 269/8 B.C.<sup>20</sup> Although no join exists, it is possible that these two fragments might even belong to the same stele.

The formula of line 7 is like that found in prytany and ephebic decrees: combined with that of line 3, it occurs in the ephebic documents *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1008 and *SEG* XXII, 110, and it was also quite usual for ephebic documents to end with a publication formula in which the stele of the decree is directed to be set up in the Agora: thus, lines 3, 6 and 7 might not be out of place in an ephebic document.<sup>21</sup> Line 8 does not fit well, however, with the notion of honors for ephebes or for prytaneis, suggesting, rather, safeguards against civil wrong. Wording such as that of line 9 is generally to be found in connection with building operations or with preparations for religious events, though it does occur also in ephebic documents.<sup>22</sup> Closer parallels, however, seem to me to be provided by *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 380, a decree that lists the duties of the agoranomoi in the Peiraieus in 320/19 B.C., and by *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, which is concerned with the weights and measures used in the markets during the late 2nd century B.C.<sup>23</sup> I suggest, therefore, that this document is a decree in honor of a board of officials, such as the agoranomoi, during the first half of the 3rd century B.C., praising them for the manner in which they have carried out their duties. There is no exact parallel, however.

<sup>19</sup> *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 555, line 24, dated 307/6–304/3 B.C., Shear, *op. cit.* (footnote 14 above), p. 4, line 96, dated 270/69 B.C., and *SEG* XV, 113, line 28, dated 215/4 B.C. In two of these cases the object to be set up in the Agora is a statue; in the third it is a stele.

<sup>20</sup> Published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, pp. 213–214, no. 8, dated to 269/8 B.C.; compare, too, the letter forms, especially sigma and mu, in Agora I 5653 (Meritt, *op. cit.*, pp. 214–215, no. 9, dated to 253/2 B.C.) and in *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 774 (ca. 250/49 B.C.).

<sup>21</sup> Instances of ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ in ephebic documents are too numerous to list; I do not know, however, of any ephebic document that contains all three of the formulas found here in lines 3, 6, and 7.

<sup>22</sup> In *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1011, lines 40–41, it is linked closely with the formula of line 7.

<sup>23</sup> *SEG* XXIV, 147 (published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, pp. 127–146, no. 27) is a copy of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1013; the terms of these documents are extensively discussed by Meritt. Lines 5–6 of the present inscription may refer to the activities of traders in the Agora (cf. *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, lines 8–9); for προστάτ-τεω, see *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, line 7, and 380, line 18; for ἀδικεῖσθαι, see *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, line 47 (where the noun, rather than the verb, is employed); for ἐπισκευάζειν, see *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 380, lines 11 and 28.

## 9 (Pl. 21). An honorific decree.

A fragment of bluish, micaceous Pentelic marble, found in a Byzantine wall on June 10, 1970 at Agora grid square N 6. The stipple-dressed left side is preserved, with a left margin of 0.012 m. at line 4. It is otherwise broken all around.

P.H. 0.180 m.; p.W. 0.112 m.; p.Th. 0.074 m.

H. of letters 0.005–0.006 m.; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0099 m. and a vertical checker of 0.0095 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7137

post a. 286/5 a.

STOIX. 36

[. . .<sup>5</sup>. . .]ς[. . . . .<sup>30</sup>. . . . .]  
 [τ]ὰδε ὁ προσ[. . . . .<sup>24</sup>. . . . . καθ]-  
 ἀπερ ἑτέρο[ις? . . . . .<sup>25</sup>. . . . .]  
 σοις γιγνο[μένοις . . . . .<sup>21</sup>. . . . .]  
 5 Ἰ Αθήνησιν· [ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν βουλὴν]  
 καὶ τοὺς [στρατηγούς . . . . .<sup>19</sup>. . . . .]  
 ἱαμενο[. . . . .<sup>30</sup>. . . . .]  
 αὐτοῦ[ς· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γρα]-  
 μματῆ[α τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίν]-  
 10 ηι κα[ὶ στήσαι ἐν Ἀκροπόλει· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγρα]-  
 φὴν [τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσ]-  
 ει [ΔΔ δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀν]-  
 α[λίσκομένων τῶι δήμῳ.                      vacat                      ]

The mason made several errors in engraving this document: in line 3 he seems to have inscribed a pi, which he then changed to an angular rho without erasing the second vertical; in line 4 he seems first to have inscribed a tau in stoichos 1, then to have cut over it more deeply a sigma (tau might, in fact, be the better reading here); in line 6 the first letter seems originally to have been epsilon, later corrected to kappa.

