

EPIGRAPHICAL NOTES

1. The Treaty with Philip, *I.G.*, I², 53.

In 1918 Bauer published a fifth-century fragment found in the Asklepieion (*Klio*, XV, 1918, p. 193; see Fig. 1), and identified it as part of a treaty between Athens and Philip (433/2 B.C.), which is mentioned in Thucydides (I, 57, 3). The identification and date of the document depend on the name Φίλιππος, part of which occurs in line 4. For a short time Philip played an important rôle in Macedonian history,



Fig. 1. *I.G.*, I², 53

largely because he was used by Athens as a counter-weight to the prestige of Perdikkas. Since by the year 429/8 he had fallen out of power, a date *ante quem* is established for the text. Using this historical background and depending justly on the opinion that the letter forms of the fragment belonged to the well-developed style of the 430's, Bauer made a text of the piece, which remained unchanged in the second publication in the *Editio Minor* (*I.G.*, I², 53). Further examination of this document has convinced me that more can be done in establishing the text. A close parallel to the substance and phraseology of this fragment can be found in another inscription from the year 424/3. For example, in lines 7 and 8 of Bauer's piece are the words [λ]ειστὰς μὲ ἡ-

and τὸς λείξε[σθαι]; and again in line 9 -θαι μετ-. These words are part of a formula which is used in the treaty between Athens and Halieis (*I.G.*, I², 87; new text by Meritt and Davidson, *A.J.P.*, LVI, 1935, pp. 65-71). Compare the following passage from lines 7-9 of *I.G.*, I², 87 (quoting the text of Meritt and Davidson) :

---- λ[ειστὰς μὲ ἡνποδέχασθαι μεδ' α]ὐτ[ὸς λ]είξε[σ]
θαι μεδὲ χσ[υστρατεύεσθαι μετὰ τὸν πολ]εμίον ἐπ' [Ἄθε]
ναίος -----

“ They are not to harbor pirates nor themselves engage in plundering nor yet campaign on the side of the enemies against the Athenians.” The letters [λ]ειστὰς

μὲ *h*- are clearly to be restored [λ]ειστὰς μὲ *h*[υποδέχεσθαι]. I would restore lines 7-10 of our fragment thus:

[καὶ λ]ειστὰς μὲ *h*[υποδέχε]
[σθαι μεδὲ αὐ]τὸς λείζει[σθαι μεδ']
[ἐπιστρατεύεσ]θαι μετ[ὰ τὸν πολ]
[εμίον τὸν Φιλίππο] μεδ' [ἐπὶ Φίλι]
[ππον μεδ' ἐπὶ τὸς χσσυμμάχος].

This new text has a length of twenty-five letters a line, on the basis of which lines 2-3 may be restored as follows:

[χσσυμμαχία Ἀθ]εναίον [καὶ Φιλίπ]
[πο ὕ τάδε ὀμνύ]ναι Ἀθε[ναίος ---].¹

The letters -εγγεν are clearly part of the phrase ἐπὶ τὲγ γέν, and belong to the formula pertaining to the defense measures of the alliance. For this passage I suggest:

----- ἐάν]
[τις ἴει ἐπὶ τ]ὲγ γέν Φι[λίππο, ἔστ]
[ο καὶ πολέμ]ιος Ἀθена[ίους καὶ τ]
[οὶς χσσυμμά]χοις -----

Above the N of line 2 is an omicron, obviously part of the heading [Θε]ο[ί], which can be disposed symmetrically with its letters over the first, ninth, seventeenth, and twenty-fifth letters in the stoichedon text of the lines below, as follows:

433/2 B.C.	ΣΤΟΙΧ. 25
[Θ	ε]
[χσσυμμαχία Ἀθ]εναίον	[καὶ Φιλίπ]
[πο ὕ τάδε ὀμνύ]ναι Ἀθε[ναίος· ἐάν]	
[τις ἴει ἐπὶ τ]ὲγ γέν Φι[λίππο, ἔστ]	
5 [ο καὶ πολέμ]ιος Ἀθена[ίους καὶ τ]	
[οὶς χσσυμμά]χοις καὶ ε[. . . . ⁸]	
[. . . . ⁵ καὶ λ]ειστὰς μὲ <i>h</i> [υποδέχε]	
[σθαι μεδὲ αὐ]τὸς λείζει[σθαι μεδ']	
[ἐπιστρατεύεσ]θαι μετ[ὰ τὸν πολ]	
10 [εμίον τὸν Φιλίππο] μεδ' [ἐπὶ Φίλι]	
[ππον μεδ' ἐπὶ τὸς χσσυμμάχος --]	

