GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

3. Boundary marker of poros stone, found on April 23, 1937, in a modern or late Turkish wall in Section P. Parts of the top, both sides, and the back are preserved; the bottom is broken away.

Height, 0.261 m.; width, 0.365 m.; thickness, 0.221 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.054 m.

Inv. No. I 4773.

First half of the Fifth Century

\[ [N] \nu \nu \phi a \]
\[ [i] o \ h e r \delta \]
\[ h \o r o s \]

No. 3

The location of this sanctuary of the Nymphs is not known, but it may be conjectured plausibly that it was on the northwest slope of the akropolis, beneath the grottos of Pan, where Judeich (*Topographie von Athen*, 1931, p. 302) shows reason to believe that a cult of the Nymphs existed. The inscription was found some little distance away, near the northern edge of the market place.

4. Inscribed boundary stone of marble, found on February 26, 1934, in a well in Section Π. The stone is chipped on all sides, and the back and bottom are broken off, but the complete inscription is preserved.

Height, 0.258 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.071 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.-0.024 m.

Inv. No. I 1454.

\[ h \o r o \]
\[ s \ h e \]
\[ \rho o \ 'A \pi \]
\[ \delta \lambda \lambda \omega n \]
\[ 5 \ o s \ \Xi \alpha \nu \]
\[ \theta \delta \]

No. 4

The date is probably in the late fifth or early fourth century B.C.
5. Horos-stone of Pentelic marble, broken away at the bottom but otherwise complete except for some chipping of the surface, found on April 16, 1935, in Section II.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 2800.

c.a. 400 B.C.

\[ \text{hōρ} \{ος \ h} \]

\[ \text{ιερ} \delta \]

Cf. *I.G.*, I², 856-858; II², 2596-2599.

No. 5


Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 2472.

ca. 400-350 B.C.

\[ \text{ō [ρ ο] \ ξ} \]

\[ \text{[M] \ η \ τ \ ρ \ φ \ ι \ ο} \]

For the Metroon, see Thompson, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 115-224.

No. 6
7. Circular base of black Eleusinian limestone, with rough anathyrosis at the bottom, but so far as preserved smooth on top. The stone was found on September 20, 1934, in the northern part of Section Η'.

Height, 0.101 m.; estimated original diameter, 0.425 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.

No. 7

343/2 B.C. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἐπὶ Πυθοδότῳ ὄρον ἀρχον τοῦ Κεκριπίδος προ[tάνεις]
[ἀνέθεσα]ν ἀγαθῶν δαιμόνιοι νυκήσαντες [- - - -]
[toῦ δήμο]ν κρίναντος καὶ στεφανωθέντ[ες ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς]
[καὶ τοῦ] δήμου ἀρετῆς ἐνεκα καὶ δικαι[οσύνης].

The character of the lettering and the genitive forms (with Ο in line 1 and with ΟΤ in line 4) indicate a date near the middle of the fourth century B.C., whereas the name of the archon Pythodotos satisfies the requirements of space and of the preserved letters in line 1. For the formula of the restoration cf. I.G., ΠΙ, 1742-1753. The extent of the restoration at the end of line 2 is uncertain, as is also the mention of the βουλή at the end of line 3. But the crowns were usually voted by both Boule and Demos.

8. Boundary stone of Pentelic marble, with the top, back, and left side preserved, found on February 8, 1936, in a Turkish wall in Section Σ.

Height, 0.473 m.; width, 0.242 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.022 m.-0.029 m.
Inv. No. I 3361.
9. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on March 27, 1935, in Section O.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 2688.

The writing is much like that of *I.G.*, II*²*, 335 (334/3 B.C.). For the omission of the words τῶν δῆμων from the end of the final clause, see, for example, *I.G.*, II*²*, 221, 368.
10. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with smooth-picked right side and rough-picked back preserved, found in the débris of a modern house in Section ΘΘ on January 29, 1937.

Height, 0.281 m.; width, 0.177 m.; thickness, 0.088 m.
Height of letters, 0.009 m. (\(\theta = 0.006\) m.; \(\phi = 0.011\) m.).
Inv. No. I 4439.