Line 1: The lower part of the bottom bar of sigma is preserved here.

Line 2: The feet of alpha survive; the left side of sigma is preserved, but I do not know what word should be restored here.

Line 7: The initial letter certainly has a vertical stroke, somewhat to the left of the center of the stoichos; since iotas in this inscription are usually set to the left of center, there is no reason why this should not be an iota. There is a slightly sloping horizontal stroke, however, possibly a random mark, and possibly extending to the left as well as to the right of this vertical, at the top of the stoichos: thus, tau or gamma are also possibilities. I believe that a participle is partially preserved here, perhaps [ἴσ] | τᾶμενο[ι], [πρ] | ἰάμενο[ι], or the like, or, possibly, a rider to the decree: τὰ μὲν ο[-----]. In lines 9–13 the initial letters are very badly preserved, except for epsilon in line 12. Of the last preserved letters in these lines the left side or top is all that survives in each case.

The date cannot be fixed precisely. The hand is close to that of Agora I 3632. Although there are some slight differences, such as pi and some sigmas, Meritt's description of the hand of I 3632, "the careless style of the third century, with cruciform phi," would fit this piece very well;<sup>24</sup> unfortunately, the loop of phi has not been preserved here. I 3632 has the

<sup>24</sup> Published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 52, no. 69.

same letter size and checker pattern as this fragment, and the marble seems to be the same; the texts, however, seem to be mutually exclusive.

Another indication of date is provided by the plural board of administration in lines 11–12; this places the decree between the liberation of Athens in 286/5 B.C. and the end of the Chremonidean War.<sup>25</sup>

Lines 5–6: The restoration derives from *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 288, lines 8–9, which might also provide an explanation of lines 3–5: in that document, dated a little before 336/5 B.C., *isoteleia* at Athens is granted to the honorands, who are proxenoi, as is granted to other proxenoi and euergetai.

Lines 8–13: The restorations are based on *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 657, lines 68–73, dated to 283/2 B.C.

# 10 (Pl. 21). Honors for the Priest of Amphiaraos.

A fragment of pale gray Hymettian marble, found built into a modern wall on July 29, 1970 at Agora grid square O 16. The pedimental top, left and right sides, and rough-picked back are preserved.

P.H. 0.268 m.; max. W. 0.315 m.; W. at top of face 0.275 m.; max. Th. 0.082 m.; Th. at top of face 0.070 m. H. of letters 0.005 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0097 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7163

a. 273/2 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. 45–50

ΘΕΟΙ

ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνηίδος δεκάτης πρυτα-  
 νείας, ᾗ Εὐθοῖνος Εὐθυκρίτου Μυρρινούσιος ἐγραμμά-  
 τευεν, Μουνιχιῶνος δεκάτει ὑστέραι ἐνάτει καὶ εἰκοστῇ  
 5 τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἱερ[ο]-  
 κλῆς Κλεινομάχου Παιανιεύς καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ  
 βουλευεῖ καὶ τῶι δήμῳ· Καλλίμαχος Ἱερῶνος Θοραιεύς εἶπεν·  
 [περὶ] ᾧ ἀπανγέλλει ὁ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου ὑπὲρ τῶν ἱερ-  
 [είων τῶν] τῶι τε Ἀμφιαράῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, οἷς [πάτριον] ἦ[ν],  
 10 [ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ], δεδόχθαι τεῖ β[ουλ]ε[ῖ], τοὺς προέδρους οἷτ[ινες ἂν]  
 [λάχωσιν προεδρεύειν ἐν τῶι δήμῳ εἰς τὴν πρώτην] ἐκκλησίαν ---]

Lines 8–10: The tops only of the dotted letters survive, except for rho in line 8, of which the vertical is wholly preserved but with no trace of the loop.

