GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

A DECREES OF CITIZENSHIP

66. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on June 7, 1937 in a Byzantine well on the north slope of the Acropolis in Section OA.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters, 0.012 m.
Inv. No. I 4954.

The chequer-unit measures approximately 0.022 m. across and 0.02 m. down; cf. Austin, Stoichedon Style, p. 34.

This fragment contains a portion of the prescript of the inscription published as I.G., Π², 25. The length of the lacuna between these two known fragments cannot be determined.

I.G., Π², 25

After 389 B.C.

["Εδοξεν τὴν βο[λὴν καὶ τὰ] a
Δίγηγα
ἀν[ήμων Ὀινῆς ἐπὶ τερ]
[ἀνευ... ἔπεις Πε] Πε[ρα]
[εὐς ἐγραμματὲ] ε[τε... ]

5 ----------------------- lacuna

[ΣTOIX. 18]

[ἔπαρχον Ἀθηναίο[ν ἐν]
ἀι ἀνδραγαβίας ἐν[εκα]

10 τῆς ἐς Αθηναίος, καὶ αἱ φυ
lῆν καὶ δῆμον καὶ [θρατ]
μᾶς ἔλεόθραι, ἡντ [ων ἄν]
βολονται. καὶ [ι] ἀνα[γράφ]
αἰ αὐτὸς ἄστήλη [ι λυθ]

15 νη τὸν γραμ[ματέα τῆς]
βολῆς ἐν ἀκ[οπολής, ἑς]
δὲ τὴν ἄν[αγραφὴν δόνα]
i τὸν τα[μίαν ἐκκοσ το]
αχμὰ [ς].

The date of this inscription has been most recently discussed by Dinsmoor (A.J.A., XXXVI, 1932, pp. 157-160), who assigns it to the period ca. 376 B.C. Dinsmoor's investigations were concerned with the formula which names the official who paid for inscribing stelai and with the earliest occurrence of the phrase ἐν ἀκροπόλει; unfortunately definite dates can be assigned to few inscriptions from the
first quarter of the fourth century. The honors granted to the Thasians Archippos and Hipparchos refer to the campaign of Thrasyboulos against Thasos in 390/89. It is usually assumed that these honors were voted shortly after the overthrow of the Spartan garrison, but Dinsmoor (loc. cit., p. 159, note 6) believes that they were deferred until after the foundation of the Second Athenian League in 377, when Chabrias was recruiting in the northern Aegean.

No. 66. Fragment b. *I.G.*, II², 25

**SOSIBIOS AND PYRRHOS**

67. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found by a truck-driver on February 26, 1937 in a lot at the corner of Odos Athenas and Odos Bysses. The right side and probably the bottom surface were reworked in later times.

Height, 0.61 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.122 m.

Height of letters, (lines 1-7) 0.012 m.; (lines 8 f.) 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 4564.

*I.G.*, II², 1141

376/5 B.C.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.</th>
<th>I.G., II², 1141</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traces of wreath</td>
<td>Traces of wreath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Εξ oυ Κέκροπα λαος 'Αθηναίων όνομα[z]</td>
<td>'Εξ oυ Κέκροπα λαος 'Αθηναίων όνομα[z]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>και χώραν Παλλάς τήν' ἐκτίσε δήμωι Α[θηνών]</td>
<td>και χώραν Παλλάς τήν' ἐκτίσε δήμωι Α[θηνών]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>οὐδὲς Σωσιβίο καὶ Πύρρο μείζονα θυτ[ών]</td>
<td>οὐδὲς Σωσιβίο καὶ Πύρρο μείζονα θυτ[ών]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φυλὴν Κεκροπιδῶν ἐργοὶ ἐδρασε ἀγαθά.</td>
<td>φυλὴν Κεκροπιδῶν ἐργοὶ ἐδρασε ἀγαθά.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacat 0.135 m.</td>
<td>vacat 0.135 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 'Εδοξεν τῇ Κεκροπίδι φυλήν ἐπὶ Χαρισάνδρο [ο ἄρχοντας]</td>
<td>'Εδοξεν τῇ Κεκροπίδι φυλήν ἐπὶ Χαρισάνδρο [ο ἄρχοντας]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τῇ κυρίαι ἀγορᾶ κρύβον ψηφισμένων τῶν [φυλιτῶν]</td>
<td>τῇ κυρίαι ἀγορᾶ κρύβον ψηφισμένων τῶν [φυλιτῶν]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐν ἀκροπόλει vacat</td>
<td>vacat 0.075 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 67. The Preserved Portion of *I.G.*, II°, 1141
The Agora fragment, being the rightmost piece, contains a portion of *I.G.*, II\(^2\), 1141 which has hitherto been known only from Fourmont’s copy, published by Böckh in 1828 (*C.I.G.*, I, 85). Within the interval between the study of the stone by the Abbé Fourmont in 1728-30 and that by L. Stephani in 1850 (*Titulorum Graecorum particulæ*, V, pp. 5-6), the stone was broken, and Stephani was able to recover only the left fragment which now bears the Epigraphical Museum number 7741. The greater part of lines 8-10 is still missing, and in the above text all readings which now depend solely upon Fourmont’s transcription have been underlined.

