

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

PUBLIC FUNERAL MONUMENTS (18-21)

18. FRAGMENT of a stele of Pentelic marble, with the rough-picked back preserved, found on November 14, 1936, in the wall of a modern house in Section **T**.

Height, 0.412 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness, 0.183 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 953*b*.

The writing is stoichedon, with a vertical unit of *ca.* 0.023 m. and a horizontal unit of 0.018 m.

Before 450 B.C.

vacat

[K]τεσικλῆς

[A]ἰσχυλίδε[ς]

[Φί]λτον

[Ἄ]ριστείδ[ες]

5 [Φι]λόδεμο[ς]

[Κα]λλίμαχ[ος]

[Πέ]ταλος

[Σ]οκράτες

[Σ]οσίας

10 [Ε]ὐγείτο[ν]

[Κ]λεοκρ[—]

[Φ]ιλοθε[—]

[Σ]οτε[ρ]ί[δες]



No. 18

This panel of names may belong to a public funeral monument.

19. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, one of which (*a*) is broken on all sides and at the back, while the other (*b*), though broken on all sides, apparently has the original thickness preserved. Fragment *a* was found on April 2, 1936, in a modern wall in Section **P**; fragment *b* was found on May 28, 1933, in a modern wall in

Hesperia, XV, 3

Section I. Fragment *b* probably joins an unpublished piece (E.M. 5164) in the Epigraphical Museum, though the actual test has not as yet been made. The combined fragments indicate a width of column of 12 letter spaces.

Fragment *a*: Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 895 *b*.

Fragment *b*: Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 895 *a*.



No. 19. Fragment *a*



No. 19. Fragment *b*

The writing is stoichedon, with a vertical chequer unit of 0.024 m. and a horizontal unit of 0.0205 m. Omicron is small (0.01 m.) and made with the tubular drill. In spite of the Ionic alphabet the letter-forms point to a date later than the middle of the fifth century, possibly near the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.



No. 19. Fragment *b* + E.M. 5164
(Photograph from Squeeze)

ca. 430 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 12

Col. I

[. .] φων [----]
[Μν]ησιδ[ημος]
[Λυ]σαγό[ρης]
5 [Δ]ημήτρ[ιος]
[Δ]εαγόρ[ης]
[Ἴ]όλας
[. .] ατοκ [----]
[Να]υαγ[όρης]

10 -----

lacuna

[. . . .] ος
[. . . .] ανδρος
[Παν]τάγνωτο[s]
[Ἄλυ]άττης

15 [. . . .] σ Col. II

[. . . . γ] όρης Ο [-----]
[Ἄριστ]όδικος ὁ Ν [-----]
[. . . .] λ [----]
[. . . .] μω [----]

20 -----

In *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 25-27, Raubitschek published part of a casualty list which he identified (following Wilhelm) as the first such list from the Peloponnesian War. The letters of the present text are not by the same hand, but they are of similar monumental size and may well be from approximately the same date. Apparently this too was a funeral monument, commemorating allies of the Athenians whose names might reasonably have been inscribed in Ionic letters.

20. Two contiguous fragments of an inscribed stele of Pentelic marble. One fragment, broken on all sides, was found in December, 1934, in the wall of a modern house in Section II. The other fragment, with the smooth right face and rough-picked back preserved, was found on May 22, 1933, in a modern house in Section I.

Height, as joined, ca. 0.50 m.; width, as joined, ca. 0.55 m.; thickness, 0.247 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 888.

The inscription is stoichedon, with a chequer pattern in which the vertical unit is 0.0167 m. and the horizontal unit 0.014 m.

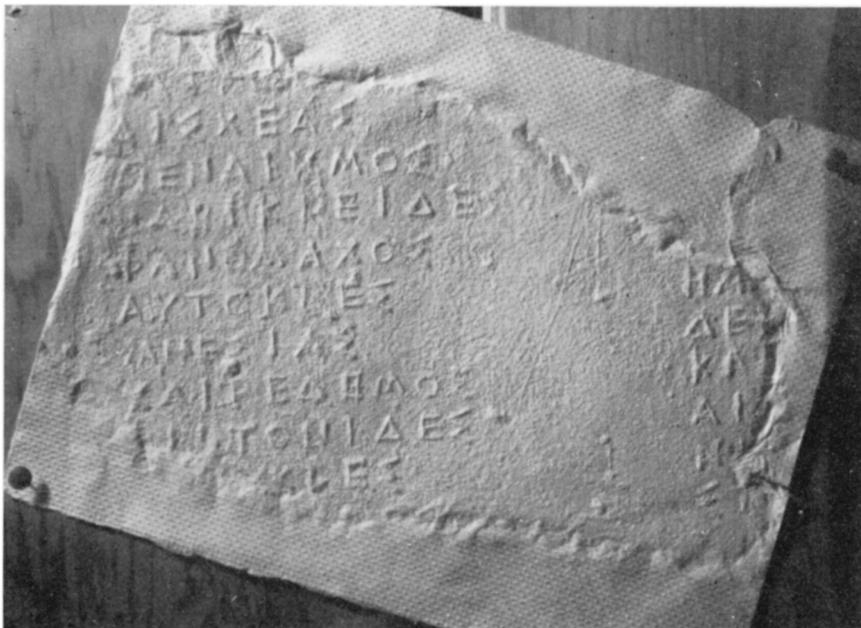


Late Fifth Century B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

I	II

[. . . .] λει[. .] <i>vac.</i>	Τ[-----]
¹ Ἐπιστέμων	Να[-----]
Γλαύκιππος	30 Λυ[-----]
5 Πυθοκλῆς	¹ Ἀνα[-----]
Λυσανίας	Πρα[-----]
¹ Ἀρχονίδες	¹ Ἀντ[-----]
Καλλίστρατος	Κομ[-----]
Χρόμων	35 Πιστ[-----]
10 Θεοτιμίδες	Φοχσ[-----]
Κνίπον	Καλ[-----]
Μίκος	Πρα[.] ⁶ ς
Θε[ό]τιμος	¹ Ἀ[ριστοκ]λείδες
	40 ¹ Ἀ[ριστό]δικος
	[.] ⁶ άτες
	[.] ⁶ ος
	[.] ⁶ λος
	[.] ⁶ ιος
	45 [.] ⁶ ς
	[.] ⁶ ς
	[.] ⁶ ίδες
	[.] ⁶ ον
	[.] ⁷ ον
	50 [.] ⁶ ρατος
	<i>lacuna</i>
Λ[-----]	
15 Νικο[-----]	
Πατροκλῆς	
Αἰσχέας	
Μέναιχμος	
Χαρκλείδες	
20 Φανόμαχος	-----
Αὐτοκλῆς	Φ[-----]
Μνεσίας	ha[-----]
Χαιρέδεμος	Δελ[-----]
Φιλτονίδες	Καλ[-----]
25 [.] ⁵ κλῆς	55 Αἰσ[-----]
[.] ⁸ ος	Νι[-----]
-----	Στ[-----]
	<i>vacat</i>



I.G., I², 956
(Photograph from Squeeze)

The text has been given here in connection with *I.G.*, I², 956. The lettering and spacing seem from the squeezes to be so nearly alike as to permit this association,¹ but the test must some day be made in Athens to see whether the stones join. It may be that the lacuna indicated in the text above can be so reduced that some of the fragmentary names in Column II will be shown to belong together. The stone was evidently part of a public funeral monument of the latter part of the fifth century.

21. Fragment of a block of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved, found on March 4, 1933, in Section H.

Height, 0.22 m. ; width, 0.16 m. ; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.-0.016 m.

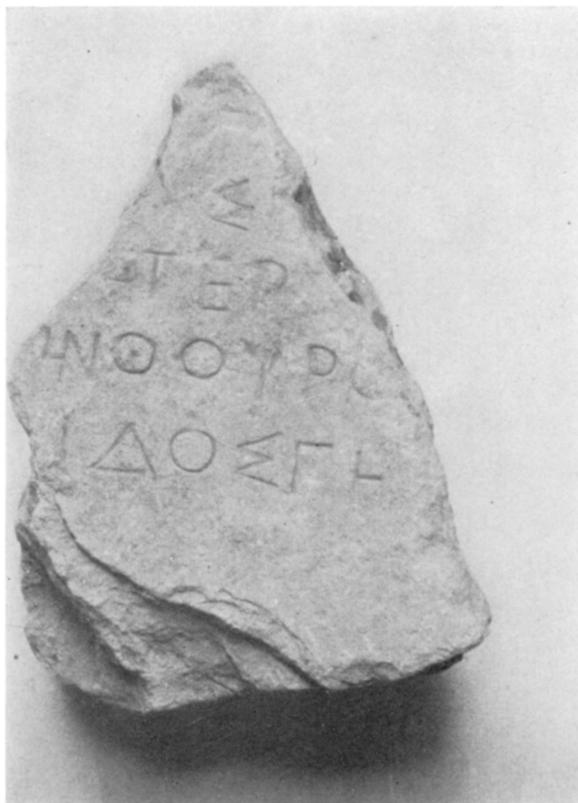
Inv. No. I 512.

ca. 400 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

----- ασι -----
 ----- ωτερα -----
 [— ∪ ∪ | —]ων | θούρο[ς ᾿Α|ρης ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | ——]
 [— ∪ ∪ | —]πατρί|δος || γῆ[ς ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | —]

¹ The spacing on *I.G.*, I², 956 seems slightly wider. The thickness is recorded as having a maximum of 0.24 m. This corresponds well with the 0.247 m. of the Agora fragment.



No. 21

These lines appear to be part of a public funeral epigram.

BOUNDARY MARKER

22. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found in the demolition of a modern house in Section I early in 1933.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 370.

Fourth Century B.C.

[ὄρος]
[τε]μένους
[Διό]ς



No. 22

DEDICATIONS OF THE FOURTH CENTURY (23-25)

23. Three fragments of a sculptured stele, which are published here for the sake of the names on the moulding which divides the stele horizontally. From left to right, the fragments bear the epigraphical inventory numbers I 3193, I 1759, and I 289, having been accessioned, respectively, on January 27, 1936, on April 3, 1934, and early in 1933. The fragment at the right shows a seated satyr, playing the double pipes, and looking toward flames which are rising from the ground above the moulding. In the field below the moulding are dolphins. The fragments all deserve study and publication as sculpture; so further details are reserved until then. The inscription is cut in characteristic letters of the fourth century B.C. and reads as follows:

[---] νεανίας vacat Φιλόκωμος Κ[-----]έλης Πυκνέ[ο] vacat

Apparently there were three names, each given with its patronymic. If this is true then νεανίας is an epithet, and not the name itself; of this first name nothing is now preserved. The second name was Φιλόκωμος Κ[---] and the third name was [---]έλης Πυκνέ[ο]. Here the patronymic is new, representing probably a nominative Πυκνέας, otherwise unattested. There is room on the stone for the restoration of only one letter, so that the choice seems limited to the patronymic form here given.

The Dionysiac character of the relief is evident, and is further emphasized by the inscription, which has certain resemblances (νεανίας with Νεανίας; Φιλόκωμος with Κῶμος) to the legends on a ceremonial vase described in Roscher's *Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*, I, 1, s. v. Dionysos, col. 1072: Die Form der Kannen, die später nur noch bei dem Feste in Gebrauch war . . . lernen wir aus einem Exemplar (abgeb. *Archäol. Zeitg.* 1852 Taf. 37, vergl. *L. Fivel, Gaz. Arch.* 5 p. 6 f.) kennen, auf welchem vier Knabengestalten sämtlich Kannen gleicher Gestalt, wie das Gefäss mit Epheu bekränzt, in den Händen halten; benannt sind ΠΤΑΙΑΝ mit Fackel (Schlussgesang des Symposion), ΚΩΜΟΞ, ΝΕΑΝΙΑΞ. Cf. Deubner, *Attische Feste*, pp. 96 ff.

24. Block of Hymettian marble, broken at the left, found on May 22, 1933, in Section H'. The stone originally served as the capping member of a dedicatory monument and was topped by a projecting cornice which is now broken away except for the bed moulding.

Height of the inscribed face, 0.16 m.; width, 0.38 m.; depth (complete), 0.66 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

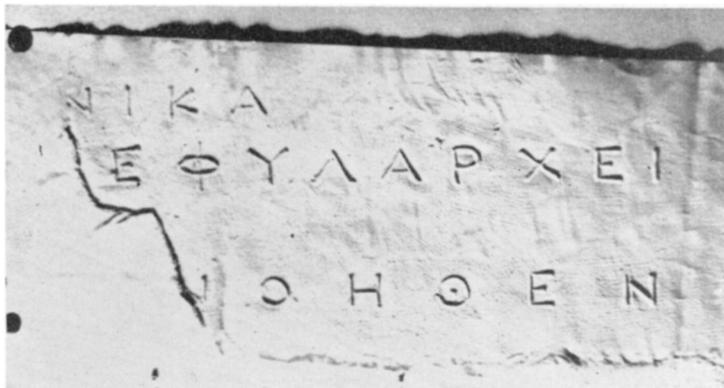
Inv. No. I 882.

ca. 325 B.C.

[Οἰνηὶς ἐ]νίκα
[-----^{ca. 11}-----] ἐφυλάρχει
[---^{ca. 9}---]ν Ὀῆθεν

The dedication commemorates a victory, probably in the ἀνθιππασία of the Panathenaic festival,² where (as also elsewhere) phylarchs commanded the cavalry of their several tribes between which the competition occurred. A possible

restoration for line 2 is [τοῖς ἵππεῦσι] ἐφυλάρχει, which would satisfy the requirements of space if it may be assumed that the inscription was symmetrical.



No. 24

(Photograph from Squeeze)

25. A base of Hymettian marble, the larger fragment of which was found on June 4, 1933, in a well in Section Z. The left side of the base is preserved on the smaller fragment which was found in the summer of 1934 among the stones removed



No. 25

from the same well. Most of the top of the base and part of the back have been broken away. The back is rough-picked; the bottom is rough-picked at the center but around this on all four sides is a band 0.09 m. wide worked with a tooth chisel. The top is dressed smooth where it is preserved. The left side was rough-picked with a smooth

² For epigraphical references to this contest see *I.G.*, II², 3079 and 3130.

band at the top and bottom. The right side is much weathered, but apparently was smooth-dressed. The set-back at the left end of the inscribed face is 0.14 m. wide and 0.02 m. deep.

