THE ATHENIAN AGORA

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS
CONDUCTED BY
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME XVIII

INSCRIPTIONS:
THE DEDICATORY MONUMENTS

BY

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This volume is dedicated to the remarkable group of scholars
assembled under the leadership of H. A. Thompson and B. D. Meritt,
and their successors, who have edited the texts herein in the pages of Hesperia.

A. S. Benjamin
J. Bousquet
J. Buckler
A. P. Burnett
C. Edmonson
C. W. Hedrick Jr.
E. A. Kapetanopoulos
J. H. Oliver
W. K. Pritchett
A. E. Raubitschek
O. W. Reinmuth
E. Sironen
G. A. Stamires
J. S. Traill
A. G. Woodhead
This volume has been a very long time in production, and unfortunately the author did not live to see it in print. Daniel Geagan died on February 6, 2009. Three months before his death my wife, Terry, and I visited him and his wife, Helen; although frail in body, Dan was lucid in mind, and we had a frank discussion of the problems and practicalities of publishing *Agora* XVIII as expeditiously as possible. Dan had suffered a fall and severe concussion in 1978 which increasingly taxed his once substantial physical and mental powers, and in the last 15 years he could work only sporadically on this, his *magnum opus*. In the updating and correction of the 1,400-page manuscript, I have received much help from his widow, Helen; from my former graduate student Julia Lougovaya, who edited the entire work, correcting numerous errors and improving the presentation in many places; from Andrew Stewart, who provided much assistance in the important section on sculptors’ signatures; and from my former undergraduate student Elias Georgakopoulos, who undertook on very short notice the compilation of the Indexes of Demes, Ethnicus, and Phylai and of Gods and Festivals. I am well aware of numerous remaining gaps in bibliography, which could not be filled without a further considerable delay in the publication of the volume.

*Agora* XVIII represents an academic lifetime of work. Its basis was the author’s superb *The Athenian Constitution after Sulla* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 12, Princeton 1967). Many of the dedications found in the *Agora* Excavations dated to the Roman period, and a significant number of them had constitutional importance: Dan was the obvious choice of the Publications Committee of the American School of Classical Studies as author of this volume. My work with the ptyany and bouleutic inscriptions beginning in the mid-1960s brought me into contact with Dan, and we immediately became close friends, helping each other with our respective academic endeavors. We spent a memorable convivial summer of 1975 working together in the *Agora*. I have a vivid recollection of experiments utilizing raking sunlight by means of mirrors to study large inscribed stelai in the otherwise dark basement corridor of the Stoa of Attalos. We enjoyed on a daily basis the wonderful assistance of the gifted *Agora* technician Spyros Spyropoulos, whom we honored at the end of that summer with a “Hadrianic endowment” at the Epiros Taverna (C. A. Mauzy, *Agora Excavations, 1931–2006: A Pictorial History* [Princeton 2006], p. 118, photograph 263). Dan and I kept in touch in subsequent years as we traded information between his *Inscriptions: The Dedicatory Monuments and my Persons of Ancient Athens*, of which his last citations appear in the most recent volume, *Addenda and Corrigenda* (PAA 19, Toronto 2010).

Dan was a loyal and devoted teacher, scholar, colleague, and friend; his enthusiasm for his subjects of study was infectious. All of us who knew him miss his wide learning, perceptive intellect, and meticulous scholarship, his wondrous and spontaneous sense of humor, and his radiant and abiding joie de vivre. To assist in bringing this volume to publication is a small favor to a friend in return for these munificent gifts: *hoc minimum donum pro his maximis donariis*.

John S. Traill

The monuments were identified and studied during extended visits to Athens in 1970, 1976, 1980, and 1986 and shorter visits in 1997 and 1999, first through a stone by stone search of a significant portion of the epigraphical collection in the basement of the Stoa of Attalos, and then from scrutiny of the publications of Agora inscriptions and excavation records. I have sought comprehensive coverage of all appropriate inscriptions which are or have been in the custody of the Agora, although autopsy was not always practical, either because the monuments could not be located in whole or in part (*C200, C213, H360, V582*) or were inaccessible without undertaking excavation or erecting scaffolding (*C170, C210, H343, H402, H404, H430*).

Individual catalogue entries seek to provide physical description, text, and reference to major controversies for individual monuments. Introductory essays to each section and to its subsections describe the physical, textual, and contextual characteristics of documents as members of these sections and subsections. Findspots are provided according to the Agora 20-m grid (Plate 80).

The words “Pentelic” and “Hymettian” are descriptive and do not refer to place of origin. Bibliographies are full rather than selective, particularly to permit access from early publications or editions to editions in this book. Transliteration from Greek into English is usually literal, except for frequently used names or words.¹ In general, photographs are provided only when one has not been published previously.

The Leiden conventions govern textual presentation.² Modern punctuation, except for word division, is for the most part eschewed. Dots or dotted letters account for noted traces, however small or fleeting; they are not taken into account in *apparatus critici*, nor are readings that have been rendered obsolete by newly discovered fragments.

Dates are derived from evidence internal to individual documents or from their context; proposed associations with historical events are usually avoided, while prosopographical evidence is usually accepted. Dates proposed in Tracy 1990 (letter shapes), J. D. Morgan *per ep.* (archons),³ and Follet 1976 (archons) are accepted, frequently without citation. Commentaries to the individual documents cite the sources for dates. When historical data fail, letter shapes are compared with the photographs published in Kirchner and Klaffenbach 1948. Prosopographical commentary was largely completed before extensive reference could be made to Traill’s *Persons of Ancient Athens (PAA)*, Osborne’s and Byrne’s volume II of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (LGPN)*, and their *Foreign Residents of Athens* (1996).


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¹. The principles are enunciated with wit and accuracy by Buck 1994, p. xiii.
³. Morgan has generously consulted his current catalogue for Hellenistic archons. For the importance of Morgan’s work, see Habicht 1997, pp. v–vi.
of Dartmouth College (1972) and the Humanities Research Board of McMaster University (1993) made possible the completion of this volume. Corpus Christi College and the Museum of Classical Archaeology of Cambridge University offered generous hospitality during 1979–1980. The staffs of Baker Library at Dartmouth College, the Blegen Library at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, the Classics Department Library of Cambridge University, Mills Memorial Library at McMaster University, and the University Library of Cambridge University provided resources; the interlibrary loan and interlending departments of Baker Library and Mills Library deserve special thanks. To Craig Mauzy and Angelique Sideris I owe a large debt of gratitude for the 500+ new photographs published in this volume; finding, arranging, and rephotographing the stones was an enormous task.

H. A. Thompson, T. L. Shear Jr., and J. McK. Camp, successive directors of the Agora Excavations, M. Mitsos, D. Peppas-Delmousou, and C. Kritsas, successive directors of the Epigraphical Museum at Athens, and G. Donas, then ephor of antiquities for the Acropolis, all facilitated access to inscriptions in their custody. I am grateful to many individual scholars who brought inscriptions to my attention, examined inscriptions for me, or provided crucial information; these include S. B. Aleshire, J. McK. Camp, C. Lawton, A. P. Matthaiou, J. H. Oliver, M. B. Richardson, S. Rotroff, E. Sironen, M. Soles, J. S. Traill, and M. B. Walbank. Several were also members of the camaraderie of the Agora basement, a revolving group which provided good company, technical assistance, and personal support. Colin Edmonson, who knew the Agora collection intimately, was especially interested in maintaining it. M. McAllister, M. Fitzgerald, K. Cox, C. Watkinson, the members of the Editorial Committee, and several anonymous readers offered guidance which improved and facilitated this volume. I would like to thank for their special kind of personal support the late Benjamin D. and Lucy Shoe Meritt, James H. Oliver, and Homer A. Thompson. My wife, Helen, has lived with this project as intimately as I have, and my daughter, Augusta, may not recognize me without it.
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CIG = A. Boeckh, Corpus inscriptionum graecarum, 4 vols., Berlin 1828–1877.

CIL = Corpus inscriptionum latinarum, Berlin

CIL 1 = Inscriptiones Asiae, provinciarum Europae Graecarum, Ilyrici Latine, 1873.

CIL 8 = Inscriptiones Africæe latine, 1881–1959.