The inscription is stoichedon. Ten lines occupy a vertical space of 0.18 m. and five letters (measured on centres) occupy a horizontal space of 0.09 m.

```
ca. 330 B.C.                      ΣΤΟΙΧ. 18
[--- --- --- --- --- ---]! [...]  
[--- --- --- ---]ΛΩΝΚΛ!] [...] 
[...ε... τά ἐπὶ τῆς διοι 
[κῆσι τῆς π]όλεως καλὸ
5  [σ καὶ εὐστεβ]ῶς ἐμέρισε 
[ὅποσ ἦν τὰ ἑ]ρᾶ βούσαι [τ]
[ὁ γένος τὸ Κ]ηρύκων ὑπ[έ]
[ρ τέ τοῦ δῆμου τοῦ Ἀθην
[aἰων καὶ ὑπ]ἐρ τοῦ γέν[ο]
10  [σ τοῦ Κηρύκ]ον ἑπανε[σ] 
[αἱ αὐτῶν καὶ i]στεφανῶσ 
[αἱ χρυσῶι στ]ὲφάνωι ἄπ 
[ὁ χιλίων δ]ραχμῶν καὶ ε 
[Ἰναὶ πρόσο]δον αὐτῶι π 
15  [πὸς τῷ γένος τ]ὸ Κηρύκ[ω] 
[ν --- --- --- ---]Α[... ...]
```

No. 10

The inscription is a decree of the Κηρύκες, and must be dated by its letter forms about 330 B.C. Cf. also the genitive form γέν[ος] in lines 9-10.

11. Fragment of Hymettian marble found on June 7, 1938, in the wall of a building of Byzantine date in Section Η’. Parts of two adjacent faces are preserved, but the stone is otherwise broken.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.006 m. (Α, Ε, Ν, etc.).
Inv. No. I 5512.

The inscription is not stoichedon.
A 11. Adjacent Inscribed Surfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in wreath</td>
<td>vacat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— i</td>
<td>———— vacat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— v</td>
<td>———— Ηγης ίας Κηφισοδώρου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— a τοὺς</td>
<td>———— Πρυτανείαν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ———— a</td>
<td>10 [ἀρχ]ῶν : Τ vacat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>————</td>
<td>———— Χριστός Αμν[ν]υ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— ai</td>
<td>———— Πρυτανείαν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>————</td>
<td>———— Αμν[ν]υ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wreath</td>
<td>wreath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monument must be reconstructed as a dedicatory base, erected by the prytaneis of one of the tribes or by the councillors of the year 324/3. The date is determinable from the name of the archon in line 11 and from the name of the secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in lines 19-20. The secretary’s name, which appears here
as Εὐφάνης Φ[ρύνονος] Ραμνούσιος, may now be restored also in I.G., II\(^a\), 362.\(^1\) There is no possibility of restoring it in I.G., II\(^b\), 363, for there is a conflict with the preserved letters of that inscription, which must now be assigned to some other year.

It appears in line 10 that the stonecutter made a beginning of inscribing the name of the archon Ἡγγραίος after the mark of punctuation which follows the title [ἃρξ]ων; but the unfinished letter was left without erasure and the archon’s name was fully inscribed in line 11. After an uninscribed space of one line were listed the annual officers of the council. Four of these, with their titles, are named in two columns on the preserved portion of the stone.

The records that offer the closest parallels are to be found in I.G., II\(^a\), 223, I.G., II\(^b\), 1700, and in Dow, Hesperia, Suppl. I, no. 1. These inscriptions give the officers for the years 343/2, 335/4, and 327/6 respectively, as follows:

I.G., II\(^a\), 223 (343/2 B.C.), lines 1-9 (C)

[γραμματέας κατὰ πρυτα]νείαν·
Κλεόστρατος Τιμοσθένους Λίγυλιέως
ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα·
Δημόφιλος Πανταλέωντος Ἀγρυλήθεν
ἐπὶ τὸ θεωρικόν·
Κηφισοσφών Κεφαλίωνος Ἀφιδναῖος
βουλῆς ταμίαι·
Ἀντικής Ἀριστοκράτους Κυδαθηναίως
Δρομοκλείδης Θρασυμήδους Ἀγνούσιος

In one of the decrees of I.G., II\(^b\), 223 mention is also made of τὸ γραμματέα τῶν δήμων, line 10 (A).