Height, 0.232 m.; width, 0.64 m.; thickness, 0.56 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 940.

ca. 325 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]
 [--- στεφανωθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς]
 κ[αὶ τοῦ δήμου δικαιοσύνης ἔ]νεκα
 ἐ[πὶ ----- ἄρχοντος] *vacat*

I

II

5	[-----]ο[-----]	[-- ^{ca. 8} ---]ης Ἀχαρνεύς
	Φ[. . . .]τιος ^v Ἴων[ίδης]	[-- ^{ca. 9} ---]ς ^v Φλυεύς
	Σω[σί]μαχος Μυρ[ρινούσιος]	[-- ^{ca. 7} ---] Οἰνάϊος
	Καλλιμέδων Χολλ[είδης]	[. . .]μοκλείδης Ἀφιδναῖος
	Π[. . .]ιος [-----]	[. . . .]όδω[ρος] Ἀλωπεκῆθεν
10	γρα[μμ]ατεὺς Ἀριστοκλείδης Ἀριστοκλέους Σουνιεύς	

This dedicatory base carried the names of ten members of a board or commission, one from each tribe, arranged in tribal order, and followed by the name of their secretary. Kallimedon is already known (*P.A.*, no. 8033) from an honorary decree praising his son (*I.G.*, II², 1214), and his name has been used as the guide in dating the text. Above the list of names there was room for four lines of the larger letters of the dedication proper. In many respects this inscription resembles *I.G.*, II², 2822, which is a dedication by the Board of Treasurers of the Goddess in 349/8 B.C. The names appear in two columns (not rigidly separated in *I.G.*, II², 2822) in tribal order, with the name of the secretary in the concluding line. This does not prove that this text names Treasurers of the Goddess, but if this should be the case the approximate date 325 B.C. might with some probability be made definite as suiting a secretary from Leontis (Sounion) to the requirements of the tribal cycle.³

GRAVE MONUMENTS OF THE FOURTH CENTURY (26-30)

26. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on June 13, 1933, in Section Z.

³ See Ferguson, *Treasurers of Athena*, p. 144.



No. 26

Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.134 m.;
thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 961.

Fourth Century B.C. (?)

Αἰγυπρία

The letters are very shallow and faint. The same name occurs in *I.G.*, II², 1567, line 3, and in *I.G.*, II², 10596.

27. Fragment of a sculptured stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on May 5, 1933, in Section Θ.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 780.

Fourth Century B.C.

[---]ης Ῥίνωνος [----]

The inscription is on a taenia below a double crowning moulding. On the surface of the relief below the inscription are traces of a head, much broken. The father, Rhinon, probably lived in the late fifth century, a contemporary of the other known men of that name, or perhaps to be identified with one of them.⁴



No. 27

Δ Ι Ο Γ Ε Ι Θ Η Σ
 Δ Ι Ο Φ Α Ν Τ Ο Υ
 Μ Υ Ρ Ρ Ι Ν Ο Υ Σ Ι Ο Σ

No. 28

⁴ *P.A.*, nos. 12531, 12532; cf. Meritt, *Ath. Fin. Doc.*, p. 161, lines 26-27.

28. Grave stele of Pentelic marble, found on April 24, 1933, built into the east face of the Valerian wall in Section I. Height and width seem to be complete, but the thickness is concealed within the wall.

Height, 1.80 m.; width, 0.775 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 754.

ca. 350 B.C.

Διοπέιθης
Διοφάντου
Μυρρινούσιος

The family is well known, and Diopeithes is to be identified as *P.A.*, no. 4323. This inscription gives for the first time the name of his father.

29. Sepulchral stele of Pentelic marble, found on February 12, 1932, in Section E.

Height, 1.725 m.; width at the top of the inscribed surface, 0.415 m.; width at the bottom, 0.47 m.; thickness at the top of the inscribed surface, 0.13 m.; thickness at the bottom, 0.165 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 167.

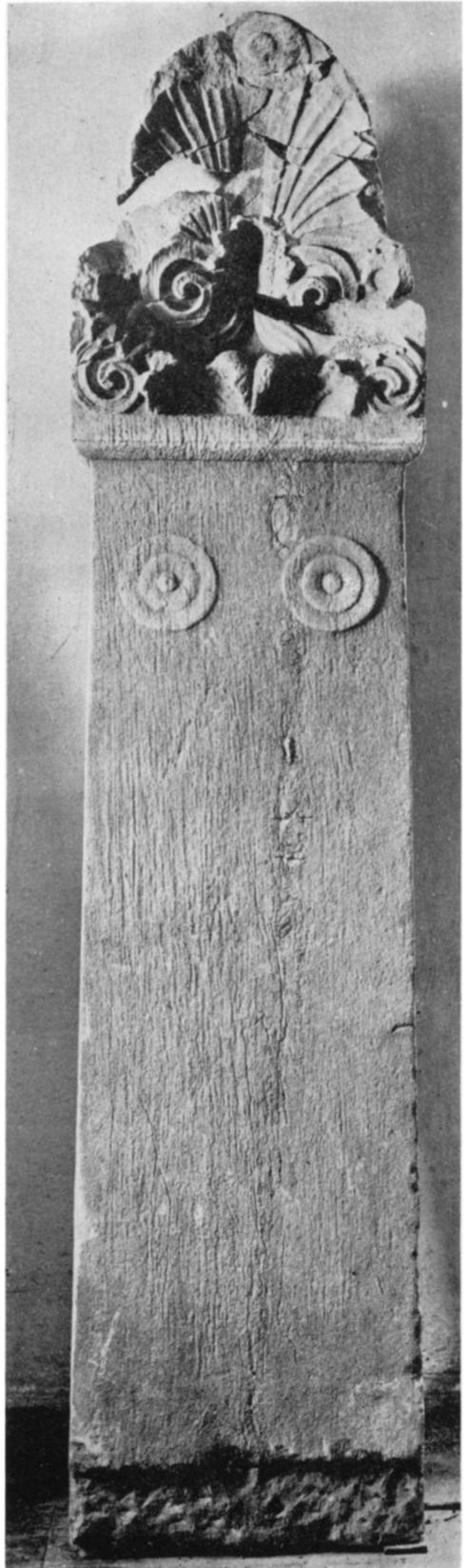
ca. 350 B.C.

Κλει[νέ]τη [Νικ]ίωνα[ς 'Α]λαιέως
θυγάτηρ, [- - - - - 'Α]χαρνέως
γυνή

Two ornaments

Νικίων
Φιλίππου ['Αλ]αιεύς

The surface of the stone has been so heavily corroded that the letters are now almost indistinguishable. This stele was one of those



reused face downward as cover slabs over the great drain in the Agora, on which the inscriptions were all severely damaged by chemical action on the surface of the marble.⁵

30. Two joining fragments of Pentelic marble, preserving the complete width of a grave stele, that on the left having been found in Section I on April 20, 1933, and that on the right in Section I on February 1, 1933. The fragments have been measured as joined.



No. 30

Height, 0.33 m.; width, 0.70 m.; thickness, 0.205 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m.

Inv. Nos. I 719 + 388.

ca. 325 B.C.

[.]⁵ενος
Ἑρμολάου
Λαμπτρέως

POLETAI RECORDS (31-33)

31. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on November 17, 1937, in the wall of a modern house in Section Ψ.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.159 m.; thickness (not original), 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 627b.

The writing is stoichedon, with a vertical unit in the upper lines of *ca.* 0.011 m., in the lower lines of *ca.* 0.009 m., and a horizontal unit of *ca.* 0.0105 m. This fragment belongs with the stone already published as *I.G.*, II², 1579.

Early Fourth Century B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 25

[.]¹²] Ι C [.]¹¹]
[.]⁹ η γ γ ί ο ο [ι κ ί α ν]⁵
[.]⁸ κ ι ο ν Ἄ γ ρ [υ λ ῆ σ ι ν , ᾧ γ ε]
[Η Η Δ Γ] [ἴ τ ω μ β ο] ρ ρ ᾶ θ ε ν ἢ ὁ δ ὄ [σ , ν ο τ ὄ θ ε ν δ]

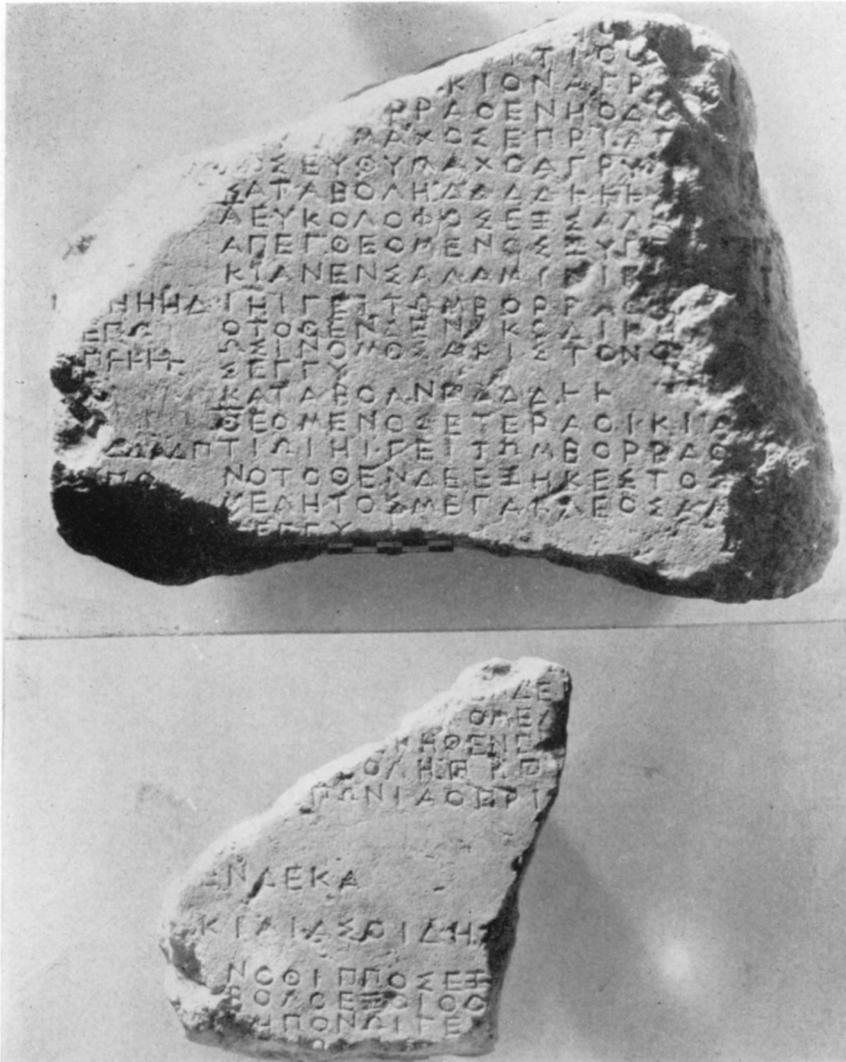
I.G., II², 1579

⁵ See, for example, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, nos. 17-20.

5	[ἐπώ] [Γ]	[ἐ Εὐθύ]μαχος· ἐπρίατ[ο ⁸] [.]ος Εὐθυμάχο Ἀγρυλ[ῆθεν ἐγγυ ^v] καταβολή: ΔΔΔΔΗΗ ^v [vacat] (Λ)ευκόλοφος ἐξ Σαλα[μῖνος τάδε] ἀπέγ: Θεομένος Ξυπ[εταιῶνος οἰ]	
10	[Η]ΗΗΗΔ ἐπώ ΠΗΗΗ	κίαν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐ[ν ⁹] ι ἦι γείτωμ βορρᾶθ[εν . . . ⁷ ν] στόθεν δὲ Νικόδικ[ος· ἐπρίατο Σ] ωσίνομος Ἀριστονό[μο . . . ⁷] ς ἐγγυ vacat	
15	[Η]ΔΔΔΔΠ ἐπώ [ΗΗ]	<u>καταβολ(ή)</u> [ΔΔΔΔΗΗ vacat Θεομένος ἐτέρα οἰκία [ἐν . . . ⁵] τίωι ἦι γείτωμ βορρᾶθ[εν ἡ ὁδός, νοτόθεν δὲ Ἐξήκεστος· [ἐπρίατο] Μέλητος Μεγακλέος Ἀλ[ωπεκῆθε] [ν] ἐγγυ vacat [καταβολή: ΔΔΠΗΗΗ] vacat <i>lacuna</i>	
20	[ΧΧΗΗΗΠ] [ἐπώ] [ΠΔΠ]	[. . . ⁷ ἦι γείτ]ωμ [βορρᾶθεν . . .] [. . . . νοτόθ]εν δὲ [. . . . ¹¹] [. . . . ἐπρία]το Μέλ[ητος Μεγακλέο] [ς Ἀλωπ]εκῆθεν ἐ[γγυ vacat] [κατα]βολή: ΠΗΠ[— —] [τὰ] ἐπώνια ὁ πρι[άμενος ἀπέδοτο] vacat vacat	Agora Inv. No. I 627b
25	[τῶν]	ἔνδεκα vacat [οἰ]κίαι ἄς οἰ δῆμ[αρχοὶ ἀπέγραφον] vacat	
30	[Οἶο ἀπέγραφε] βόλο ἐξ Οἶο ο[ικίαν . . . ⁷ καὶ] [κ]ῆπον ὧι γε[ίτων βορρᾶθεν] [. . .]νω[ν] ν[ο]τ[ό]θεν δὲ ¹¹] -----		
35			

The purchaser of the first house on the Agora fragment was the same as the purchaser of the last house on *I.G.*, II², 1579.⁶ These two items can be more closely

⁶ For Meletos see *P.A.*, no. 9828.



No. 31. *I.G.*, II², 1579 (above) and Agora Inv. No. I 627b (below)

juxtaposed if the document is so reconstructed that the Agora fragment falls below *I.G.*, II², 1579. Moreover, the Agora fragment introduces a category of houses for which the listings were made by the demarchoi (line 32). If the *Corpus* fragment were to be placed below the Agora fragment it would have to be far enough below to allow room for a different heading, for it is obviously not possible to assume that Leukolophos (line 8) was a demarchos. The better arrangement is that shown in the text above. An additional epigraphical argument is that the unit of vertical spacing on *I.G.*, II², 1579 agrees with that of the upper lines of the Agora piece (0.011 m.).

The letters in line 32 are not strictly stoichedon, and I have assumed that the 24 letters of the restored text filled out the line completely. On an unpublished fragment of the Fifth Century from the Agora (Inv. No. I 236e) the phrase *δήμαρχος ἀπέγραφε*, entirely preserved, gives the parallel for the restorations in lines 32 and 34. This rôle of the demarchos is attested also in the literary tradition,⁷ and a similar reference is partially preserved in No. 32, line 25, below.