In line 8, Böckh and subsequent editors completed Fourmont’s reading of two vertical strokes with the word [ἐπεδ]. However, the present reading of ἡ ἀγαθή τῆς ἀνηρ, or some similar phrase, may be suggested for the lacuna at the end of line 8. The number of letters for lines 8 ff. may be estimated from measurements based on the assumption that the two crowns inscribed above line 1 were symmetrically arranged on the stone. This gives an unpreserved space of approximately 0.23 m. at the original right edge of the inscription. The distance from the letter eta in line 8 to the original left edge is 0.43 m. As eight letters of this line occupy a horizontal space of 0.09 m., it may be computed that to the left of the eta there was space for approximately 38 letters, and to the right of the nu, the rightmost preserved letter, space for approximately 19 letters. The new restoration [ἀγαθή τῆς ἡ] exactly fits the lacuna of line 8. In lines 9 and 10 Böckh’s unusual position for στεφανῶσαι after χρυσῶι στεφάνωι has been avoided. Koehler’s suggestion (*ad I.G.*, II, 555) that no praise was extended to Sosibios in the body of the decree and that Sosibios was mentioned in the epigram (line 3) solely because he must have been the father of Pyrrhos may be rejected in view of the position of the verb στεφανῶσαι in line 10 and the presence of two crowns on the stone. Onetor (*P.A.*, 11470) was a member of the family which provided the well-known priest of Asklepios in 294/3. For the Kekropion on the acropolis (line 7), see especially A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, III, p. 771 (with bibliography), and Busolt-Swoboda, *Griechische Staatskunde*, II, p. 974.

\(^2\) Cf. *I.G.*, II\(^2\), 27, lines 5-7.
PHILOKLES AND EUKLES

68. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on February 10, 1938 in a fill in Section AA.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness, 0.034 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.0055 m.3
Inv. No. I 5207.

This fragment contains a portion of lines 14-20 of I.G., II2, 145.

I.G., II2, 145, lines 14-20

Before 358/7 b.c.  
ΣΤΟΙΧ. 36

15 [ἣν Εὐκλῆς ὁ πα[τὴρ ὁ Φ]ιλοκλέως περὶ τ[ὸν] δῆμο
[ν τὸν Ἄθα]ηναίων κα[ὶ η]γάθος  
[ὑσθαι] τῇ  
[πατὴρ] τοῦ [οὖ]  
[καὶ ἔπειδη] [χι]ρῆ[σιμο]ς (?) καὶ κόσμος δοκεὶ εἶνα

The new piece confirms the restorations in the editio minor with the exception of those in line 15 where [ἣν Εὐκλῆς ὁ πα[τὴρ ὁ Φ]ιλοκλέως must be substituted for [ἐγένετο ὁ πατὴρ τὸ Φιλοκλέως. In line 20 the restoration of χρήσιμος has been retained, although the part of the preserved upright stroke in the twelfth letter space would best fit an iota.4

The document must be dated before the reform of the cycles during 356/5;5 for the secretaries from Hippothontis are known thereafter. In the period of an allotted cycle of the annual secretary immediately preceding 355/4,6 the latest unoccupied year is 359/8.

3 The height of the letters is incorrectly recorded in the editio minor as 0.004 m.
4 If an iota is read, I can only suggest some adjective with the intensive prefix ἄρι- or ἐρι- (usually poetic). See, e.g., ἄριδηλος, ἀρίζηλος, ἄριστος, and ἐριγύμας. The latter might be especially suitable when applied to a herald, for Hesychios defines the word as μεγαλόφωρος.
5 See Pritchett and Meritt, Chronology of Hellenistic Athens, pp. 41-42.
6 Kirchner (I.G., II2, Indices, p. 7) believes that the annual secretaryship began in 363/2; Ferguson (Klio, XIV, 1915, pp. 394-397) and Dinsmoor (Archons, p. 351) favor 366/5 at the time of the overthrow of the regime of Kallistratos of Aphidna (cf. Glotz-Cohen, Histoire Grecque,
THE YEAR OF APOLLODOROS

69. Fragment of Hymettian marble found on February 20, 1939 in a marble dump during the demolition of houses in Section EE. The rough-picked back and a small part of the left edge are preserved.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 5655.