X = Inscriptiones Bruttiorum, Lucaniae, Campaniae, Sicilie, Sardiniae latine, 1883.


Corinth = Corinth: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens


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ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS, SERIES, AND LEXICA

AA = Archäologischer Anzeiger
AAA = Archäologická Andersona et Berežný
AbhBA = Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur, und Kunst
AbhJ = Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, Philosophisch-historische Klasse
ActClassDeb = Acta classica universitatis scientiarum Debreceniensis
AE = L'Année épigraphique
AF = Archäologische Forschungen
AfAH = American Journal of Ancient History
AfA = American Journal of Archaeology
AfP = American Journal of Philology
AM = Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung
AnSoc = Ancient Society
AnW = The Ancient World
ANRW = H. Temporini and W. Hasse, eds., Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, Berlin 1972–
AntCl = L'Antiquité classique
AntK-BH = Antike Kunst. Beiheft
AntP = Antike Plastik
AnsWien = Anzeiger, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Philosophisch-historische Klasse
ArchDelt = Archäologický Δελτίον
ArchEphe = Arхеологическая Ежегодник
ASAtene = Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni italiane in Oriente
Atheneaum = Athenaearum. Studi periodici di letteratura e storia dell'antichità, Università di Pavia
AZ = Archäologische Zeitung
BAAH = Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome
BICS = Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of London
BSA = Annual of the British School at Athens
BdEP = Bulletin épigraphique in Revue des études grecques
BdJP = Bulletino dell'Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica
BÉFAR = Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome
BICS = Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of London
BSA = Annual of the British School at Athens
BdEP = Bulletin épigraphique in Revue des études grecques
BdJP = Bulletino dell'Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica
CMin = Classical and Mediterranean. Revue d'histoire de philologie et d'histoire
CollLatomus = Collection Latomus
CP = Classical Philology
CQ = Classical Quarterly
CR = Classical Review

CRAI = Comptes rendus des séances de l’Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres (Paris)
CSCA = University of California Studies in Classical Antiquity
DisPan = Dissertationes Pannonicae
EntsHardt = Entretiens Hardt
Ephēp = Ephemeris epigraphica
EphAnal = Epigraphica Anatolica. Zeitschrift für Epigraphik und historische Geographie Anatoliens
EphEp = Epigraphica. Rivista italiana di epigrafia
Eranos = Eranos. Acta philologica sueca
Erg = Ergänzelleitung, Berlin 1972–
EpiClass = American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Studies
JRA = Journal of Roman Archaeology
JRS = Journal of Roman Studies
JWel = Journal des savants
JWalt = Journal of the Walters Art Gallery
KdA = Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres (Paris)
Klio = Klio. Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 1), Berlin 1931–
MemLinc = Memorie. Atti della Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, Classe di scienze morali, storiche, e filologiche
Menonsyne = Menonsyne. Bibliotheca classicorum Latina
MusB = Museum belge
MusHelv = Museum Helveticum
NC = Numismatic Chronicle
NS = American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Studies
ÖfH = Jahreshefte des Österreichischen archäologischen Instituts in Wien
ÖfHBebl = Jahreshefte des Österreichischen archäologischen Instituts in Wien, Beblatt


BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

OpRom = Opuscula romana
Ostraka = Ostraka. Revista di antichità
PCPS = Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society
Philologus = Philologus. Zeitschrift für klassische Philologie
Phoenix = Phoenix. The Classical Association of Canada
PP = La parola del passato
Prakt = Πρακτικα της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Έπαρκειας
ProcPhilSoc = Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society
Prometheus = Prometheus. Rivista quadrimestrale di studi classici
RBPphil = Revue belge de philologie et d’histoire
RE = Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, 1893–
REG = Revue des études grecques
RendLinc = Atti dell’Accademia nazionale dei Lincei. Rendiconti
RendPontAcc = Atti della Pontificia Accademia romana di archeologia. Rendiconti
RhM = Rheinisches Museum für Philologie
RHR = Revue de l’histoire des religions
Roscher = W. H. Roscher, ed., Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, Leipzig 1884–1937
RPhil = Revue de philologie, de littérature, et d’histoire anciennes
RVV = Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten
SBBerl = Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur, und Kunst
SEG = Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum
SkrAth = Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen
SIt = Studi italiani di filologia classica
SymbOslo = Symbolae osloenses
TAPE = Transactions of the American Philological Association
TAPS = Transactions of the American Philosophical Society
Tyche = Tyche. Beiträge zur alten Geschichte, Papyrologie und Epigraphik
YCS = Yale Classical Studies
ZivaAnt = Ziva antika. Antiquité vivante
ZPE = Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik

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GENERAL NOTES ON DEDICATORY MONUMENTS

Although every inscription is in some sense dedicatory, the monuments selected for this volume commemorate events or victories (Section II, C28–C248), honor individuals with statues or other representations (Section III, H249–H558), or belong to divinities either as votive offerings or as possessions (Section IV, V559–V704). Archaic and 5th-century monuments are segregated in Section I (A1–A27). Monuments that are potentially, but not demonstrably, dedicatory are gathered at the end (Section V, X705–X767), and to these are appended a small number of grave markers as an addendum to Agora XVII (X768–X773). Numerous individual documents belong to two or more of these sections, and these are usually catalogued in the first occurring. For example, a statue (Section III) of an athletic victor (Section II) dedicated to specific divinities (Section IV) is actually treated in Section I, since it is dated to the 5th century (A9). Despite the different conceptualization, the actual sequence of the documents is consistent with that devised by the Berlin epigraphers and used by J. Kirchner in IG II².

Poetic texts, eponymous dating, and invocations of Ἀγαθὴ Τύχη characterize many genres of Athenian inscriptions, including many genres of dedicatory inscriptions.

POETIC TEXTS

Poetic meter appears in all sections of this book. Coupled with larger monuments, it was a prerogative of the affluent dedicators to Athena on the Acropolis during the Archaic and Classical periods (see also A1 and A10). The greatest concentration of poetic texts in the Agora falls in the first three centuries a.d. (C140, C188, C190, C191, C224, H388, V573, V576, V583, V591, possibly V669, V678, X727, X736, X742, X761), when they were characteristic of choreic tripod bases (C188, C190, C191) and herms (A10, H388, H395, H446). Proportionally high numbers continue into the Late Roman–Early Byzantine period (H272, H395, H530). Between the 5th century b.c. and the Roman period a small number can be dated to the 4th century (V634, V643, X709, possibly X711, X768) and fewer to the 3rd (possibly X711), until the 2nd (V658, V659) and 1st centuries (possibly V669, X727, X736) bring a slow increase. Funerary texts are the most significant source of epigrams (X709, possibly X711, possibly X725, possibly X727, possibly X742, X768); their chronological distribution, however, mirrors that of dedicatory monuments, falling off simultaneously with the introduction of the columnar grave marker by Demetrios of Phaleron and returning as more elaborate funerary monuments were gradually reintroduced. In both cases verse is associated with a more elaborate display of status.

1. The letters prefixed to the catalogue numbers (C for commemorative, H for honorary, and so forth) are intended to direct the reader to the section of the book in which each document is found. I thank an anonymous reader for suggesting this convention on the example of Agora XIX.
2. The editor of IG II², for example, classifies statues (III) of maiden erēphorai (II) dedicated to Athena Polias (IV) by their parents as texts honoring religious personnel (Class VIII.5), but one base (IG II² 4247) appears among bases honoring Roman women (Class VIII.9); none are found among private votives to Athena (Class X.1).
EPIONYMous DATING

Dates by the eponymous archon4 in dedicatory texts usually refer not to the dedication of the monument, but to the date of service by various public boards or officials (C78, C80, C81, C86, C91–C95, C98–C101, C105, C106, C109, possibly C243), by cavalry, military, and naval personnel (C150, C152, C161, C167–C170), by epheboi, mellepheboi, and their officers (C126–C130, C132–C134, C136, C137), and by kanephoroi (H330 [for the Pythais to Apollo], H348 [for the Epidauria]). The priest or priestess was the usual eponymous official on monuments set up in sanctuaries.5 The official’s identity in a small number of cases is not clear (C244, X742, possibly X744). Eponymous dates occur between the 4th and 2nd centuries B.C. and sometimes in the Roman Imperial period. Archons’ names, but not in the formula of eponymity, occur also on dedications by archons, archon lists, archontic dedications to Apollo Hys'akrais, and choregic monuments. Non-Athenians6 holding the archonship include Q. Trebellius Rufus of Tolosa in Gallia (H398) and possibly C. Julius Antiochos Epiphanes Philopappos (C187); no references to imperial archonships7 are included.