The text is very similar to that of *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 689, passed in 260/59 B.C., by which the Priest of Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira was to be brought before the Ekklesia to be praised for his activities and awarded a crown of olive leaves (cf. also *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 668, 676, 683 and 690, all of which deal with similar matters in the period 282/1–260/59 B.C.). Two other decrees of the

<sup>25</sup> See W. B. Dinsmoor, *op. cit.* (footnote 7 above), pp. 65–66.

year of Glaukippos deal with religious matters: *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 676, in praise of the epimeletai of Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira, and *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 1278, which might even be a part of the same stele as the document here studied, though its text, as restored, is a decree of a thiasos and thus does not seem particularly appropriate. I have not seen it, and it requires further study.<sup>26</sup> Other decrees of this year are *IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 674 and 675.<sup>27</sup>

The year of Glaukippos was once thought to be either 277/6 or 275/4 but both these years are now firmly assigned to other archons, leaving 273/2 B.C. for Glaukippos.<sup>28</sup> The new inscription provides the first evidence for the patronymic of the secretary, Euthoinos; the proedros and orator are not otherwise known.<sup>29</sup>

**11 (Pl. 22).** A monument set up by a college or brotherhood.

A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble, flecked with white, found on September 10, 1969 in the wall of the railway behind Lot 631/2, at Agora grid square J 3. Two adjoining faces are preserved from what may be the upper block of a pseudo-isodomic monument, since the top is smooth dressed but the bottom, where preserved, is stipple dressed and thus may originally have exhibited anathyrosis, with a drafted edge adjoining each inscribed face. There are vertical uninscribed spaces, of 0.026 m. and 0.056 m. respectively, above and below the inscription of Face A and a horizontal uninscribed space of 0.070 m. to the left of this inscription. On Face B there appears to have been a vertical uninscribed space above the first line, with another vertical uninscribed space of 0.114 m. below the last line.

H. 0.186 m.; p.W. (Face A) 0.163 m.; p.Th. (= width of Face B) 0.196 m.

H. of letters, Face A, line 1, 0.010 m.; line 2, 0.006 m.; lines 3–7, 0.005–0.006 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker in lines 3–6 of 0.0120 m. and in lines 6–7 of 0.0100 m.

H. of letters, Face B, 0.006 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0120 m.

**Agora Inv. No. I 7093**

a. 266/5 a?

FACE A

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

	ΑΙΓ[ -----]
	ἔδοξεν [ -----]
	οἱ ἐπὶ Νικ[ίου ? ἄρχοντας -----]
	τῶι δῆμ[ωι ? -----]
5	αὐτ[-----]
	δραχμὰς [-----]
	μερο[-----]
	<i>vacat</i>

<sup>26</sup> For a photograph, see A. Wilhelm, “Ἀττικὰ Ψηφίσματα,” Ἀρχ'Ἐφ., 1905, p. 246, no. 12.

<sup>27</sup> That the year was a normal intercalary one the calendar equations show: Prytany IV, Antiochis –, – = Pyanopsion 22 (backward count) or 28 (forward count), 110 or 116 (*IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 674); Prytany VIII, – 26, 226 = Anthesterion 14, 250 (*IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 675); Prytany X, Oineis 29, 317 = Mounichion 21, 316 (Agora I 7163); Prytany XII, – 23, 375 = Skirophorion 21, 375 (*IG II*<sup>2</sup>, 676).

<sup>28</sup> 277/6 B.C.: B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, pp. 156–158, no. 5; 275/4 B.C.: B. D. Meritt and W. K. Pritchett, *The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, Cambridge, Mass. 1940, p. xix; 273/2 B.C.: B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1961, p. 233.

<sup>29</sup> See B. D. Meritt, “Athenian Archons 347/6–48/7 B.C.,” *Historia* 26, 1977, p. 173.

## FACE B

[ΘΕΟΙ?] 5  
 [ἐδοξεν ----- ἐπαινέσαι ? --- ὅτι καλῶς καὶ δικαίῳ]ς ἐπεμελήθησαν  
 [----- ] καὶ στεφανῶσαι  
 [ἐκαστον αὐτῶν χρυσῶι (or θαλλοῦ?) στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸν νόμον ----- ἐκ Κερ]αμέων *vacat*  
 [----- Φα]ληρέα *vacat*  
 [ἀναγράψαι δὲ ----- τόδε τὸ ψή]φισμα. *vacat*  
[ *vacat* ] *vacat*

The crossbar of alpha is usually omitted. In line 4 of Face A eta and mu are very faint and incomplete. In line 5 the first letter seems to be an incomplete alpha, while the second is probably upsilon, but its lower part has been obscured by two diagonal marks that resemble the lower diagonals of chi; since the next letter, of which the horizontal survives, is almost certainly a tau, chi seems highly unlikely. In line 7, after the first four preserved letters, there are faint traces that may be of letters: on the photograph marks resembling an alpha are visible after the omicron but these seem to be random scratches. In the next stoichos to the right, however, there is a circular depression that could be the remains of omicron or theta, although it seems rather small.