The character of the present document, already assumed as a record of the *poletai*, is further shown by the reference to the Eleven in line 30. One can restore [τῶν] *ἔνδεκα*, indicating the source from which the *poletai* received the houses for sale. A similar procedure is illustrated in the *poletai* record of 367/6 published in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 14-30. There in lines 1-7 (*loc. cit.*, p. 14) appears the statement *πωληταὶ — — τάδε ἀπέδοντο παραλαβόντες παρὰ τῶν ἔνδεκα*, and the first item was a house which had been listed (the verb is *ἀπέγραψεν*) by a certain Theomnestos. There is not room in the present text to restore in line 30 the complete phrase [παρὰ τῶν] *ἔνδεκα*, though it is of course possible to read the aorist of the verb *ἀπογράφειν* as well as the imperfect in lines 32 and 34. These responsibilities of the Eleven to the *poletai* are described also by Aristotle (*Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 52): *καὶ τὰ ἀπογραφόμενα χωρία καὶ οἰκίας εἰσάξοντας εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, καὶ τὰ δόξαντα δημόσια εἶναι παραδῶσοντας τοῖς πωληταῖς — —*.

One must assume that Nothippos (line 34) was demarchos of Oion. The property which he listed with the Eleven must therefore also have been in Oion. The locative phrase *ἐν Οἴῳ* is too short by one letter for the restoration of the lacuna in line 35, but a more specific designation of locality within the deme would in any case perhaps be preferable.⁸

In *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 570-571, I exposed the difficulty of accepting the interpretation *ἐγγύ(η)* or *ἐγγύ(ης)* for the abbreviated form of the word in lines 14 and 20, and even suggested that this form should not be restored at all in line 6. I suggested rather that the expanded form should be *ἐγγυ(ητής)*, as in *I.G.*, II², 1590-1593, though it was obvious here that in no preserved instance was a bondsman mentioned by name. There is now another passage (line 35) where *ἐ[γγυ]* must be restored and where no name can be joined with it. Rather than assume that no bondsman was named in connection with any purchase in this inscription, and rather than assume (which seems to me still more awkward) that the purchaser was in each instance himself the bondsman, I now believe that *ἐγγυ* should be expanded to *ἐγγυ(ηθείς)*,⁹ and that in each case the translation should be: that so-and-so, properly bonded, purchased the property.

⁷ See Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatskunde*, p. 968 and note 2, with references there cited.

⁸ See, *e. g.*, lines 10-11 and 16-17.

⁹ Plato (*Laws*, 855 B) shows that one could be bonded by his friends: *ἐὰν ἄρα μὴ τινες ἐθέλωσιν αὐτὸν τῶν φίλων ἐγγυᾶσθαι τε καὶ ξυνεκτίνοντες ἀπελευθεροῦν — —*. This is sufficient evidence for a personal passive with the meaning here desired.

32. Two fragments of a stele of bluish Hymettian marble. The smaller piece (*a*), with the left side preserved, was found on March 2, 1935, in Section B'. The large piece (*b*) preserves the bottom and full width and thickness of the stele; it was found on May 26, 1933, in Section Z. The fragments do not join.

a: Height, *ca.* 0.11 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

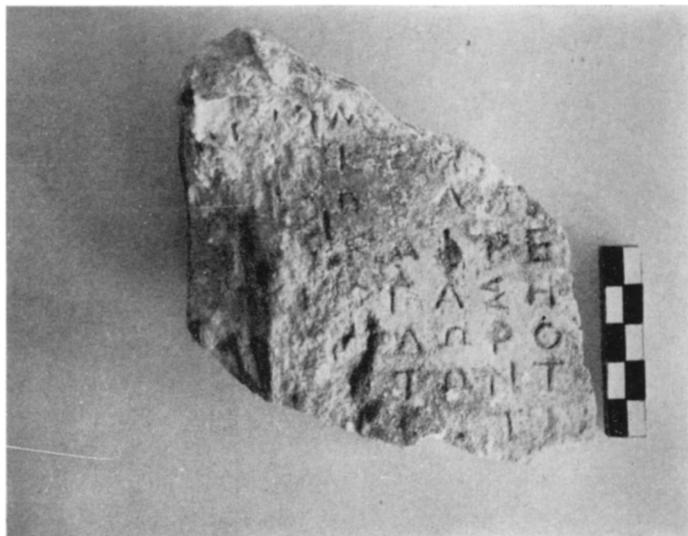
Inv. No. I 870.

b: Height, 0.855 m.; width, 0.485 m.; thickness 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 870.

The writing is stoichedon, of the fourth century B.C., with a square chequer pattern in which each unit measures 0.012 m.



No. 32. Fragment *a*

ca. 350 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 39

a

[.]ομ[-----]

[..]Ι[-----]

[..]ΚΑΙΡΕ[-----]

5 [Περ]γασῆ[θεν -----]

[...]δωρο[-----]

[...]των τ[-----]

[.....]Τ[-----]

lacuna

b

[...?...]ΕΝ[.]Ι[-----]

10 [....]Ο[-----]

[..]ΔΕΙΟ[.]Ω[-----]

[Γλ]ανκίππου [-----]

[.....]ΥΛ[.]ΟΞ[.]Ξ[.]ΟΑ[----- ἀπέγραφεν]

Ξενοκλέ[ος Πειραέως] ο[ϊκίαν¹¹..... ἦι γεί]

15 των βορρᾶθεν [...⁶...]ΔΕ[-----]

καὶ οἰκόπεδον Μελιτέ[ω]μ πρὸς [δ²] ἀ[νατολὰς ...⁶...]



No. 32. Fragment *b*

[...]ΙΩΝΜΕΤΟ[...]δ⁸νομένο δὲ [χ]ω[ρίον ...⁶...]
 Ε[.....¹⁵.....]ΩΤ[...⁷...]ΑΓΥΡ[.....¹⁰...]
 [...¹²..... Κ]αλλισθ[ένης Ἰ]μφικ[.....¹¹...]
 20 [ἀπ]έγ[ραφ]εν Ξ[εν]οκλέος [Π]ε[ιραέ]ως οἰκ[ίαν καὶ χωρὶ]
 ο[ν] καὶ [κ]λισ[ί]ον ἐμ Μελί[την ἥ] γείτων βορρά[θεν ..]
 π[... ν]οτόθεν δὲ τὸ [οἰκό]πεδον τὸ δημ[ό]σιον [...]
 ε[...⁵...]πόλοχος Χα[...⁸...]Ξ[...]|Π[...]|ΠΕ[...⁵...]
 [...⁷...]ΔΠΗΗΗ^v [... ἐπὶ τῆς] Αἰγῆδος [...⁶...]
 25 [οἰ δῆμαρ]χοι ἀπέγ[ραφον ...⁸...]Ε[...]|Ο[...⁶...]
 [...⁵... χ]ωρίον αγ[.....¹⁵.....]Ο[-----]
 [...⁷...]ιν ἥι γ[είτων βορράθεν -----]
 [...⁷...]νοτόθ[εν δὲ -----]
 [...⁸...]ΟΞΝΙ[-----]
 30 [...⁸...]ΔΗ[-----]
 [...⁸...]Ν[-----]

This is a record of sales of property by the poletai. Many of the readings are doubtful, because the stone has been so worn as to make certainty in many cases impossible. In line 12 the beginnings of a consecutive text, however, can be made out. I assume that Glaukippos was the father of the man who purchased the property described immediately above. Then in line 13 comes the name of the man who listed the house of Xenokles. The demotic is supplied in line 14 from the probable reading of line 20. This property is described and its record comes to an end in line 19. Kallisthenes listed another house (and lot and shed) belonging to Xenokles. The purchaser is named in line 23, and what appears to be one payment made to the poletai appears, at least in part, in line 24.

Line 24 introduces a new category: properties listed by the demarchoi in the prytany of Aigeis. A similar category appears also in No. 31, line 32, above.

33. Fragment of bluish white marble, broken on all sides, found on March 30, 1933, in Section Z.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 626.



No. 32

Early Second Century B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 58

[-----]δ[-----]
 [----] Ἀλαιεύς [-----]
 [-- Ἴφ]λοδοῦρος Ἴφ[ιστιάδης ----]
 [-- Ἴφ]καίου, Κρατ[-----]
 5 [-- γρα]μ[μα]τεὺς Κ[-----]
 [-- γραμ]ματ[εὺ]ς Πυθοκλ[ῆς ----]
 [----]ψαν Θαργηλιῶν[ος ----]
 [---- τ]ὸ μὲν εἰς [-----]
 [----]τον ἀποστ[-----]
 10 [-----]τ[-----]

The inscription begins with a list of names arranged in the official order of the phylai, lines 2, 3, and 4, respectively showing demotics which belong to Aigeis (II), Akamantis (VI), and Hippothontis (IX). If these lines are filled out with an allowance of about sixteen letters for the name and demotic of each missing member of the board the length of line is determined as *ca.* 58 letters. In line 5 the name of the secretary must have followed without a break after the member from Attalis (XII).

These men seem to me to represent a board of *πωληταί*. The fragment was found in Section Z, where numerous other fragments of *poletai*-records were found; the beginning of line 7 may perhaps have been [*ἀπέγραψαν*]; and the month of Thargelion is the date when payments on houses sold by the *poletai* were due.¹⁰ Hence my tentative suggestion of the identification.

The date is determined by the lettering.

HONORARY DECREES EMENDED (34-36)

34. Several suggestions for the text published as *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 6, have been made by Helen Pope, *Non-Athenians in Attic Inscriptions*, p. 230. It seems quite possible that Aischron of the *Hesperia* text is the same as Aischron from Chalkis in *I.G.*, II², 491, lines 9-10. I therefore adopt her restoration [*Χαλκιδεῖς*] for line 12 and its accompanying [*Ἐρετριεύς*] for line 13. It is more difficult to follow Mrs. Pope's suggestion of reading κ[αὶ Ἀρχέλεων Χαλκι]δεῖς in *I.G.*, II², 491, lines 11-12, because the *lacuna* there in line 11 is too long by one letter for the restoration of Ἀρχέλεων.

J. H. Oliver has reported by letter from Athens that the reading of the last line, in the *Hesperia* inscription, which I had given as [.]ΕΞ.Ε.ΟΙ, is [.]ΕΞ[ἀ]γα[θ]οί.

¹⁰ See Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 47, 3. The date named by Aristotle is the ninth prytany, but in the second century this would have been nearly equivalent to the eleventh prytany and Thargelion.

So the complete phrase may be developed as the conventional [ἄνδρ]ες [ἀ]γα[θ]οί of honorary decrees, leaving in line 13 just the correct amount of space for the ethnic Ἐρετριεύς, as suggested above.

With reference to *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 5, no. 6, one may now read lines 12-14 as follows:

[κ]αὶ Ἀρχέλεως Αἴσχρων[ος Χαλκιδεῖς κ]
 [α]ὶ Νικησίας Σιτ[άρχ]ου [Ἐρετριεύς ἀνδ]
 [ρ]ες [ἀ]γα[θ]οί [εἰσιν -----]

35. The document published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 43-44 (no. 32) as part of a tribal decree yields a consecutive text with a stoichedon pattern of eighteen letters.

ca. 325 B.C. ΣΤΟΙΧ. 18

[.]ΥΓ[...ᵒ... εἶπεν· ἐπει]
 δὴ Τιμοκ[ράτης ὁ θεσμο]
 θέτης καλῶ[ς καὶ φιλοτ]
 ἴμως ἄρχει [τὴν ἀρχὴν κ]
 5 αὶ ἐπιμελε[ῖται τῶν πε]
 ρὶ τὴν φυλῆ[ν κατὰ τοὺς]
 [νό]μους, ἐψη[φίσθαι . . .]
 [ντιδ]αίς· ἐπ[αινέσαι Τι]
 [μοκράτη]ν Τ[-----]

Lines 7-8 must have carried the name of the phyle which Timokrates represented as thesmothetes. The stoichedon order limits the choice to [Διαντίδ]αίς or [Λεωντίδ]αίς. For this use of the tribal name in the formula of resolution, see *I.G.*, II², 1163, line 15. My earlier restoration was [φυλέτ]αίς, but the published photograph shows that part of the tau should have been visible if this restoration were correct. Epigraphically it is much more probable that the fourth letter of line 8 was delta rather than tau.

36. The decree first published as *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 8 has yielded at least some of its meaning to further study, and it is possible now to make corrections in the reading and disposition of the text. The new version is presented here.

Early Third Century B.C. ΣΤΟΙΧ. 29

ΕΞΟ -----
 ΙΛΟ[----- ἐ]
 πιμελ[ητὰς -----]
 ΝΤ -----
 5 ΤΡΑ -----

¹⁶..... ΙΟΝ.....¹⁰.....
 [.....¹⁵.....]ήδην Τ[.....⁹.....]
 [.....¹⁵..... Θ]ουδόσι[ον.....⁵.....]
 10 [.....¹⁵.....]ιέα εἰσεβ[είας εἶ^υ]
 [νεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς] θεοὺς καὶ [φιλοτι]
 [μίας τῆς εἰς τὴν β]ουλήν καὶ τ[ὸν δῆ^{υυ}]
 [μον καὶ στεφανῶσ]αι ἕκαστον [αὐτῶν^υ]
 [χρυσῶι στεφάνωι·] ἐπαινέσαι [δὲ καὶ^υ]
 15 [.....¹⁵..... Ἄ]χαρνέα· ἀ[ναγρά^υ]
 [ψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισ]μα καὶ τὰ [ἄλλα ψη]
 [φίσματα (?) τὸν γραμμ]ατέα τὸν κ[ατὰ πρυ]
 [τανείαν ἐν στήλει] λιθίνει κ[αὶ στῆ^υ]
 [σαι ἐν τῶι Ἐλευσιν]ίωι [?— — — — —]

Evidently lines 8-9, at least, contained the names of men who belonged to some official board ([ἐ]πιμελ[ητάς] in lines 2-3). If lines 4-7 also contained names, it seems reasonable to estimate that the board consisted of six members. It is clear that it numbered at least two, and (because of ἕκαστον in line 13) probably more than two. No intelligible text can be deciphered in lines 4-6.