INVOCATIONS OF Ἀγαθὴ Τύχῃ

Ἀγαθὴ Τύχῃ is invoked as a divinity8 in a variety of dedicatory monuments9 serving varied purposes.10 With a single exception (V646) the citations are dated in and after the 1st century B.C., with most from the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.11

5. Sherk (1990, p. 274, n. 54) would consider the citation of a priest or priestess in the formula of eponymity as false eponymity.
7. For Domitian, Hadrian, Commodus, and Gallienus, see Sherk 1990, p. 277.
9. Plaques (C75, V685, V697), bases (C122, possibly C137, [H504], V573), an altar (H315), a bomiskos (V608), herms (H508, H512, H522, H523), a possible aedicula (V646), a stele (X746), and uncertain (X735, X750).
10. A catalogue of names (C122), an imperial altar (H315), statues (possibly C137, H504, H508, H522), and votive offerings (C75, possibly V573, V608, possibly V646).
11. C137 and X735 antedate the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
INTRODUCTION

The year of Eukles’ archonship (403/2 B.C.), when by an Athenian decree Ionic script replaced the Old Attic script, traditionally divides Athenian inscriptions, although the orthographic discontinuity is not absolute even in public documents (e.g., A2, C28). Because formulaic and typological continuities were not interrupted, general characteristics of certain types of 5th-century and earlier inscriptions are best discussed in introductory articles to corresponding types of inscriptions in other sections. For comments on metrical texts, eponymous dating, and invocations of Ἀγαθὴ Τύχη, see above, pp. 1–2. Discussion follows of topics pertinent to the inscriptions of the 5th century or earlier.

SEQUENCE OF MONUMENTS

The monuments of the 5th century and earlier are grouped as public monuments, including the Tyrannicides’ base (A1) and the Spartan shield from Pylos (A2); choregic monuments (A3–A5); dedications by individuals (A6–A14; see also IG I3 764); dedications whose nature is not certain (A15–A18); possible dedicatory offerings (A19–A21); possible sculptors’ signatures (A22–A24; possibly also A1, A6, and A12; see also IG I3 764); and water basins (A25–A27). One grave marker (X773) that may also date to the 5th century has been included in section V as an addendum to Agora XVII.

ORIGINAL LOCATIONS

There survive notable epigraphic features of the 5th-century Agora (A1) and of its buildings and cults, including the Stoa Poikile (A2), the Altar of the Twelve Gods (A9), the Eleusinion (A10), and the Old Bouleuterion (A25). Other monuments come from sites near the Agora, including Apollo’s shrine on the Acropolis slope (A8), and probably the Acropolis itself (A6, A7, A12, A22; IG I3 764). A small number may have been grave markers (A16, A18, A19, X773).

CHRONOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The dating of documents before 403/2 B.C. is under vigorous reexamination. Stylistic dating from points fixed by association of individual monuments with known historical events, especially the Persian sack, is open to critical questions. The assignment to 477/6 B.C. of the statues of the Tyrannicides (A1) is undermined by lack of controls on the accuracy of a reference in the chronicle known as the Marmor Parium and the continued use of thesas made of two concentric circles (see

2. A catalogue of the sculptors represented in this volume is found below, pp. 272–284. The verb ἐποίησεν need not indicate an artisan’s signature in this period (see A6).
4. IG XII.5 444, line 54: ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀδειμάντου.
also A9) as late as 460. The floruit of the playwright Pantakles (A3, A4) is dated by the disputed latest appearance of the three-barred sigma (see also A6–A10, A20). The history of the Leagros/Glauktos family (A3, A9) is tied to factors that include the now questioned stylistic chronology of pottery on which members’ names appear in kalos formulas. Attribution of deposits on the Acropolis to the Persian destruction of 480 B.C. which supported dates for A9, A22, and A1, whose prototype was carried off by the Persians, is no longer dependable. The relationship to the Persian occupation of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft, the earliest buildings of the Kleisthenic democracy, and other features on the west side of the Agora have also been subject to reassessment. Dates, however, must be assigned; in general I have preferred imprecision. When stylistic criteria are used, the dates should be understood as relative. The influence on the styles of stonemasons of individual taste and possible ideological motivation may be underestimated.

**CATALOGUE (A1–A27)**

A1. Two joined fragments of a low Pentelic marble base (I 3872), preserving portions of the roughly dressed inscribed face, of the coarsely leved top, and a small portion of the right side; broken away below, to the left, behind, and at the point of the upper right corner. The tops of the letters of the first line are close (0.015 m) to the top edge of the monument, as on other 5th-century and earlier monuments. Distribution of the letters of each line from the left to the right edge precluded a stoichedon grid. The surface appears not to have been dressed back for the text. Found on March 23, 1936, in a late context north of the Odeion (M 8). The precise ancient location is not known.

The 66 characters of the couplet required an estimated width of 1.38 m (Meritt), or 1.50–1.70 m (Raubitschek, p. 514; Brunnšåker, pp. 88–90).

H. 0.104 m; W. 0.323 m; Th. 0.12 m; L.H. 0.019 m.

Because of the extensive discussion surrounding this document and its significance to the Athenians, the works cited below are restricted, but they do provide further bibliography.


**477/6 B.C.**

\[
\text{[} ἑ' μέγ' Ἀθεναίοις φόος γένεθ' ἑκύκ' Ἀριστογέιτον ἥπαραρχον κτείνε καὶ} \text{[} \kappaαρμόδιο[\zeta]\text{]}
\]

Line 2: nu: the junction of the first two strokes, unless the marks are the result of chipping.

Line 1 Meritt on the basis of Heph. 4.6. [στήσασα τοῦτο ἐδοκίσαν Ἀθηναίοισιν Ἀριστογέιτονος αἴχημα, οὐ μνήμα καὶ Ἀρμοδίῳ[\nu] η βάσις βάσις] Based on an epigram found on Chios. Line 2 Meritt. [ - - γάρ - - - ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ


6. Mattingly 1966; see also Chambers, Gallucci, and Spanos 1990, pp. 55–57 (SEG XXII 4). For the related tailed rho, see A3, A17.


10. Raubitschek 1940.

11. Travlos (Athens, pl. 29, no. 34), Thompson and Wycherley (Agora XIV, pp. 157–158, pl. 8), and Taylor (1981, pp. 40–43) locate it west of the Panathenaic Way on a foundation north of the Odeion and southeast of the Temple of Ares; in *Agora Guide* (p. 90), it is located at the northwest corner of the Agora near the railway cut across the north end of the Stoa of Zeus.

CATALOGUE

πατρίδα Friedländer, [ισόνομων πατρίδα Friedländer and Hofflet, and Rumpf, [οι κτών άνδρα τύραγγον έλευθερον εύομον ἦδει | ψυχής παρθένοι| πατρίδα γίνε ἐθνὴν Day based on the Chian epigram. Shear’s initial report in majuscule lettering did not bracket the first two letters of πατρίδα, and this erroneous reading entered the tradition.13

Statue base for Harmodios and Aristogeiton,14 which Shear and Meritt identified from the preserved letters of Harmodios’s name in line 1 and restored from an epigram attributed to Simonides by Hesychion (4.6), who cited it for the division of Aristogeiton’s name between two verses of the couplet, a characteristic shared also by the Chian epigram upon which Day bases an alternative restoration.

Original bronze statues of the Tyrannicides sculpted by Antenor (Paus. 1.8.5)15 allegedly in 510 b.c.,16 the year of the expulsion of the last king from Rome (Plin. HN 34.17), were carried off by the Persians in 480, replaced with a work by Kritios and Nesiotes (below, p. 275) in 477/6 (Marmor Parium, IG XII.5 444, line 54: ἄρχοντος Αθηναίων Ἀθηναίων), and restored by Alexander (Arr. Anab. 3.16.8; Plin. HN 34.70) or Antiochos (Paus. 1.8.5) or Seleukos (Val. Max. 2.10, ext. 1), to be joined by statues of Antigonos and Demetrius (Diod. Sic. 20.46.2) and of Brutus and Cassius as liberators from tyranny.

