

## GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

This report on inscriptions found in the American Excavations of the Athenian Agora continues those which have appeared in previous volumes of *Hesperia*, and gives a preliminary discussion of twelve texts. The texts are arranged in five groups, decrees of the Demos and the Council, a decree of a tribe or religious organization, financial records, lists of offices, and dedications. Within each group the texts are placed in so far as possible in chronological order.

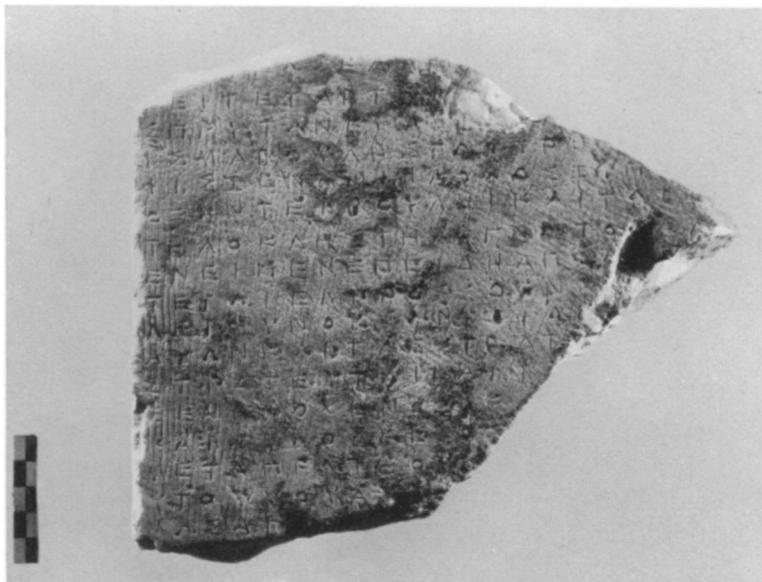
### DECREES

1. Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble with the left face and a bit of the rough-picked back preserved, found March 28, 1936, in a late wall in Section P.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.075–0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.078 m.; eight lines, 0.084 m.

Inv. No. I 3878.



No. 1



Line 8: See *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 554, lines 2–3 [ἐκκλησία καὶ ψήφισμα] δῆμον and commentary by Wilhelm, *Gött. Gelehrt. Anz.*, 1903, p. 793.

Line 12: Possibly the Τηλοκλῆς Ἀθηναῖος of 349/8 (P.A., 13580).

Lines 16–17: Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 421, lines 8–11.

Lines 17–18: Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 554, lines 9–10, ὅσας ἐψήφισται ὁ δῆμος and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 421, lines 9–10 [ἄς οἱ νόμοι αὐτοῖς προσ]άττουσιν.

Lines 19–21: Apol - - - seems to have been on friendly terms with two men, father and son, who arrived in Athens with Proteas. The fact that Proteas is here named suggests that he was a man of some importance. One is tempted to identify him with Proteas son of Andronicus, an officer of Antipater, active with the fleet from 334 to 332 (Arrian, II, 2, 4–5; 20, 2; H. Berve, *Das Alexanderreich*, II, p. 328). Nothing further is known of his career. After the establishment of Antipater's garrison in Munichia at the end of the Lamian War honors to Antipater and his friends were the order of the day in Athens (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 402; Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, p. 21) and it is quite possible that Proteas, still in the service of Antipater, came to Athens during the winter of 321/0 and that Apol - - - who had influence with two men in Proteas' retinue should be honored by the city.

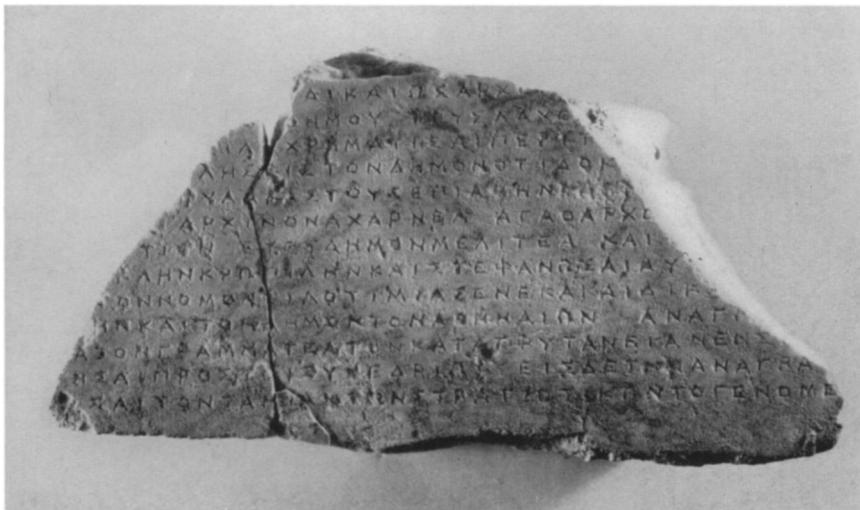
## 2. Two fragments of Hymettian marble from the same stele:

A: A fragment of Hymettian marble with the inscribed face and rough-picked back preserved, found September 24, 1935, in Section II in a wall of a drain chamber of the late Roman building.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.292 m.; thickness, 0.106 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.056 m.; eight lines, 0.074 m.

Inv. No. I 3238.



No. 2, A

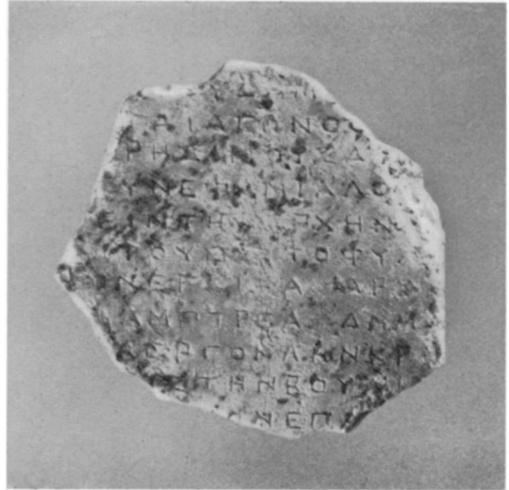
B: A fragment of Hymettian marble with the inscribed face and right edge preserved, found May 19, 1936, in late fill in Section P.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.111 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.056 m.; eight lines, 0.074–0.075 m.

Inv. No. I 4169.

Both texts are parts of decrees honoring the same board of grain-inspectors. Since the marble, letter forms, length of line and spacing correspond exactly I think the two decrees were inscribed on the same stone. Fragment A is probably part of a decree of the council which praises only the members of the board whereas B seems to be part of a decree of the Demos which included one or more others in its praises (lines 11–12).



No. 2, B

A 239/8 B.C. CTOIX. 50  
 [. . . . .<sup>12</sup> . . . . .]υ δικαίως ἄρχει[ν τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ ψηφίσματα τῆς]  
 [βουλῆς καὶ τ]ο[ῦ] δῆμον ὡς τοὺς λαχόν[τας προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιού]  
 [σαν ἐκκλη]σίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ τ[ούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθ]  
 [αι τῆς βο]υλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον διὰ τοῦ[το] εἰ τεῖ βουλευ[εῖ] ὡς ἐπαινεῖσαι τ]  
 5 [οὺς σιτο]φύλακας τοὺς ἐπὶ Ἀθηροδώρ[ου ἀρχοντος . . .<sup>8</sup> . . . ιον]  
 [Ἐρχιέα] ὡς Ἀρχῖνον Ἀχαρνέα ὡς Ἀγάθαρχο[ν Λαμπτρέα ὡς Δημ. . .<sup>5</sup> . . Ἀν]  
 [αφλύ]στιον ὡς Ἐθύδημον Μελιτέα ὡς καὶ τ[ὸν κληρωτὸν γραμματέα]  
 [Ἐργο]κλῆν Κρωπίδην καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτ[οὺς] θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι κ]  
 [ατὰ] τὸν νόμον φιλοτιμίας ἕνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τὴν β]  
 10 [ουλ]ήν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων ὡς ἀναγρ[άψαι] δὲ τότε τὸ ψήφι]  
 [σμη]α τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ]  
 [σ]τήσαι πρὸς τῷ συνεδρίωι ὡς εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφ[ήν] τῆς στήλης μ]  
 [ερ]ίσει τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμε[νον ἀνάλωμα vacat]  
 vacat

B 239/8 B.C. CTOIX. 50  
 [- . . . . .<sup>40</sup> . . . . .]τοῦ δῆμου . . .]  
 [- . . . . .<sup>40</sup> . . . . .]μι ἀγωνοθ[έτ]  
 [ημ] . . . . .<sup>36</sup> . . . . . χ]ρησίμους δ[έ] . . .]  
 [- . . . . .<sup>32</sup> . . . . .] ὅπως ἂν οἶδν ἐφάμιλλο[ν]  
 5 [εἰ] τὸ φιλοτιμεῖσθαι προθύμως καὶ δικαίως ἄρχειν τῆ[ν] ἀρχήν [ὡ]

[ἀγαθῆι τύχει ὡς δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳ ὡς ἐπαινέσ]αι τοὺς σιτοφύλ  
 [ακας τοὺς ἐπὶ Ἀθηνοδώρον ἄρχοντος . . . ὁ . . .]ιον Ἐρ[χ]ιέα ὡς Ἀρχ  
 [ῖνον Ἀχαρνέα ὡς Εὐθύδημον Μελιτέα ὡς Ἀγάθαρχον] Λαμπτρέα ὡς Δημ  
 [. . . ὁ . . . Ἀναφλύστιον ὡς καὶ τὸν κληρωτὸν γραμματ]έα Ἐργοκλῆν Κρ  
 10 [ωπίδην ὡς φιλοτιμίας ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλῆ  
 [ν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν βασιλέα Δημήτρι]ον· ἔπα[ιν]  
 [έσαι δὲ καὶ -----]

The board was in office during the year of Athenodorus, 240/39 (Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 556, 585) so the decrees presumably belong to the following year, 239/38.