On Face B no trace survives of any inscription above the first preserved line but there is room for another line here, perhaps the invocation ΘΕΟΙ, or perhaps a heading similar to that on Face A. In line 2 the inner strokes of mu are partially preserved; in the next stoichos the top and bottom strokes of epsilon survive, although they are less clear on the stone than they appear in the photograph.

The two inscriptions are of approximately the same date, although they are by different hands. Both are carelessly cut in the style of the mid-third century B.C. I have not been able to find any published inscription that is by the same hand as either, but the hand of Face A is very close to that of *Agora* XV (footnote 11 above), no. 90, which is dated *ca.* 250 B.C. The archon formula in line 3 of Face A preserves the first three letters of the name of the archon. This allows of several possibilities but, in the light of the script, the archonship of Nikias III Otryneus (266/5 B.C.) seems likeliest. Nikias I (296/5 B.C.) is probably too early for the letter forms found here; this is probably true also of Nikias II (282/1 B.C.).

There may be no connection between the two inscriptions but, since Face B contains the names of two or more men of different tribal and deme affiliations, it seems likely that this, at least, is concerned with the affairs of a college or brotherhood; conversely, the heading of Face A could be restored with the name of the tribe Aigeis or of the deme Aigilia.

If I am correct in assuming that this is the upper block of a pseudo-isodomic monument of some sort, the missing lower block(s) may have contained a list of names, most likely on Face A only.

Face A, lines 2–3: A group of officials is here honored by decree; their term of office is indicated by the archon formula in line 3.

Line 4: The Athenian Demos is probably referred to here. It is just possible, however, that the reference may be to the statue of Demos, perhaps as the location of this monument; we know that a statue of Demos stood in the Bouleuterion, but its date is not known.<sup>30</sup>

Line 5: The officials mentioned in lines 2–3 are probably mentioned again here, perhaps to receive the award of a crown. Line 6 seems to contain the formula for the recovery of the cost of this crown, or for limiting its value.

<sup>30</sup> See R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, Princeton 1957, p. 131, no. 402.

Face B, line 2: A formula praising a group of officials for the performance of some religious duty, on the analogy of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 1152. In line 3 their duties may be catalogued, while the end of this line contains the formula for the award of crowns of gold (or of olive) to them. These persons are named in lines 4 and 5; I believe that the crown formula ran on into line 4, so that the man from Kerameis was probably the first-named honorand, his two (possibly more) colleagues being named in line 5, the last of these being from Phaleron. Since Kerameis belonged to Akamantis and Phaleron to Aiantis, a prytany or tribal document is thus ruled out. Line 6 seems to contain a publication formula; this justifies the restoration of a preambular formula in line 2.

The original dimensions of the block cannot be estimated with any certainty; a line of *ca.* 60–70 letters, however, seems likely on Face B, so that this face would have been approximately 0.400–0.500 m. in width.

## 12 (Pl. 22). The preamble of a decree.

A fragment of gray-blue Hymettian marble, found in a pile of poros and marble from the 1970 season on March 29, 1971 in area H–I 4–5. It is broken all around.

P.H. 0.038 m.; p.W. 0.062 m.; p.Th. 0.022 m.

H. of letters 0.004–0.005 m.; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0080 m.

Agora Inv. No. I 7226

*fin. saec. III a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 55–65

[-----]νηι τ[-----]  
 [----- δῆμον] ψήφισμα· [----- dating formula]  
 [----- ἐκκλησία ἐν] τῶι θεάτρῳ[ι τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν ----]  
 5 [--- καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν] τεῖ βουλευί [καὶ τῶι δῆμῳ· -----]  
 [-----]ιη[-----]  
 -----

Line 1: The bottoms only of these letters survive.

Line 2: The right diagonal and lower vertical of psi are preserved.

Line 3: The dot of theta has been omitted and the stone breaks at the right on the curve of omega.