I.G., II\(^b\), 1700 (335/4 B.C.), lines 213-220

γραμματέας κατὰ πρυτανείαν Πρόξενος Πυλαγόρου Ἀχερδούσιος
gραμματέας τῶν δήμων Ἀντιγένης Ἀριστομένου Θεοβράσιος
ἀναγραφέως Ἀριστοφάνης Ἱερωνίμου Θεοβράσιος
ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα Κρίτων Ἑρεξίδικου Μαραθώνιος
ἀντιγραφεῖς Πιστοκλῆς Πιστογένους Ἀναφλόστιος
tαμίας τῆς βουλῆς Διογένης Διογένους Μελίτους
tαμίας τῶν εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα Κόνων Μητροδώρου Κυδαθηναίως
κήρυξ Διοφῶν Διοφάντου Ἀφιδναῖος

\(^1\) The name should be restored also in I.G., II\(^a\), 454 and 547, which are to be dated in 324/3; cf. Pritchett-Meritt, The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens, pp. 2-3.
Hesperia, Suppl. I, no. 1 (327/6 B.C.), lines 32-37 and 75-84

\[\text{[γραμματ]} \varepsilon \upsilon \sigma \text{ βουλής κα}[\dot{i}] \delta \eta \mu \nu \]
\[\text{[--- --- --- ---] ωνος ἐγ Μυρρων} \]
\[\text{[κήρωξ βου]λ[ης κ]αὶ δή[μου]} \]

35 \[\text{[Εὐκλῆς Φιλ]οκλ[ε]ς Τριμεμεύς} \]
\[\text{[ταμία]ς τῆς θ[ούλης]} \]
\[\text{[--- ---] Ἀπολλο}[--- --- ---] \]

75 κατὰ πρ[υτανείαν]
\[\text{Αὐτὸ[κλῆς Αὐτίου Ἀχαρνέως]} \]
\[\text{ἐπὶ τ[ὸ ἀνάθημα]} \]
\[\Delta ημ[--- --- --- ---] \]
\[\text{ἀν[αγραφεύς]} \]

80 \[\text{Εὐ[--- --- --- ---]τι} \]
\[\text{ἐπ][ὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα]ατα} \]
\[\Lambda[π--- --- --- ---]νος Δειρ} \]
\[\text{ἀ[ντιγραφα]φεύς} \]
\[\text{[--- --- ---] Πραξιτέλου Κύδας} \]

Dow observed that the offices represented in 327/6 could be made the same as those of 335/4 by restoring the title ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα in Hesperia, Suppl. I, no. 1, to correspond to ταμίας τῶν εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα of I.G., Πα, 1700. There were thus three lists in which the secretary ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα was named, but no epigraphical record of the secretary ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους before 324/3, the date of our present document.

Accepting Brillant's identification of the secretary ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα with the secretary ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους, I suggested in a note in the American Journal of Philology (LXI, 1940, p. 78) that ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα may have been the earlier designation (down through 327/6) and ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους the later (324/3 and after). Aristotle ('Αθ. Πολ., 54) speaks of the secretary ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους but says nothing of him ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα, so I suggested further that Aristotle may have written his chapter on the secretaries after 327/6, and that he described the office by the official title which it bore at the time.

There is another possibility to be considered, namely, that the restoration in Hesperia, Suppl. I, no. 1, should be ἐπὶ τ[οὺς νόμους] rather than ἐπὶ τ[ὸ ἀνάθημα] and that the secretary named by Aristotle existed as early as 327/6. Much may be said in favor of the restoration ἐπὶ τ[οὺς νόμους] in Hesperia, Suppl. I, no. 1. In the first place the phrase ἐπὶ τ[ὸ ἀνάθημα] is not a very good substitute for ταμίας τῶν εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα. Furthermore, as Dow observed, the officials in 327/6 were recorded

\(^2\) Les Secrétaires Athéniens, pp. 97-108.
in two groups, the reader, the herald, and the treasurer being listed at the end of column I, while the clerical officials were listed together at the end of column III. If \( \text{'έπι τ[\,ών] \,άνάθημα} \) is to be restored, the title of a minor financial officer is intruded into the panel of clerks. The clerical character of this second group can be maintained by reading \( \text{'έπι τ[\,ούς \,νόμους]} \), and this official is now named together with the \( \text{'αναγραφεύς} \) and the \( \text{γραμματεύς κατὰ πρυτανείαν} \), just as he is in the new document.