According to Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 51, 3 the grain-inspectors were originally ten in number, five for Piraeus and five for Athens, and were elected by lot, but in his time the number had been increased to twenty for the city and fifteen for the Piraeus. It is clear from this inscription that at least by 240 the number had again been changed back to the original ten with its two divisions, five for Athens and five for the Piraeus. With the two secretaries, each of the twelve tribes would be represented. It is to be noted that six tribes are represented by the six named in these decrees.

A, lines 1–2: [κατὰ ψηφίσματα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τ]ο[ῦ] δήμου, cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, 1. 20.

A, lines 5–7; B, lines 7–9: Archinos of Acharnae and Euthydemos of Melite cannot be the men of the same names known in the fourth century (P.A. 2523 and 5540). Agatharchos of Lamptrai is probably the son of Pyrgion, son of Agatharchos, of Lamptrai (P.A. 12487) who was a proedros during the year of Anaxikrates, 279/8.

A, line 7; B, line 9: See *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1710 and 1711, both from the Piraeus and both of the second century B.C.; the latter, which is complete, is a list of five officials plus a γραμματεὺς κληρωτός, a γραμματεὺς αἰρετός and a ὑπογραμματεὺς, who crown four of their members including τὸν κληρωτὸν γραμματέα and τὸν αἰρετὸν γραμματέα. In a list of offices found in the Agora, I 113 (see below, No. 8) the secretary of the grain-inspectors for the city is listed either as the last of the elected officials or the first of those chosen by lot. Since an allotted secretary is named here, it seems probable that there he heads the list of allotted officials.

A, line 12: σ]τήσαι πρὸς τῶι συνεδρίῳ.

Two unpublished inscriptions found in the Agora also mention the synedrion, using the word in its meaning of "meeting place," not of a "meeting": I 4266, an honorary decree for the archon Euthios, 285/4?, and his two paredroi is to be set up ἐμπρόσθε τοῦ συνεδρίου and I 1567, an inscription of ca. 220 A.D. provides for a bronze object to be placed ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ τῆς ἱερᾶς γερονσίας καὶ τῷ πρυτανείῳ.

The only other clear evidence of a specific building in Athens called the synedrion is found in Xenophon (*Hell.*, II, 4, 23) where it is stated that the Thirty on returning to Athens after their defeat by Thrasyboulos in Piraeus in 403 συνεκάθηρτο ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ. The use of the definite article shows that a specific place is meant.

Unfortunately for us the word *συνέδριον* has a very broad meaning; it is used for meetings, councils, colleges, and also for meeting places (Liddell and Scott, and Kahrstedt in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realenc.* 4, A<sup>2</sup>, 1932, s. v. *συνέδριον*). Plato (*Theait.*, 173 D) offers a good example of the vagueness of the term:

οἷτοι --- μὲν εἰς ἀγορὰν οὐκ ἴσασι τὴν ὁδόν, οὐδὲ  
 ὄπου δικαστήριον ἢ βουλευτήριον ἢ τι κοινὸν  
 ἄλλο τῆς πόλεως συνέδριον.

In Athens the word is used of the council of the Areopagus (Aesch., I, 92, and Deinarch., I, 54) and of the colleges of the thesmothetae (Hyper., *Eux.* 6; for Roman times see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3640 and Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan*, p. 74) and of the archon Basileus (Demosth., LIX, 83; this speech is placed in the years 343 to 340 B.C. by Thalheim in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realenc.*, V, 1905, s. v. Demosthenes, p. 188). Since the word has the two meanings it is not possible to state definitely whether the last two references are to colleges or to meeting places. The usual interpretation of college seems preferable for the first (Hyper., *Eux.* 6) where *θεσμοθετῶν συνέδριον* is named with other magistracies. In the second (ps.-Demosth., LIX, 83), however, there is nothing to indicate which meaning of the word is used: the archon Basileus *ἀπελάσκει* his paredros *ἀπὸ τοῦ συνεδρίου* (see Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatskunde*, p. 1060, note 1, where this text is used as evidence of a college).<sup>1</sup>

The nine archons had a common meeting place for their common business which was probably in the Agora<sup>2</sup> (Busolt-Swoboda, *op. cit.*, p. 1074, note 3). Aristotle (*Ἀθ. Πολ.* 3, 30) calls it the *θεσμοθετεῖον*, Hypereides (Pollux, IV, 122) calls it the stoa, the Scholiast to Aeschines (II, 85) *ἀρχεῖα*.<sup>3</sup> Since the word *synedrion* is used both in connection with the archon Basileus and with the thesmothetai and since a decree in honor of an archon<sup>4</sup> was to be set up in front of the *synedrion*, it is possible that the *synedrion* was the building or part of a building in which the archons had their common office, and that this is to be equated with the thesmothesion.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lysias (IX, 9—10) *οὐκ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὸ ἀρχεῖον* ----- *εἰ γὰρ φανερός εἰμι μὴ ἔλθῶν εἰς τὸ συνέδριον* ---. The *ἀρχεῖον* from the context is clearly the office of the generals, *εἰς τὸ συνέδριον* seems to mean "into the meeting."

<sup>2</sup> The office of the Archon Eponymous was certainly there (ps.-Andoc., IV, 14). I see no reason for disassociating this from that of the other archons.

<sup>3</sup> The passage in Demosthenes (XXI, 85) *τὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων οἶκημα* has been interpreted as a reference to the office of the forty, not of the archons (Busolt-Swoboda, *op. cit.*, p. 1074, note 3).

<sup>4</sup> The only other decrees in honor of archons for which the place of erection is known are *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 668 and *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 13. The former honors the Archon Eponymous, his two paredroi, and *οἱ τῆς πομπῆς ἐπιμεληταί* and is to be set up in the temenos of Dionysos. The inclusion of the *ἐπιμεληταί τῆς πομπῆς* probably explains the choice of place. The latter, on which the title of the archon, whether Basileus, Polemarch or Eponymous Archon, is not preserved, is to be set up in front of the stoa of Zeus (see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 417 for the implications).

<sup>5</sup> The thesmothesion is placed by Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*, p. 303, on the northwest slope of the Acropolis. The dedications of the thesmothetai to Apollo *ὑπ' Ἀρχαῖς* found there are not however definitive.

There is no obvious connection between the archons and grain-inspectors but the general term ἀρχεῖα used by the scholiast to Aeschines for the archons' office makes the assumption possible that the building was also used by other magistrates.

The location of the building cannot be decided on the present evidence. The complete stele with the decree honoring the archon, I 4266, was found used in a late Roman wall over a drain in the north room of the Metroon, but it may have been brought from some little distance for it was serving a useful purpose there. The places of finding of the two pieces of decrees in honor of the grain-inspectors have no special meaning, for both pieces are small and easy to carry. It is perhaps suggestive that the three definite references—excluding the inscription of the third century A.D.—to the synedrion, the two third century decrees and the meeting of the Thirty in 403, fall in the period after the new Bouleuterion was finished, late in the fifth century (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 156) and before the Hellenistic re-building of the old Bouleuterion in the second century B.C. (*ibid.*, p. 195).

The interior arrangement of the Old Bouleuterion at this time is quite uncertain, but it is conceivable that part of the building was used as an office or meeting place of the archons. Similar accommodation for those officials may have been provided also in the still more spacious Hellenistic building on the same site.<sup>1</sup>

B, line 2: An omega and alpha are written on top of each other; the stone-cutter presumably wrote the alpha first and not bothering to erase it wrote the omega on top. This line must have contained some provision relating to the proclamation of the honors. Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 677, ll. 14–16.

**3.** Part of a stele of Hymettian marble found in August, 1934, in Roman fourth century fill in Section Z. The original right face and rough-picked back are preserved, the left face is splintered but the first letters of some of the lines are legible.

Height, 0.65 m.; width, 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.10–0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.006–0.007 m.; eight lines, 0.09 m.

Inv. No. I 2361.

Between 224 and 196 B.C.

NON CTOIX. 49–53

.. ΟΥΣΔΕΙΚΘ

.. ΙΝ ἐπειδὴν δὲ γυμνα[σίαρχος δὲ πανηγύρεως γυμνασιαρχήσας (?) στε]  
 φανοῖ χρυσῶι στεφάνωι [-----<sup>26-30</sup>----- εὖσε]  
 βείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς [θεοὺς καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν]  
 5 καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἐφεσίων· [ἔλέσθαι δὲ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων]  
 [θ]εωροδόκον ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντ[ων· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ τὸν δῆμον τὸν]  
 [Ἐφ]εσίων καὶ στεφαν[ῶ]σαι χρυσῶι στεφάνωι [κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὖσεβεῖ]

<sup>1</sup> In *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 215, note 4, the suggestion was made that the synedrion might be equated with the Bouleuterion. Since, however, the term Bouleuterion was in regular official use at the time of the above noted references to the synedrion, it would seem preferable to postulate for the latter a separate building or a distinct part of a building.