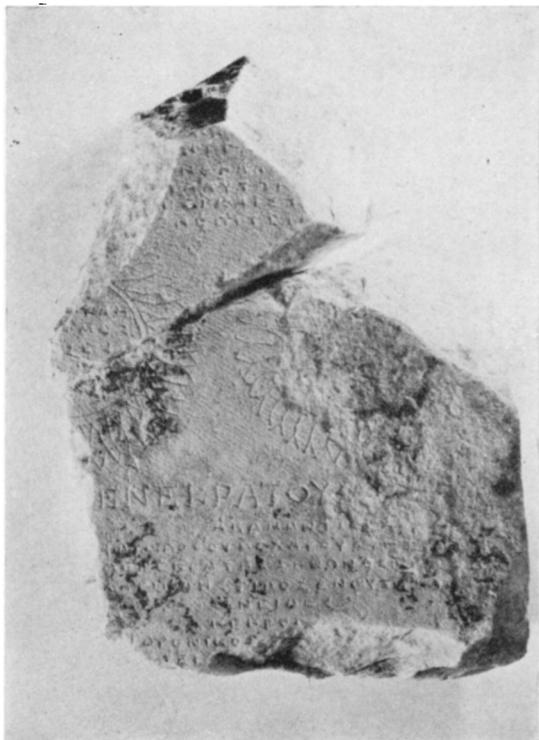
In restoring the later lines of the inscription I have made the assumption that syllabic division was employed, though I confess that in the earlier lines there is an apparent exception between lines 3 and 4. Dow called to my attention some time ago that the restoration [ἐν τῶι πρυτανικ]ῶ[ι], which I had proposed as the place for erecting the stele, could not be correct because the letter before the preserved omega is not kappa. It seems to me rather to have been iota, so that I suggest [ἐν τῶι Ἐλευσιν]ίωι as a supplement which meets the requirements of space and which names a known locale. I think it improbable that the epimeletai, however, were the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν Μυστηρίων, for at the time of this inscription they were two in number, as they were also in Aristotle's time, though he says in his Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία that there were four.¹¹ Moreover, the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν Μυστηρίων were praised in *I.G.*, II², 661 for their piety [πρὸς τὰ]ς θεάς rather than [πρὸς τοὺς] θεοὺς, as here in line 11.

EPHEBIC INSCRIPTIONS (37-42)

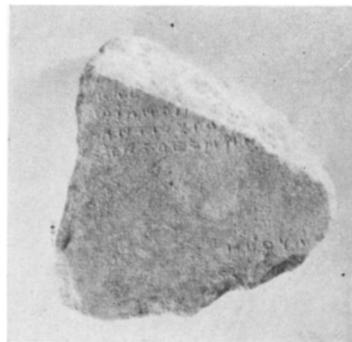
37. Parts of a stele honoring the epheboi of the archonship of Menekrates (220/19 B.C.). Fragment *a*, consisting of two joining pieces, was found on February

¹¹ Ἀθ. Πολ., § 57, 1: [ὁ] δὲ βασιλεὺς πρῶτον μὲν μυστηρίων ἐπιμελείτ[αι μετὰ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν ὧ]ν ὁ δῆμ[ος χ]ειροτονεῖ, δύο μὲν ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων, ἓνα δ' [ἐξ Εὐμολπιδῶν, ἓνα] δ' ἐκ Κηρ[ύκω]ν. See the commentary by Kirchner on *I.G.*, II², 661.

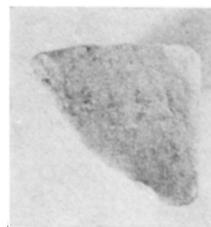
14, 1938, in a wall of Byzantine date in Section II. Its rough-picked back and right side are preserved. Fragment *b*, broken on all sides, was found on February 3, 1938, in Section AA. Fragment *c*, with part of the right edge preserved, was found on May 21, 1936, in Section P. I suspect a join between Fragments *b* and *c*; in any case their relative positions are easily determinable.



No. 37. Fragment *a*



No. 37. Fragment *b*



No. 37. Fragment *c*

Fragment *a*:

Height, 0.376 m.; width, 0.237 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m. and 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 4992.

Fragment *b*:

Height, 0.166 m.; width, 0.168 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 5175.

Fragment *c*:

Height, 0.091 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4171.

- [-----]κα[-----ca. 20-----]
 [-----]ν Πρα[-----ca. 19-----]
 [-----]νον Λα[-----ca. 18-----]
 [-ca. 8- τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ τὰ ὄνόμα]τα αὐτῶν [τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κα]
 5 [τὰ πρυτανείαν ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλει λιθί]νει καὶ στ[ῆσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ· εἰς δὲ]
 [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στήλης τ]ὸν ἐπὶ τέλῃ δ[ιοικήσει μερίσαι]
 [τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

In corona

[corona] [ἡ βο]υλή
 [ὁ δ]ῆμος corona
 10 [---]ει[.]

220/19 B.C.

[Οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες ἐπὶ Μ]ενεκράτου [ἄρχοντος]

I

II

[Column I missing]

- Ἄκαμαντίδ[ος]
 15 Φαῖδρος Θυμοχάρου Σφή[ττιος]
 Μενεκράτης Ζήνωνος ἐκ [Κεραμέων]
 Χαρικλῆς Φιλοξένου Σφήτ[τιος]
 Οἰνείδος
 Κεκροπίδος
 20 [Ἄ]νδρόνικος [-----]
 [Ἄρι]στειδ[ης] [-----]
lacuna
 [Ἴπποθωντίδος]
lacuna
 25 [-ca. 7-]οι[-----]
 [-ca. 7-] Κλεά[νδρου] (?) Ἄμαξ[αντεύ[ς]]
 Αἰαντίδ[ος]
 Ἄντιοχίδ[ος]
 [Θεόμν]ηστος Θεομνή[στ]ου Ἄναφλ[ύ(στιος)]

[Column I contained the names
 of epeboi from

Antigonis
 Demetrias
 Erechtheis
 Aigeis
 Pandionis
 Leontis
 Ptolemais

30 ἡ βουλ[ή]
 ὁ [δῆμος]

The entire list may have con-
 tained about twenty names]

Phaidros, of line 15, was the son of that Thymochares (*P.A.*, 7411) who served as one of the curators of the Asklepieion in the archonship of Diomedon (247/6 B.C.) and who made a contribution for the safety of the state and the defence of the country in that same year.¹² Charikles, in line 17, was probably a forebear of [Φι]λόξενος Ἀριστόνου Σ[φή]ττιος, who was ephebos in 102/1 B.C.¹³

38. Five small fragments of Hymettian marble, which belong to a decree in praise of the epheboi. Fragments *a*, *b*, and *c* were found on June 23, 1933, in a context of the second century after Christ in Section H'. Fragment *a* has the right side preserved, fragment *b* is broken on all sides, and fragment *c* has the left side preserved. Fragment *d*, broken on all sides, was found on June 24, 1933, in a fill of Roman date in Section H'. Fragment *e* has the left edge preserved. It is mended from two pieces which were found on June 13 and 15, 1933, in Section H'.

Fragment *a*:

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.062 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1015 *b*.

Fragment *b*:

Height, 0.02 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.012 m.

Height of letters, 0.06 m.

Inv. No. I 1015 *c*.

Fragment *c*:

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1015 *a*.

Fragment *d*:

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.033 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m. and 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 1017.

¹² See *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 291, line 70 (= *I.G.*, II², 791); *I.G.*, II², 1534, line 165. For the date of the archonship of Diomedon see Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, *passim*.

¹³ *I.G.*, II², 1028, line 117. For the date see *Chronology*, p. xxxv.

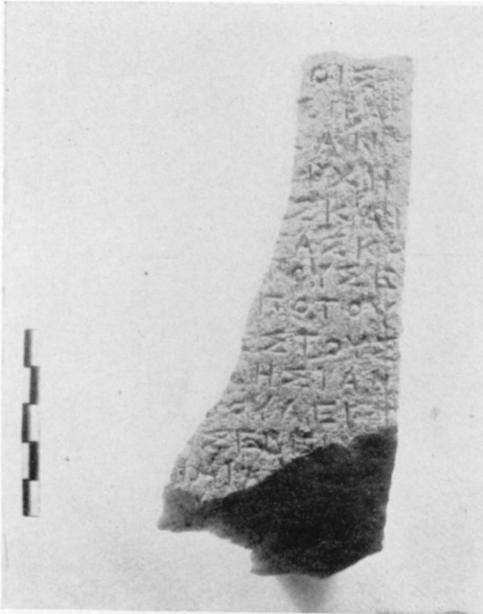
Fragment *e*:

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.042 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 979.

Ten lines of text measure 0.087 m.



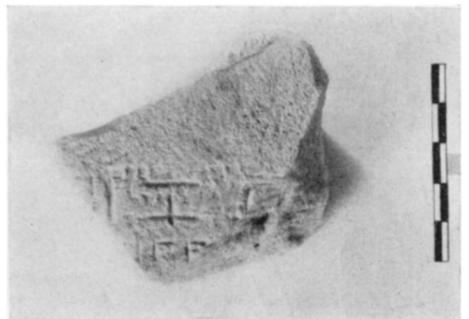
No. 38. Fragment *a*



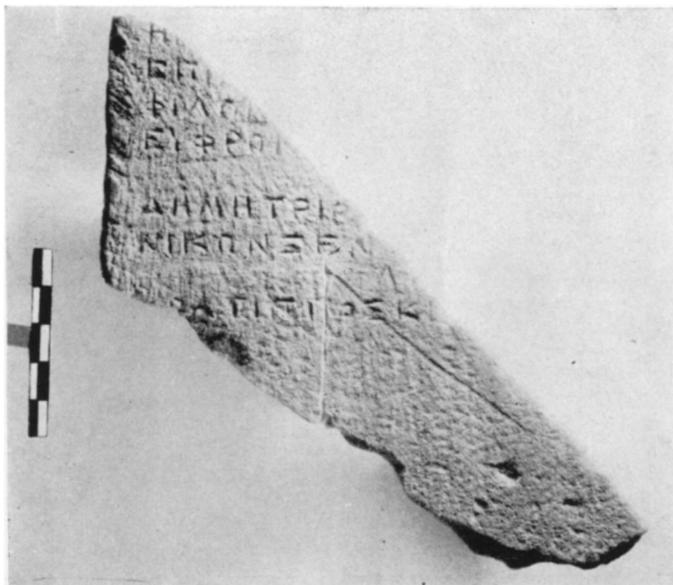
No. 38. Fragment *b*



No. 38. Fragment *c*



No. 38. Fragment *d*

No. 38. Fragment *e*NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 80

- [-----]ΟΙΣ
 [-----]ΣΓΑ
 [-----]ΣΑΝ
 [-----]ΡΧΗ
 5 [-----]ΣΚΑΙ
 [-----] τὰς κα
 [-----] ΡΟΥΣΕ
 [-----] ὕ] πὸ τοῦ
 [-----] φς τοὺς
 10 [—^{ca. 10}—· ἀγαθὴ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τεί βουλεῖ τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν
 ἐκκ]λησίαν
 [χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτων, γνώμῃ δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι
 δοκεῖ τεί] βουλεῖ ὕ
 [ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς ἐφήβους τοὺς ἐπὶ Ζωπύρου ἄρχοντος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφάνωι
 ε]ὑσεβείας
 [ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ εὐταξίας ἣν ἔχοντες διετελέσαν ἐν ὄλωι τῶι ἐνιαυτῶι
 καὶ φιλοτ]ιμίας [τῆς]
 [εἰς τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δῆμον -----]
lacuna
 15 [----- ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς διδασκάλους τόν τε ὄπλομ]άχον Περσ[αῖον Συμμάχου
 Κικυννέα καὶ τὸν]

[ἀκοντιστήν Νικόμαχον Νικομάχου Ἀφιδαῖον καὶ τὸν π]αιδοτρ<ί>βην Ἐ[ρμόδωρον
 Ἐορτίου Ἀχαρνέα καὶ]
 [τὸν ἀφέτην Πεδιέα Νεάνδρου ἐκ Κεραμέων καὶ τὸν τοξ]ότην Σῶσον Πρ[οξένου
 Σφήττιον καὶ στεφα]
 [νῶσαι] ἔκ[αστον θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα
 τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν]
 ἐν στήλει λ[ιθίνει καὶ ----^{ca. 31}---- στήσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ· τὸ δὲ γεγόμενον ἀνάλω]
 20 μα εἷς τε τὴν [στήλην καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν].
 ἦ [βουλή]
 [ὁ δῆμος] Other citations
 lost
 [citation]

lacuna

186/5 B.C. [Οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες ἐπ]ὶ Ζω[πύρον ἄρχοντος]

	I	II	III
25	[Ἐρεχθείδος] <i>lacuna</i> [Αἰγείδος] <i>lacuna</i>	[-----]ιγε[----]	[-----]
	Η ▮ [-----] Ἐπι ▮ [-----] Φίλων [-----]		rest of columns
30	Εὐφρων [-----] [Πανδιονίδος]		II and III missing
	Δημήτριος [-----] Νίκων Ξενο [-----] Λε[ωντίδος]		
35	[Κ]ράτιππος Κι[-----]		

The preliminary reports from Athens indicate that several small unpublished fragments from the Epigraphical Museum are perhaps part of this inscription, but no account can be taken of them until there is an opportunity for further study.

The present text is of interest chiefly because of the names and titles of the trainers preserved in lines 15-17. These items can be restored completely with the aid of the corresponding passage in *I.G.*, II², 900, lines 21-23, which in turn can be corrected and restored from this inscription. It is clear from fragment *b* that the *τοξότης* was Sosos. Hence this title should be restored for him in *I.G.*, II², 900,¹⁴

¹⁴ The suggested text in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 300-301, note 57, is incorrect, and should be replaced by the text suggested here.

leaving Nikomachos of Aphidnai as ἀκοντιστής, probably to be identified with him of *Hesperia*, III, p. 16, lines 118-121, as this inscription is republished below under number 40. The text of the lines in question from *I.G.*, II², 900 is as follows.¹⁵

----- ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸ[ν]
 κοσμητὴν αὐτῶν Θεόβουλον Θ[εοβούλου Ἐλευσίνιον ἀρετῆ]ς ἔνεκεν καὶ φιλοτιμίας
 ἣν ἔχων διατελεῖ πρὸ[ς]
 20 τῆμ βουλῆν καὶ τὸν δῆμον -----^{ca. 24}----- ιας καὶ στεφανωθῆνα[ι κατ]ὰ τ[ὸν
 ν]όμον· ἐπαινέ[σαι]
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς διδασκ[άλους, τὸν τε ὄπλομάχον Περ]σαῖον Συμμάχου Κικυννέα καὶ τὸν
 παιδοτρίβην [Ἐρμό]
 [δ]ωρον Ἐορτίου [Ἀχαρνέα καὶ τὸν ἀκοντιστὴν Νικόμαχο]ν Νικομάχου Ἀφιδναίου
 καὶ τὸν καταπαλταφ[έτην Πε]
 [διέα Νεάνδρου ἐκ Κεραμέων καὶ τὸν τοξότη]ν Σῶσον Προξένου Σφήττιον καὶ
 στεφανῶσαι ἕκ[αστον αὐ]
 [τῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· -----]

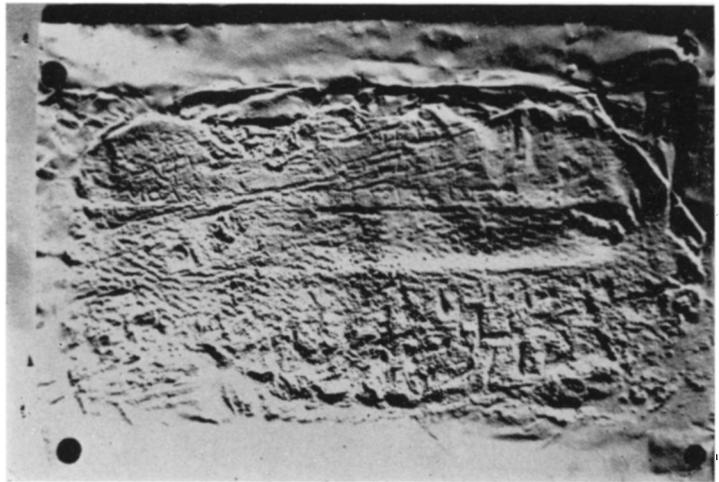
39. Part of a stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the bottom, left side, and back preserved, found on April 20, 1933, in a modern wall in Section I. The bottom and side are worked with a fine-toothed chisel; the back is more roughly dressed.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.375 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 721.