The vertical space occupied by five lines and the horizontal space of five letters both measure 0.062 m.

III, p. 164). Indubitably, secretaries who were chosen for the term of a single prytany were functioning in 368/7, an annual secretary in 363/2. Regardless of which of the intervening years is adopted, some of the tribes held the secretaryship an unequal number of times in the period before 352/1, when Erechtheis (I) provided the incumbent; so there is no particular validity to Ferguson's suggestion (loc. cit., p. 395) that we must recede ten years from 356/5 in order to give all the tribes one chance. Kirchner's and Ferguson's scheme must be altered in one detail: allotment was used to determine the secretaryship for 356/5, so the change to official order did not become operative until 355/4; cf. Pritchett and Meritt, op. cit., p. 42.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

Skirophorion is the only one of the months with thirteen letters in the genitive case which requirements of the calendar permit to be restored in lines 3-4. Crosby (Hesperia, VII, 1938, p. 478) has already demonstrated by her new readings of I.G., II², 387 that Oineis held the tenth prytany, and this tribal name exactly fits the lacuna between the preserved portions of lines 2 and 3.

There are now known seven decrees which provide data for the calendar of this year, which may be reconstructed as follows:

TABLE A: THE YEAR 319/8 B.C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pryt.</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. I</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Hekatombaion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. II</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Metageitnion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. III</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Boedromion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. IV</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Aiantis or Leontis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. IV</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maimakterion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. V</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Posideon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. VI</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Leontis or Aiantis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. VII</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Antiochis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. VIII</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Erechtheis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. IX</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Thargelion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pryt. X</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Oineis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I.G., II², 386 (Cf. Dinsmoor, Archons, p. 22).


I.G., II², 388.⁷


The present inscription.

The use of δὲ in line 2 to connect the names of the archon and anagrapheus when they appear side by side in the genitive case is already thrice attested.⁹ For the loss

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⁷ Elaphelbolion was inscribed by error for Mounichion. Cf. Dinsmoor, List, p. 34, note 62.

⁸ These are the four possibilities which may be restored for the day of the month in lines 4-5, where the word τραπεζ [τραπεζ]δὲ [— —] is certain. For the use of forward or backward count with μετὰ ἐκάθαρσιν in this period, see Pritchett and Meritt, Chronology, p. 3, note 12.

of the iota in ‘Ανακαές (line 2), compare Meisterhans, Grammatik’, p. 32. The mention of the symproedroi (line 7) adds another to the examples collected by Pritchett and Meritt (Chronology, pp. 2-7) in which this formula appears in inscriptions dated before 318/7.

TITLES OF OFFICIALS

70. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on November 8, 1937 during the demolition of a house in Section ΑΑ. The original right side and back are preserved.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.191 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5036.

The chequer-unit measures approximately 0.012 m. (across) by 0.0115 m. (down).

No. 70

307-301 B.C.  ΣΣΤΟΙΧ. 32

[---

[ι δ’ αυτούς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τούς ἐκ]γόνους
[αὐτῶν καὶ γράφεσθαι φυλῆς] καὶ δῆμου κα
[ι φρατρίας ἦσ ἄν βούλωντα]τα κατὰ τὸν νόμα

[ον’ ἀναγράφαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφισμα τὸν γρα

[μματα τοῦ δῆμου ἐν στήλι]ει λιθίνει καὶ
[στήσαι εἰν ἀκροτόλει, εἰς] δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφ
[ἡν τῆς στήλης δόυναι τὸν] ταμίαν τοῦ δῆμ.

[ον ” Δ Δ τα δραχμάς ἐκ τῶν εἰς] τὰ κατὰ ψηφι

[σματα ἀναλυσοκομένων τῶι δ]ήμων· τοὺς δὲ
[προτάνεις τοὺς πρωτανεῖον]τας εἰς τὴν
[πράτην ἐκελλησίαν δοῦναι περὶ α]ὐ[τῶν] τῇ