No. 3

[α]ς ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς εἰς τ[ὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθη] γαίων καὶ τὸν βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον καὶ ἀνειπεῖν τὸν [στέφανον] 10 τούτου Διονυσίων τῶν ἐν ἄστει καιροῖς τραγωιδοῖς καὶ Πανα[θη] ναί[ω]ν καὶ Ἐλευσινίων καὶ Πτολεμαίων τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν· [τῆς δέ] ποιήσεως τοῦ στεφάνου καὶ τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμελ[η] [θῆναι] τοὺς στρατηγούς κα[ὶ τὸ]ν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν vacat [ἐπαίν]έσαι δὲ τοὺς παραγεγονότας πρεσβευτὰς παρ' Ἐφεσίων 15 [καὶ στ]εφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι Διονυσικλῆν [Διονι]σικλέους ὁ Νικο[φ]ῶντα Χαριδήμου ὁ [Πάν]ταινον Τεισιδήμου [καλέ]σαι δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αἶθρον· [ἀνα]γράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτα[ρ]εῖ [αν] ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ παρὰ τὸν βωμὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμι 20 [δ]ος Βουλαίας· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στή λης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικί σει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα. vacat

vacat

θεωροδόκος κεχειροτόνηται Πρ[α]ξι[τέ]λης Τιμάρχου Εἰρεσίδης

ἡ βουλὴ

ὁ δῆμος

[τὸν δ]ῆμον τὸν

[Ἐφε]σίων

[ἡ βουλὴ]

[ἡ βουλὴ]

[ἡ β]ουλὴ

[ὁ δῆμος]

[ὁ δῆμος]

[ὁ] δῆμος

[Διονυσικλῆν]

[Νικοφῶντα]

[Π]άνταιν[ον]

[Διονυσικλέους]

[Χαριδήμου]

Τ[ει]σιδ[ήμου]

## TRANSLATION

When the gymnasiarch [who is acting as gymnasiarch for the festival] crowns with a golden crown ----- because of piety towards the gods and good will towards the Council and the Demos of the Ephesians; [and (be it resolved) that the Demos of the Athenians elect] a theorodokos from all the Athenians; and that they praise the Demos of the Ephesians and crown it with a golden crown according to the law because of piety towards the gods and good-will towards the Demos of the Athenians and King Ptolemy and that they proclaim this crown at the new contests of the Dionysia in the city and at the gymnastic contests of the Panathenaia and of the Eleusinia and of the Ptolemaia; that the generals and the treasurer of the military funds care for the making of the crown and for the proclamation. And (be it resolved) that they praise the ambassadors from Ephesus who are now here and crown each one of them with an olive crown (i.e.) Dyonisikles son of [Dyoni]sikles, Nikophon son of Charidemos, [Pan]tainos son of Teisidemos and invite them also to dinner in the prytaneion on the morrow; that the prytany secretary inscribe this decree on a stone stele and place it

in the Agora by the altar of Artemis Boulaia; that the treasurer of the military funds and the board of the administration apportion the expense incurred for the inscription and the erection of the stele.

Praxiteles son of Timarchos of Eiresidai was elected theorodokos.

	The Council	
	The Demos	
	The Demos of	
	Ephesus	
The Council	The Council	The Council
The Demos	The Demos	The Demos
Dyonisikles	Nikophon	Pantainos
son of Dyonisikles	son of Charidemos	son of Teisidemios

#### COMMENTARY ON THE TEXT

Line 2: The gymnasiarch, if the restoration be correct, is clearly an Ephesian official whose duty it is to confer the honorary crowns at the games. In the as yet unpublished Ephesian inscriptions collected for TAM, he is associated with the agonothetes and is given the title *γυμνασιαρχίας πανηγύρεως* (according to Oehler in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realenc.*, s. v. *γυμνασίαρχος*, VII, p. 1982). In inscriptions from Smyrna (*C. I. G.*, 3185, ll. 15–16) and from Cyzicus (*J. H. S.*, XXIII, 1903, pp. 89–90) the gymnasiarch is ordered to give the crowns.

Line 3: Perhaps [*τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸν νόμον εἶσε*] or name, patronymic and demotic of an Athenian.

Line 5: No exact parallel for the restored phrase has been found; the Demos of the Athenians is perhaps named in full in order to avoid confusion with the Demos of the Ephesians.

Line 6: The theorodokos in this case is the person elected to act as official host to the committee that has come bringing an invitation to a festival (for a full discussion of theorodokoi and of epangelia decrees see P. Boesch, *θεωροί*, 1908, and L. Ziehen, s. v. *Theoroi* in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realenc.*, II, 5, 1934). The provision for his election shows that the ambassadors from Ephesus, ll. 14 ff., have come with an invitation to a festival which in this case must almost certainly be the Ephesia celebrated in honor of Artemis (Ch. Picard, *Éphèse et Claros*, pp. 336 ff.). Decrees such as this, however, answering an invitation have been found only in the case of a new festival or the re-establishment of an old one (Boesch, *op. cit.*, pp. 102–104) and nothing is known of the re-establishment of the games at Ephesus in the late third century.

Line 9: King Ptolemy is either Ptolemy IV, Philopater, 221–203? B.C., or Ptolemy V, Epiphanes, 203?–181, for a *terminus post quem* 224/3 is given by the mention of the Ptolemaia in line 11, which were probably not celebrated until after the creation of the tribe Ptolemais in 224/3 or 223/2 (Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 53) and a *terminus*

*ante quem* 196 by the association of Athens, Ephesus and Ptolemy. In 197/6 Ephesus passed out of Ptolemaic control into the hands of Antiochus (Meyer, *Die Grenzen der Hellenistischen Staaten in Kleinasien*, p. 141).

Line 14: The three ambassadors from Ephesus are the committee bringing the invitation to the games. In the epangelia inscriptions they are called indifferently *θεωροί* or *πρεσβευταί* (for *πρεσβευταί* in this sense, see *O.G.I.*, 305, Michel, 699; Kern, *Inschriften von Magnesia*, 23, 31, etc.).

Line 15: The upsilon in *Λορισιυλλῆν* is clear. No other occurrence of this spelling of the name has been found.

Line 19: No other reference to an altar of Artemis Boulaia in the Agora has been found. The prytanies regularly offered sacrifices to Artemis Boulaia (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 790, 890, 977, etc.), so the presence of an altar for her in the vicinity of the Tholos would not be surprising. This stele was found in a sandy fill of the fourth century A.D. about ten metres northeast of the Tholos, and it seems probable that it was not far from the spot where it originally stood. At present there is nothing in this region that can be definitely associated with the altar of Artemis Boulaia. The reason that this particular decree was to be set up by this altar lies probably in the fact that Ephesus is honored by it and that the decree concerns the festival of Artemis.

Line 23: A Praxiteles son of Timarchos of Eiresidai (P.A. 12169) was priest of Asklepios either in 256/5 (Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, pp. 37 ff.) or in 253/2 (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 169). It is possible that the same man in his old age was elected theorodokos shortly after 224 B.C. On the other hand the theorodokos may be not the priest, but his grandson, not otherwise known. In that case one would prefer a date close to the end of the period in which this decree must be placed, about 200.

Although by the provision for the election of a theorodokos this decree clearly falls in the category of answers to an invitation to a festival, yet there are several features in it that do not usually occur in epangelia decrees. First, in lines 2–4 one would expect the concluding phrases of acceptance, descriptive perhaps of the games (see Kern, *Inschriften von Magnesia*, 37, ll. 25–29; *O.G.I.*, 305, ll. 12–14); instead one finds that someone is to be crowned because of goodwill towards Ephesus. Secondly, in line 9 Ephesus is praised for its friendly attitude towards King Ptolemy.

If one accepts the argument *ex silentio* that there was no re-establishment of a festival at Ephesus in the late third century, there is a third peculiarity, namely, that an invitation to an already established festival is answered by a formal published decree. This third deviation is of course explained by the first two. The Ephesian ambassadors presumably invited the Athenians to the games and at the same time announced that either Athens or an Athenian would be crowned at them. The Athenians then took this opportunity to praise Ephesus.

The decree must fall between 224 and 196, as has been seen. The historical requirements, Athens, Ephesus and Egypt all on friendly terms, are fulfilled throughout

the period. In all probability, however, the reference to Ptolemy was made before the disastrous defeat of Ptolemy V at Panium in 200. The election of Praxiteles son of Timarchos as theorodokos makes a date close to either end of the period preferable. In 201 Athens when threatened by Macedon, appealed to Ptolemy V and Attalos for help (Pausanias, I, 36, 5). Philip in that year was in Caria, and Athens may well have hoped that Ephesus would have offered opposition to him in Asia Minor. Since the honors are to be proclaimed at the Ptolemaia, the fourth year of an Olympiad would fit the requirements (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 265).

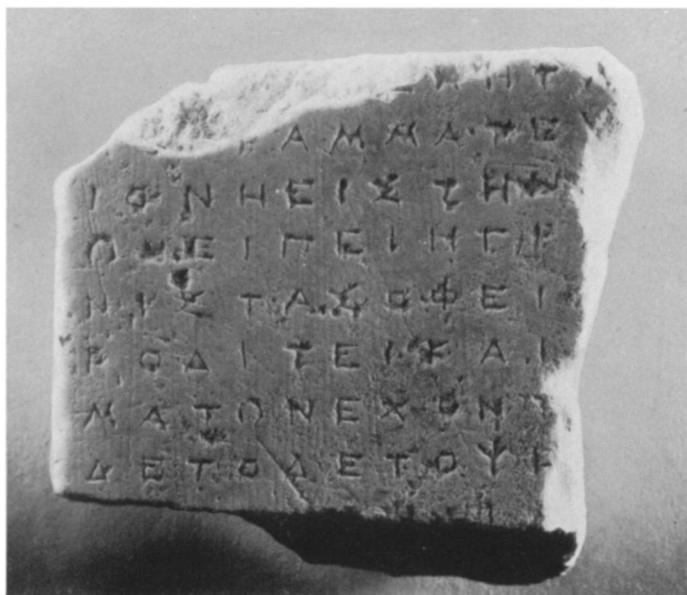
DECREE OF A TRIBE OR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION(?)