Discussion of the Agora base is colored by controversies among philologists, which antedate its discovery, about the attribution of the text to Simonides,17 and among art historians about the composition of the sculpted group.18 Current opinion, following Meritt, attributes the base to the group by Kritios and Nesiotes,19 although its text probably reproduces one from Antenor’s base,20 just as the later statues probably reproduce the pose of the earlier.21

A2. Bronze shield (B 262) reconstructed from a very large number of small fragments, preserving the complete circumferential. A backing material probably of wood or leather no longer survives on the inside. The text is centered horizontally between the sides of the shield. An elaborate guilloche design consisting of four rows of double braids intertwined with two rows of bosses runs around the rim. Found on February 7, 1936, at the bottom of a cistern south of the Temple of Hephaistos (D–E 8.9:1) in a 4th-century b.c. context, when the cistern went out of use.

Diam. 0.97 m; L.H. 0.07 m.

Edd. Shear 1937a, pp. 347–348, with photograph fig. 10 and line drawing fig. 11; Shear 1937c, with photograph fig. 1 and line drawings figs. 2, 3. (SEG X 325; Fohlf 1966, p. 54, no. 55; Lazzarini 1976, p. 318, no. 973); Thompson and Wycherley, Agora XIV, p. 92, with line drawing fig. 26, and photograph pl. 49:d; Lewis, IG I³ 522.

425 b.c.

vacat

Ἄθηναιοι

ἀπὸ Λακέδ

αιμο[γ]ίον

ἐκ [Πό]λο

vacat

15. For Antenor, see Raubitschek 1949a, pp. 481–483; Taylor 1981, pp. 35–36.
16. Bowra (1936, pp. 336, 355), Shear (1937a), Friedländer (1938, p. 93), Fornara (1970), and Kleine (1973, p. 74) accept a late-6th-century date, but the cult of the Tyrannicides remained popular (Brunsäker 1955, pp. 23–42; Fornara 1970; Taylor 1981; Day 1985, pp. 25–28), and the political climate between the Persian Wars may offer a better context (Schanz 1980, pp. 70–71).
17. Before the inscription’s publication, Bowra (1936, pp. 336, 416) accepted Simonides’ authorship, but identified the couplet as one of numerous skolia on the subject. After its publication demonstrated that it was an epigram (Bowra 1961, pp. 321–322), he rejected Simonides’ authorship; see also Friedländer 1938, Shear (1936b, 1937a), Brunsäker (1955), Thompson and Wycherley (Agora XIV), Podlecki (1973), and Taylor (1981, pp. 71–72) accept Simonides’ authorship, while Meritt (1936), Wycherley (Agora III), and Trypanis (1960) raise questions.
19. Contra: Raubitschek 1949a, pp. 116, 481 and Schanz (1980, pp. 70–71), who rely on lettering, particularly that of Raubitschek 1949a, nos. 112 (pp. 116–117) and 369 (pp. 398–399), and of A9, which can no longer sustain a date before the second Persian War.
20. See, e.g., Kardara 1951, p. 298; Trypanis 1960, p. 71; Pfohl 1964, p. 43.
Line 3: μυ: a small portion of the right stroke near its top.

Ἄθεναῖοι ἀπὸ Ἀκαμαντίδος,
 SEG X 325, followed by Lazzarini, as Lewis notes.

Bronze shield apparently from among those captured in the siege of Pylos in 425 B.C. and hung in the Stoa Poilike, where some of its companions were to be seen as late as the 2nd century A.D. (Paus. 1.15.4). 22 Paintings of the capture of Troy, the Athenian victory over the Amazons, and the Battle of Onoe on the Stoa’s walls provided a heroic context. The reason for discarding this shield is not clear.

A3. Pentelic marble fragment (I 1740), preserving a portion of the smoothly dressed face; broken away on both sides, above, below, and behind. Found on March 30, 1934, in a modern wall over the central part of the Middle Stoa (L. 13).

H. 0.237 m; W. 0.225 m; Th. 0.104 m; L.H. 0.018 m.


Ca. 440 or 420 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 15–18

Λαυκων, of Kerameis (see A9), of a superior course.

Line 1: μυ: the freestanding end of the right stroke.

As restored by Meritt.

Choregic monument from the Dionysia (below, pp. 98–99). For the career and dates of Pantakles, see A4. Proponents of a date before ca. 440 for the last use of the early Attic alphabet (Meritt 1967a; Lewis; Parker) identify the chaeregos as Leagros I, son of Glaukon, of Kerameis (see A9), 23 father-in-law of Kallias III of Alopeke, whether at an advanced age or with a birthdate revised downward from 525 B.C. to ca. 495 B.C. (Francis and Vickers), as a homonymous cousin of Leagros I (Thompson), or as Leagros III, an otherwise unattested son of Leagros I (Davies), while advocates of a continued use of the early Attic lettering until ca. 420 identify him as Leagros II (Mattingly; see also Francis and Vickers).

A4. Low Pentelic marble base (I 5687), preserving portions of the face, which shows intermittent vertical raking with a toothed chisel, of the smoothly dressed left side and bottom, and of the badly worn top; broken away to the right and behind. Found on March 1, 1939, among marbles collected south of the Eleusinion.

H. 0.17 m; W. 0.42 m; Th. 0.31 m; L.H. 0.018–0.023 m.

Edd. Meritt 1961, p. 266, no. 85, with photograph pl. 46 (SEG XXI 90); Lewis, IG I 967.

Ca. 440 or 420 B.C.

Παντακλῆς ἐδίδασκε
 vacat spatium 2 vss.

Choregic monument from the Dionysia or Thargelia (below, pp. 98–99), preserving the last line with the name of the didaskalos, which Lewis classed among the dubia. Wear to the top has obscured possible evidence of a superior course. Pantakles’ career (see also A3) is analyzed by Mattingly, who favors the later date, and by Meritt. 24 Lewis dates it, presumably by the letter forms, to the end of the 5th century.

A5. Three joining fragments from a Pentelic marble base (I 3398), preserving portions of the face, the top, and the bottom; all neatly picked with a toothed chisel; broken away on both sides and behind. There is a narrow rectangular cutting in the top, 0.115 m by 0.02 m, to which bits of lead still adhere. A. Raubitschek (in Meritt) associated the fragments with a document (IG II 3027) reported by Plutarch (Arist. L.3.6) and seen by Girolic of Pizzicoli (Cyrilacus of Ancona) between April 7 and 22, 1436, probably on the Panathenaic Way between the Agora and the Acropolis. 25 Rediscovered by modern excavators in February of 1936, one fragment, on the 12th

22. Dio Chrys. Or. 2:36 and Ar. Eq. 846–849 refer to the shields, but not to their location. On Pausanias’s use of inscriptions, see Habicht 1984 (p. 47 for this shield).
25. See the map in Bodnar 1960, pl. III.
of February, on the surface northeast of the Odeion (N 8), and two others in a late context west of the Stoa of Attalos (P 9) and in a modern house wall west of the north end of the Stoa of Attalos (P 8). The dimensions of the fragments as joined are:

H. 0.33 m; W. 0.79 m; Th. 0.25 m; L.H. 0.035–0.039 m.


End of the 5th century B.C.

\[\text{[Ἀντιοχὶς ἐνίκα· Ἀριστείδης ἐχορήγει· Ἀρχέστρατος ἐδίδασκε]}\]
\[\text{[ἔνικα ἐξε[ορέγε] \[. . \text{[łe]μ[ - - - ]}] \text{vacat}}\]

Line 3: dotted letters: the lower extremities of the descending leg of a triangular letter and of two verticals with no evidence of a connecting strokes.