One may question also whether the title \( \text{'ταμίας τῶν eἰς τὸ \,άνάθημα} \) of 335/4 is not that of a temporary appointee possibly not required in other years. His duties were confined to handling the money for the dedication. We need not expect that a special treasurer was elected in every year for this one specific task.

With the appearance in \textit{Hesperia}, Suppl. I, no. 1, of two different officials, one of whom was named \( \text{'έπι τ[\,ούς \,νόμους]} \) and the other of whom was called \( \text{'έπι tὰ \,ψηφίσματα} \), \textit{Brillant}’s argument for the identity of the two offices must be considerably modified. There were, if these restorations are correct, two different offices, at least as early as 327/6. This conclusion is strengthened by the discovery that both names appear in another inscription from the Agora which must be dated as late as 303/2 (Inv. No. I 4720: \( \text{'έπι tὰ \,ψ[η-φίσματα} \) and \( \text{'έπι τ[\,ούς \,νόμους]} \), as yet unpublished).

The available evidence indicates that there were indeed two separate offices, though the secretaryship \( \text{'έπι τοὺς \,νόμους} \) is not as yet epigraphically attested earlier than 327/6.\(^3\)

Face B of the present inscription is broken away at the right. One may observe that a wreath was cut beneath the two preserved columns in which four of the officers of the Council were named. The last portion of the stone probably contained a second wreath, and by inference from its width, room for two more columns to list the remaining officials. These were the \( \text{'αντιγραφεύς} \), the \( \text{κήρυξ \,βουλῆς καὶ δήμου} \), the

\(^3\) The evidence thus offers nothing new about the date of composition of \textit{τ'Αθ. Πολ.}, 54.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

ταιμίας τῆς βουλῆς, and probably the γραμματεύς ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα. The unpublished Agora inscription just noted proves that the office of γραμματεύς ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα existed at least as late as 303/2, and, since apparently it did not duplicate that of the γραμματεύς ἐπὶ τῶν νόμων, there is no reason to hesitate about restoring the title in a text of 327/6.

In line 6, Charippos, the γραμματεύς τῶν δήμων, may be identified as the son of that Philon of Rhamnous who was diaitetes in 325/4 (P.A., 14874). Cf. I.G., Π², 1926, line 146. In line 12 the secretary Euphanes was the son of the well-known Phrynon of Rhamnous who was politically active two decades earlier (P.A., 15032).

We have already called attention to the fact that the name of the secretary supplied by this document must be restored in I.G., Π², 362. The text of this inscription is given in the Corpus as ΣΤΟΙΧ. 27-29. As a matter of fact, the lines so far as preserved are uniformly ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28, the only irregularity being that the initial letters ΕΙ of ε[ἰκοστῇ] in line 5 were cut in one letter space (see figure on p. 46). The photograph shows that Akamantis must be restored as the tribe in prytany instead of Erechtheis, and I have followed Dinsmoor (Archons of Athens, p. 373) in restoring the calendar equation to suit an ordinary year.⁴

I.G., Π², 362 (324/3 B.C.)

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[E]φ' Ηγησίων ἀρχ[οντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμα.
[ν]τίδος ἐνάτης [πρυτανείας ἦν Ευφά.]
[ιη]ς Φρύνωνος Ἐ[μνουσίους ἐγραμμά]
[τ]ενε. Θαργη[ς] [όνος ὑγδότη ἐπὶ δέκα]
5 [ἐ]νάτη καὶ ε[ἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανεία]
[σ]· εὐκλησί[α κυρία· τῶν προεδρων ἐπε]
[ψ]ήφιζεν

The problem of dating I.G., Π², 363 presents serious difficulties, for the letters preserved on the stone do not permit the restoration of the name of the secretary of 324/3. Nor in fact do the letters fall into place in the name of any known secretary of this period. An approximate date for the inscription is given by the name of the orator [Πολύνεκ]τος Σω[τρότου Σφ]ήττος, who moved a decree in the archonship of Niketes (332/1; cf. I.G., Π², 344 and 368) and another in the archonship of Archippos (318/7; cf. I.G., Π², 350).⁵ I suggest tentatively that I.G., Π², 363 be assigned to the year 326/5 with the following restorations:

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⁵ For the restorations in these documents see Schweigert, Hesperia, VIII, 1939, pp. 33-34.
I.G., Π², 363

I.G., Π², 363 (326/5 B.C.)