**4.** A fragment of white marble found January 29, 1936, in disturbed fill in Section N; the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.07–0.071 m.; eight lines, 0.084 m.

Inv. No. I 3241.



No. 4

CTOIX.

[----- το]  
 [ὅς ἐπιμ]εληγιά[ς οἷς -----]  
 ἐγραμμάτευ[εν -----]  
 5 ΙΟΝ ἢ εἰς τὴν -----  
 ΩΝ εἶπει ἢ γρά[ψηι -----]  
 ΝΙΣ τὰς δφειλ[ούσας ----- τῆι Ἄφ]  
 ροδίτει καὶ -----  
 ΜΑ τῶν ἐχόνι[ων -----]  
 δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψή[φισμα -----]  
 10 [ἀναγρά]ψαι δ[ὲ -----]

The letter forms suggest a date in the middle of the third century. The mention of *ἐπιμεληταί* and their secretary in lines 2 and 3 suggests that this is perhaps part of a decree of a tribe or of a religious organization (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1277, a decree in honor of the *ἐπιμεληταί* and secretary of a thiasos, and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1291, a decree of *ἐραμισταί* honoring their treasurer, secretary and *ἐπιμεληταί*. For the *ἐπιμεληταί* of a tribe see Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatskunde*, p. 974, and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1138, etc.).

Lines 5–6: Perhaps [- - ἐρα]μιστὰς ὀφειλ[όντας - -].<sup>1</sup>

### FINANCIAL RECORDS

**5.** A fragment of Hymettian marble found May 6, 1936, in a modern wall in Section Σ; original back preserved, broken on all sides.



No. 5

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.07 m.; eight lines, 0.074 m.

Inv. No. I 4133.

<sup>1</sup> This reading was suggested by Eugene Schweigert.

		343/2 B.C.		CTOIX. 29
			.... ο[- - - - - μισθω - - - - -]	
	ΛΙ Ι		.. εστου [Π]ροβ[: pretium: <sup>17</sup> ἐγγυ - - - -]	
	-- ἀπὸ τοῦ		ς Νίκωνος Ἀχαρ[υ : ..... <sup>15</sup> .....]	
	-- ΥΣΟΔΩ		υ χωρίου ἐχομέ[ρου ..... <sup>12</sup> ..... ἐτ]	
5	-- ΓΔΔΔΤ		ἐραν μισθω : Ξεν ..... <sup>16</sup> .....	
	-- ο]υ Κηφι		ς Προβ : ΓΔΔΔΠΤΤΤ[.Ι : ἐγγυ : Ξενοφῶν]	
	-- μισθω		Ξενοφῶντος Προβ[: ..... <sup>9</sup> ..... τὴν δδ]	
	-- ΓΔΔΔ		δν τὴν ἐγ ΜΕ.ΟΚΩΜ[..... <sup>14</sup> .....]	
	-- ΔΟΥΠ		ΔΑΣ μισθω : Ἀριστό[δημος Ἀριστοκλέ]	
10	---- ΟΥ		ους Οἰναῖ : ΗΓΓΤΤ : ἐ[γγυ : Ξενοφῶν Ξε]	
	----- Δ		νοφῶντος Προβ : ΑΠΟ ..... <sup>13</sup> .....	
	----- Ω		ΟΝΤ. τὴν δδδν τὴν ἀστ[ίαν ..... <sup>9</sup> .....]	
	----- Σ		ἐν ἀριστερ[ᾶ]ι τὸν βωμ[δν μισθω : .....]	
	----- Ρ		ΝΑ[... ]ς Νικοστράτο[υ ..... <sup>11</sup> .....]	
15	---- ΚΙ		ἐγγυ : Νικόστρατος Ν[..... <sup>10</sup> ..... ἐχ]	
	----- ο		όμενος τούτου τὴν λύ[σιν ..... <sup>9</sup> .....]	
	υ		ΥΝ μισθω : Κλεότιμ[ος ..... <sup>11</sup> .....]	
	-----		ΗΠΤ : ἐγγυ : Χαιρέστ[ρατος ..... <sup>8</sup> .....]	
	----- Ι		Σφητ : κάμψαντι το[..... <sup>13</sup> ..... ἐ]	
20	-----		υ δεξιᾶι μισθω : Ἐ ..... <sup>15</sup> .....	

This piece belongs with two stones in the Epigraphical Museum, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1590 and 1591, which record the property leased by Athena Polias in the year 343/2. None of the three pieces joins, but the marble, letters, spacing, length of line and thickness of the stones correspond exactly. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1591 is published as a separate inscription but described as "eadem manu incisae atque in t. praecedenti." Sundwall (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIV, 1909, p. 65) considered it a piece from a different record arguing that *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1590 had only one column because its restored heading occupies the space of a single column twenty-nine letters wide. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1591 contains parts of two columns of which column II, the better preserved one, can be restored with a twenty-nine letter line. The piece from the Agora also has parts of two columns, of which the more complete one can be restored to twenty-nine letters. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1590 would be a badly proportioned stele were it only one column wide; for it is 0.12 m. thick and the single column would give a maximum width of 0.30 m. Therefore in spite of the heading it seems better to consider it as part of a stele of two or more columns and thus remove the only objection to assigning the three stones of identical appearance and measurements to the same stele.

Line 3: Νίκωνος Ἀχαρ[υ Nikon of Acharnae, P.A. 11107, father of the guarantor is found in a prytany list of 360/59 B.C.

Line 8: ἐγ Με[.]οκωμ --. No other occurrence of this place name has been found. It is perhaps the name of one of the κῶμαι of Attica (Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*<sup>2</sup>,

p. 175, cf. also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1598, line 9). The only clue to its geographical location is given by the demes of the lessee and guarantor, for it seems probable that the property in which they were interested was somewhere near their homes. Probalinthos and Oinoe both are in northeastern Attica in the region of Marathon (Milchhoefer, *Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung*, pp. 18, 35). The fact that there are two other men from Probalinthos named in this column, lines 2 and 6, also suggests that the property with which this piece of the record is concerned lay in the general region of Marathon. Leases in Kydathenaion, i.e. in the centre of Athens, are listed at the beginning of the document, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1590, and leases in the suburbs south of the city in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1591, which, like the new piece from the Agora, is part of the second or third column.

Lines 9–10: See P.A. 1878, - - - μος Ἀριστοκλέους Οἰναῖος, inspector of the shipyards in 333/2.

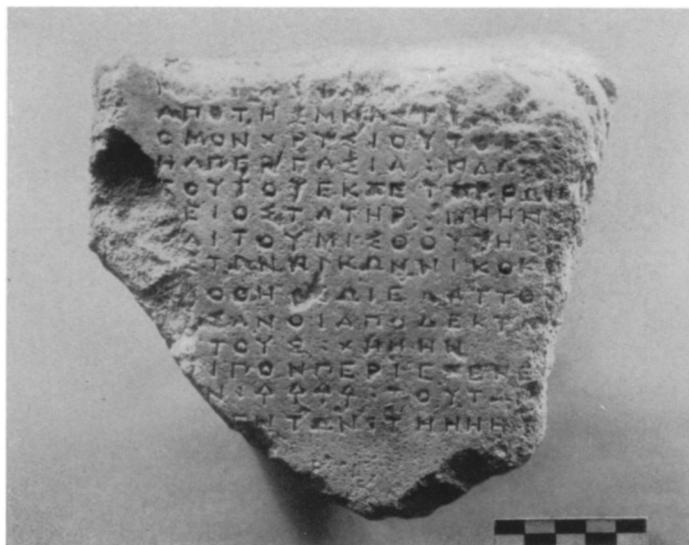
Line 12: cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 10, lines 121–122.

**6.** Fragment of a stele of white marble found January 24, 1936, during the demolition of a modern house in Section P; left edge preserved.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.094 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.; eight letters, measured on centres, 0.061–0.062 m.; eight lines, 0.065 m.

Inv. No. I 3247.



CΤΟΙΧ.

[- - - - - ἡ ἀ']  
 πε[ρ]γασία - - - - -  
 ἀπὸ τῆς μινᾶς γυ[ρ]εται (?) - - - - - στα]  
 θμὸν χρυσίου τοῖς Ε - - - - -  
 5 ἡ ἀπεργασία : ΠΔΔΔ : Ι - - - - -  
 τούτου ἐκ τεττάρων - - - - -  
 [.]ει δ στατήρ : ΠΗΗΠΔ - - - - -  
 [κ]αὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς - - - - -  
 [.]ς τῶν νικῶν Νικοκ - - - - -  
 10 [ε]δόθη ὄσωι ἔλαττον [- - - - - ἐμέ]  
 [ρ]ισαν οἱ ἀποδέκτα[ι  
 [.] τους : ΧΗΗΗΗ vacat  
 [λ]οιπὸν περιεγένε[το - - - - -]  
 [.]Ν : ΔΔΔΔ : τούτων - - - - -  
 15 [.]έντων : ΤΗΗΗΗ - - - - -  
 vacat

This is a fragment from the accounts covering some public work, or from the annual accounts of some regular board covering the expenses of repair or new work. The character of the writing suggests a date in the second half of the fourth century, the mention of the apodectai, l. 10, a date before 321/320 (see Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatskunde*, p. 931, note 4. They are last mentioned in the year 323/2).