[ν ψῆφον καὶ τὴν δοκημασίαν αὐτοῖς το]ὺς
[θεσμοθέτας εἰςαγαγεῖν (?) ---

Use of the title γραμματεύς τοῦ δήμου (lines 5-6) in the publication formula of
this fragmentary decree of citizenship gives the terminus post quem as 307/6;¹⁰ reference to the treasurer of the demos (lines 8-9) gives the terminus ante quem as 301. This latter terminal date has been a subject for much recent discussion, and some points are still in need of clarification. Kahrstedt (Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen, pp. 12-15), assigning new dates to several documents, came to 305/4 as the last year of the treasurer of the demos, 304/3 as the first year of the new officer of administration. This determination was subsequently criticized by Ferguson (A.J.P., LIX, 1938, pp. 230-231), Meritt (Hesperia, IX, 1940, p. 72; X, 1941, p. 56), and Pritchett (Hesperia, IX, 1940, pp. 108-111). Kahrstedt (Hermes, LXXV, 1940, pp. 332-334) now admits that the names of the two officials occur simultaneously within the period 307-301, but states that the two financial officers could not have made payments from the contingent fund of the demos (ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλυκομένων τῶν δήμων).¹¹ He accordingly posits for the officer of administration a special war-fund, distinct from the ἀστρατωτικά, and states that payments for stelai might be made from either the contingent fund or the new war-fund. In the only one of the critical years in which the theory may be tested (302/1), it is known that both officials did make payments from the same fund: Hesperia, IX, 1940, no. 20 and I.G., Π, 505, dated in the fourth and twelfth Prytanes of this year, have the treasurer of the demos making payments from the contingent fund, but I.G., Π, 500, dated in the eighth Prytany, has the single officer of the administration.¹² Further-

¹⁰ So Kirchner, I.G., Π, Indices, p. 47. This official is the same as the γραμματεύς κατὰ πρωτανείαν. He is not to be confused with the γραμματεύς τῶν δήμων, mentioned in I.G., Π, 223A, 1700, and Hesperia, X, no. 11, whose title was more commonly given as γραμματεύς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου. See Ferguson, Athenian Secretaries, pp. 65-70. Laqueur’s argument (Epigraphische Untersuchungen, pp. 52-53) that the clause referring to the γραμματεύς τῶν δήμων in Π, 223A, line 10, must be an interpolation into the proboulēma from the separate decree of the demos is based on a misunderstanding of the functions of this official; see Aristotle, ΑΘ. Πολ., 54, 5, and compare Billehimer, A.J.A., XLII, 1938, p. 463.

¹¹ For the period after 302/1, it appears that the ταμεία τῶν δήμων was continued by the single officer, or plural board, of administration (Ferguson, A.J.P., LIX, 1938, p. 231), according to Macedonian domination or political freedom of Athens. After 229, when both ὁ and οἱ κτῆται διωκόται appear in the publication formulae, Dow has observed (Prytaneis, pp. 12-13) that ὁ ἐκ τῆς διωκῆς is invariable in decrees of the Prytaneis. Ferguson’s suggestion (in a note in Prytaneis, p. 13) that one man, called ὁ ἐκ τῆς διωκῆς, served for each Prytany with the twelve or thirteen collectively serving for the entire year seems very probable.

¹² Cf. Kahrstedt, op. cit., p. 333, who admits that in this one year payments must have been made by two officials from the same treasury. He believes that 302/1 was a transitional time in which the contingent fund and the special war-purse were merged. But when a temporary amalgamation of treasuries did occur within the turbulent period 304/301, we know that payment was specifically designated as being ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων (I.G., Π, 558: dated at the close of the Four Years’ War by Johnson, A.J.P., XXXVI, 1915, p. 432, and Dittenberger, Syll.n., 343, note 5; at the close of 302/1 by Dinsmoor, Archons, p. 64). The start of the year 302, when the government of Stratokles was subjected to vigorous attack (cf. Hesperia, IX, 1940, p. 107), is the one time to which it seems impossible to assign Π, 558 with its reference to a common treasury and honors to Demetrios’ favorite Oxythemis.
more, it must be reaffirmed that the hypothesis on which Kahrstedt's new theory of a special purse for the officer of administration rests, namely, that no treasury can have two paymasters, is incorrect: 13 for within this same period payments were made from the contingent fund by another official, the treasurer of the military funds; cf. Schweigert, Hesperia, IX, 1940, pp. 349 and 351. 14 It has rightly been said that in ancient times "we are confronted with a system of accounting which nowhere and in no single ledger was complete;" hence the need of strict audits. 15