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 29

[Ἐπὶ Χρέμητος ἄρχοντος]
[ἐπὶ τῆς ..............] ἡ[ς πρυταν]
[εἰς ἤς .............] ἀγό[ρου ....]
[.....] ἐγραμμάτευμ· Ἀ[νθή][ςηρ]
5 [ὁνος· ἐκτης καὶ δεκάτης τῆς προ[ταν]
[ἰας· ἐκκλησία κυρία· τῶν π]ροέδρω[ν ἔπ]
[εφήψαζεν .............] εὗς   vacat
[ἐδοξέν] τῶν δήμων [τι· Πολύευκ] τοῦ Σωσ[τρ]
[ἀτὸν Σφ]ήττιος ἐ[ἰπεν· ἔπει] δῆ Διον[ύσ]
The reading Η in line 2 is certain; in line 3 the photograph and the squeeze both support the reading ΑΓΩ which was reported by Lolling and printed in the majuscule text of I.G., Π, 5, 492 ff. In line 12 the reading ει τι δεομε [ο] is clearly preferable to έτι δε οι π[- -], not only because it is spaced correctly in the line, but also because the last visible letter is clearly tau. For the use of the phrase, see, for example, I.G., Π², 351, lines 11-15: ἐπειδὴ [Εὐθημ]ος πρὸσερὼν τε ἐπη[γ]γ[ε]λατο τι ὁμ δῆμων ἐπι-δώσει [ν ει]ς [τον π]όλεμον ει τι δε [οι]το [XXXX]Χ [δ]ραχμᾶς καὶ νῦν [ἐπι]-[δέδ]ω [κεν] -- --.

The spacing out of the date by archon in line 1 so that it occupies a whole line can be paralleled in I.G., Π², 349 in the archonship of Aristophanes. The reading νβξ in line 4 is certainly part of the month-name 'Ἀνθεστηριδώνος, and the eta of line 2 can only be part of the numeral of the prytany; so the length of the secretary’s name can be determined. He is otherwise unknown, but must fall within the span of political activity of Polyeuktos, ca. 342-318. The probable year is that of Chremes in 326/5. The mention of a contribution of grain corroborates a date during the famine of 330-326. We suggest that Dionysios (lines 9-10) may be the tyrant of Herakleia mentioned again in I.G., Π², 360, line 38, in connection with the famine at Athens, and that he had become sympathetic to Athens between 330/29 and the date of this inscription.

12. Upper right corner of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, found on April 27, 1936, in the south wall of the Church of Christ in Section HH.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.147 m.; thickness, 0.104 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 4071.

The inscription is stoicedon with a square chequer-pattern which measures 0.0146 m.

6 For the demotic Κολλανεύς, tentatively ascribed to the secretary of 331/0, see Schweigert, Hesperia, VIII, 1939, p. 33.
No. 12

The decree cannot belong to the prytany of Akamantis or to the month of Thargelion. The calendar equations are possible in the third and eighth prytanies with the restoration 'Α[νωχίδος] in lines 1-2 or in the fifth prytany with the restoration Α[ιαντίδος].

13. Three pieces of Pentelic marble, one of which (frag. b) was found on June 1, 1936, in a well in Section KK. The large fragment (a) and a second small fragment (c) were found in Grave XXXI in the Hephaisteion on March 6, 1939. Both small pieces are broken on all sides, but the large fragment is from the upper left corner of the stele and preserves its original thickness. Above the inscription was a sculptured relief, now much battered, showing Athena with helmet and spear, facing right, leaning on her shield. The relief must have contained three figures, of which that at the extreme right is lost; the central figure, which represented a man, is half preserved.

a: Height, 0.65 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.
b: Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

7 See the text of I.G., II, 362 as published above on p. 47.
c: Height, 0.076 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.
Inv. No. I 4224.

The inscription is stoichedon, with a square chequer-unit which measures 0.0158 m.
324/3 B.C.  