Lines 1, 4: ἀπεργασία, "finishing off," "completing." Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1670; lines 18–19. τὰς ἔδρας ἀπεργάζεται.

Line 7: Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1672, line 30.

## LISTS OF OFFICES

**7.** Fragment of a stele of white marble found March 22, 1934, in the wall of a Byzantine tomb in Section K; right edge preserved.

Height, 0.365 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.153 m.

Height of letters: lines 1–10, *ca.* 0.005 m.; lines 11–18, 0.006–0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1659.

ΟΤ Ο

-----  
 -----

Η

5 ----- ΜΟΝΗΣΤΟ -----

----- ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ -----  
 vacat  
 -----  
 10 ----- Σ ----- vacat  
 [- - -<sup>ca. 10-11</sup> - - -]ων ἐπὶ Σούνιον  
 [ἱερεὺς Ἀρτ]έμιδος Ἀγροτέρας  
 [ἐπιμελητῆς (?) εἰς τὰ ἔργα  
 [στρατηγὸς εἰς Μουνηχίαν  
 15 [-<sup>ca. 5</sup> - εἰσαγω]γεῖς ἕξ  
 [ἀστυνόμοι εἰς πόλ]ιν πέντε  
 [ὑπαρχος εἰς Μύρ]ιναν  
 [γραμματεὺς μετρ]ονόμοις [εἰς ἄστυ]  
 [εἰληχῶς] vacat

The inscribed face is very badly worn; below what seems to have been a continuous text there is a list of officials inscribed in large letters. The letter forms suggest a date about the middle of the second century B.C. and the mention of an officer for Myrina dates the inscription after 167/6. Compare the list of officials originally published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, 31, republished here, No. 8.



No. 7

Line 11: Perhaps [ἡγεμῶν τῶν ξέν]ων ἐπὶ Σούνιον. In a decree of the garrison at Eleusis, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1299, l. 94 a ἡγεμῶν heads the list of the ξένοι who were serving there. In a decree of the garrison at Sounion, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1300, a hegemon is mentioned in line 4, of which the context is not clear. See also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2858. (See Kromayer-Veith, *Heerwesen*, p. 128, note 3, who in discussing the armies of the Hellenistic period says "Die Bedeutung von ἡγεμῶν ist eine vielfache: es kann einfach allgemein heißen ‚Offizier‘ oder ‚rangältester Offizier einer Garnison‘ oder . . .")

Line 12: For Artemis Agrotera see Deubner, *Attische Feste*, p. 209. The ephebes took part in her festival, see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, 1028, etc.

Line 13: εἰς τὰ ἔργα “for the mines.”

Lines 14–17: The same officers in the same order are named in lines 3–6 of the following text.

Line 14: Cf. Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 61, 1.

Line 15: The first preserved letter is a gamma. Perhaps [δικῶν εἰσαγωγ]γεῖς. See Aristotle *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 52, 2 for εἰσαγωγγεῖς, the magistrates who brought into court the cases that came to trial within a month. In the fourth century there were five elected by lot, each one in charge of the business of two tribes. Six then is the number one would expect in the period of the twelve tribes.

Line 16: Aristotle (*Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 50 and 51) names four groups of officials of which there were five for the city and five for the Piraeus, ἀστυνόμοι, ἀγορανόμοι, μετρονόμοι and σιτοφύλακες.<sup>1</sup> Ἀστυνόμοι, the shortest of the words, best fills the space requirements of line 16. Even so, this restoration makes the most crowded line by one letter in this text and by two or three letters in line 5 of the following text. Since there were five σιτοφύλακες for the city (see above No. 2) even after the addition of the two new tribes, it is probable that the other boards kept their original number.

Line 17: cf. Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 61, 6, also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672, line 6, 1224, line 10.

Line 18: See Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 51, 2, and Lipsius, *Das attische Recht*, p. 95.

Line 19: The only preserved space in this line, between the first omicron and the mu of μετρονόμοις in line 18 is vacant: [εἰλληχώς]. Each of the secretaries listed in No. 8, lines 8–20 is described as “chosen by lot.” The implication is that the officials named in the preceding lines without the qualifying participle were not so chosen but were elected. Since lines 14–17 of No. 7 are the same as lines 3–5 in No. 8, it is probable that we also have a list of elective officials in No. 7 in lines 11 through 17. The general and the hipparch were clearly elected officials. The εἰσαγωγγεῖς and ἀστυνόμοι, however, are both listed as allotted officials by Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 52, 2 and 50, 2. In the Hellenistic period there was a general trend away from the use of the lot towards the election of officials.<sup>2</sup> There is clear evidence that the archons, the superintendents of the Dionysia and the superintendent of the harbor, all of whom are named by Aristotle as officials chosen by lot, were elected in Hellenistic times.<sup>3</sup>

Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 51, in discussing No. 8, says that the fact that the secretaries are not placed on the list immediately following the official or board which each served, suggests that in each case the board or official was elected and therefore would be

<sup>1</sup> For the number of σιτοφύλακες see above, No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Kahrstedt, *Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, pp. 47 ff., and *Gött. Gelehrt. Anz.*, 1932, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> For the archons see Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 52; for the superintendent of the Dionysia, Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 56, 4 and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 896, line 34 and for the superintendent of the harbor, Aristotle, *op. cit.*, 51, 4 and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1012, lines 19–20. Aristotle names ten ἐμπορίου ἐπιμεληταί and the inscription a single ἐπιμελητῆς ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα. See Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 51, note 2 for the identity of office.

placed in the first half of the list. Thus then both the *σιτοφύλακες* and *συνήγοροι* could be added to the list of those officials who were chosen by lot in the fourth century but were elected in the late second century.<sup>1</sup>

Since these other officials, the archons, the superintendents of the Dionysia and of the harbor and perhaps the grain-inspectors and *συνήγοροι*, all of whom were chosen by lot in the fourth century, were elected in the second, there is no reason to suppose that the same is not true for the *ἀστυνόμοι* and the *εἰσαγωγεῖς*.

That some secretaries were still chosen by lot even after the use of the lot was generally abandoned is shown by the mention of a *λαχὼν γραμματεὺς* in an inscription of the last quarter of the first century B.C., *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2876.

8. This inscription, Inv. No. 113, of about the same date as the preceding text, was originally published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 31. Since new restorations<sup>2</sup> have been suggested it is now being republished.

I

[ταμίης ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτὰ]νεῖα  
 [στρατηγὸς εἰς Μο]υνηχίαν  
 [ εἰσαγωγεῖ]ς ἕξ  
 5 [ἀστυνόμοι εἰ]ς πόλιν πέντε  
 [ἵππαρχο]ς εἰς Μύριναν  
 [ὑπηρέ]της στρατηγοῖς  
 [γραμμ]ατεὺς σιτοφύλαξιν εἰς ἄστ[υ]  
 εἰληχῶς  
 10 [γραμ]ματεὺς συνηγόροις  
 [ε]ἰληχῶς  
 [γραμ]ματεὺς ἀρχοντι  
 [εἰ]ληχῶς  
 [γραμμ]ατεὺς ἵππάρχους φυ[λετῶν]  
 15 [εἰ]ληχῶς  
 [γραμμ]ατεὺς Φυλεῖ  
 [ε]ἰληχῶς  
 [γραμμ]ατεὺς ἐπὶ τὸν μ[ισθόν]  
 [καὶ ἐπὶ τ]ῆν ἄλλην οἶκον[ομίαν]  
 20 [εἰλ]ηχῶς

-----

<sup>1</sup> Aristotle, *op. cit.*, 51, 3 and 54, 2. In 240/39 the *σιτοφύλακες* seem still to have been chosen by lot, for six tribes are represented by the five members of the board for the city and their secretary, see above, No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> The restoration of lines 3, 6, and 7 were suggested by both Ferguson and Wilhelm (in letters to Meritt). The reading of line 16, i.e. *Φυλεῖ* as the garrison at Phyle, also was suggested by Ferguson. The reading of line 2, NEIA was suggested by Stamires but the restoration was made by Meritt.

Line 2: Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2864.

Lines 3–6: The same offices in the same order are named in the preceding text, ll. 14–17.

Line 7: Cf. *Pap.Herc.*, no.1418 and *Riv.di Fil.*, 1927, p.501; also *Att.Urkunden*, III, pp.34ff.

Line 8: See above, No. 2, A, line 7, B, line 9.

See commentary on preceding text for discussion of elected and allotted officials.

DEDICATIONS

**9.** The upper part of a small stele of white marble found March 3, 1936, in a late fill in Section N; original sides, top and smooth-finished back preserved.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, of moulding at top, 0.19 m.; of inscribed face, 0.169 m.; thickness, at left, 0.042 m.; at right, 0.052 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

Inv. No. I 3679.



No. 9

339/8

NON CTOIX.

Θ	ε	ο	ί	
ἐπὶ	Ἀνσιμαχίδου	ἀρχοντος	Αἰαντίδος	
[πρωτ]άνεις	ΣΩΚΛΕ[. . . .]	ΜΕΝΟΙ	ΠΑ[.]Α	vacat
[. . . .]	ΕΟΥΣΕΑΕ	[. . . ἀνέθ]ησαν		vacat
		vacat		
[ἐπὶ Ἀνσιμα]χίδου	ἀρχοντος	οἶδε	κατέθε	
[σαν	-----]	ΕΙ :	ΗΠ	vacat
-----		Σ	-----	

This seems to be a dedication by the prytaneis or some members of the prytany of the tribe Aiantis followed by the list of those who made deposits towards it.