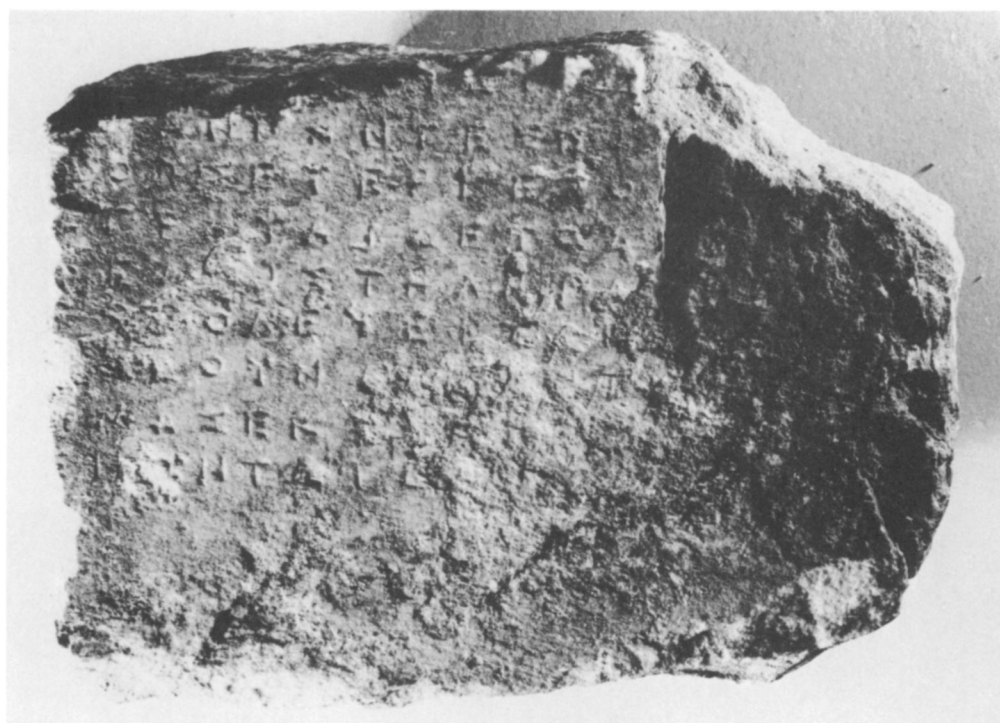
Line 5: Only the tops of these letters survive.

This is part of the preamble of a decree, similar to that of *IG* II<sup>2</sup>, 857; there does not seem to be any precise parallel. As I have restored it, this is a decree of the People, meeting in the Theater of Dionysos, a formula that is found after 229/8 B.C. and down to the end of the 3rd century. The script is characteristic of such a date but I have not found any published inscription to which this fragment might belong.

MICHAEL B. WALBANK







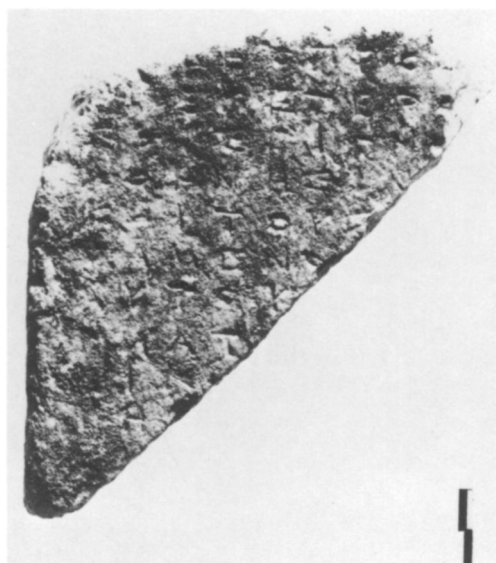
6. I 7050



7. I 7500



8. I 7312



9. I 7137



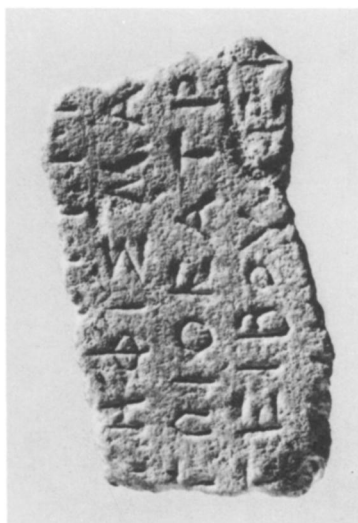
10. I 7163



11. I 7093. Face A



11. I 7093. Face B



12. I 7226