The writing is not stoiche-
 don. Each line occupies *ca.*
 0.014 m. on the stone.



No. 39

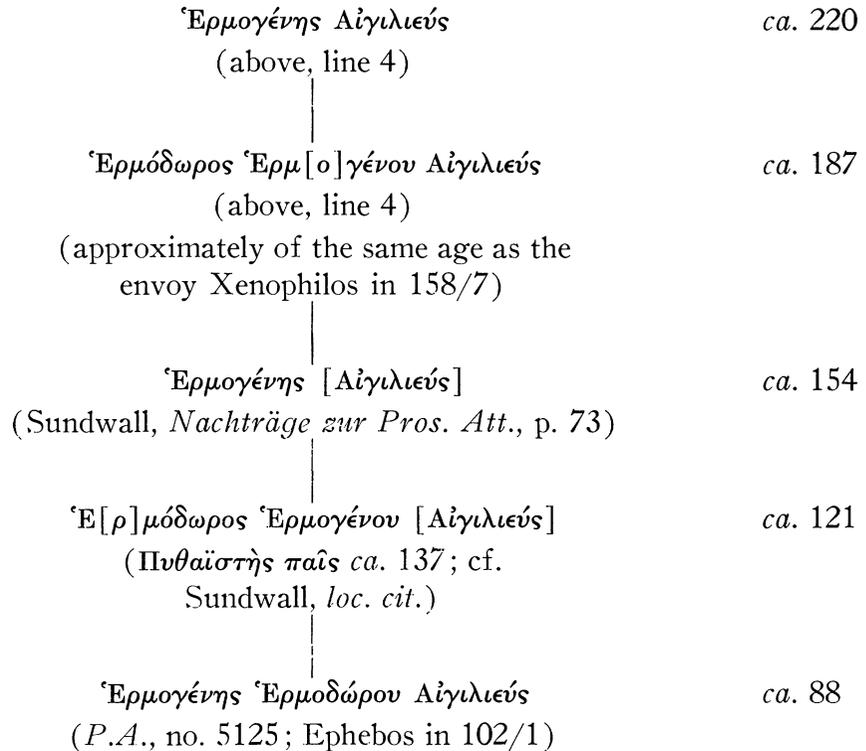
(Photograph from Squeeze)

Early Second Century B.C.

 [Σ]ῶσος Φ[^{ca. 5} Αἰγι]λιεύς
 Ξερόφιλο[ς . . .]ε[. . .]ου Οἰναῖος
 Ἐρμόδωρος Ἐρμ[ο]γένου Αἰγίλιεύς
 vacat

¹⁵ For the restoration in line 19, see *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 179.

Xenophilos (*P.A.*, no. 11292) served as an envoy in 158/7, and Hermodoros is probably the grandfather of that Hermodoros who had a son Hermogenes (*P.A.*, 5125) who was an ephebos in 102/1. The stemma may be developed somewhat as follows:



The present document may be part of an ephebic list dating from the earlier years of Xenophilos and Hermodoros.

40. Study of the stone in Athens, and of the published photographs, has made possible many new readings in the text of *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 17. In the following version the restorations in lines 51-52 were supplied by Sterling Dow; those in lines 20-23 were supplied by Meritt. The name in line 6 was read by Meritt and Raubitschek, and the other readings and restorations of lines 1-49 and 53-56 were communicated from Athens by G. A. Stamires, whose study of the Agora documents has in many instances been a source of valuable help to the editors. Prompted by the study of a small Agora fragment (Inv. No. I 1015c) which he had previously misinterpreted,¹⁶ Meritt also proposes a new text for lines 115-120. A. W. Gomme, by letter, has called attention to the fact that Kromachos of Pallene (lines 124-126) was descended from Κρώμα[χος] Ὀλυμπιοδώρο Παλληνεύς of *I.G.*, II², 2374.

¹⁶ In *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 300-301, note 57. In point of fact Sosos was τοξότης.

171/0 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 44

⊕ ε ο [ί]

ἐπὶ Ἀντιγένου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος τετάρ
της πρυτανείας εἶ Σώσανδρος Σω[σικρ]ά[τ]ου[ς Ἄλω
πεκῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν· Πυανοψιδῶνος [ἐ]ν[ει καὶ νέαι]
5 ἐβδόμει καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανεία[ς· ἐκκλησία κυρ]ία
ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων [ἐπ]ε[ψήφιζεν] Εὐ[...]ί
δης Ἐχεφύλου Ἀχαρνεὺς [καὶ συμπρόεδροι]

ἔδοξεν τεῖ [βουλεῖ] καὶ τῷ δήμῳ

- Ἀναξιδῶν Εὐφραγόρου Ῥαμνούσιος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ
10 ἔφηβοι οἱ ἐπὶ Σωσιγένου ἄρχοντος ἐφηβεύσαντες δι
ετέλεσαν εὐτακτοῦ[ντες καὶ πειθαρχοῦντες τῷ κοσ]
μητεῖ καὶ τοῖς στ[ρατ]ηγ[οῖς καὶ φιλοτιμούμενοι ἐπεμ]
λήθησαν τῆς φυλα[κῆς τοῦ τε ἄστεως καὶ τοῦ Πειραιέως]
ἀκολούθως τοῖς νό[μοις καὶ τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐψηφισμέ]
15 νοις καὶ συ[νέπεμφαν τεῖ πόλει τὰς πομπὰς πάσας τὰς κα]
θ' ἑαυτοὺς καθηκ[ούσας· ἔθυσαν δὲ καὶ τῷ Διὶ καὶ ταῖς]
Σεμναῖς Θεαῖς [ἀνεγκλήτως καὶ τὰς ἄλλας λειτουργίας]
τὰς καθηκούσ[ας ἀπάσας ἐλειτούργησαν μετὰ πάσης]
εὐκοσμία[ς καὶ ἡσυχίας· διετήρησαν δὲ καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλή]
20 λους [ὁμόνοιαν καὶ φιλίαν· ὅπως οὖν ἐφάμιλλον ἦι τοῖς ἐφη]
βέουσιγ [αἰεὶ καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως πειθαρχεῖν τοῖς]
καθιστα[μένοις διδασκάλοις εὖ εἰδόσιν ὅτι ἡ βουλή]
καὶ ὁ [δῆμος τιμῶσιν τοὺς καλῶς ἐφηβεύσαντας, ἀγαθῆ]
τύχη δεδοχ[θαι τεῖ βουλεῖ τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους]
25 εἰς τὴν ἐπιου[σαν ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτων· γνώ]
μην δὲ ξυμβά[λλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ]
τεῖ βουλεῖ [ἐπαυέσαι τοὺς ἐφήβους τοὺς ἐπὶ Σωσιγένου]
ἄρχοντος [καὶ στρεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι στεφάνωι φι]
λο[τιμίας ἔνεκα τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δῆμον - - -]
30 . . ο - - - - -

lines 31-42 illegible

- [ἐ]πὶ Ἀντιγένου ἄρχοντος ἐπ[ὶ τῆς - ^{ca. 8} - ἐνάτης πρυτα]
[ν]είας εἶ Σ[ώσανδρος Σωσικράτους] Ἄλω[πεκῆθεν ἐγραμ]μά
45 τευεν· [Ἐλα]φηβολιδῶνος ἐ[ν]ά[τε]ι ἰσταμένου [ὄγ]δό[ει καὶ δεκά]
[τει] τῆς πρυτα[νείας· ἐκ]κλησία ἐν τῷ θ[εάτρ]ῳ· τῶν προέ
δρων ἐπειρήφιζ[εν - - - -]ωγος[- - - - - καὶ συμ]
πρόεδροι vacat ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ vacat
[Ἀ]να[ξ]ιδῶν [Ε]ὐ[φ]ραγόρου Ῥαμνούσιος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ - -]

			Ἄτταλίδος
110	----- ----- ----- ----- -----		----- ----- ----- ----- -----
115	ἡ βού[λή] ὁ δή[μος] ----- ----- -----	[ἡ β]ο[υλή] [ὁ δήμος] [τὸν ἀκ]ο[ντισ] [τήν] Νικό μαχον Ἄ φιδναῖ ον	[ἡ β]ουλή ὁ δήμος [τ]ὸ[ν ὄπ]λομάχην Ἔστ[ι]ὸδω ρον Προ βαλί
120	----- ----- ἡ βουλή ὁ δήμος Ἄλεξι Χολαργέ α	ἡ βουλή ὁ δήμος Νέαυδρον ἐκ Κερα μέων	ἡ βουλή ὁ δήμος Κρώμαχ ον Παλ ληνέα
125			

41. Several new fragments have been added to the stele of ephobic inscriptions published by Dow in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 71-81, so that it is now possible to give a more nearly complete, and in some instances, an improved text. In an *addendum* to his earlier study Dow reported two of these pieces.¹⁷ One of them, itself consisting of two fragments, joins Fragments A and E and so fills out the complete width of the upper section of the stele.¹⁸ I give it here as A². It was found in the wall of a modern house in Section II on February 14, 1935.

Fragment A²:

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.32 m.;
thickness, 0.155 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 286e.



No. 41. Fragment A²

¹⁷ *Loc. cit.*, p. 90, no. 37. The description of the larger piece should indicate that the left edge, not the right edge, is preserved.

¹⁸ Fragments already published are listed by Dow, *loc. cit.*, p. 71. One should note that Fragment FF is Agora Inv. No. I 286d.

Sokolowski has already indicated the correct reading and restoration in line 18,¹⁹ and part of the sentence now appears on the new fragment: ἐπ[οήσαντο δὲ κα]ὶ τὴν ἀποδημίαν τ[ὴν εἰς Δελ]φούς. Several lines earlier (lines 13-14) a reading left by Dow without restoration should be [καὶ τὰς λανπά]δας ἔ[δραμον], and in line 14 (near the end) the reading δῆμον seems to me correct, rather than δῆμον. The hitherto enigmatic letters at the bottom of Fragment E in line 28 are part of the name [Θε]οδ[ωρίδης]; for the restoration, see *I.G.*, II², 1009, lines 7-8.

For the most part the restorations can be made with reference to similar documents, particularly *I.G.*, II², 1006-1011. The length of line at first was about sixty letters. This was increased in line 13 to sixty-five letters, in line 15 (according to my reckoning) to seventy-three letters, and then in line 21 to seventy-eight letters. There is very little uniformity, and one can notice that lines which contain proper names are apt to be somewhat more widely spaced than the others, doubtless so that more prominence may be given to the names. In the second decree (lines 76-98) the lines vary in length from 77 to 89 letters, and subsequently throughout the text of the other decrees about this same average is maintained.²⁰

Dow noted that the trainers must have been honored in the latter part of Decree I, as well as in Decree V. One of the new fragments discovered in Section Σ (Σ 1299) proves this to have been the case. The contribution of this fragment is represented in the text below in lines 40-48 and 57-58, though without further advice from Athens it is impossible now to say with certainty what its lateral position in the stele must have been. I publish the piece here as Fragment E².

It is possible now also to present a photograph of Fragment FF, which gives the text of lines 50-56 and part of lines 76-78. This was mentioned by Dow in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 71, note 1, and the text was given by him (*loc. cit.*, pp. 73-74) as lines 29-33h and lines 34-36.²¹

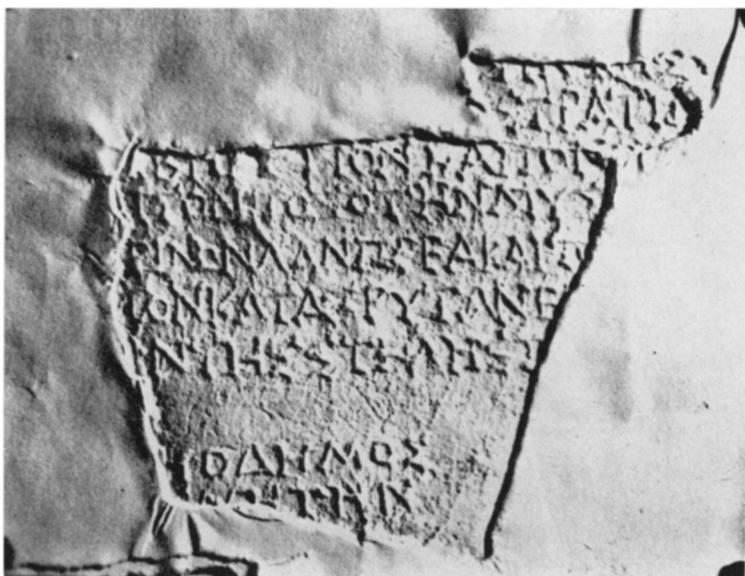
With the help of other new fragments it is possible to recover an almost complete text of Decree II. Fragment H², found in Section Σ (Σ 1298) joins Dow's Fragment H, and preserves part of the text of lines 81-91. Below this Fragment G² makes a join, and gives part of lines 92-102. I suspect also a join between Fragments G² and G, but hesitate to claim it as certain until all the records are available. Fragment G² was found in Section Σ and was also given the temporary number Σ 1299. These pieces all must have further study in Athens, together with other small fragments found with them on or after February 27, 1937, and for which no texts are now available to me.²²

¹⁹ *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, pp. 386-388. See also P. Roussel, *B.C.H.*, LVIII, 1934, pp. 92-93.