Ἀντιοχὺς ἐνίκα Ἀριστείδης ἐχορήγει Ἀρχέστρατος ἐδίδασκε Plutarch, if his text was taken from this stone. ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΗΣ ἘΧΟΡΗΓΕ ἈΡΧΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ἘΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ Cyriacus (in Moroni’s edition; in Mutinensis 431 the same, but without punctuation), if his text is genuine. Raubitschek (in Meritt), followed by Bodnar, reconstructed a text of three columns of three lines each and a fourth line running across the bottom (doubt expressed in SEG XIV 26):

\[\text{[Ἀντιοχὶς Ἐχορήγει Ἀρχέστρατος]}\]
\[\text{[ἔνικα ἐξε[ορέγε] Ἐ[δίδασκε] \[. . \text{[واء]ς [ - - - ]}] \text{vacat}}\]

Line 3 Lewis. \[\text{[Γ]α̣ρ̣[η̣ττιος]} \text{Woodhead (SEG XIV 26).}\]

Choregic monument from the Dionysia (below, pp. 98–99) presenting the text of two citations in columns. The preserved traces present an obstacle to restoring Ἐδίδασκε at the end of line 3.26 J. and L. Robert and Oikonomides, among others, believed Cyriacus’s text was imaginary, while Bodnar (pp. 153–160) concludes that it is genuine, but that Muratori divided Cyriacus’s “simple scriptio continua” into lines (Ἀριστείδης ἐχορήγει Ἀρχέστρατος Ἐδίδασκε). Acharnestras wrote tragedies toward the end of the 5th century.27 The chargas is very possibly the grandson of Arieides, son of Lysimachos of Alopeke.28 An earlier Arieides, son of Xenophilos, was chargas for the men’s choros of Antiochis in 477/6 B.C.29 The flautist cannot be identified.30

A6. Three nonjoining, but aligning, fragments from an altar of island marble, all preserving portions of the smoothly polished face and of the smoothly dressed top and bottom, fragment \(e\) of the left side, which shows anathyrosis, and fragment \(a\) of the back, which was obscured when I examined the stone. An upper guide line is preserved on fragments \(a\) and \(c\); circular letters were drawn with a compass. A rectangular cutting, 0.05 m deep and 0.016 m front to back, survives from a point 0.10 m back from the front edge in the top of fragment \(a\), and a circular cutting, 0.03 m deep and ca. 0.30 m in diameter, in the top of fragment \(c\).

a. Fragment (EM 6331\(\alpha\)) broken away on both sides. A pivot hole and concentric scratches indicate reuse as a threshold. Found between 1877 and 1886 near the north wall of the Acropolis.

H. (left) 0.12 m, (right) 0.115 m; W. 0.675 m; Th. 0.45 m; L.H. 0.035 m (but up to 0.039 [E, Σ] and down to 0.02 [O, Θ]).

b. Similar fragment (I 5220) broken away on both sides and behind. Found on February 9, 1938, in a modern wall outside the Agora, in the area south of the southeast corner (N 19).

H. 0.12 m; W. 0.29 m; Th. 0.80 m; L.H. 0.035 m (but 0.02–0.038 for certain letters).

c. Similar fragment (EM 6331\(\beta\)) broken away behind and to the right. Date and place of discovery are unknown.

H. 0.12 m; W. 0.77 m; Th. 0.33 m; L.H. 0.035 m (but 0.02–0.038 for certain letters).

Raubitschek estimates that originally the two slabs that make up this crowning member extended ca 5.06 m in length.


27. Snell 1971, p. 239, no. 75; PA 2403; Stephanis 1988b, p. 95, no. 437.


29. Mette 1977, p. 73, E.1.1a; Davies 1971, p. 52, no. 1695.V.(A).


α [( . . . ) 10 : \text{χα\textipa{2}ε\textipa{1}ε\textipa{2}ε\textipa{1}ς : \text{θο\textipa{2}πε\textipa{2}θες : [: e\textipa{2}π\textipa{2}ιον : \text{A\textipa{2}\textipa{2}θ\textipa{2}ναί\textipa{2}α : : τ\textipa{2}ον βο\textipa{2}μ\textipa{2}ων vacat vacat}

Alpha: upper third of a vertical stroke with flaking to its immediate right side. Raubitschek (1949a), commented by Lewis, notes that the reading "is uncertain; the faint traces of a vertical stroke may equally well belong to various other letters."

[\text{χα\textipa{2}ε\textipa{1}ε\textipa{2}ε\textipa{1}ς Lewis, [\text{θα\textipa{2}ρε\textipa{2}λε\textipa{2}ι\textipa{2}ς Kirchoff, Lolling, and Hiller, [\text{A\textipa{2}θ\textipa{2}να\textipa{2}α vacat.}

Votive altar (below, p. 287) dedicated to Athena on the Acropolis (below, pp. 301–302). The cuttings in the top need explanation and may be the result of reuse after fragment c was broken off. As Raubitschek, followed by Lewis, notes, [e]πιον is probably not part of an artist’s signature (cf. V583). Raubitschek proposed a date ca. 520 B.C., Lewis ca. 530–520(? B.C., and Immerwahr "late 6th century . . . (c. 520)."

A7. Two aligning fragments of a low Pentelic marble base, both preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face and top, and fragment a also a portion of the smoothly dressed left side; both fragments are broken away below, behind, and to the right, and fragment b also to the left; no traces of cuttings are preserved in the top.

a. Fragment (EM 6388) whose discovery is unrecorded, although Schoell saw it in a chapel near the Erechtheion.

H. 0.055 m; W. 0.175 m; Th. 0.13 m; L.H. 0.019–0.022 m.

b. Fragment (I 5468) found on May 25, 1938, in a Roman context in a gully south of Akropolis Street, east of the Post-Herulian Wall (T 24), and associated with fragment a by Raubitschek.

H. 0.117 m; W. 0.132 m; Th. 0.087 m; L.H. 0.016–0.022 m.

Edd. Fragment a only: Kirchoff, IG I Suppl., p. 43, no. 373.1, from the description of Schoell; Lolling 1899, col. 107, no. 221; Hiller von Gaertringen, IG I’ 664. Both fragments: Raubitschek 1949a, pp. 132–133, no. 124, with photographs p. 133; Lewis, IG I’ 867. See also Raubitschek 1941a, no. 12.

Ca. 460–450 B.C.

\text{χαρικλέ\textipa{2}ς [\text{αν\textipa{2}θ\textipa{2}δε\textipa{2}κεν - - - ] λο\textipa{2}ρ\textipa{2}μ\textipa{2}ν\textipa{2}σ\textipa{2}ι\textipa{2}ς] vacat}

As restored by Raubitschek (1949a).

Dedicatory monument from the Acropolis. The movable nu, rare in public documents before the last two decades of the 5th century,30 is present on all but five out of 62 prose dedicatory texts from the Athenian Acropolis.34 Lewis assigned the date.

A8. Pentelic marble votive base (I 5517), used also as a herm base, as a statue base, and most recently as part of a parapet wall within the Klepsydra; preserving the roughly picked face and the smoothly dressed back and left side. The inscription runs retrograde within a smoothly dressed band 0.09 m high across the top edge of the face. Cuttings for four monuments line the top: on the left a rectangular cutting, 0.12 m wide by 0.19 m front to back by 0.017 m deep; to its right are two pairs of circular holes, 0.02 m in diameter by 0.02 m deep, apparently cuttings to secure the feet of a bronze quadrupe; at the center is another rectangular cutting, 0.14 m wide by 0.135 m front to back by 0.015 m deep; at the right end four right-angle cuttings, which delimit a rectangular area 0.295 m wide by 0.21 m front to back, apparently to secure the legs of a bronze piece of furniture, surround a cutting possibly for a marble plinth. An ovoid cutting on the back accompanied by a pair of small square cuttings may be associated with a lost inscription on the obscured right side or bottom. A different hand

32. Raubitschek 1949a and Lewis measure the width of only the preserved surface of the face. I am unable to explain the discrepancy in the measurements of the thickness recorded independently by Raubitschek and Lewis (both 0.058 m) and by myself (0.087 m).
34. Raubitschek 1949a. See also A8, A9, A11; without movable nu A12.
inscribed the last two words of the second line. The block was found on June 6, 1938, and remains in situ as part of a Hellenistic parapet wall within the Klepsydra (T 27).

H. ca. 1.17 m; W. ca. 1.03 m; Th. 0.33 m; L.H. 0.018–0.02 m.

Edd. Meritt 1957a, p. 79, no. 24, with photograph pl. 16 and drawings pl. 25 (SEG XVI 14; Wycherley Agora III, p. 54, note to no. 115; Lazzarini 1976, p. 268, no. 654); Lewis, IG I' 951. See also Shear 1939, p. 225, with photograph fig. 20, p. 224; Parsons 1943, p. 240, with photograph fig. 9, p. 209; Hill 1953, p. 98.