The earliest example of the restrictive phrase κατὰ τὸν νόμον in the formula of citizenship occurs in 331/0, 16 or in 334/3 according to Schweigert's new date for I.G., II 3, 405 (Hesperia, IX, 1940, pp. 339-340). The provision for the introduction of judicial scrutiny by the thesmothetai, if correctly restored in lines 13-14, occurs in II 3, 398 (ca. 320/19), 17 again in II 3, 496 + 507 (303/2), and frequently thereafter. 18 As regards letter-forms, the phi in the form of a cross is common in the period 340-285 (Kirchner, Imagines, pp. 19-20), especially between 310 and 300, 19

14 In addition, Kahrstedt in his recent article is misinformed on two points. His statement (p. 332) that the document from the Agora published as Hesperia, IX, 1940, no. 20 disproved his 304 demarcation-date is only partly correct; his theory was already in conflict with the evidence of I.G., II 3, 493 + 518, 505, etc. (see Pritchett, Hesperia, IX, 1940, p. 110). Another statement (p. 333) that Pritchett had both the treasurer of the demos and the single officer of administration making payments in I.G., II 3, 493 + 518 and 496 + 507 (303/2) from the same fund is a misquotation: the statement is correct as originally written (p. 110), "within the three year period 304/3-302/1 B.C., both financial officials are instructed to make payments from the same fund."
16 See Billheimer, Naturalization in Athenian Law and Practice, p. 15. Wilhelm (Wiener Studien, XXIX, 1907, p. 1, and Attische Urkunden, II, pp. 9-23) has noted in accord with I.G., II 3, 373, lines 29-31, that aliens were prohibited from acquiring land in border demes; Thalheim (in Pauly-Wissowa, R.E., s.v. ἕγκρισις, col. 2584) and Ferguson (Hellenistic Athens, p. 245, note 6) refer the phrase to this restrictive provision. Johnson (A.J.A., XVIII, 1914, pp. 174-177) attributes it to restrictions concerning enrolment in certain phratries. The phrase ὄν οἵ νόμοι λέγουσιν occurs in II 3, 222 (ca. 344/3 B.C.), and the preferable interpretation seems to be that the restrictions refer to provisions in the decree of Demophilos (346/5) regulating citizenship (see Diller, Race Mixture Among the Greeks, p. 113, and Busolt-Swoboda, Gr. Staatsk., p. 947), or, more correctly, to the enabling laws governing Demophilos' decree (Gomme, Essays in Greek History and Literature, pp. 68, 86; cf. however, Atkinson, Athenian Legislative Procedure, pp. 15-38). It is to be noted that the absence of this restrictive phrase does not prove the abrogation of the legal procedure. Thus in the period of oligarchy in 321-318, the phrase accompanies some decrees of citizenship, but is omitted in II 3, 394. Similarly, II 3, 553 may be compared with other decrees of the period 307-301. For this reason, one must question Johnson's redating of II 3, 511 (Cl. Phil., IX, 1914, p. 428).
19 Schweigert, Hesperia, VIII, 1939, p. 39. Sporadic examples occur, however, as late as the end of the third century (I.G., II 3, 839 and 850).
and the very broad sigma is common during the late fourth and early third centuries.

**PRYTANEIS OF DEMETRIAS**

**71.** Two joining fragments of Hymettian marble, preserving the original right side and rough-picked back. The larger fragment was found on April 18, 1934 in a Roman wall in Section B. The other fragment was found in a late fill in the same Section on April 25, 1934. Its surface was blackened by a modern cesspool near which it was found.

Height (as joined), 0.30 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.006 m.

Inv. Nos. I 1804 (the larger fragment) and 1870.

**Demetrias**

Middle of third century B.C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>['Δλκίμα]χος 'Δλκι</th>
<th>[Μελιτεῖς ?]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>νικός 'Αντι</td>
<td>[Χ]αρπιδῆς Εργωκ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.45</td>
<td>ἕλας 'Αντι</td>
<td>Μενεκλῆς Θεοφί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>'Αριστοφῶν 'Ἀντι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Εργοφών Ιεροφό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Πολύνεκτος Περ</td>
<td>Φίλιτος Διοκλέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Δαίδαλιδαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Α]υκόφρων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>εξ Οἰν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Επ]υλκός Γλαυκ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Τππο]τομάδαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ος Μεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vacat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information which this prytany inscription supplies concerning the demes of Demetrias has already been incorporated in the article on the Macedonian tribes published in *A.J.P.*, LXI, 1940, pp. 186-193. Chief interest lies in the confirmation of Meritt's assignment of the deme Daidalidai to the tribe Demetrias.

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20 Homer Thompson (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 168) has made reference to this inscription in his discussion of the topographical significance of the wall in which it was found.