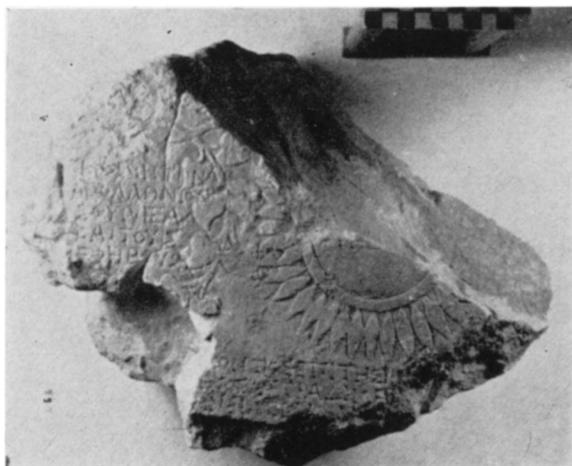
²⁰ I attribute the wider spacing which differentiates the preserved parts of Decree IV from Decree V to the presence of proper names rather than to a general relaxation. Cf. Dow, *loc. cit.*, p. 77.

²¹ The patronymic which Dow records in line 33a does not appear on the stone, and in the second crown I read only part of the word ἐφήβ[οις].

²² One of these unpublished pieces is known to be Σ 1333.



No. 41. Fragment E²
(Photograph from Squeeze)



No. 41. Fragment FF



No. 41. Fragment H²
(Photograph from Squeeze)



No. 41. Fragment G²
(Photograph from Squeeze)

Fragment I², found in Section Σ on December 13, 1935, yields parts of lines 102-109 and makes possible a nearly complete restoration of Decree III. This fragment joins Fragment I.

Height, 0.158 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 286h.

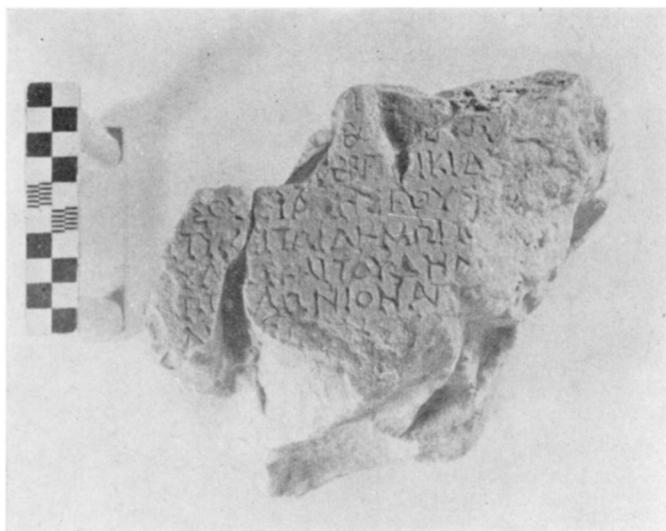
There is still much that is missing from Decree IV and from the beginning of Decree V, but one of the new pieces (J²) gives a large part of the end of Decree V (lines 130-140), part of the heading of the list of epheboi (line 141), and the beginning of the third column of names (lines 228-229). This fragment was found

in Section II on April 12, 1935 and has its back and part of the right side preserved.

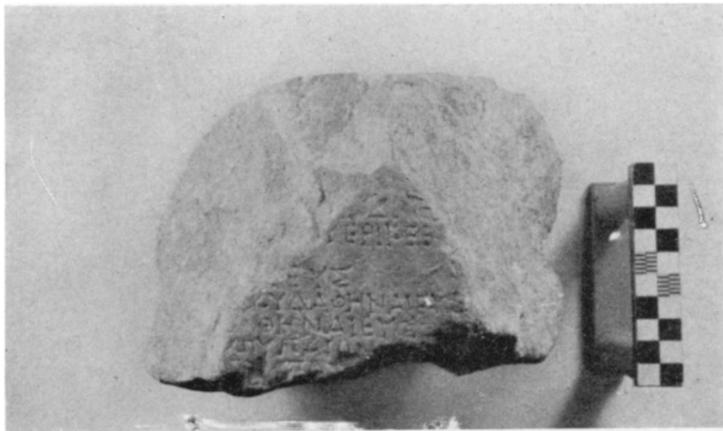
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.405 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.009 m. and 0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 286g.



No. 41. Fragment I²

No. 41. Fragment J²No. 41. Fragment J³

From the list of names, a small fragment (J³) which joins both Fragments J and K preserves parts of lines 156-163. This is the smaller of the two pieces mentioned by Dow in his *addendum* in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 90, no. 37. It was found in Section II on February 22, 1935.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.-0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 286f.

Possibly a small area of the rough-picked back is preserved.

I

- 127/6 Ἐπὶ Θεοδ[ωρίδου ἄρχοντος] ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγε[ίδος τρίτης πρυτανείας] ἢ Σωσικρά
 τῆς Εὐφρον[ίου Θριάσιος ἐγρ]αμμάτευ[εν· Βοηδρομιῶνος πένπτ]ῃ ἰσταμένου
 πένπτῃ τῆ[ς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη]σ[ία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν πρ]οέδρων ἐπε
 ψήφισεν Ἄνα[.....^{ca.15}..... καὶ συνπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ·] *vacat*
 5 Πολύχαρμος [.....^{ca.13}..... εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ ἔφηβείσ]αντες ἐπὶ ^v
 Διουσίῳ ἄρχ[οντος θύσαντες ταῖς ἐγγραφαῖς τὰ εἰσιτήρια] ἐν τῷ πρυ
 τανείῳ ἐπὶ τῆς [κοινῆς ἐστίας μετὰ τε τοῦ κοσμητοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἰε]ρέως τοῦ
 Δήμου καὶ τῶν Χα[ρίτων ἐδήλωσαν τὴν ἑαυτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αἴρ]εσιν· διετέ
 λεσαν δὲ πειθαρχο[ύντες τῷ κοσμητῇ καὶ τοῖς παιδευταῖς· ἔθυσ]αν δὲ καὶ τὰς
 10 θυσίας ἀπάσας τοῖς [θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς εὐεργέταις· ἐποίησαντο δὲ] καὶ τὴν ἀπά[ν]
 τῆσιν τοῖς ἱεροῖς καὶ π[ροέπεμψαν αὐτά· ἤραντο δὲ καὶ τοὺς β]οῦς δι' ἑαυτ[οὺς]
 τοῖς Μυστηρίοις ὡσαύ[τως ἐν Ἐλευσίῳ· συνετέλεσαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς δρ]όμους π[άν]
 τας εὐσχημόνως τούς τ[ε ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι καὶ τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ τὰς λανπά]δας ἔ[δρα]
 [μον καὶ] τὰς πονπὰς ἐπόνπ[ευσαν κατὰ τε τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ]
 δήμου θε[^v]
 15 οἷς· εἰσ[ήγαγο]ν δὲ καὶ τὸν Δ[ιόνυσον ἀπὸ τῆς] ἐσχάρας κα[ὶ προσέτι τὴν ἑαυτ]ῶν
 φιλοτιμίαν ἀπ[ο]
 δεικνύμενοι ταῦρ[ον ἔπειψαν καὶ ἔθυσαν τῷ] θεῷ ὡς ὅτι μά[λιστὰ εὐπρεπέ]στατα·
 ἐποίησαντο δὲ κ[αὶ]
 μελέτην ἐν τοῖς ὄπλο[ις καὶ ἀπεδείξαντο] ἐν τε τοῖς Θησεῖ[οις καὶ ἄλλ]ως κατὰ
 τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ
 ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπ[οήσαντο δὲ κα]ὶ τὴν ἀποδημίαν τ[ὴν εἰς Δελ]φοὺς ἀξίως
 ἐκατέρων τῶν πόλε
 ων εὐτάκτως καὶ εὐσχημ[όνως] ἀνασ[τρ]αφέντες· ἐλειτούρ[γησαν] δὲ καὶ ἐν ταῖς
 θυσίαις ἀπάσαις ἐ^v
 20 σεβῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως οὐθὲν [ἐν]λείπον[τε]ς τῶν ἀναγκαίων κα[ὶ ἐστ]εφανώθησαν
 τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ στεφά ^v
 [ν]ωι ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὁ κοσμητ[ῆς] καὶ οἱ διδά[σ]καλοι αὐτῶν· ἐποιήσα[ντ]ο δὲ
 καὶ τὸν εἰς Σαλαμίνα πλοῦν ^v
 ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Αἰαντ[εῖω]ν· ἔθυσά[ν] τε ἐπὶ τοῦ τροπαίου [τῷ] Διὶ καὶ παρα-
 γενόμενοι ἐπόνπευσαν
 καὶ ἔθυσαν τῷ Ἄαντι κα[ὶ τῷ] Ἀσκληπ[ιῶ]ι· ἔδραμον δὲ καὶ τὴν [λα]νπάδα
 καλῶς καὶ εὐσχημόνως ^v
 [ἔ]θυσαν δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρ[ίω]ν καὶ τοῖς [θεο]ῖς τοῖς κατέχουσ[ιν] τὴν Ἀττικὴν·
 ἔθυσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ^v
 25 [Πει]ραίοις τῷ Διόνυσῳ [καὶ] εἰσῆγα[γον] τ[ὸν] θεὸν παρακ[αθί]σαντες ἐν τῷ
 Πειραεῖ ἡμέρα[ς] ^v
 [τέτταρ]ας εὐτάκτως ^v ἐ[λει]τούργη[σαν] δὲ καὶ ταῖς σε[μναῖ]ς θεαῖς ἀνεγκλήτως·
 [παρήδρυν]

- πυρίδης καὶ [συνπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ^{ca. 25}..... εἶπεν·
 ἐπειδὴ Ἄ]πολλώνιος Σο[νυι]
 80 εὐς χειροτονη[θεὶς κοσμητῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐφήβους εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τὸν ἐπὶ Διονυσίου
 ἄρχον]τος τοῦ μετὰ Λυ
 κίσκον ἠρξέε τὴν [ἀρχὴν κατὰ τε τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δή]μον· πρ[ο-
 ἔστη δὲ κ]αὶ τῆς εὐταξίας
 τῶν ἐφήβων καὶ τ[ῆς ἐν τοῖς μαθήμασιν γενομένης ἐπιστασίας ἐπεμ]ελήθη· ἔ[θυσεν
 δὲ κ]αὶ τὰς θυσίας ἀπά
 στας μετ' αὐτῶν τ[οῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς εὐεργέταις· ἐποήσατο δὲ κ]αὶ τὴν ἀποδ[ημίαν]
 μετ' αὐτῶν εἰς Δ[ελ]
 φους ἀξίως ἑκατέ[ρων τῶν πόλεων εὐτάκτως καὶ εὐσχημόνως ἀναστρ]αφείς· ἐλει-
 τ[ούργη]σεν δὲ καὶ ἐν
 85 ταῖς θυσίαις ἀπάσαι[ς εὐσεβῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως οὐθὲν ἐνλείπων τῶν ἀναγκ]αίων καὶ
 ἐστ[εφανώθη τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ]
 στεφάνῳ· διετήρησε[ν δὲ καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὁμόνοιαν καὶ φιλί]αν δι' ὅλου
 το[ῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ὄντων τὸν]
 ἀριθμὸν ἑκατὸν ἑπτὰ [καὶ πάντας διεφύλαξεν· ἀνθ' ὧν αὐτὸν καὶ οἱ ἔ]φηβοι χρυσῶ
 στ[εφάνῳ ἔστεφάνωσαν]
 ἀποδεικνύμενοι τὴν [γεγονείαν εἰς αὐτοὺς δικαιοσύνην καὶ εὐνοί]αν· ὅπως ἐφάμιλ[λον
 ἦ τοῖς καθιστα]
 μένοις κοσμηταῖς δικ[αίως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον διεξάγειν καὶ ἐκε]ῖνοι τοῦτο πράτ-
 τ[ουτες ὅπως τιμῶνται]
 90 καταξίως ὑπὸ τῆς β[ουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους]· ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ
 δ[εδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ τοὺς λα]
 χόντας προέδρους [εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ το]ύτων· γνῶμ[ην
 δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βου]
 λῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον [ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλῇ ἐπαινεῖσαι τὸν κοσμητὴν τῶν ἐ]φήβω[ν
 Ἄπολλώνιον Ἀπολλωνίου Σουνι]
 ἑα καὶ στεφανῶσ[αι αὐτὸν χρυσῶ στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμ]ον ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν κ[αὶ
 δικαιοσύνης ἣν ἔχων διατελεῖ]
 πρ[ὸς τοῦ]ς ἐφήβους κα[ὶ πρὸς τὸν δήμον καὶ ἀνειπέ]ν τὸν στέφανον τοῦτον Διο-
 ν[υσίων τε τῶν ἐν ἄστει καινοῖς τρα]
 95 [γ]φδοῖς καὶ Παναθηναί[ων καὶ Ἐλευσινίων καὶ] Πτολεμαίων τοῖς γυμνικοῖς
 [ἀγῶσιν· τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως τοῦ στε]
 φάνου ἐπιμεληθῆναι το[ὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τ]ὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν· [ἀνα-
 γράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψηφισμα τὸν]
 γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυ[τανείαν εἰς στή]λην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀγορ[ᾷ· εἰς
 δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνά]
 θεσιν τῆς στήλης τὸ γενό[μενον ἀν]άλωμα μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν [στρατιωτικῶν]