**10.** Two joining pieces of Hymettian marble found in Section N during the demolition of the church of *Παναγία Βλασσαροῦ* on October 28 and November 9, 1935. The original surfaces are preserved at the top, bottom and left; the right end is not an original surface but chisel marks show that it was purposely broken here for re-use. The lower right corner is missing.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 1.21 m.; maximum preserved thickness, 0.42 m.

Height of letters, line 1, 0.035–0.047 m.; line 2, 0.02–0.024 m.

Inv. No. I 3185.



No. 10

[[Ο]] Ο [[Ι Ι]] Ι [[Π Π]] Ι [[Ϝ Ϛ]] Ϝ  
 Εὐε]τίων Πυθανγέλου Κηφισιεύς : Ἐπίλυκος Νικοστρά[του Γαργήτιος

This inscription was read by Fourmont “ad *Παναγίας τοῦ Βλασσαροῦ*” *I.G.*, II, 2174. At that time the missing right hand corner was in place and he read the demotic of Epilykos.

In line one there are two inscriptions one written over the other. Either the block was re-used or the stone-cutter made a mistake in the spacing of the line and, partially erasing some of his first letters, wrote the second copy and relied on the color that was to be added to the final letters to make his first unnoticed by the casual reader. The earlier partially erased letters are set on a slightly higher line and are spaced more closely than the second set. The readings of the sixth and seventh letters of the first inscription present difficulties. They seem to be eta and epsilon. However, the ending *ἦεσ* for nouns with a nominative singular in *εσ* is unknown in Attic inscriptions (Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, p. 140). Since it is barely possible it is perhaps better to read the seventh letter as sigma and so have a normal ending *ἦς*. The surface of the

block at the right end is worn and there are no recognizable traces of letters. The reading then of the first cutting is οἱ ἱππῆς and the same is to be restored for the second, οἱ ἱπ[πῆς].

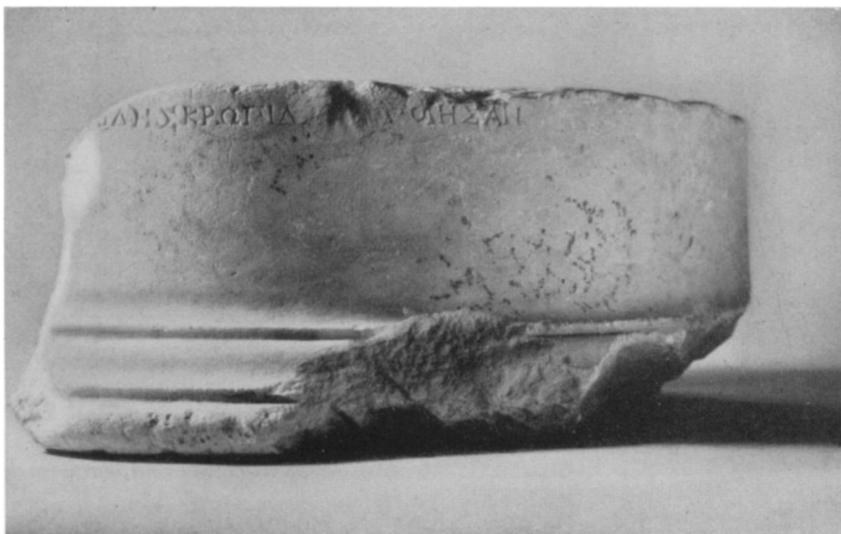
The block is part of a monument dedicated by the knights (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1955). The first line continuing perhaps on one or more blocks to the right would contain the full dedicatory formula, the second the list of the dedicants. Kirchner (*Hermes*, XXXI, 1896, pp. 262–263) places Epilykos of Gargettos, son of Nikostratos, in the second half of the fourth century. The ending ῆς of ἱππῆς makes a date later than 325 B.C. improbable.<sup>1</sup>

**11.** Part of a circular base of Hymettian marble with a simple moulding at the bottom found March 6, 1936, in the foundations of a modern house in Section P. Original top and bottom surfaces and about one-third of the circumference are preserved. The top is a joint surface with an anathyrosis band 0.085 m. wide.

Height, 0.188 m.; maximum preserved diameter, 0.44 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 3699.



No. 11

[Εὐχειρ καὶ Εὐβου]λίδης Κρωπίδα[ι ἐ]ποίησαν

Six other bases with these two signatures, of father and son, have been found in Athens (*I.G.*, II–III<sup>2</sup>, 3474, 3867, 4293–4295, 4297). Loewy (*Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*, p. 166) dates their joint work *ca.* 150 B.C.

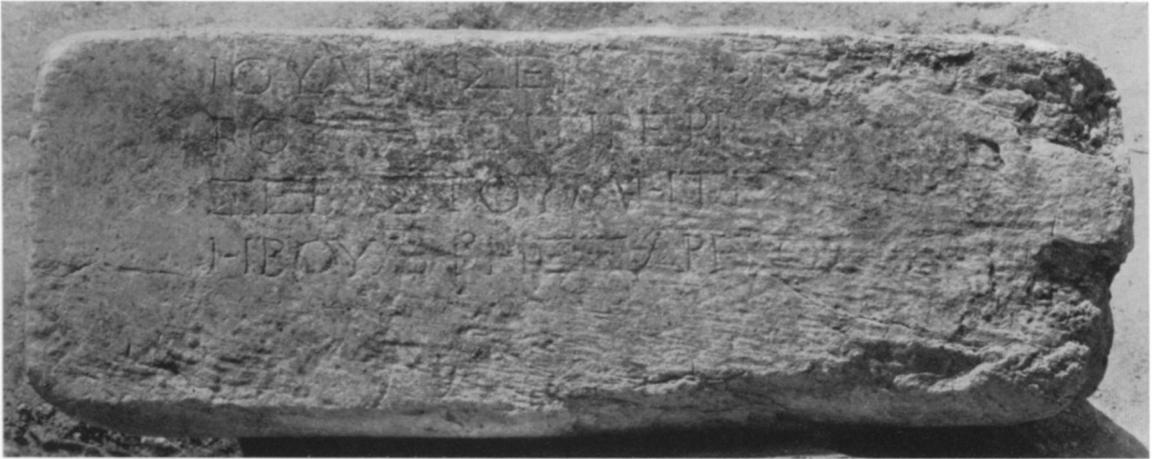
<sup>1</sup> See Meisterhans, *op. cit.*, p. 141, note 1222.

**12.** A base of Hymettian marble found April 16, 1936, in a late wall in Section N at 014/AB. The full dimensions are preserved; on the top surface there are two cuttings *ca.*  $0.24 \times 0.04 \times 0.045$  m. deep, for the tongues by which the statue was attached to the base.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.835 m.; thickness, 0.70 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 4012.



No. 12

Ἰουλίαν Σεβαστήν  
 Βουλ[ι]αν Τιβερίου  
 Σεβαστοῦ μητέρα  
 ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρειό[υ π]ά[γ]ου]

The statue of Livia of which this is the base must have been set up between 14 and 37 A.D. Livia took the title *Julia Augusta* in 14 A.D. (Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste*, p. 156). The dedication was probably made before her death in 29 A.D. and certainly before the death of Tiberius in 37 A.D. There are two other public dedications to Livia in Athens, *I.G.*, II–III<sup>2</sup>, 3238 and 3242, and three private ones, *I.G.*, II–III<sup>2</sup>, 3239–3241 (the attribution of 3240 to Livia has been questioned, Graindor, *op. cit.*, p. 156, note 5).

I have found no other occurrence of the epithet *Βουλαια* for Livia, but just as she is given the epithet *Πρόνοια* in the dedication by the gate to the Roman Market, *I.G.*, II–III<sup>2</sup>, 3238, so in a dedication in the Agora near the Bouleuterion it is not unnatural to find the epithet *Βουλαια*.

The base was found in a late wall about fifty-five metres east of the Bouleuterion and about forty metres northeast of the Tholos. The wall was shabbily built of stones

of varying sizes and gave no indication of care in construction sufficient to bring such a block from any great distance. An altar of Zeus Boulaios and of Athena Boulaia stood in the Bouleuterion (Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*, p. 347). An altar of Artemis Boulaia in the Agora is named in an inscription found near the Tholos, I 2361 (see above, No. 3) which is probably the altar at which the prytaneis made their sacrifices to Artemis Boulaia (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 790, 890, 977, etc.). Thus it seems safe to assume that the base originally stood somewhere in the vicinity of the Tholos and Bouleuterion, not far from the spot where it was found.