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 31

['Επ]ὶ Ήγεμόνιον ἄρχο[ντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιον]  
[id]os ἐκτης πρυτα[νείας ἦν Ἐυφάνης Φρύ]  
[vwov]s 'Ῥαμνούσιο[ν ἐγραμμάτευν ....]  

lacuna

----- φ -----

5 ---- με ----

----- εκ ----

----- νε' ----

----- δοσ ----

----- τικ ----

10 ---- Λ ----

lacuna

[------] χ[ρυσῶι στεφάνωι]

[ἀπὸ : Χ : δραχμῶν ἀ]ρετή[ν ἐνεκα καὶ δικα]  
[ιοσύνης τῆς εἰς] τὸν δῆ[μον -----]

The restoration of ['Ακαμαντίδ]ος in lines 1-2 is shown to be impossible by the new text of I.G., II², 362 (p. 47, above). Akamantis held the ninth prytany.

14. Horos-stone of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on June 20, 1935, in Section Ν'.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.151 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 3031.

[*Or]os χωρ[ί]

[ο]ν καὶ οἰκί

[α]ς ἀποτιμ

[ή]ματος π

5 [α]δι Φιλοκλ

[έους]
15. Boundary stone of Hymettian marble, found on February 7, 1935, in the wall of a modern house in Section N. Parts of the top and left side are preserved, but otherwise the stone is broken.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. at the bottom, 0.04 m. at the top.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.
Inv. No. I 2372.

16. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on February 27, 1934, in Section F. The inscribed surface was only roughly dressed, and the stone itself was left quite rough below the last line of the inscription.

Height, 0.176 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.02 m.
Inv. No. I 1455.

For similar documents, see I.G., ΙΙλ, 2684 ff.
17. Irregular fragment of Hymettian marble, found on May 8, 1934, in the wall of a modern cellar in Section A. The back and right side are rough-picked, but the stone is elsewhere broken away.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m. and 0.026 m.

For similar documents, see I.G., II², 2684 ff.

No. 17

18. Part of a small stele of Pentelic marble, found on May 9, 1934, in a cistern in Section AR.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.195 m.; thickness, 0.041 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.01 m.

The top and right side of the stone are smooth, and the back, though rough, apparently preserves its original surface. The first inscription (lines 1-4) was imperfectly erased to make way for the second, and the letters are still legible in the erasure. The bottom of the second inscription is lost, but the name of the woman
for whose dowry the house was mortgaged is preserved. The name Συμάλη appears also in a later inscription, I.G., II², 1328, line 29 (P.A., 12659). For similar documents, see I.G., II², 2659 ff.

19. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 8, 1934, in a modern wall in Section Α.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 1541.

The character of the lettering is similar to that of I.G., II², 464 (307/6), but the present fragment seems to belong with none of the pieces of similar date now published in the Corpus. For the restoration of line 4, see I.G., II², 466, line 35; for lines 4-5, see I.G., II², 558, line 11; for lines 6-7, see I.G., II², 466, line 10 and I.G., II², 457, line 15; and for lines 7-10, see I.G., II², 542, lines 12-14. Granted the general period, praise for service to "Athens and the other Hellenes" is an indication of date after 307. The payment for the stele by the ταμίαι τοῦ δήμου shows that the
decrees is probably earlier than 301, for this officer makes his last appearance in that year (I.G., II^2, 505). See Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, p. 28; Kahrstedt's repudiation of the text of I.G., II^2, 505 is arbitrary and unjustifiable (*Untersuchungen zur Magistratur*, p. 14).

20. Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with a wide moulding sur-mounted by a pediment, found on December 13, 1934, in the wall of a modern house in Section O. The stone is broken at the right and at the bottom.

![Fragment of a stele](image)

Height, 0.218 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 2161.

The inscription has been restored with reference to similar decrees of ὀργεῖων published as I.G., II^2, 1249 ff. The formulae imply that Mnesarchos probably was

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* See the comments by Ferguson in *A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, pp. 230-231.
not an Athenian, for his good-will toward the Athenian demos holds a prominent place in the motivating clauses of the decree. The date is probably ca. 300 B.C. The writing is very careless, but not more so than that of I.G., II², 378 (294/3). See the photograph in Hesperia, VII, 1938, p. 98.

In line 6 I have assumed that the stonecutter omitted the final ων of ὑργεῶνων by mistake, but attention should be called to the fact that Harpokration quotes a genitive form ὑργεῶν from one of the lost orations of Lysias (Frag. 112, ed. Sauppe), which is noted in Liddell and Scott’s Lexicon, s. v. ὑργεῶν, as probably a false reading.