- III Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ με<τὰ> Λυκίσ[κον ἐπὶ τῆ]ς Ἴπποθ[ων]τίδ[ος ἐνάτης
 128/7 πρυτανείας ἦι^{ca. 11} νος Κεφα]
 λῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν· ἀντιγραφεὺς Ἡφαι[στ. . . .^{ca. 6} . . .] ^ \ [.^{ca. 16}] ε[ος
 κατασταθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸ Μητρῶιον]
 κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα ὃ Τίμαρχος Ἐπηρατίδου Σφ[ήττιος εἶπεν^{ca. 12} Ἐλα-
 φη]βο[λι]ῶνος δε[κάτ]ει ὑστέραι μ[ιᾶι]
 καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία[ι] ἐν [τῶι θεάτρῳ·^{ca. 18}]
 Βερενικίδ[ης εἶπ]εν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπα[γ]
 105 γέ(λ)<λ>ει ὁ κοσμητῆς τῶν ἐφήβων Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀ[πολλωνίου Σουνιεύς ὑπὲρ τῆ]ς
 θυσίας ἧς ἔθυσ[εν ἐν τῇ π]ομπῇ *vacat*
 μετὰ τῶν ἐφήβων τῶι τε Διονύσῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλ[οις θεοῖς· δεδόχθαι ἀγαθῇι τύχηι
 τῶι δήμῳι τ[ὰ μὲν ἀ]γαθὰ δέχεσθαι
 τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθυσεν ἐφ' [ύγίαιαι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς τε β]ουλῆς καὶ τοῦ
 δήμ[ου καὶ π]αίδων καὶ γυναι[ι]
 κῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμ[άχων τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ τὸν κοσμητῆν] Ἀπολ-
 λώνιον Ἀπ[ολλωνίου]ν Σουνιέα καὶ
 τοὺς ἐφήβους καὶ στεφανῶ[σαι αὐτοὺς κιττοῦ στεφάνῳι εὐσεβείας] ἔν[εκ]εν [τ]ῆς
 π[ρὸς τοὺς θε]οὺς καὶ φιλοτιμ[ί]
 110 ας τῆς πρὸ[ς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δήμον· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμ-
 ματέα τὸν κατὰ π]ρυτανείαν ἐν
 [στήλῃι λιθίνῃι καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ ἀνάθεσιν τῆς
 στήλης μερί]σαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ δ[ι]
 [οικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα. *vacat*] *vacat*
- IV [Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Λυκίσκον ἐπὶ τῆς . . .^{ca. 8} . . . δεκάτης πρυτανείας
 128/7 ἦι^{ca. 11}]νος Κε □
 [φαλῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν· ἀντιγραφεὺς Ἡφαιστ.^{ca. 24}]ιος
 κατασταθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸ] Μητρῶιον
 115 [κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα ὃ Τίμαρχος Ἐπηρατίδου Σφῆττιος εἶπεν· Μουνιχιῶνος τετράδι
 ἰσταμένου τετά]ρτει τῆς
 [πρυτανείας· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν^{ca. 21} καὶ συμπρόεδροι·
 ἔδοξεν τῶι δή]μῳι· Χαρ
 [.^{ca. 19} εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλει ὁ κοσμητῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς θυσίας τῶι
 τε Διονύσῳι καὶ τ]οῖς [ἀλ]
 [λοῖς θεοῖς ἧς ἔθυσεν μετὰ τῶν ἐφήβων -----]
lacuna, with the end of Decree IV and beginning of Decree V
- V
 130 [----- καὶ τὸν κοσμ]ητῆ[ν]
 Ἄ[πο]λλ[ώνιον Σουნი]

[έα καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸν νόμον καὶ ἀνε]ιπεῖν τὸν
 στέφανον τοῦτο[ν Διονυ]
 [σίων τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι τραγωιδῶν τῶι ἀγῶνι· τῆς δὲ ποιήσεως τοῦ σ]τεφάνου καὶ
 τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως [ἐπι]
 [μεληθῆναι τὸν στρατηγὸν κ]αὶ τὸν [ἄρχοντα ἐν Σαλαμῖνι· ἐπαινέσαι] δὲ καὶ τοὺς
 παιδευτὰς αὐτῶν τὸν τε
 [παιδοτρίβην Νίκωνα] Βηρύτιον κ[αὶ τὸν ὄπλομάχον Σωτάδην Σο]λέα καὶ τὸν
 ἀκοντιστὴν Νίκανδρον
 135 [Εὐωνυμέα καὶ τὸν] τοξότην Πυσ[τίλον Ὀῆθεν καὶ τὸν ἀφέτην Π]εδιέα ἐκ Κερα-
 μέων καὶ τὸν γραμμα
 [τέα Θαρρῖνον Λ]αμπτρέα καὶ τ[ὸν ὑπηρέτην Ἰέρωνα Ἀναγυρά]σιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι
 ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλ
 [λοῦ στε]φά[νωι]· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ [ψηφίσμα τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δ]ήμου
 εἰς <σ>τήλην λιθίνην καὶ στῆσαι <ἐ>ν τῶι
 [τεμέ]νει τοῦ Αἴαντος· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγ[ραφήν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς σ]τήλης μερίσαι
 τὸν ταμίαν ἐκ τῶν εἰ[ς]

[τὰ κατ]ὰ ψηφίσματα ἀποτεταγμένων [τῶι δήμωι] *vacat*

140

one line uninscribed

οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες ἐπὶ [Διονυσίου ἄρχοντο]ς τοῦ μετὰ Λυκίσκο[ν]
three lines uninscribed

145	Ἐρεχθείδος Τιμοκλῆς Δημοκλείδου Κηφισιεύ[ς] Πλειστίας Διονυσίου Κηφισιεύς Ἐπικράτης Τίμωνος ἐκ Κηδῶν Αἰγείδος	[Οἰνείδος]	228	Αἰαντίδος --- NEM-----
150	Λυσίμαχος Φιλοξένου Φιλαί[δης] Σώφιλος Σωφίλου Ἐρικεε[ύς] Μηνόδωρος Διογένου [---] Φίλων Σωφίλου Κολλυτ[εύς] Πύρρος Δημοκλείδου Τ[ειθράσιος]	Thirteen lines missing		About ten lines missing
155	Σωτάδας Σωτάδου Φι[λαίδης] Στησαγόρας Εὐμήλο[ν Φιλαί]δη[ς] Καλλίστρατος Ἄριστ[. . .]ν Ἐρικεεύ[ς] Πανδιονίδο[ς]			
160	Χάρης Χάρητος Παιανιεύς Ἀπολλοφάνης Ληναί[ου] Κυδαθηναεύς Κάστωρ Ἀρχίππου Κυδαθηναεύς Καλλίμαχος Καλλιμ[ά]χου Παιαν[ι]εύς Θάρσανδρος Νικοστ[ράτου] Πα[ι]ανιεύς Δημήτριος Μητρο[δάρου Π]αιανιεύς	205 Ἄντ[-----] Ἄντιγ[-----]	240	[<u>ca.</u> 8] ΓΟ[-----] [Διονύσιος] Διογ[έν]ου [---] [<u>ca.</u> 7] Ν]ικοκλέους Ἰα[μνούσιος] [<u>ca.</u> 6] ος] Διογνήτου Ἰαμ[νούσιος]
165	Σωφά[ι]νης Δημοκράτου Παιανιεύς Λεωντίδος Μηνόδωρος Ἡρακλείδου Κολονήθεν Νικίας Εὐφημίδου Κρωπίδης Ἀγέλαος Ἀγελάου ἐξ Οἴου	[Κεκροπίδος] Κηφισόδωρος [Δημητρίου] [----] Διόδωτος Ἡρακλε[ίδου] [---]	245	[<u>ca.</u> 5] α]ρχος Μηνοδότ[ου] [---] [Φίλων Φί]λωνος Παλ[ληνεύς] [<u>ca.</u> 6] ος] Εὐάνδρ[---]
		210	Διονύσιος Διονυσ[-----]	

170	Πολυαίνετος Ἀμύκλου Σκαμβωνίδης Ἀπολλόδοτος Σθενίου Κήττιος Τιμοκράτης Ἀλεξάνδρου Ποτάμιος Αἰσχύλος Αἰσχύλου Ὑβάδης Σωσίβιος Τέλωνος Ὑβάδης	Ζηνόδοτος Θεοδ[-----] Ἄτταλος Ἀδράστο[υ-----] Ἀπολλώνιος Διονυ[σίου-----] 250 Ἀριστίων Εὐδόξου Μ[ελιτεύς]		Ἄτταλί[δος] [Πυθίλ]as Ἀπολλ[ωνίου-----] [Ἀχαιὸ]s Ἀπ[ολλοδώρου-----]
175	Πτ[ο]λεμαΐδος Διοσκουρ[ίδ]ης Ἀριστοκλέου Φλυεύς Ἀθηναγόρ[α]s Πυρρίνου Κυδα[ντίδη]s Νέων Φιλοκράτου Οἰναῖος Θεοκλῆς Εὐθυκλέους Βερενικίδης	215 Δεινοκλῆς Φιλοστ[ράτου-----] Φανοκλῆς Πρωτογ[ένου-----] Φωντίδης Ἴππ[άρχου-----] Ἴππο[θωντίδος]		About Thirteen Lines Missing
180	Νικοκλῆς Δημητρίου Φλυεύς Φιλωνίδης Ἀριστομένου Προσπάτιος Εὐμαχίδης Ἀριστάνδρου Ἐκαλήθ(ε)ν Διονύσιος Διονυσίου Προσπάτιος Ἀκαμαντίδος	220 Τείσις Φι[-----] Δημα[γώρας Εὐθυδόμου?-----] Α[-----]		
185	Τιμοκράτης Θεοδώρου Χολα<ρ>γέυς Θεόδωρος Διονυσίου Κεφαλήθην Μενεκράτης Λυκόφρονος Χολ[αργεύς] Ὀλυμπιόδωρος Αὐτοκλέους Θε[ρίκιος] Εὐνικίδης Δημητρίου Εἰτε[αῖος]		Five lines missing	
190	Στρατόνικος Θεογένου Ἐρ[μειος]			
265	ἡ βουλῆ ὁ δῆμος τὸν παιδοτ[ρί] [βην Νίκ]ω[να] [Βηρύτιον]	270 [ἡ βουλῆ] [ὁ δῆμος] [τὸν ὄπλο] [μάχον] Σωτάδη[ν] Σολέα	275 [ἡ βουλῆ] [ὁ δῆμος] [τὸν ἀκοντι] [στῆν Νίκαν] [δρον Εὐω] [νυμέα] 280	[ἡ βουλῆ] [ὁ δῆμος] [τὸν τοξότην] [Πυστίλον] [Ὁῆθεν] 285
290	[ἡ βουλῆ] [ὁ δῆμος] [τὸν ἀφέτην] [Πεδιέα] [ἐκ Κερα] [μέων]	295 [τὸν γραμμα] [τέα Θαρρί] [νον Λαμπ] [τρέα]	300 [τὸν ὑπηρέτην] [Ἴέρωνα] [Ἀναγυρά] [σιον]	

Although the entire inscription was cut by one hand there are nevertheless two different chancery styles discernible. Decrees I and II, from the archonship of Theodorides, usually omit iota adscript (there are exceptions); Decrees III, IV, and V, from the archonship of Dionysios, use iota adscript consistently. Decrees I and II spell with nu instead of mu before labials; Decrees III, IV, and V have the more usual mu. Examples of these differences are numerous in the text, and it is not necessary to single them out for reference. They do, however, condition the restorations. I have restored, for example, *συνπρόεδροι* in line 4 and *συμπρόεδροι* in line 116,²³ and followed the same style elsewhere.

This difference must depend on the source from which the stonecutter received

²³ The reading from the stone of *πέμπτη* in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 73, line 3, is an error. The correct form is *πένπη*.

his copy. I suggest that the list of names, on the basis of this evidence, was prepared in the archonship of Dionysios—not later—and that this fact is attested by the spelling *Σκαμβωνίδης* in line 170. At least for Decrees III and IV we know the name of the man (or part of the name) from whom the copy was received.²⁴ The *ἀντιγραφεύς*, or copy-clerk, apparently provided copies of these decrees of the previous year from the archives in the Metroön to be used by the stonemason of the year of Theodorides. Probably the restorations in lines 102-103 and lines 114-115 complement each other, so I suggest a common wording: *ἀντιγραφεύς Ἡφαιστ -----^{ca. 24} ----- ιος κατασ-
ταθείς ἐπὶ τὸ Μητροῶιον κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα ὃ Τίμαρχος Ἐπηρατίδου Σφήττιος εἶπεν.*²⁵ Evidently there was a decree, proposed by Timarchos, which regulated the appointment of the *ἀντιγραφεύς*, and which among other things defined his duties in charge of the records in the Metroön. Inasmuch as Timarchos was active in political life and proposed a decree (not the one to which reference is here made) in 145/4,²⁶ it is reasonable to suppose that his decree about the Metroön was introduced at about the same time, approximately eighteen years before the archonship of Dionysios.

In Decree II, lines 83-86 have already received a correct interpretation and helpful criticism from F. Sokolowski.²⁷ With reference to our earlier publication one should note that it is the name, and not the patronymic, of the kosmetes which appears on the stone in line 79.

Decree III can be almost completely restored. Together with Decree IV it makes a pair which correspond to Decrees IV and V of *I.G.*, II², 1011. Hence the restoration in line 109 ought probably to be *κιττοῦ στεφάνωι* instead of *χρυσῶι στεφάνωι* as in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 75, line 65.²⁸ In line 107 the phi in the phrase *ἐφ' [ὑγιείαι]* was cut over a nu, and in line 109 the first three letters were cut over the word *καί*, evidently repeated erroneously from the end of line 108. A date in Elaphebolion is now confirmed for Decree III by the discovery of Fragment I². The date of Decree IV should probably be Mounichion, or later.

Dow has already observed that Decree V was passed by the Salaminians. It honors the trainers of the epheboi, who were also honored in Decree I, and so the seven citations with their names must have appeared at the end of the inscription. Parts of two citations are preserved, that of the *ὄπλομάχος* being on Dow's Fragment M.

This fragment was brought into the Museum of the Agora from the Stoa of

²⁴ See Dow's suggestion, *loc. cit.*, p. 79.

²⁵ Dow assumed an error in the patronymic of the name of Timarchos, and corrected it to *Ἐπ<ικ>ρατίδου*. The reading of the stone is clear, and should not be changed, especially since the name *Ἐπηρατος* is attested (cf. Pape-Benseler, *Wörterbuch*). This name, *Τίμαρχος Ἐπη[ρατίδ]ο[v]* *Σφήττιος* should also be restored in *I.G.*, II², 967, line 8 = Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 85.

²⁶ *I.G.*, II², 967 = Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 85. See also note 25, above. The date of the decree is given by Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxxi.

²⁷ *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, p. 387.

²⁸ Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1011, line 70: *κιτ[τ]οῦ στεφάνωι*.

Attalos in February of 1936. It is a small piece, broken on all sides, but it preserves parts of two lines of text and parts of two wreaths. The height of the face is 0.05 m., the width of the face is 0.146 m., and the thickness is 0.10 m. It now bears the Agora Inventory Number I 3457.

The reading of this fragment has not been correctly given. The two preserved lines begin close to the left circle of the wreath, and the text should be read as follows: [τὸν ὄπλο|μάχον] Σωτάδη[ν] | Σολέα.