2. A Duplication of Texts.

In 1853 Pittakys published the following small fragment ('Εφ. Ἀρχ., no. 2014), stating that he had found it north of the Parthenon on June 2, 1845.

¹ Cf. *I.G.*, I², 19; *I.G.*, II², 14, 16, and 36.

X Ω Ρ Ω Ξ Ι
 Ι Δ Η Μ Ω Ι Κ Α Ι Τ
 Η Ν Ξ Υ Μ Μ
 Υ Η Φ Ι Ξ

This piece was subsequently published again by Rangabé in 1855 (*Antiquités Helléniques*, II, no. 594) with one minor variation in the text, and it was also copied by Velsen in his notebooks, again with some changes in marginal letters. It is now published twice in the *Editio Minor* as *I.G.*, II², 883 (from Velsen's notes) and as *I.G.*, II², 43, lines 93-96 (378/7 B.C.). In actuality it joins *I.G.*, II², 43, and yields the following text:

ἐκόντες π[ρο]σχωρῶσι [----- ἐψη]
 φισμένα τῶι δήμωι καὶ τ[-----]
 νήσων εἰς τὴν συμμα[χίαν -----]
 τοῖς τῶν ἐψηφι[σμένων -----]

3. A Decree of the Year of Euboulos, 345/4 B.C.

In his commentary on *I.G.*, II², 219 Kirchner remarks that the phrase ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι, which he has restored in lines 5-6, occupies an unusual position; and so it does, appearing between the designations of the secretary and of the chairman of the proedroi; but the parallel he adduces in *I.G.*, II², 215 is not close, since in that example the whole phrase τῶν προέδρων κτλ. is omitted. The ultimate reason for the present queer position of ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι in *I.G.*, II², 219 is the faulty restoration of line 6 as τ[ῶν] πρ[οέδρων ---]. I append the following restoration to show the proper position and character of the text (see Fig. 2):

	345/4 B.C.	ΣΤΟΙΧ. 32
	Θ	[ε ο ί]
	Ε Λ /	[----- ^{ca. 6} -----]
	[³ Ε]π' Εὐβόλ[ου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς . . . ἴδος ὁ]	
	[γδ]όης πρ[υτανείας ἦι . . . ξενος . . . ⁵ . . .]	
5	[. . .] ἐξ Οἴο[υ ἐγραμμάτενε· ἕκτη καὶ δεκάτ]	
	[ἦι] τ[ῆς] πρ[υτανείας· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφ]	
	[ιζ]εν Διο[. ¹⁹· ἔδοξεν]	
	[τῆι β]ουλ[ῆι καὶ τῶι δήμωι· ¹²]	
	[.]εα[---- εἶπεν -----]	
10	[.]δοτ[-----]	

Here the phrase ἔδοξεν τῆι βουλῆι καὶ τῶι δήμωι falls into a proper place between τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψηφίζεν and ὁ δεῖνα εἶπεν. The decree was passed on the sixteenth

day of the eighth prytany. Perhaps the name in line 2 is Ἐλα[ισίων], for there is space enough to inscribe the name symmetrically above the text proper.¹



Fig. 2. *I.G.*, II², 219

4. An Honorary Decree, 322/1 B.C.

Koehler published in *I.G.*, II, 146, a small fragment, which he called Pentelic,² that has been republished several times, including the edition in *I.G.*, II², 289. The stone must be attributed to *I.G.*, II², 372 of the year 322/1 B.C., which is described as “marmoris Hymettii.” Weather and environment, as every archaeologist knows, work wonders with the surfaces of marble, and fragments which join often possess totally different colors. In this case *I.G.*, II², 289 has a brighter aspect than *I.G.*,

¹ In 346/5 B.C. (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1443, lines 93-95) the Elaiousians honored Athens with a crown. Their good-will was further rewarded by Athens in 341/0, when the Demos granted Elaious terms comparable to those given to the Chersonesitai (*I.G.*, II², 228). For their loyalty cf. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, no. 4; Demosthenes, XXIII, 158.