21. A thin fragment of bluish Hymettian marble, with the left edge preserved, but broken at the right, the top, and the bottom, found on February 3, 1934, in a loose fill beneath the floor of a Byzantine building in Section H'.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.
Inv. No. I 1273.

The lettering is stoichedon, of a character very much like that of I.G., II², 657, which must be dated in 285/4. In the present fragment there seems to be a slight irregularity at the beginning of line 7, but the compensations permissible in the early third century were sufficiently elastic so that this need not have caused a disturbance of the order. Six lines measure 0.083 m., and five letters (measured on centres) occupy a span of 0.075 m.
The orator Mnesiergos is to be identified with the Mnesiergos, son of Mnesias, of Athmonon, who proposed the decree preserved as *I.G.*, II\(^2\), 704.\(^9\) The date of this decree is now given as 262/1;\(^{10}\) the prosopographical evidence of the new fragment here published weighs against its being assigned to a later year. It is assumed in the restoration given above that religious envoys (*θεοφοί*) had been sent to some festival, where they had offered sacrifices as directed by the laws and the decrees of the Demos. The name of the festival is not preserved, but epigraphical requirements would be satisfied by the restoration τὰ Ἰράκλεια in line 6 and τῶι [τε 'Ηρακ-λεῖ —] in line 7. The festival of Herakles most probable for the restoration was that at Thebes (cf. *Hesperia*, IV, no. 38, citations 11, 21, 22, 30, and 32). Praise of an Athenian delegation to the Basileia at Lebadeia in Boiotia in 283/2, the approximate date of the present document, is recorded in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, no. 40.

22. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken away on all sides, found on May 7, 1934, in Section K.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.005 m.

ca. 225 B.C. (?) \(\text{NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 46}\)

\[\ldots\] ἐνεκα καὶ φιλο[τ]ιμ[ίας ἦν ἐχόν διατελεῖ πρὸς τὸν δήμον]
[τὸν] Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἁγαγ[ορεύσαι τὸν στέφανον τούτον Διονυ]
[σῶν] τῶν ἐν ἁστεί τρα[γωδῶν τῶι καυμωί ἀγῶνι καὶ Παναθή]
5 \([ως τὸ])δ [σ]τ[έφ]άνων κα[ί τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμεληθήναι]\n
\(^9\) Sundwall, *Nachträge zur Prosopographia Attica*, s.v.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

[τούς σ]τρ[αγγ]ούς καὶ [τῶν ταμίαν τῶν στρατωτικῶν· εἶναι]
[δὲ αὐτ[η]ὶ] ————————————

The character of the lettering is quite like that of I.G., II², 837, of the archonship of Theophilos, though similar lettering occurs also in the early second century. The absence of any mention of the Ptolemaia after the Eleusinia in line 4 suggests a date before the creation of the tribe Ptolemais (cf. commentary on I.G., II², 851). On the other hand, the first exact parallel for the restoration offered in lines 4-6 is found in a document which must be dated in 196/5 B.C. (Hesperia, V, 1936, no. 15, lines 50-52).

23. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the smooth-picked left edge preserved, but otherwise broken, found on February 27, 1935, in a modern wall in Section O.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 2527.

The inscription is not stoichedon. Eight lines occupy a vertical space of 0.092 m., and thirteen letters (measured on centres in line 4) occupy a horizontal space of 0.136 m.

ca. 200 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 54

[— — — ὅπως ἃν οὖν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος φαίνωνται εἰδότες τοῖς]
[φιλοτιμ.]ουμένοι[ις χάριτας καταξίας τῶν εὐεργετημάτων· ἀγαθὲ τῦχει]
δεδόχθαι τεί βο[ιεί τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιουσίαν ἐκ]
κλησίαν χρηματ[ί σα]περὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ἐξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βου]

5 λῆς εἰς τὸν δήμο[ν ὅπι δοκεὶ τεί βουλεῖ ἐπαινέσαι ————]
Μελιτέα καὶ στε[φανῶσαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα]
τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θ[εοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον τὸν 'Αθηναίων·]
ἀναγράψαι δὲ τ[ό] δό τῷ ψήφισμα τῶν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν]
ἐν στήλης λι[θίνη καὶ στήσαι ———— εἰς δὲ τὴν]

10 ἀναγραφ[ήν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρα]
[τι]ωτικ[ὸν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα] vacat
The lettering suggests a date *ca.* 200 B.C., and the marble is of the same curiously mottled appearance as that of the decree of 196/5 B.C. in honor of Kephisodoros (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 15).