500–450 B.C.

Retrograde

\[ \text{\[r}\zeta \kappa\iota \iota \iota \iota \kappa\iota \Delta\iota \mu\lambda \]}

Line 1: alpha: the right (rising) leg; tau: the lower half of the vertical; kappa: the lower half of the vertical with an upward slanting stroke which may be a scratch; iota: a vertical stroke lacking its top; rough breathing: the lower tip of the right vertical; pi: the left vertical; alpha: the left leg.

Votive base (below, p. 286) for a theite to Apollo by a dedicator and his sons, to which Diphiilos’s name is added in a different hand. Tithes (δεκάται) were common offerings to Athena on the Acropolis. This base, too large to have been moved very far, provides additional evidence for a shrine of Apollo at the western end of the Acropolis’s north side (below, p. 292). The lettering is more appropriate to the first half of the 5th century than to the 6th.

A9. Low Pentelic marble base (I 1597), preserving the smoothly dressed top and the face, sides, back, and bottom, all stippled with a fine pointed chisel, except for a reserved band 0.025–0.03 m wide running up the left edge and across the top edge of the face; the text is inscribed in the latter of these. An unfinished band projecting ca. 0.025 m from the surface, and which runs across the lower edges of the face and sides to a height of ca. 0.13 m, would have been concealed below ground level. The tenons which attached the balls of the feet of a standing bronze statue were not removed from the sets of shallow cuttings in the top. The base remains as it was found on March 19, 1934, in situ facing west from the west face of the foundation for the temenos wall of the Altar of the Twelve Gods (K 6).

H. 0.56 m; W. 0.786 m; Th. 0.56 m; L.H. 0.016 m.


After 480 B.C.

\[ \text{\[Λ\]έγαρος \\kappa\iota\iota\iota\iota \kappa\iota \Gamma\lambda\alpha\iota\kappa\o\iota\o\iota\iota \\delta\delta\delta\kappa\a\iota \theta\e\i\o\t\i\o\s\]}

Statue base of Glaukon’s son Leagros, which serves to identify the precinct of the altar to the Twelve Gods, dedicated when Peisistratos, grandson of the tyrant, was archon (Thuc. 6.54.6–7), as early as 522/1 B.C. or as late as 497/6. The current location is contemporary with or postdates construction of a late-5th-century parapet wall around the altar (Gabdery). The statue was removed probably “in the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period, when foreign demand for authentic Greek originals was high” (Gabdery, p. 474). The lettering on the base, particularly theta with a concentric inner circle, no longer needs to be dated before the Persian Wars.

The birthdate of Leagros, son of Glaukon, who is identified with the Athenian general who died at Drabeskos in 465/4 B.C., with the Λέγαρος καλός of numerous Athenian vases normally dated between 510 and

35. For the earlier date, see Crosby 1949, p. 103; Davies 1971, pp. 450–451, no. 11799.VIII; see also Guarducci 1941–1943, pp. 118–124: “di poco anteriori al 514.” For the later date, see Raubitschek 1939, p. 164.
36. Crosby 1949, p. 92, fig. 6, pl. 131; Agora XIV, pp. 130–133, figs. 32–34, pl. 67a; Camp 1986, p. 41, figs. 23, 24.
37. As formerly Meritt 1936 and Raubitschek 1939, but see Loewy 1937, pp. 8–10; Rumpf 1964; Meiggs 1966, pp. 90–91; Parker 1994. A1 shows the same characteristic.
38. Davies 1971, pp. 90–92, no. 3027; for later generations of the family, see also Thompson 1971. See also Develin 1989, p. 71.
500 B.C., and with a contemporary and fellow *ephebos* of Themistokles (Themist. Ep. 8), was calculated, albeit tenuously, as ca. 525 B.C., but the coherence of this chronology is under question (Francis and Vickers, but see the reply of Shear [1993]). Raubitschek and Guarducci identified the standing bronze figure as a statue of the young Leagros as pentathlon victor in a Panhellenic game, or perhaps the Panathenaia, pictured on a cup by the Kiss Painter, being contemplated by the mature Leagros. Francis and Vickers identify the festival as the Olympia of 480 B.C.

**A10.** Pentelic marble base (I 5484), preserving the smoothly dressed face and top and the neatly picked left side and back; broken away to the right. The four lines of text are inscribed in Ionic lettering across the upper edge of the face, slightly indented from the left edge. A rectangular cutting in the top, 0.32 m wide by 0.24 m front to back by 0.045 m deep and 0.24 m back from the front edge, held the squared bottom of a herm shaft (Harrison). Pritchett estimates an original width of 0.754 m. Found on June 2, 1938, in the west face of the Post-Herulian Wall south of the Eleusinion (T 21), where a number of inscriptions from the Eleusinion were found.

H. 0.265 m; W. 0.60 m; Th. 0.577 m; L.H. 0.012 m.


Ca. 455 B.C.

[ἀριστερότατος πρότυπος σής, πότινα Δηνό, καὶ θυγατρός προθύρο κόσμον ἀγάλμα τόδε ἐστησεν Στεφανὼ Λυσιστράτη οὐδὲ παρόντων φείδεται ἀλλὰ θεοῖς ἄφθονος ἐς δύναμιν.

Lysistrate, minister of your unutterable rites, mistress Demeter, and those of your daughter, has set up this offering, (an image of) Stephano, as an ornament for your forecourt. She gives freely what she has, but to the gods she is bounteous to the extent of her limits.

Base for a herm (below, p. 286) of Stephano, daughter of Lysistrate, an *agalma* dedicated to Demeter and her daughter in the Eleusinion (below, pp. 305–306). The divine mother and daughter echo a relationship of the votaries, making the force of οὐδὲ παρόντων φείδεται all the more striking. *Στεφανὼ* is an accusative singular, not a genitive-case patronymic nor a nominative title of a priestess of Demeter nor a dual accusative of *στεφανόν* identifying the *agalma as* a pair of crowns (Pritchett). Harrison notes, "the cutting in its [the base’s] top is of just the right size and depth for a herm," an appropriate dedication for an entry (*prothyron*). Maas further proposes that Lysistrate is an ancestor of the later homonymous priestess of Athena (*IG* II² 776; cf. *IG* II² 3455).

**A11** (Pl. 1). Pentelic marble fragment (I 6796), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face and top and of the right side, which is neatly picked with a toothed chisel; broken away to the left, below, and behind. The text is inscribed across the upper edge of the face. Found in July of 1957 among marbles from the area just south of the Agora (L–N 16–18).

H. 0.125 m; W. 0.265 m; Th. 0.294 m; L.H. 0.02 m.

40. Kleine (1973, pp. 90–91) argues for such a date for the Kiss Painter’s cup, described below.
42. Cook 1989, p. 167. See also *SEG* XLIII 16.
43. See also Hurwit 1989, pp. 72–73; Shapiro 1993, pp. 23–24, with figs. 3 and 4.
44. See *Agora* XI, pp. 138–139, for female herms.
45. Pritchett considered and rejected this in favor of the dual accusative; see also Lazzarini 1976, pp. 64, 130, no. 715. Immerwahr (1990, p. 168, no. 1167) notes that in the first half of the century the symbol omega represented the diphthong omicron-upilon more frequently than the letter omega, and that the symbol omega was rarer than the symbol eta in the century’s second half. Contra: see Daux 1976; Threatte 1980, p. 36, n. 26.
46. On the example of τραπέζω and κοσμώ (Harp., s.v. τραπέζωρος; cf. Hsch., s.v. τραπεζώρως), priestesses of Athena, Maas 1946, followed by Harrison (*Agora* XI) and Daux (1976), but rejected by Clinton (1974) and Hansen (*CEG* I), who agree with Pritchett. For the roles of these priestesses, see Gill 1991, p. 14.
47. For the location of the *prothyron*, see *Agora* XXXXI, pp. 62, 66.
Before mid-5th century B.C.

\[\text{- - - - - - ανέθεκεν (?)}\]

\[\text{- - - - - - - νοlogen [.]}\]

Line 1: epsilon: the upper horizontal; nu: the left vertical.

Fragment of a votive base.