² Published also by Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques*, no. 544, and Pittakys, Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1853, no. 1984.

II², 372, as the photographs reveal (Figs. 3 and 4), but in every other respect the workmanship and style are identical. I have consequently reconstructed the following text:

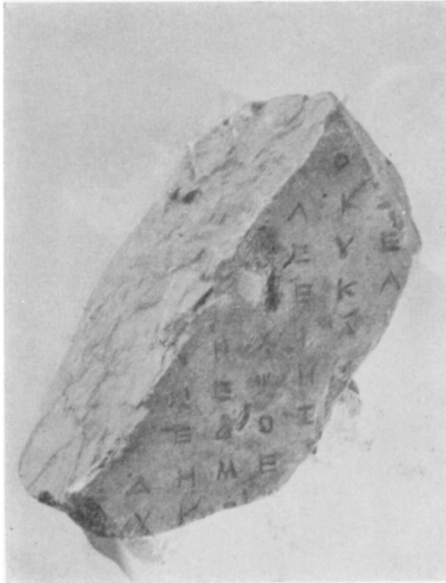


Fig. 3. No. 4, Fragment *a*



Fig. 4. No. 4, Fragment *b*

a (I.G., II², 372)

322/1 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 27

[Ἐπὶ Φιλοκλέους ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς]
 [... ντίδος ὄγ]δό[ης πρυτανείας ἦι]
 [Εὐθυγένης Ἡφ]αισ[τοδήμου Κηφισι]
 [εὺς ἐγραμμάτ]ευε[ν· Ἐλαφηβολιῶνο]
 5 [ς ἐνάτη ἐπὶ] δέκα, [ἕκτη τῆς πρυτα]
 [νείας· ἐκκλ]ησία [ἐν Διονύσου· τῶν π]
 [ροέδρων ἐ]πιπέφ[ιζεν¹⁰.....]
 [...⁷...]ς· ἔδοξ[εν τῶι δήμωι·] *vacat*
 [Δημάδη]ς Δημέ[ου Παιανιεύς εἶπεν·]
 10 [ἐπειδὴ Δ]υκο[.....¹⁷.....]

b (I.G., II², 289)

[.....²³.....]ιος Σ
 [...⁹..... πρόξενον καὶ εὐ]εργέτ
 [ην αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐγγόνου]ς τοῦ δή
 [μου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, ⁹ εἶναι] δὲ αὐτῶι

- 15 [ἔγκτησιω γῆς καὶ οἰκία]ς. *vacat*
 [.....¹⁹.....]ο[. Ἄ]ζηνιε
 [ὕς εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθά]πε[ρ] τεί βο
 [υλεῖ, τὸν δὲ γραμματέα τ]ῆς βουλῆς
 [ἀναγράψαι ἐν ἀκροπόλ]ε τὸδε τὸ ψ
 20 [ἤφισμα ἐστήλει λιθίν]ε δέ[κ]α ἡμε
 [ρῶν καὶ στήσαι τέλεσι τ]οῖς Νικα[.]
 [-----] *vvvvvvvv*

For the restorations in lines 5-6 and the calendar character of the year, see Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, pp. 373-374.

The restoration in line 15 is one letter short of the space available on the stone.

In line 16 the name Ἄριστοφῶν Ἄριστοφάνος Ἄζηγιεύς can no longer be restored, for by the year 330 B.C. he had already died at an advanced age (Demosthenes, XVIII, 162; Aeschines, I, 158; schol. *ad* Aesch., I, 64). The restoration [ἐπειδὴ Δ]υκο[---] in line 10 was made by Leonardos, *Ἄρχ. Δεлт.*, 1916, p. 216 (= *Ad-denda to I.G.*, II², 372, p. 660).