24. Small dedicatory plaque of Pentelic marble, broken away below but otherwise preserving the edges and original back, found on February 27, 1935, in a modern fill in Section O.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.079 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.
Height of letters, *ca.* 0.008 m.
Inv. No. I 2526.

[ Α] θηναγόρα
'Αφροδίτηι
τὸ πρόσωπον
[ά] νέθηκεν

It is possible that a sigma, closely spaced, may have been inscribed where the surface of the stone is now chipped at the end of line 1; if so, the name was masculine: [ Α] θηναγόρα[σ]. This seems unlikely.

25. Fragment from a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, found on November 23, 1934, in the wall of a house in Section N. The stone is broken, except at the top, and the surface is much weathered.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.31 m.;
thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.005 m.
Inv. No. I 2211.
This stone cannot be associated with *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 84, for the spacing of lines and letters is wider. Three lines occupy a vertical space of 0.032 m., and seven letters (measured on centres) occupy a horizontal space of 0.062 m. The approximate width of the stone is indicated by the apex of the pediment and may be computed—along the first line of the inscription—as ca. 0.45 m.

The extensive lacuna to be filled in lines 3-4 shows that the date of the month was given both *κατ’ ἄρχοντα* and *κατὰ θεόν*.

26. Fragment of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the pediment preserved, found on March 9, 1934, in the wall of a modern cistern in Section Π. The stone is broken at the right, and behind, and rough-picked on top. Close to the apex is part of an akroterion. The inscribed surface below the pediment is broken on all sides.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1594.
The approximate width of the stele is determined by the apex of the pediment. The restorations reflect the wide spacing of the letters in line 1 and the closer spacing of lines 2-3; even so it has been necessary to assume a dual system of reckoning in the civil calendar. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1006, line 3.

27. Fragment from the top of a pedimental stele of Pentelic marble, with the back and right side preserved, found on May 1, 1934, in a modern wall in Section K.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.
Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.008 m.
Inv. No. I 1921.

![Fragment from the top of a pedimental stele of Pentelic marble](image)

No. 27

[μελέφη]βοι οἱ ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος ἀνέθηκαν
[- - - - - - - - - ]σίου Παλληνέως
[- - - - - - - - - - ]ος Φλυεύς

The letter forms indicate a date in the late second or first century B.C. For similar documents, see *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 64 (*I.G.*, II², 2991 a) and *I.G.*, II², 2991.

28. A small rectangular shaft of Pentelic marble, found in a late fill in Section B on February 23, 1934. The shaft is surmounted by a flat projecting fascia and a rounded top; it is left rough below for insertion into a base.

Height, 0.29 m.; width of face, 0.084 m.; thickness, 0.077 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 1349.
For Artemis Soteira at Athens, see (for example) *I.G., II*², 1343, 4631, 4695, and compare Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*² (1931), p. 411.

No. 28

29. Fragment from the lower part of a statuette of Pentelic marble, found on April 12, 1934, in Section K. The preserved part represents the feet and drapery of a figure standing on a plinth; to the right, on a small base, are the feet of another smaller figure.

Height of the plinth, 0.02 m.; width across the face of the plinth, 0.11 m.
Height of letters, 0.003 m.-0.005 m.
Inv. No. I 1787.
The text of \( a \) was inscribed on the small base, and \( b \) was cut between guide-lines on the plinth. The inscription names the artist, and identifies the figures; part \( b \) resolves itself into a rather unsatisfactory hexameter couplet. In line 4 it is possible that the letters \( \text{IHC} \) were inscribed in a ligature, but the horizontal stroke connecting \( l \) and \( \epsilon \), if one existed, is very faint.

30. Miniature altar of Pentelic marble, found on May 4, 1935, in Section \( \Pi \).

Height, 0.131 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.069 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2843.

\( \text{ca. 100 A.D.} \)

\[ '\alpha \rho \varepsilon \sigma \kappa \omicron \upsilon \sigma \alpha \]
\[ \epsilon \upsilon \chi \eta \upsilon \]
\[ '\alpha \rho \tau \epsilon \mu \iota \delta \iota \]

The corner akroteria are broken; between them the top is a shallow concave bowl.

\textbf{Benjamin D. Meritt}