21 *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 75-77. Reference to this inscription, though without inventory number, was made by Dinsmoor in *The Athenian Archon List in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, pp. 79-80, note 78.
The names at the top of the last column may very tentatively be assigned to Melite. This large deme of Demetrias requires more than six representatives in the Boule, and the unusual name Charopides (line 7) is known for another member of this deme (P.A., 15533). The name Ergophon (line 10) appears to be new in Greek prosopography.

ZENIS OF PROBALINTHOS

72. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on March 30, 1937 in a drain in Section Φ. The original left edge is preserved.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4678.

cia. 200 B.C.

\[ \dot{\eta} \beta\omega [\dot{\eta}] \]

\[ \text{Z\'wv} \]

\[ \text{Προβαλ}\dot{\iota} \]

\[ \text{στον} \]

The accusative form \text{Z\'wv} is also attested from Xenophon, \textit{HG}, III, A, 10, where the genitive form \text{Z\'wvos} is preserved. Other examples cited by Pape-Benseler show a dental stem with genitive \text{Z\'widos}.

\[ \text{Wirterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen, s. v.} \]

This inscription appears to cite the same man who is crowned in a small fragment published as \textit{Prytaneis}, no. 42. A possible restoration for the latter is: \[ \dot{\eta} \beta[\omega\nu\dot{\eta}] \mid \text{Z\'w}[\nu\nu] \mid \text{Πρ[οβαλ]}\dot{\iota} \mid [\sigma\iota\nu] \]. Dow read an epsilon as the second letter in line 3, but it is clear on his photograph that rho is equally possible. In both instances, the citation is the leftmost one from one of the two rows beneath the register of prytaneis. Although variations in the arrangement of the various citations on the stone are many,\[ \text{See, e. g., Dow, } \textit{Prytaneis}, \text{ p. 19, and Pritchett and Meritt, } \textit{Chronology}, \text{ p. 112.} \]

\[ \text{See } \textit{Prytaneis}, \text{ nos. 40, 48, 61 (\textit?), and 64.} \]

\[ \text{See Dow, op. cit., p. 16.} \]

\[ \text{See } \textit{Hesperia}, \text{ IX, 1940, p. 117.} \]

The tenure of office of the undersecretary will be discussed at greater length in a forthcoming article.

\[ \text{PRYTANY DECREE} \]

\[ \text{73. } \]

Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on June 11, 1937 in a late Roman wall at the north end of Section Σ. The original left side and top, with akroterion, are preserved.
Height, 0.319 m.; width, 0.229 m.;
thickness, 0.146 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4966.

No. 73

196/5 B.C.  ca. 52

'Επί Χαρικλέους ἄρχον|τοσ ἐπὶ τῆς — ca. 5 — ἐνδεκάτης πρυτανείας
η Ἀισχρ<Δ>ων Εὐανέτου ὶΡα[μονύσιος ἐγραμμάτευν· δήμου ψηφίσματα]·
Θαργηλώνος ὄγδοει με[
τ' εἰκάδας, ὑγόει καὶ εἰκοστὲ τῆσ πρυτανείας]·
ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῶ θ[άτρων· τῶν προέδρων ἑπεζήκεν — ca. 5 — ]

5 Καλλικλέους Κουβυλῆ[θεν καὶ συμπρόεδρος — ca. 17 — Χο]
λαργεὺς εἶπεν: ὑ[πὲρ ὃν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆσ — ca. 5 — ]
ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσίων [ν ὃν ἔθυναν τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησίων τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προ]
στατηρίων κα[ι — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — ]

The archon Charikles, whose name dates this prytany decree, is already assigned
to the year 196/5. The year was intercalary, and Thargelion 23 (backward count
in a full month), being the 348th day of the year, is to be equated with Prytany
XI, 28. This is in accord with Meritt’s conclusions concerning the calendar of this

In line 2 the nomen of the secretary was clearly inscribed as Αἰσχρων. However,
a different form, Αἰσχρίων, occurs in Hesperia, V, no. 15 for the same man. Since
the latter is a more carefully chiselled inscription and since it is easier to assume
the omission of a letter than the insertion of an extra one, it seems preferable to make the correction in the new document.

PRYTANEIS OF KEKROPIS

74. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on January 29, 1937 in a modern retaining wall in Section Σ. The original right side is preserved.

Height, 0.397 m.; width, 0.161 m.; thickness, 0.107 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4462.

Syllabification at the end of lines is not always observed in this inscription.

Kekropis

184/3 B.C.