## INDEX

## NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

- Ἀγάθαρχος Λαμπιτρεύς*, grain-inspector in 240/39 B.C., 2 A 6, [2 B 8].
- Ἀθηνόδωρος*, archon in 240/39, 2 A 5, [2 B 7].
- Ἀμφίλοχος Ἐυπεταιών*, chairman of the proedroi in 321/0 B.C., 1 10.
- Ἀπολ* . . . . ., subject of honorary decree in 321/0 B.C., 1 13.
- Ἀριστόδημος Ἀριστοκλέους Οἰναῖος*, 5 II 9–10.
- Ἀριστοκλῆς (Οἰναῖος)*, father of *Ἀριστόδημος*, 5 II 9–10.
- Ἀρχίνος Ἀχαρνεύς*, grain-inspector in 240/39 B.C., 2 A 6, 2 B 7–8.
- Ἄρχιππος*, archon in 321/0 B.C., [1 1].
- Ἀημ* . . . . *Ἀναφλύσιος*, grain-inspector in 240/39 B.C., [2 A 6–7], 2 B 8–9.
- Ἀημητίου*, king of Macedon 239–229 B.C., [2 B 11].
- Ἀουνοισιελῆς Ἀουνοισικλέους*, Ephesian ambassador, 3 15–16, 30–31.
- Ἐπίλυκος Νικοστράτου Γαργήτιος*, 10 2.
- Ἐργουκλῆς Κρωπίδης*, secretary of the grain-inspectors in 240/39 B.C., 2 A 8, 2 B 9.
- Ἐθβουλίδης Κρωπίδης*, 11 1.
- Ἐθετίων Πυθανγέλου Κηφισιεύς*, 10 2.
- Ἐθθύδημος Μελιτεύς*, grain-inspector in 240/39 B.C., 2 A 7, [2 B 8].
- Ἐῤχειρ Κρωπίδης*, 11 1.
- Κλεότιμος*, 5 II 17.
- Λυσιμαχίδης*, archon in 339/8 B.C., 9 2, 5.
- N - - -*, father of *Νικόστρατος*, 5 II 15.
- Νικου - - -*, 6 9.
- Νικόστρατος*, father of [- -]NA[. . .]ς, 5 II 14.
- Νικόστρατος N - -*, 5 II 15.
- Νικόστρατος (Γαργήτιος)*, father of *Ἐπίλυκος*, 10 2.
- Νικοφών Χαριδήμου*, Ephesian ambassador, 3 16, 30.
- Νικων (Ἀχαρνεύς)*, father of [- - -]ς, 5 II 3.
- Ξεν[- - -] Προβαλίσσιος*, 5 II 5–6.
- Ξενοφών Ξενοφώντος Προβαλίσσιος*, 5 II 6–7, 10–11.
- Πάντανος Τεισιδήμου*, Ephesian ambassador, 3 16, 30.
- Πραξιτέλης Τιμάρχου Εἰρεσιδης*, theorodokos, 3 23.
- Πρωτέας*, 1 20.
- Πτολεμαῖος*, Ptolemy IV or V of Egypt, 3 9.
- Πυθάνγγελος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of *Ἐθετίων*, 10 2.
- Τεισιδημος*, father of *Πάντανος*, 3 16, 31.
- Τηλέγνωτος (Ἄλωπεκῆθεν)*, father of *Τηλοκλῆς*, 1 12.
- Τηλοκλῆς Τηλεγνώτου Ἄλωπεκῆθεν*, orator in 321/0 B.C., 1 12.
- Τιμάρχος (Εἰρεσιδης)*, father of *Πραξιτέλης*, 3 23.
- Χαιρέστρατος Σφήτιος*, 5 II 18–19.
- Χαριδημος*, father of *Νικοφών*, 3 16, 31.
- [- - -]εστος (Προβαλίσσιος)*, father of - - -, 5 II 2.
- . . . . . *ιος Ἐρχιεύς*, grain-inspector in 240/39 B.C., [2 A 5–6], 2 B 7.
- [- -]να . . . . .ς Νικοστράτου*, 5 II 14.
- [- - -]ος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of - - -, 5 I 6.
- [- -]ς Νικωνος Ἀχαρνεύς*, 5 II 3.
- [- - -]ς (Προβαλίσσιος)*, father of *Ξεν[- - -]*, 5 II 5–6.

## EMPERORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Livia: Ἰουλιαν Σεβαστήν Βουλαίαν Τιβερίου Σεβαστοῦ μητέρα, 12 1—3. Tiberius, see Livia.

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Ἀθηναῖος: Ἀθηναίων, 1 15—16, 2 A 10, [2 B 11], 3 [5], 6, 8—9.

Αἰαντίς: Αἰαντίδος, 9 1.

Ἄλωπεκῆθεν, 1 12—13.

Ἀναφλύστιος: Ἀναφλύστιον, 2 A 6—7, [2 B 9].

Ἀχαρνεύς: Ἀχαρνέα, 2 A 6, [2 B 8]; Ἀχαρν, 5 II 3.

Γαργήτιος, 10 2.

Ἐφρεσίδης, 3 23.

Ἐρχιεύς: Ἐρχιέα, [2 A 6], 2 B 7.

Ἐφέσιος: Ἐφεσίον, 3 5, 7, 14, 27.

Κηφισεύς, 10 2; Κηφι, 5 I 6.

Κρωπίδης: Κρωπίδην, 2 A 8, 2 B 9—10;

Κρωπίδαι, 11 1.

Λαμπτρέυς: Λαμπτρέα, [2 A 6], 2 B 8.

Μελιτεύς: Μελιτέα, 2 A 7, [2 B 8].

Μουνιχία: Μουνιχίαν, 7 14, 8 3.

Μύρωνα: Μύρωνα, 7 17, 8 6.

Ἐυπεταιών, 1 10.

Οἰναῖος: Οἰναί, 5 II 10.

Οἶον: ἐξ Οἶου, [1 5].

Προβαλίσσιος: Προβ, 5 II 2, 6, 7, 11.

Σούμιον, 7 11.

Σφήτιος: Σφητ, 5 II 19.

Φυλή: Φυλεῖ, 8 16.

## FESTIVALS, MONTHS, GAMES, AND DEITIES

Ἄρτεμις: Ἀρτέμιδος Ἀγροτέρας, 7 12; Ἀρτέμιδος Βουλαίας, 3 19—20.

Ἀφροδίτη: Ἀφροδίται, 4 6—7.

Διονύσια: Διονυσίων, 3 10.

Ἐλαφηβολίων: Ἐλαφηβολίωνος, 1 6.

Ἐλευσνία: Ἐλευσνίων, 3 11.

Παναθήναια: Παναθηναίων, 3 10—11.

Πτολεμαῖα: Πτολεμαίων, 3 11.

## GENERAL

ἀγαθός: ἀγαθῆ, [2 B 6].

ἀγορά: ἀγοραῖ, 3 19.

ἀγροτέρα: Ἀγροτέρας, epithet of Artemis, 7 12.

ἀγών: ἀγῶσιν, 3 11.

ἀγωνοθέτης: ἀγωνοθέτη, 2 B 2.

αἰρέω: ἐλέσθαι, [3 5].

ἄλλος: ἄλλην, 8 19.

ἀν, [2 B 4].

ἀναγόρευσις: ἀναγορεύσεως, 3 12.

ἀναγραφεύς: ἀναγραφέως, 1 5—6.

ἀναγραφή: ἀναγραφῆν, 2 A 12, 3 20.

ἀναγράφω: ἀναγράφαι, 2 A 10, 3 18, [4 10].

ἀνάθεσις: ἀνάθεσιν, 3 20.

ἀνάλωμα, [2 A 13], 3 22.

ἀνατίθημι: ἀνέθηκαν, 9 4.

ἀνειπον: ἀνειπέην, 3 9.

ἀπαιτέω: ἀπηίτη, [1 18].

ἅπας: ἀπάντων, 3 6; ἀπάσας, [1 16].

ἀπεργασία, 6 1—2, 5.

ἀπό, 5 I 3, 6 3.

ἀποδέκτης: ἀποδέκται, 6 11.

ἀριστερός: ἀριστεραῖ, 5 II 13.

ἀρχή: ἀρχῆν, [2 A 1], 2 B 5.

ἄρχω: ἄρχειν, 2 A 1, 2 B 5.

ἄρχων: ἄρχοντος, [1 1], [2 A 5], [2 B 7], 9 2, 5;

ἄρχοντι, 8 12.

ἄστιος: ἀστίαν, 5 II 12.

ἄστν, [7 18], 8 8; ἄσται, 3 10.

ἀστυνόμος: ἀστυνόμοι [7 16], [8 5].

αὔριον, 3 17.

αὐτός: αὐτοῦ, [1 21]; αὐτῶν, 3 15; αὐτοῦς, 2 A 8,

3 17.

