

THE DECREE OF THE ATHENIAN GARRISONS HONORING THEOPHRASTOS *I.G.*² II 1303

We present herewith a new text of the decree of the soldiers stationed at Eleusis, Panakton, and Phyle in honor of their general Theophrastos (*I.G.*² II 1303).¹ This inscription has suffered nearly everything which an inscription can suffer: breakage, into fragments of which five remain; fire, causing discoloration of the stone and the adherence of hard cement; erosion, leaving gashes of many different directions; and numerous blows of the pick. The stone, moreover, was a local piece of poor quality, and the letters were cut small.² Hence they are often very difficult to read and at times quite lost. A reference to King Ptolemy in the section of the decree recapitulating Theophrastos' services as Gymnasiarch in the year of Antiphilos' archonship seemed to make a further effort to determine its content worth while; for it is in this archonship that according to the greatest probability the tribe Ptolemais was created.

By the use of black-faced type we have signalized the additional letters which we have been able to decipher and restore.³ The newly read letters enable us to present a consecutive text of the first 23 lines of the inscription. Thirteen lines remain. In their case we have failed to make out more than certain isolated words.

¹ Found at Eleusis, it was first published by A. N. Skias in the *Ἐφημερίς* of 1897, columns 42–45, number 13. Skias read letters in 23 lines, and abandoned the rest as utterly hopeless. His *stoichedon* diagram contained such an error as the miscalculation by an excess of two letters of the length of the archon's name in line 21, and in his text he restored the name not two letters but one letter too long, supplying “[Κα]λλε[ισχρον].” The name until now has been accepted, but is otherwise unknown as an archon's. Wilhelm (*Beiträge*, 1909, pp. 55–56) corrected some other errors, but neither he nor Kirchner (*I.G.*² II 1303) attempted any thorough examination of the stone, and the version *I.G.*² II 1303 is essentially based on the readings by Skias.—We are indebted to Dr. K. Kourouniotes, Director of the Archeological Service of the Hellenic Government, and also of the excavations at Eleusis, for cordial coöperation in our work.

² Most of the strokes terminate, however, in deep “apices” or serifs, which, because they outlast the shallower strokes, greatly assist the reading. The use of serifs at this period in Athens is unusual, but is paralleled once at this very time in *I.G.*² II 1539 (archon Diokles) of 215/4, which was apparently cut by the mason of *I.G.*² II 1304 (Eleusinian garrison decree honoring Demainetos, contemporary of Theophrastos as general).—In *I.G.*² II 1303 the *stoichedon* order was in the main carefully observed; the lines invariably end, however, with syllables and more often than not with words. A line of maximum length has 43 letters, but a long syllable at the beginning of a word causes as many as three blank spaces to be left at the end of the line, so as to begin the word on the next line.—The blank space in line 11 appears to have been due to the mason's having marred the space by a false stroke.—After line 36, of which there are traces, the stone is broken away.

³ The gamma in line 6, which is not on the stone, was confused by Skias with the sigma next preceding, which is on the stone.

I.G.² II 1303

CTOIX
c. 43

	[Θ]	E	[O]	Í	
	[¹ E]φο[ξ]εν	Ἀθιναί[ων	τ]οῖς	τεταγμέ[νοις	Ἐλευσῖν]ι κα[ί] Πα-
	νάκ[τ]ωι	καὶ	Φυλ[ῆ]ι·	ἐπ[ε]ιδὴ	Θεόφραστος
	λεῖ	[τῶι	δ]ήμωι	τῶ[ι	Ἀθ]ηναίων
5	αὐ[τὸν	π]αρα[κ]α[λ]ο[ί]η	κα]λῶς	καὶ	ἐνδόξως
	224/3	[ας·	καί]	μὲν	χειροτονηθεῖς
		[γ]υμνασίαρχος	εἰς	τὸν	ἐν[ι]αν]-
		[τὸν	τ]ὸν	ἐπ' Ἀντιφίλου	ἄ[ρχ]οντο[ς
		[διεξ]ήγα[γ]ε[ν]	ε[ὶ]τὰ	κτῆσιν	καὶ ἀκολούθως
		τοῖς	νόμοις,	καί	αἱ
10		βασιλεῖ	Πτολ[ε]μαίωι	προσθεῖς	ἄ]θλα
		[βο]υλομένοις	τῶν	νεανίσκων	ἢ
		[λ]οιμῶν	ἢ	ἐπιτεταγμένων	ἢ
		[οὔ]θ[υ]ως	τῶν	ἀποδιδόντων	τῶν
	220/19	[χειρ]οτονηθεῖς	δὲ	καὶ	ἵππαρχ[ος
15		ἐπὶ	Μ]ενε[κ]ρα[τ]ίῳ	ἀρχόντῳ	ἐπ[ε]μειλίχῳ
		π[ο]ύ[ρ]ον	ἵπποτρόφων,	ὡς	ὄν
		[κ]α[τ]ὰ	τῶν	ἀποδιδόντων	ἢ
		[τ]οῖς	λ[ο]γ[ο]ῖς	καί	τῶν
		[σ]τομάτων,	καὶ	ἑπιπέλαγον	ἢ
		[φ]ιλοτιμίας.	καὶ	διὰ	ταῦτα
20		[δ]ήμου	καὶ	τῶν	ἵππαστων
		[σ]τρατηγῶν	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ
	218/7	[ἐ]νιαυτὸν	τὸν	ἐπὶ	Κ]αλλ[ι]στ[ρ]ατῶν
		[φρο]ν[ι]στέων	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ
		[σ]φ[ω]τ[η]ρῶν	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ
25		τὴν	δημο[σ]ίαν	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
30		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
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		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον
35		ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον	ἢ	ἐπιπέλαγον

It is difficult to estimate the precise significance to be attached to the allusion in line 12 to the "policy" of Athens to do honor to King Ptolemy; it can be taken as a reference to the creation of Ptolemais but it does not involve necessarily more than a recognition of the general foreign policy of Eurykleides and Mikion. The services of Theophrastos as Hipparch in the archonship of Menekrates are more easily intelligible when we date this archon (as *above*, pp. 437) in 220/19 B.C. instead of, as has been usual heretofore, in 222/1 B.C.; they accord well with the situation of Athens in the first year of the Social War. The restoration of lines 16-17 may be questioned.¹ It is difficult to see what the Hipparch had to do with *Lochagoi*, who are known in Athens only as subordinate infantry officers, though the use of the word for cavalry officers is attested. If ἐξ[ακο|σ]ίους and ἰὴν [πρ]ῶ[την] are correct (we have failed to find any alternatives) we are confronted with a new bit of information—that in 220/19 B.C. the Hipparch enrolled an additional corps of 600 horsemen which was kept in existence thereafter. He may have picked them out of the companies of infantry.

It appears that the name of the archon during whose year Theophrastos was General of the Eleusinian *Chora* was [K]αλλ[ι . . .⁵ . . .], thus excluding "(Ka)lla(ischros)." An archon name of precisely ten letters is required by *I.G.*² II 843 for the year 218/7 B.C., and since Theophrastos' generalship seems to have fallen in a time of danger, we propose placing [K]αλλ[ι . . .⁵ . . .] in 218/7.²

Theophrastos thus becomes the immediate successor at Eleusis of Demainetos, whose first command there belongs in 219/8. The corruption of the text prevents us from determining whether Theophrastos was reelected for the year 217/6 B.C.

¹ The traces favor lambda rather than delta in the word restored as ἐ]πε]ξέ]ξα[το in line 17.

² For the general situation of Athens during the Social War see *Hellenistic Athens*, pp. 248 f.

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