[---] en tei prytaneiai kalwos kaí fil[o]
[typos, emelethrizean de ka tis syllologis tis bo]lhes kai to
[δ δημου kai ton allon apantov on autois prosedato]ν oí te ν
[ómoi kai ta phfýsmata toû dímuon, épainézai t]oûs prytáne

5 [is tis Keppodós kai stefanwsoi xrysoi stef]ánov kата tò [v]
[nómov eisbeias eneken tis pró toûs theous] kai filotimía[s]
[tís eis tûn boullhn kai tòn dímuon tôn 'Athe]naión. anagráf
[ai de tòde tò phfýsma tôn garammatèa t]òn kata prután[e]
[an en sthleis likhinei kai sthízai en] tòi prutánkòw [i· eis]

For examples of the insertion and omission of iota in Attic inscriptions, see Lademann, De titulis atticis quaestiones orthographicae et grammaticae (Diss. Basel, 1915), pp. 130-131.
10 [δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς] στήλης μερίσ[αι]
[τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλ]ωμα.

[η βουλὴ]
[τὸν ταμὶ]
[αν nomen]
[decomicum]

Συμπ [λ]ήπτιον

25 ['Επὶ — ca.13 — ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τὴ]ς Πανδονίδος [δώ]
[δεκάτης πρυτανείας ἦ — ca.10 —] Φιλοξενίδου Ψ[αμ]'
[ινόσιος ἐγραμμάτευν· βουλῆς ψηφισμα]τα· Σκιροφοράω[ν]
[— ca. 20 ——— τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλῆ ἐμ. βο[ν]
[λευτρίῳ· τῶν προεδρῶν ἐπεβήφυζεν Διο] νύσιος Ἀντιπάτρ[ον]

30 [Τρικορύσιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἐδοξεν τεί] βουλεύτε· Ὁ Ἀντίπατρ[ος]
[— ca. 17 —— εἰπεν· ἐπειδὴ ο]ἱ πρυτάνειες τ[ῆς]
[Κεκροπίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες κ]αί στεφανό[ν]
[τες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεί βουλεύτε τὸν ταμίαν ἐν εἴλ]οντο ἐξ ἑαν[ρὼν]


This document supplies part of the name of a new secretary. The first letter of the demotic is read as rho. Schweigert, while in Athens, provided a transcription in which the letter was so read by him. Part of the upright stroke is clearly visible on the squeeze, and to the right are two dots which might be the loop of the rho, as is characteristic in this inscription. In this case the demotic must be restored as Ψ[αμ], and the length of the name, as well as other considerations, prevents any identification with another secretary of this period [Δ]ιονυσόδωρος Φι[. . . . . 18 . . . . . ], who appears in the archaistic stoichedon inscription published as Prytaneis, no. 79. The name Philoxenides is well attested for the deme Rhamnous (X). One Philoxenides of Rhamnous is known to have been a councillor in the very early years of the second century (Prytaneis, no. 48, line 66); another, possibly his nephew, was councillor in 166/5 (Prytaneis, no. 73, line 30; cf. I.G., II², 1939, line 56). The secretary of the present inscription may have been a son of the former.

The distinctive script, characterized by the omission of many horizontal strokes and by the two-dot omicron, belongs to the period between 185 and 155 B.C., and it is within this period that a date for the new text must be sought. The length of the lacuna in line 11 requires the restoration of the Single Officer of Administration

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28 For the date of this inscription, see Pritchett and Meritt, Chronology, pp. xxix and 129.
29 See Pritchett and Meritt, op. cit., pp. 122-123.
as paymaster, thereby positing a date before 169/8. The inscription must be assigned to one of the two years for which a secretaryship from the tenth tribe, Aiantis, is available, namely 184/3 or 172/1 B.C. The archon for the latter year is known to have been Sosigenes (Pritchett and Meritt, op. cit., p. xxviii), but a name of nine letter-spaces in the genitive appears rather short for the lacuna of line 25; so the document is assigned to the year 184/3.

For a stemma of the family to which the chairman of the proedroi (lines 29-30) possibly belonged, see Sundwall, Nachträge, p. 38.

**THE ARCHON ALEXANDROS**

**75.** Fragment of Hymettian marble with pedimental top, found on October 1, 1934 during the destruction of a house in Section N. The original left side and part of the back are preserved.
Height (at left edge), 0.20 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. (of stele proper, 0.075 m.).

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2115.