**A12** (Pl. 1). Pentelic marble fragment (I 5128), preserving portions of the face, which shows light pick marks of a toothed chisel, and of the smoothly dressed top; broken away on both sides, below, and behind. Found on November 24, 1937, in a modern house wall outside the Agora, south of the Church of the Holy Apostles (P 17).

H. 0.175 m; W. 0.163 m; Th. 0.26 m; L.H. 0.02–0.025 m.


Mid-5th century B.C.

\[\text{ΣΤΟΙΧ. 7}\]

\[\text{Κόλαμις \lambdaίος}\]
\[\text{ἀνέθηκε \καλλίας}\]
\[\text{ἐποέεν \κάλλις \ἀνέθηκε}\]
\[\text{φροδίτη \καλλίας}\]
\[\text{ἐπόεεν \κάλλις \ἀνέθηκε}\]
\[\text{φροδίτη \καλλίας \ἀνέθηκε}\]
\[\text{φροδίτη \καλλίας \ἀνέθηκε}\]
\[\text{φροδίτη \καλλίας \ἀνέθηκε}\]

As restored by Raubitschek.

Raubitschek identified the sculptor as Kalamis, the dedicator as Kallias, son of Hipponikos, of Alopeke, the image as a statue of Aphrodite recorded by Pausanias (1.23.2), and the occasion as the renewal of the peace with Persia. Although the conjunction of the names of Kallias and Kalamis makes the restorations reasonable, the name Kallias was used by several 5th-century families, and many statues are attributed to Kalamis. Construction in Roman times of the monumental staircase to the Acropolis may have caused the stone’s removal from the sanctuary of Aphrodite west of the Propylaea. Pausanias’s notice indicates that the base had already found a resting place in the Agora, like other inscriptions from the Acropolis (above, p. 3, below, p. 301). The lettering indicates a mid-5th-century date.

**A13** (Pl. 1). Blue-gray limestone chip (I 2405), preserving part of the coarsely smoothed face; broken away on both sides, above, below, and behind. The letters are shallowly cut, but with broad strokes. Found on February 5, 1955, in a modern context over the East Building (O 14).

H. 0.18 m; W. 0.165 m; Th. 0.16 m; L.H. 0.027–0.03 m.

After mid-5th century B.C.

\[\text{- - - - - oσ[- - -]}\]
\[\text{[- - - - - - στ[- - -]}\]
\[\text{[- - - - - - - ένεθεκεν ?]}\]

\text{vacat}

Fragment from the base for a votive monument. For the restoration of moveable nu see A7.

**A14.** Fragment of a low Pentelic marble base (I 5821), preserving portions of the badly worn face, of the smoothly dressed back and top, and of the roughly picked bottom and left side; broken away to the right. Moldings are chipped away from the upper and lower edges of the face and left side. A rectangular cutting in the top, 0.035 m deep and 0.20 m front to back, received the lower part of the offering, and another in the bottom, 0.035 m deep and 0.115 m back to front, either held the top of a supporting shaft (Meritt) or, more

52. M. B. Walbank called this fragment to my attention and generously shared his notes.
probably, is evidence of reuse. Found on May 10, 1939, in the wall of the Church of St. Spyridon, over the Library of Pantainos (R 14).

H. 0.15 m; W. 0.22 m; Th. 0.30 m; L.H. 0.022 m.
Ed. Meritt 1961, p. 265, no. 83, with photograph pl. 50 (SEG XXI 88); Lewis, IG I 653. See also Lazzarini 1976, p. 209, no. 224-
Ca. 500 B.C.  
ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 16  

Παντὲ[λες δεκάτεν?]  
ἀνέθεκ[εν τἀθεναίαι  

As restored by Lewis on the basis of common formulas from the Acropolis.
Base for a [tithe] dedicated by Panteles [to Athena] (below, p. 301). Dated by Meritt from letter shapes.

A15 (Pl. 1). Fragment of an unfluted Pentelic marble column (I 4856), preserving a portion of the smoothly dressed drum; broken away above, below, to both sides, and behind. The single line of text runs vertically down the column. Found on May 13, 1937, in a late context south of the Eleusinion (T–U 22).

H. 0.164 m; W. 0.101 m; Th. 0.048 m; L.H. 0.021 m.
500–450 B.C.

[- - - - -][δ̣εν ⁝ Δαι̣[- - - -]

Delta: the right slanting stroke with the surface chipped away to the left; iota: the lower portion of a vertical stroke.

Columnar base probably for a statue (below, p. 286) of a citizen of Daidalides representing probably the second rather than the third group (first half of the 5th century B.C.) in Raubitschek’s typology; letter shapes provide the date.

A16 (Pl. 1). Pentelic marble capping stone (I 156), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face, of the crudely smoothed top, and of the bottom, which is neatly picked with a toothed chisel; broken away to both sides and behind. A molding is chipped away above the inscribed surface. The lettering is slender and not very deep. Found on February 13, 1932, in the wall of a modern house at the north foot of the Areopagus (F 16–17).

H. 0.105 m; W. 0.46 m; Th. 0.14 m; L.H. 0.027 m.
450–400 B.C.

vacat Μυννιο̣ν

Omicron: the interior is corroded; traces of other letters may be the result of corrosion.

Probably a base on which is inscribed either Μυννιο̣ν, a name used by metics at Athens in the 5th century B.C. (IG I 472, lines 152, 169) and by a citizen in the 3rd (SEG XXI 858); or Μυννιο̣ν, a name used by the daughters of citizens54 in the 4th (IG II 5273; SEG XXIX 206). The monument might be a grave marker or a dedicatory offering. The date is based on lettering.

A17 (Pl. 1). Pentelic marble capping stone for a round monument (I 4976), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed drum and top; broken away to both sides of the inscribed area and below. Simple rectilinear moldings, a flat vertical band beneath a simple projection and above a narrow recessed band and a receding bevel, run around the upper edge.  The first line of text is inscribed on the uppermost vertical band and the second on the bevel. Found on June 15, 1937, in the original fill of the Post-Herulian Wall over the paved court below the Klepsydra (T 26–27).

H. 0.08 m; W. 0.19 m; Th. 0.05 m; L.H. 0.029–0.031 m.
433–400 B.C.

[- - - - -][χαρή[- - - -]
[- - - - -][σκλέο[ζ - - -]

53. Raubitschek 1949a, p. 3.
54. Masson (1989, p. 46) has collected the evidence from Attic epitaphs.
55. Cf. Raubitschek 1949a, pp. 185–188, no. 166, which lacks the simple projection.
Line 1: μν: the initial vertical and most of a connecting diagonal.
Base preserving portions of two names, the second in the genitive. Numerous Athenian names include the characters -χαρμ- (e.g., Ἰππόχαρμος, Χαρμονίδης, Χαρμίδης). The date is based on letter shapes.

A18 (Pl. 1). Pentelic marble fragment (I 5706), preserving portions of the face, which is neatly picked with a toothed chisel beneath the narrow inscribed smooth band across the upper edge, and of the top, which has been cut flat; broken away on both sides, behind, and below. Found in a modern wall in the area between the north slope of the Acropolis and the north slope of the Areopagus (§ 23).
H. 0.063 m; W. 0.035 m; Th. 0.115 m; L.H. 0.015 m.
5th century b.c.

[ - - - - ]λιχ[ - - - - ]

Fragment that resembles early dedicatory monuments in the format of the face. Provenience and its popularity as a site for 5th-century dedications suggest an original site on the Acropolis.57 Preserved letters recall the name of Zeus [Μι]λίχ[ιος], but that cult flourished in the 4th century and later (below, pp. 322–323).

A19 (Pl. 2). White micaceous marble fragment probably of island origin (I 624), preserving a portion of the highly polished face; broken away on both sides, above, below, and behind. M. B. Walbank, who brought it to my attention and shared his notes, thought that the fragment may come from an Archaic or archaizing dedicatory monument. Found on March 30, 1933, in a Late Roman context east of the Tholos (I 12).
H. 0.06 m; W. 0.084 m; Th. 0.03 m; L.H. 0.015 m.
Probably end of 6th century b.c.

[ - - - - ]δελ[ - - - - ]
vacat 0.031 m to bottom edge

Line 1: lower right tip of letter, perhaps of delta. The small number of preserved letters make a choice between Archaic and archaistic impossible. If the text is inscribed on island marble, the monument is Archaic.