5. The Gorgoneion of Athena Parthenos.

Through the preservation of numerous fragments of the records of the Treasurers of Athena we are informed at various periods of the fourth century about the condition of the Athena Parthenos. The anxiety and strict watch over the statue is attributable to the forty-four talents of gold, which naturally attracted the eyes of thieves, whom even Athena does not seem to have deterred from filching part of her costly accoutrements. In fact, it is known that a certain Phileas dared steal the Gorgoneion.¹ It was the duty of the Tamiai to examine the statue carefully, comparing the state of its various parts with the specifications inscribed on a bronze stele, and to present their report in this form:

[ἐν τ]ῶι Ἑκατονπέδωι τὸ ἄγαλμα παρελάβομεν ἐντελὲς κα
 [ὶ τ]ῆν ἀσπίδα κατὰ τὴν στήλην τὴν χαλκῆν.²

In the years 321/0 and 317/6 it was still intact,³ and remained so until it was stripped of its gold plates by Lachares in the early years of the third century.⁴

Aside from the references to it in the treasure-records and the literary allusions, there is further evidence about the statue in a fragmentary decree of 304/3 B.C. (*I.G.*,

¹ See Dinsmoor, *A.J.A.*, XXXVIII, 1934, p. 96.

² See *I.G.*, II², 1443, col. I, lines 10-11.

³ *I.G.*, II², 1468, lines 6-7; 1477, lines 9-13.

⁴ Cf. Roussel, *Hist. Grec.*, IV, p. 353; Hunt, *Ox. Pap.*, XVII, no. 2082, frag. 4; Ferguson, *Cl. Phil.*, XXIV, 1929, pp. 1 ff.; *Treasurers*, p. 126.

II², 482, lines 10-11), for the collocation of the words ἀγάλμα[- and ἐ]κατομπε[δ- can hardly fail to elicit comparison with the passages in the treasure records.¹ Since this allusion to the Athena Parthenos exists in a public decree, what is the sense of the passage? I would associate with this passage the following official designation of a committee chosen to supervise repairs on the Athena Nike (*I.G.*, II², 403, lines 6-8) : [οἱ ἡμρη]μένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμ[ο]υ --- [ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐπισκευὴν τοῦ ἀγά[λ]μα[τος τῆς Ἀθηνᾶ]ς τῆς Νίκης ---. The restorations are certain. Since the form of the designation οἱ ἐπὶ --- is typical, and can be shown to be a parallel for the passage mentioning the Athena Parthenos, I would restore on analogy with that official title the passage in lines 9-12, as follows:

----]εὺς εἶπεν· ἐ
 [πειδὴ οἱ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τ]οῦ ἀγάλμα
 [τος τοῦ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἐ]κατομπέ
 [δωι ἡμρημένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου κτλ.].

According to this restoration the repairs concerned with the Athena Parthenos occurred in 304/3, and were of sufficient importance to warrant the passing of a decree. Unfortunately the rest of the decree is lost, and it may not, after all, have described the nature of the repairs. The theft of the Gorgoneion again comes to mind, for it was separated from its place on the shield (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1388, B, lines 52-53: [γοργόνειον χρυσόν] ὑπάργυρον ἀπὸ τ[ῆ]ς ἀσπίδος τῆς ἀπὸ τῷ [νεώ]).² If the repairs are concerned only with the statue itself, it is a possibility that the Gorgoneion and the sliver of gold mentioned in the treasure-records were replaced in their proper positions. Their separation from Athena may perhaps have received attention from Demetrios, now resident for the winter of 304/3 (the time of the decree) in the Parthenon, and annoyed not to be able to see “his sister” in full regalia.³ The restoration of these pieces to their former positions would have been a pleasing little attention on the part of Demetrios to his colleague in the Temple.

EUGENE SCHWEIGERT

¹ Dinsmoor suspected without offering further proof that this passage referred to repairs on the Athena Parthenos. See *Archons of Athens*, p. 37, note 2; *A.J.A.*, XXXVIII, 1934, p. 96.

² The references are *I.G.*, II², 1388; 1393, 35; 1400, 53; 1401, 38; 1415, 22-23; 1421, 22; 1425, 251; 1428, 145; another piece from the shield in *I.G.*, II², 1423; 1425; 1428; 1429.

³ Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 23-24.