- βασιλεύς*: *βασιλέα*, [2 B 11], 3 9.  
*βουλαῖος*: *βουλαίας*, epithet of Artemis, 3 20;  
*βουλαίαν* epithet of Livia, 12 2.  
*βουλή*, 3 24, 28; *βουλῆς*, 1 9, 2 A [2], 4; *βουλῆι*, 1 11;  
*βουλεῖ*, [2 A 4]; *βουλῆν*, 2 A 9–10, 2 B 10–11,  
 [3 4].  
*βουλή* (*ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου*), 12 4.  
*βωμός*: *βωμόν*, 3 19, 5 II 13.  
*γίγνομαι*: *γίγνεται*, 6 3; *γενόμενον*, 2 A 13, 3 22.  
*γνώμη*: *γνώμην*, [2 A 3].  
*γραμματεὺς*, [7 18], 8 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; *γραμματέα*,  
 2 A [7], 11, 2 B 9, 3 18.  
*γραμματεῦω*: *ἐγραμματέυεν*, [1 4], 4 3.  
*γράφω*: *γράφηι*, 4 5.  
*γυμνασιαρχέω*: *γυμνασιαρχήσας*, [3 2].  
*γυμνασίαρχος*, 3 2.  
*γυμνικός*: *γυμνικῶς*, 3 11.  
*δέ*, 2 A [3, 10], 12, [2 B 3, 12], 3 [5, 6, 12], 14, 17,  
 18, 20, 4 9, [10].  
*δειπνον*, 3 17.  
*δεξιός*: *δεξιᾶι*, 5 II 20.  
*δήμος*: *δήμος*, [1 18], 3 25, 29; *δήμον*, 2 A 2,  
 2 B 1; *δήμωι*, 1 11, 15, [2 B 6]; *δήμον*, 2 A 4, 10,  
 [2 B 11], 3 5, [6, 8], 26.  
*διατελέω*: *διετέλει*, 1 14–15.  
*δίδωμι*: *έδόθη*, 6 10.  
*δικαιοσύνη*: *δικαιοσύνης*, 2 A 9, [2 B 10].  
*δικαίως*, 2 A 1, [2 B 5].  
*διοίκησις*: *διοικήσει*, 3 21–22.  
*δοκέω*: *δοκεῖ*, 2 A 4; *έδοξεν*, 1 10–11; *δεδόχθαι*,  
 [2 B 6].  
*δωδέκατος*: *δωδεκάτει*, [1 6–7].  
*έβδομος*: *έβδόμης*, [1 2].  
*έγγνητής*: *έγγν*, 5 II [2, 6, 10], 15, 18.  
*εἰμί*: *εἶ*, [2 B 5]; *ών*, 1 15, [19].  
*εἶπον*: *εἶπεν*, 1 13; *εἶπει*, 4 5.  
*εἰς*, 2 A [2], 4, [9], 12, 2 B 10, 3 [4], 8, 17, 20, 4 4,  
 7 13, 14, [16, 17, 18], 8 3, 5, 6, 8.  
*εἰσαγωγεύς*: *εἰσαγωγεῖς*, [7 15], [8 4].  
*εἰσφέρειω*: *εἰσενήνοχεν*, 1 17–18.  
*εἰσφορά*: *εἰσφοράς*, [1 17].  
*έκ*, 6 6; *έγ*, 5 II 8.  
*έκαστος*: *έκαστον*, 3 15.  
*έκκλησία* (*κατά ψήφισμα βουλῆς*), 1 8–9;  
*έκκλησιαν*, 2 A 3.  
*έλάττων*: *έλαττον*, 6 10.  
*έμπροσθεν*: *έμπροσσθεν*, 1 14.  
*έν*, [1 13], 2 A 11, 3 10, 19, 5 II 13, 19–20.  
*ένεκα*, 2 A 9, [2 B 10], 3 4, 8.  
*έξ*, [1 5], 3 6, 12 4.  
*έξ*, 7 15, 8 4.  
*έπαινώω*: *έπαινέσαι*, [2 A 4], 2 B [6], 11–12,  
 3 [6], 14.  
*έπειδάν*, 3 2.  
*έπειδή*, 1 13.  
*έπειμι*: *έπιούσαν*, [2 A 2–3].  
*έπι* (with genitive), [1 1, 4], 2 A 5, [2 B 7],  
 9 2, 5; (with dative), 3 21; (with accusative),  
 3 17, 7 11, 8 [2], 18, [19].  
*έπιμελέομαι*: *έπιμεληθήναι*, 3 12–13.  
*έπιμελητής*, [7 13]; *έπιμελητάς*, 4 2.  
*έπιψηφίζω*: *έπεψηφισεν*, 1 9–10.  
*έργον*: *έργα*, 7 13.  
*έρχομαι*: *έλθόντων*, [1 19].  
*έτερος*: *έτέραν*, 5 II 4–5.  
*έννοια*: *έννοίας*, 3 [4], 8.  
*έννουσ*, 1 15.  
*ένσέβεια*: *ένσεβείας*, 3 3–4, [7–8].  
*έφάμιλλος*: *έφάμιλλον*, 2 B 4.  
*έχω*: *έχόντων*, 4 8; *έχόμενος*, 5 II 15–16;  
*έχομένου*, 5 II 4.  
*ή*, 4 5.  
*θαλλός*: *θαλλοῦ*, [2 A 8], 3 15.  
*θεός*: *θεοί*, 9 1; *θεούς*, 3 [4], 8.  
*θεωροδόκος*, 3 23; *θεωροδόκον*, 3 6.  
*ιερεὺς*, [7 12].  
*ίπαρχος*, [7 17], [8 6]; *ίπαρχοις*, 8 14.  
*ίππεύς*: *ίππῆς*, 10 1.  
*ίστημι*: *στήσαι*, 2 A 12, 3 19.  
*καινός*: *καινοῖς*, 3 10.  
*καλέω*: *καλέσαι*, 3 17.  
*καλῶς*, [1 21].  
*κάμπτω*: *κάμπαντι*, 5 II 19.  
*κατά* (with accusative), [1 8], 2 A [1, 8–9], 11,  
 3 [7], 18.  
*κατατίθημι*: *κατέθεσαν*, 9 5–6.  
*κληρωτός*: *κληρωτόν*, [2 A 7], [2 B 9].  
*λαρχάνω*: *λαχόντας*, 2 A 2; *έλληγώς*, [7 19], 8 9,  
 11, 13, 15, 17, 20.  
*λίθινος*: *λίθινει*, [2 A 11], 3 19.

λοιπός: λοιπόν, 6 13.  
 λύσις: λύσιν, 5 II 16.  
 μερίζω: ἐμέρισαν, 6 10—11; μερίζαι, 2 A 12—13,  
 3 21.  
 μετά (with genitive), 1 20.  
 μετρονόμοι: μετρονόμοις, 7 18.  
 μήτηρ: μητέρα, 12 3.  
 μισθός: μισθοῦ, 6 8; μισθόν, 8 18.  
 μισθωτής: μισθῶ, 5 I 7, II [1], 5, 9 [13], 17, 20.  
 μνᾶ: μνᾶς, 6 3.  
 νίκη: νικῶν, 6 9.  
 νόμος: νόμον, 2 A 9, [3 7].  
 νῦν, 1 19.  
 ξυμβάλλω: ξυμβάλλεσθαι, [2 A 3—4].  
 ὄδε: τόδε, [2 A 10], 3 18, 4 9; οἶδε, 9 5.  
 ὀδός: ὀδόν, 5 II 7—8, 12.  
 οἰκίος, 1 19.  
 οἰκονομία: οἰκονομίαν, 8 19.  
 ὄπως, [2 B 4].  
 ὄς: ἦ, [1 3]; οἷς, 4 2.  
 ὄσος: ὄσῳ, 6 11; ὄσας, 1 18.  
 ὅτι, 2 A 4.  
 οὖν, 2 B 4.  
 οὗτος: τούτου, 5 II 16, 6 6; τοῦτον, 3 10; τούτων  
 [2 A 3], 6 14.  
 ὀφείλω: ὀφειλούσας, 4 6.  
 πάγος: πάγου, 12 4.  
 πανήγυρις: πανηγύρεως, [3 2].  
 παρά, 3 19; παρ', 3 14.  
 παραγίγνομαι: παραγεγονότας, 3 14.  
 πέντε, 7 16, 8 5.  
 περί (with genitive), 2 A 3.  
 περιγίγνομαι: περιεγένετο, 6 13.  
 ποιέω: ἐποίησαν, 11 1.  
 ποιήσις: ποιήσεως, 3 12.  
 πόλις: πόλιν, [7 16], 8 5.  
 πρεσβευτής: πρεσβευτάς, 3 14.  
 προέδρος: προέδρων, 1 9; προέδρους, [2 A 2].  
 προθύμως, [2 B 5].  
 πρὸς (with dative), 2 A 12; (with accusative), 3 4, 8.  
 πρυτανεία: πρυτανείας, 1 [2—3], 8; πρυτανείαν,  
 2 A 11, 3 18—19.

πρυτανεῖον, 3 17; πρυτανεία, [8 2].  
 πρύτανις: πρυτάνεις, 9 2.  
 σιτοφύλακες: σιτοφύλαξιν, 8 8; σιτοφύλακας, 2 A 5,  
 2 B 6—7.  
 σταθμός: σταθμόν, 6.3—4.  
 στατήρ, 6 7.  
 στέφανος: στεφάνου, 3 12; στεφάνῳ, [2 A 8],  
 3 3, 7, 15; στέφανον, 3 9.  
 στεφανόω: στεφανοῖ, 3 2—3; στεφανῶσαι, 2 A 8,  
 3 7, 15.  
 στήλη: στήλης, [2 A 12], 3 20—21; στήλει, 2 A 11,  
 3 19.  
 στρατεία: στρατείας, 1 16.  
 στρατεύομαι: ἐστράτευται, 1 16—17.  
 στρατηγός, [7 14], [8 3]; στρατηγοίς, 8 7; στρα-  
 τηγούς, 3 13.  
 στρατιωτικός: στρατιωτικῶν, 2 A 13, 3 13, 21.  
 συνέδριον: συνεδρίῳ, 2 A 12.  
 συνήγορος: συνηγόροις, 8 10.  
 ταμίης (ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεία), [8 2]; ταμίαν (τῶν  
 στρατιωτικῶν), 2 A 13, 3 13, 21.  
 τε, 1 14.  
 τέτταρες: τεττάρων, 6 6.  
 τέταρτος: τετάρτει, 1 7.  
 τραγωιδός: τραγωιδοῖς, 3 10.  
 τριακοστός: τριακοστει, [1 7].  
 τύχη: τύχει, [2 B 6].  
 υἱός: υἱοῦ, 1 21.  
 ὑπηρέτης, [8 7].  
 φιλοτιμέομαι: φιλοτιμείσθαι, [2 B 5].  
 φιλοτιμία: φιλοτιμίας, 2 A 9, [2 B 10].  
 φιλοτιμῶς, 1 21—22.  
 φυλέτης: φυλετῶν, [8 14].  
 χειροτονέω: κεχειροτόνηται, 3 23.  
 χρηματίζω: χρηματίζει, 2 A 3.  
 χρήσιμος: χρησίμους, 2 B 3.  
 χρόνος: χρόνῳ, 1 14.  
 χρυσίον: χρυσίου, 6 4.  
 χρυσοῦς: χρυσῶ, 3 3, 7.  
 χωρίον: χωρίον, 5 II 4.  
 ψηφίσμα, 1 8—9, [2 A 10—11], 3 18, 4 9;  
 ψηφίσματα, [2 A 1].