A20 (Pl. 2). Fragment from the top of a Pentelic marble stele (I 7020), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face, top, and back; broken away on both sides and below. The two lines of text are inscribed across the upper edge of the face. A raised ridge that once ran across the upper edge of the back has been broken away. Found on August 26, 1966, built into a wall south of South Stoa II (L 16).
H. 0.104 m; W. 0.25 m; Th. (top) 0.068 m, (below) 0.07 m; L.H. (Ι, Τ, Σ) 0.016 m, (Α, Δ, Ο) 0.01 m.
Shortly before mid-5th century b.c.

[ - - - - ]ιας[ - - - - ]

Line 1: sigma was erased to make way for the iota. If a haplography were the case, the line could be restored [- - α]ιας.
Possible dedicatory monument. Line 1 may preserve the termination of a name; line 2 recalls the name of a genos (Eteoboutadai58) or deme (Pambotadai). The lettering indicates a date shortly before the mid-5th century b.c.

A21 (Pl. 2). Pentelic marble chip (I 5125), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face and of the right side, which has been cut flat; broken away to the left, above, below, and behind. Found on November 24, 1937, in the wall of a modern house outside the Agora, in the area south of the Church of the Holy Apostles (P 17).
H. 0.14 m; W. 0.195 m; Th. 0.06 m; L.H. 0.017 m.

56. Examples from Davies 1971.
5th century B.C.

*vacat 0.06 m to upper edge*

[- - -]vσιν vacat

*vacat 0.025 m to lower edge*

Fragment possibly of a dedicatory monument, as the size of the lettering suggests; possibly, like A18, from the Acropolis. The single preserved word is either an accusative or a genitive plural, possibly an ethnic (e.g., Ἀθηναῖος) or demotic (e.g., Αφινείατος or Οίναῖος).

A22 (Pl. 2). Two joining and one touching fragment of an eight-sided Pentelic marble base with a conical top (I 5408 + EM 6274), preserving portions of the conical top, which is neatly picked except for smoothly dressed concentric inscribed bands, each 0.03 m wide, and of the smoothly dressed bottom and one face. The conical top, which meets the face at an angle of 135°, is preserved to a height sufficient to show only two lines of text, and the upper portion of the first line is broken away with the upper portion of the conical top. Found on April 5, 1939, on the surface on the north slope of the Acropolis; on April 20, 1938, southeast of the Agora, west of the Post-Herulian Wall (Q 23); and at some time between 1877 and 1886 on the Acropolis, among the “Persian” debris west of the Erechtheion near the north wall. All fragments now reside in the Epigraphical Museum.

H. 0.285 m; Diam. (plinth) ca. 0.9 m; L.H. (line 1) 0.013 m (pres.), ca. 0.02 m (est.); (line 2) 0.013–0.015 m.


Before mid-5th century B.C.

[- - -]ξ ὀ[κείχεκεν - - -]

[Kρμ]ττιοή ξ : καί Νε[ςιότες : ἐποίεσάτεν]


Votive base sculpted by Kritios and Nesiotes (below, p. 275), probably originally set up on the Acropolis. The Agora fragments align on either side of EM 6274, which preserves all that survives of line 1 and the letters ξ : καί of line 2. Attribution of the Acropolis deposits to the Persian sack and the paleographic criteria for an early date are no longer dependable; most of the sculptors’ preserved work postdates the Persian invasion. For restoration of moveable nu see A7.

A23. Grayish white marble fragment (I 2041), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face and left side and of a small part of the roughly picked bottom; broken away above, to the right, and behind. Found on October 11, 1934, in the wall of a modern house over the southern part of the Odeion (M 11).

H. 0.089 m; W. 0.256 m; Th. 0.193 m; L.H. (est.) ca. 0.025 m.

Edd. Meritt 1965, pp. 97–98, no. 8, with photograph pl. 27 (*SEG* XXII 52); Lewis *IG I* 1420.

Before mid-5th century B.C.

[- - -]

[- - - ἔποιει vacat]

Possible sculptor’s signature (below, p. 277), although at this period the restored word may have had other uses (see A6). Lewis questions whether this is a dedicatory monument from the Acropolis or a funerary monument from the Kerameikos.

A24. Hymettian marble fragment (I 5902), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed face and top, of the right side which has been neatly picked with a toothed chisel, and of the roughly picked bottom; broken away to the left and behind; the back has been reworked with rough picking. Both the face and top show some random chisel marks. The text runs across the face just above its center. A round cutting 0.06 m in diameter,

59. G. Donats, former ephor of the Acropolis, and D. Pappas-Delmonou, former director of the Epigraphical Museum, provided assistance in preparing this entry.
located 0.033 m back from the face and 0.09 m from the right side, now cement-filled, probably secured the tang of a bronze statue. A large cutting in the bottom may have secured the stone atop a vertical shaft. Found on September 13, 1945, on the surface, face down, opposite a house on Asteroskopeiou Street (Q 17).

H. 0.21 m; W. 0.31 m; Th. 0.64 m; L.H. 0.013–0.015 m.
Ed. Meritt 1948, pp. 38–39, no. 24, with photograph pl. 12 (SEG XII 61). See also Lewis, note to IG I' 896.
Ca. 403 B.C.

[Δημήτριος Ἀλω]πεκθεν ἐπόησεν

Statue base, possibly with the earliest signature of the sculptor Demetrios of Alopeke (below, p. 274), unique as restored by Meritt for use of the demotic. At this period the verb ἐπόησεν does not necessarily indicate an artisan’s signature (see A 6).

A 25. Pentelic marble basin fragment (I 4869), preserving portions of the rim, which is inscribed, and bowl; all surfaces are smoothly dressed, except for the roughly picked deeper interior of the bowl. A shallow groove separates the straight vertical plane of the lip from the curved exterior of the bowl; the curve of the interior is unbroken. Found on May 18, 1937, in a Late Roman disturbance in a Classical floor to the south of the Propylon to the New Bouleuterion (H 11). Measurements were taken with the bowl standing on its rim.

H. 0.103 m; W. 0.25 m; Th. 0.145 m; L.H. 0.016–0.018 m.
Edd. Thompson 1940, p. 143, no. a, with photograph fig. 102, p. 142, and drawing of profile, p. 143 (Wycherley, Agora III, p. 137, note to no. 433); Lewis, IG I' 1385. See also Ginouvès 1962, p. 307, n. 5; Thompson and Wycherley, Agora XIV, p. 30, with photograph pl. 30:d; Shear 1994, p. 236, with photograph fig. 11. For a photograph, see Buitron-Oliver and Camp 1993, p. 72, fig. 8:1.
Ca. 500 B.C.

[το ἄλιευτριό]

The tau of line 1 has not previously been read without a dot.
Basin (below, p. 288) for ritual aspersions belonging to the Old Bouleuterion, where it probably stood near the door or an altar.

A 26. (Pl. 2). Rectangular fragment of Pentelic marble (I 6291) with a circular basin cut into the top, preserving portions of the smoothly dressed top, the badly worn left side, the front and interior of the basin which are neatly picked with a toothed chisel, and the roughly picked bottom; broken away to the right and behind. The inscription is cut on the forward edge of the top beneath the basin. The front forms an acute angle with the top. Found on May 5, 1950, in a marble pile between the Odeion and the Giants.

H. 0.07 m; W. 0.125 m; Th. 0.185 m; L.H. (pres.) 0.025 m, (est.) 0.027–0.028 m.
Ca. 500 B.C.

Ε[[- - - -]]

Water basin (below, p. 288), dated by the raking horizontal bars of epsilon.

A 27. Basin fragment of island marble (I 6008), preserving portions of the smoothly dressed inscribed rim and bowl. Found on June 14, 1947, in modern debris over a Roman house southwest of the Agora (A 18).

P.D. (basin) 0.10 m; rest. Diam. ca. 0.80 m; W. (rim) 0.017 m; L.H. 0.015 m.
Edd. Meritt 1961, pp. 265–266, no. 84, with photograph pl. 50 (SEG XXI 89); Lewis, IG I' 943.
450–400 B.C.

[- - - -]οκριτ[- - - -]

Ritual basin (below, p. 288).