173/2 (?) B.C.  

ca. 40

′Επι Ἀλεξάνδρου [ἀρχοντός ἐπὶ τῆς — — — — ca. 14 — — — — — — — — —]

προτανείας ε[ἰ — — — — — — — — — ca. 27 — — — — — — — — — ἐ]

γραμμάτευν· [—— — — — — — ca. 35 — — — — — — — — — πέμ]

πει καὶ εἰκ [οστεὶ τῆς προτανείας· ἔκκλησια ἐμ Πεῖ]

5 ραυεῖ τῶν [ν προέδρων ἐπεισήφυξεν — — — — — — — — —]

[Θυ]μαὶ [τάδης (?) καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ καὶ]

[τῶι δ] ἡ [μου — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —]

The archon Alexandros is here attested for the first time in inscriptions. He is known from Apollodoros (fragment 47) to have been later than Eupolemos (185/4) and earlier than Xenokles (168/7); so he has been tentatively assigned to the intercalary year 173/2.\textsuperscript{31} Other available years within this period are 181/0 and 170/69, both of which are ordinary. Restorations in line 3 for either an intercalary or an ordinary year are possible.

**TECHNON OF PHEGAIA**

76. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on March 10, 1937 in the wall of a house in Section II. The original back, left side, and a small portion of the right side are preserved.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.45 m.; thickness, 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4594.

ca. 155 B.C.

η βουλή

Τέχνωνα

Φηγαίεα

This fragment preserves a citation in honor of the flautist, Technon son of Leon of Phegaia, whose *floruit* may be placed *ca. 155 B.C.*, for he is cited in *Hesperia*.

\textsuperscript{31} Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, p. 189, and Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxviii. In the chronological table given by Pritchett and Meritt (pp. xv-xxxv), the inscription published as *S.E.G.*, III, no. 117 should be added to the year of Leostratos (303/2) and the inscription from Larissa published as *B.C.H.*, LIX, 1935, pp. 66-67 to the year of Jason (109/8).
There is a striking similarity between the physical features of the new fragment and those of *Prytaneis*, no. 84, for both stelai have the same original thickness and width.\(^{33}\)

However, the two inscriptions are not from the same monument, for there is a narrow carefully cut band along the edge of the


\(^{33}\) The slightly larger width of the present fragment (0.02 m.) allows for the broadening of the stele near the base. It is unusual to find two stelai of the same size and it may be that these were ordered from the workshop at the same time. For similar examples see Dinsmoor, *A.J.A.*, XXVII, 1923, pp. 318-321, and Dow, *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, pp. 67-68.

\(^{34}\) The large uninscribed space to the right of the one citation of the new inscription permits the restoration of only one other symmetrically arranged crown, that for the Treasurer of the Boule, in the same row. For other inscriptions having five citations below the register, cf. *Prytaneis*, no. 84, and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 26.
left face of the Agora fragment which does not appear on the corresponding surface of Prytaneis, no. 84. In addition, the script of the new piece, having a rounded phi and an epsilon with short middle horizontal, differs slightly from either of the two scripts employed in the previously published inscription.

PRYTANEIS OF ATTALIS

77. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on February 3, 1937 in the débris of a house in Section II. The original left side, which is tooth-dressed, is preserved.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.097 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.
Inv. No. I 4476.

This fragment (c) is a part of I.G., ΙΙ', 977, which has subsequently been republished by Dow as Prytaneis, no. 88. New restorations for lines 1-3 have been offered by Pritchett and Meritt. The lines are here numbered consecutively with those of I.G., ΙΙ', 977.

ATTALIS

131/0 B.C.

ca. 57


85 Chronology, p. 131.
This prytany decree contained praise for all nine officials.\(^{36}\) The name of the priest occurs in the sixth position. In all hitherto known inscriptions of the second century, this official had appeared in the third position.\(^{37}\)

Lines 23-25: The treasurer and secretary of the prytaneis are paired together for special praise, as in other prytany decrees.\(^{38}\) The treasurer, if his name is correctly restored, was kosmetes of the epheboi in 128/7.\(^{39}\)

Line 26: For the restoration of the beneficiaries of the sacrifices, see *Prytaneis*, no. 48 and Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 10, note 2.

Line 28: This same formula is now to be restored in *Prytaneis*, no. 95, line 8, and no. 96, lines 38-39. For the restoration of ύπομένεων, compare Roussel, *B.C.H.*, LVIII, 1934, p. 96, note 1; *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 15, lines 11-12; Dittenberger, *Syll.*\(^3\), 495, line 159, and 647, line 42; *I.G.*, IV\(^2\), 1, no. 66, line 41; and *Inschriften von Priene*, no. 112, line 22. The word ύπο[τελούσι] may also be a possible restoration.

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\(^{36}\) Cf. *Prytaneis*, no. 86 (155/4).


\(^{38}\) *Prytaneis*, nos. 10, 30, 36, 95, and 96.