The names of the epheboi were arranged in three columns. The 46 lines of Column I name 6 tribes and 40 epheboi. The lines in Column II are more widely spaced, and the complete column must be restored with 3 tribes and 34 epheboi. Column III was spaced to correspond with Column II, and it may therefore be restored completely to name 3 tribes and 33 epheboi, its last line being left uninscribed. The number of epheboi named in the total list, as restored, was 107, the figure demanded by the count *ἑκατὸν ἑπτὰ* of the text of line 87.²⁹

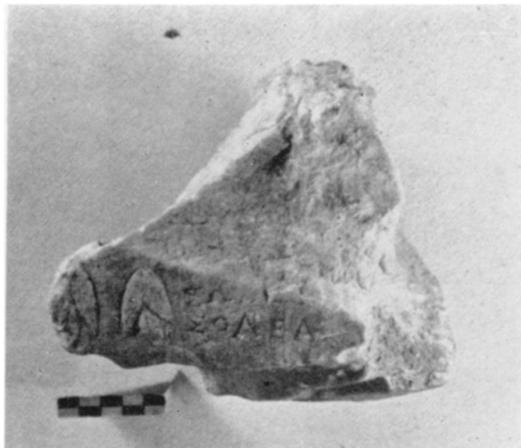
Not all these epheboi escorted the Pythais to Delphi in the archonship of Dionysios, for the Delphic inscription (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, 24) names only sixty-nine. Moreover, the Delphic text makes no mention of the *ἀφείτης* Pedieus, son of Neandros, from the Kerameikos. Presumably he also was absent. The assistant *ὄπλομάχος* Artemidoros, son of Neon, of Tarsos did go to Delphi, and he is named at the end of the list of trainers. There is no mention of him in the Athenian text, and his name should not be restored in the citations. These citations (lines 264-302) name the trainers who were honored in the decrees (lines 43-46, 133-136), and succeed each other in the same order. Patronymics seem not to have been used (cf. lines 273-274), but they are known when other evidence is lacking from *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, 24.

42. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the back and right side preserved, found in the wall of a modern house in Section I on March 13, 1933.

Height, 0.425 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.16 m.

Height of letters (above), *ca.* 0.009 m.; (below), 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 582.



No. 41. I 3457

²⁹ The statement in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 76, that the third column contained a maximum of twenty lines, Dow now informs me, is in error.

This fragment joins the stele already published as *I.G.*, II², 1009, where it necessitates several minor adjustments in the text of lines 52-62, as follows:

[πεῖν τὸν στέφ]ανον τοῦτο [ν] Διονυσίων τε τῶν ἐν ἄστ[ει καινοῖς τ]ραγωιδοῖς [κ]α[ὶ
 Παναθη]
 [ναίων καὶ Ἐλευσινί]ων [τ]οῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν· τῆς δὲ ἀν[αγορεύσεως τοῦ]
 στεφάνου ἐπι[μελη]
 [θῆναι τοὺς στρατηγ]οὺς ὅς ἂν [α]γράψα[ι δ]ὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμ[α τὸν γραμ]ματέα τὸν
 κατὰ πρυτ[α]
 55 [νείαν εἰς στήλην λι]θίνην καὶ στή[σ]αι ἐν ἀγορᾷ· εἰς δὲ [τὴν κατασ]κευὴν καὶ
 τὴν ἀνάθεσιν
 [τῆς στήλης μερίσαι] τὸν ταμίαν τ[ῶ]ν στρατιωτικῶν Δῆμον [Βερ]ενικίδην τὸ
 γενόμενον
 [ἀνάλωμα· δεδόσ]θω δὲ αὐτῶι ποι[ή]σασθαι καὶ εἰκό[νος χ]αλκῆ[ς] ἀνάθεσιν
 ἐν τῶι ἐπιφανε
 [στατάωι τόπωι πλῆ]ν οὗ οἱ νόμοι ἀπαγορεύουσιν.

The first three citations
 as published in
I.G., II², 1009

οἱ ἔφηβοι τὸν κοσμητήν
in corona
 60 [Δημ]ήτριον
 [Οὐλιά]δου
 [Ἄλωπε]κῆθεν

AN HONORARY CITATION

43. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the rough-picked right side preserved, but otherwise broken, found on March 3, 1933, in a modern wall in Section Θ.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 524.

ca. 215 B.C.

[οἱ θιασ]ῶται
 [τ]ὸν [τ]αμίαν
 Φιλιστίωνα

The requirements of symmetry preclude in line 1 a restoration so long as, for example, [οἱ στρατι]ῶται. The preserved text seems rather to be a citation from an honorary decree passed by a thiasos. In *I.G.*, II², 1298, the treasurer of a thiasos was



No. 42
(Photograph from Squeeze)



No. 43
(Photograph from Squeeze)

likewise honored, together with the secretary, and both names appeared without demotics. The approximate date of the inscription is determined by the characteristically disjointed style of lettering.

RECORDS MENTIONING PAREDROI (44-46)

44. Part of a stela of Hymettian marble, with the top and left side preserved, found on June 19, 1936, in Section MM.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.42 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m. and 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 4246.

The character of the lettering indicates the date.



No. 44

(Photograph from Squeeze)

ca. 180 B.C.

[E]ϋξενος Εϋξένο[υ Θοραιεύς]

[β]ασιλεύσας [ἀνέθηκεν]

πάρεδ[ροι]

Γνιφωνίδης Σημίων[ος Θοραιεύς]

Τιμοκράτης Τιμο[-----]

in corona *in corona* [*in corona*]

ἡ βουλή ὁ δῆμος [ἡ φυλή]

One Κλέανδρος (Γ)νιφωνίδου is named among the Θορα(ι)εῖς in *I.G.*, II², 1927 (lines 170-172), a catalog of the late fourth century B.C., and Kirchner noted (*P.A.*, no. 8465) that in the *Defixionum Tabellae* (ed. Wünsch, no. 42) the names Γνιφωνίδης, Κλέανδρος Γνιφωνίδου, and Εὔξενος Θοραιεύς appeared close together. I restore the demotic [Θοραιεύς] above in lines 1 and 4, but the date must be about one hundred and fifty years later than the predecessors in the same families from the fourth century. Apparently Κνδίδιμ[αχ]ος [Γ]νί[φω]ν[ος] Θοραιε[ύς] of *I.G.*, II², 6214 (fourth century B.C.) was also a relative. There is also a Γνίφων Προκλέο[υς . . .] who appears as guarantor to a contractor *ca.* 334/3 in *I.G.*, II², 2495. Here the restoration should probably be Γνίφων Προκλέο[υς Θορα(ιεύς)]. The father Προκλήης Γνίφωνος is named on a dedicatory inscription about the middle of the fourth century (*I.G.*, II², 12523).³⁰

In view of the easy interchange of initial ΓΝ and ΚΝ,³¹ I suspect that Κν[ίφων] of Antiochis, who was one of the heroes of Phyle, may also have been a member of this family from Thorai. If so, the restoration in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 288, line 67, should be changed from Κν[ίφων . . . Ἀτην]εῖς to Κν[ίφων . . . Θοραι]εῖς. He may, indeed, have been identical with the elder Γνίφων mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 12523. Alternatively, this elder Γνίφων may have been identical with Κνίφων Ἰ[---], whose name appears on a grave monument of the early fourth century now published by E. Vanderpool in *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 149.

45. A stele of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, but with both sides and the bottom preserved, found on May 12, 1933, in a loose fill of earth in Section Θ. A small fragment, broken on all sides, was found at the same time and in the same place, but it makes no join with the larger piece. The sides of the stele were picked with a fine chisel; the back was rough and is now much worn and hacked.

Height of the face, 0.445 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 806.

The space allotted to each line was *ca.* 0.024 m. The lettering indicates a date near the beginning of the Christian era.

³⁰ This is published by Kirchner among the sepulchral inscriptions, but P. Wolters, *Ath. Mitt.*, XII, 1887, p. 268, noted that it was a dedication made by a hipparch. This has been recalled by O. Walter, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXVI, 1941, p. 152, note 1.

³¹ As, for example, in *κναφεύς*, *γναφεύς*.



No. 45

the basileus. The initial letter of line 2 may thus be explained as part of the name of the secretary of the basileus.

Cuttings in the bottom of the slab seem to have been designed to fit a bracket, or clamps, so as to fix the slab against a wall. Since the record of the polemarch required about 0.30 m. the sum of all three records would have been about 0.90 m. Added to the unscribed portion at the bottom and a probable crowning moulding, this makes a plaque about 1.25 m. tall.

³² Aristotle, Ἀθ. Πολ., 56, 1. Cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 150; *I.G.*, II², 1230, 1696, 1738. The restoration of *I.G.*, II², 1738 presents some difficulty, but I believe it names an archon, his two *paredroi*, and a secretary.

ca. 30 B.C.

Δ[-----]

vacat

πο[λέμαρχος]

5 [.]ει[-----]

[Π]εδιο[κλέους]

[Κ]ηφεισι[εύς]

πάρεδροι

Θεογένης

10 Δημητρίου

Ῥαμνούσιος

Ἄλεξιῶν Ἄλε

ξάνδρου Μελιτεύς

γραμματεὺς

15 Δίων Στρατονί

κου Ἄζημιεύς

vacat

The fact that two *paredroi* and a secretary are mentioned indicates that the name to be supplied before them belongs to one of the principal archons,³² while the small fragment may be tentatively so placed as to yield the restoration πο[λέμαρχος]. My interpretation of the monument is that it contained also—above the record of the polemarchos—the records of the eponymous archon and of

It is difficult to explain the letter in line 2 without assuming that the record of the basileus preceded that of the polemarch. If one wishes to assume that this is rather the record of the eponymous archon (like *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 150), he may restore [ἄρχων] in line 3 and regard the letters Πο -- as the beginning of the archon's name. But this still leaves unexplained the lone letter of line 2.

In line 6 I have restored the one name attested in Kirchner's *Prosopographia* which suits the preserved letters. This name Pediokles is rare, and one may prefer an alternative reading of a double patronymic in lines 5-6, as follows: [.]εἰ[--- γόνφ | δ]ἐ Διο[---], representing both the adoptive and the natural father of the archon or polemarch, as the case might be. I have preferred to show a restoration which gives the more normal form.

It is possible that the secretary, Dion, should be identified with the Dion of *I.G.*, II², 1043, line 5, in which case the restoration there should be Δίω[ν Ἀζηνιέ]ύς.

46. A block of Hymettian marble, found on May 24, 1933, built into a modern wall in Section I. The block had served as a threshold with the inscribed face uppermost, and before being used for the inscription it seems to have been part of a wall. The observed end of the stone has anathyrosis.

Height, at least 0.65 m.; width, 0.565 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.-0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 890.

First Century after Christ

vacat

πάρεδρ[οι]

[Ἀθη]ναγόρας

[Οὐέ]ντιδίο[ς] Ῥο[ύφος]

Φυλάσιο[ι]



No. 46

This inscription should be compared with the preceding. As yet no description is available for the reverse face. Ventidius Rufus, of Phyle, who is named in line 3, may belong to the family which was later prominent in Athens (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1803, and notes).

HELLENISTIC DEDICATIONS (47-51)

47. Three separate fragments of Hymettian marble. Fragment *a* was found on September 22, 1938, in the wall of a modern house in Section EE; its left side, top, and bottom are preserved. Fragment *b* was found on February 24, 1937, in a modern wall in Section Φ; its top and bottom are preserved. Fragment *c* was found on March 20, 1933, in a modern house in Section I; its top, right side, and bottom are preserved.

No. 47. Fragment *a*No. 47. Fragment *b*

a: Height, 0.086 m.; width, 0.311 m.; thickness, 0.292 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 608b.

b: Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 4559.

No. 47. Fragment *c*

c: Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.365 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 608a.

ca. 200 B.C.

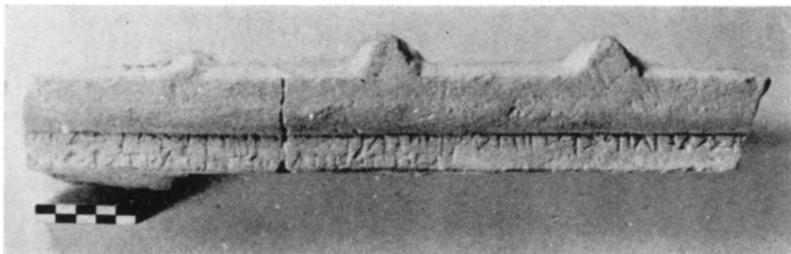
Τιμοκρ[άτεια ---] Φηγαέω[ς γυνή Διὶ Τ]ελείωι

48. Two joining fragments of Pentelic marble, from the head-band of a sculptured stele, found on April 6, 1935, in a disturbed fill in front of the Metroön.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 147.



No. 48

ca. 200 B.C.

[--- Ἀπολ]λοδώρου Ὀτρυνεὺς στρατηγῆσας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐπ[ὶ ---]
[ἄρχοντος] ἤρωι Στρατηγῶι ἀνέθηκεν

Men named Apollodoros are known to have belonged to the deme of Otryne in the Hellenistic period (cf. *P.A.*, 1433-1435). It is not possible to identify surely the Apollodoros named here with any one of them, nor to say what the name of his son may have been. The hero Strategos, to whom the dedication was made, is otherwise known at Athens from an inscription of the second century after Christ,³³ which deals, among other things, with the restoration of sacred shrines.

49. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with part of the top and rough-picked back preserved, found on April 21, 1933, in Section H.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 692.

³³ *I.G.*, II², 1035, line 53. For the date, see Ferguson, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 17, note 3. Cf. also Gebhard in *P. W.*, *R.-E.*, s. v. Strategos, col. 184, no. 2.



No. 49

164/3 B.C. (?)

[οἱ -----]οἱ οἱ ἐπὶ Χαρί[ου(?) ἀρχοντος]

The lettering of this dedication indicates a date in the second century B.C. or later. Possibly the name of the archon to be restored is Charias of 164/3.³⁴ The inscription can hardly be so early as Charikles of 196/5. Should it be later than Charias, there is no known archon within the probable range of date down into the first century. Hence the suggestion in the restoration above.

50. I owe to Wilhelm the suggestion, which I believe to be a good one, that in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 76 (no. 76) the restoration of the last line should be [γυμνασι]αρχήσας rather than [τριηρ]αρχήσας. This dedication is published also as *I.G.*, II², 3003a.

51. Seven fragments of Hymettian marble. Fragments *a-d* unite to form a group with part of the base preserved. Fragment *a* (at the bottom, right) was found on April 28, 1933, in a modern foundation in Section H. Fragment *b* (at the bottom, left) and Fragment *c* (center) were brought into the museum from the Stoa of Attalos in February of 1936. Fragment *d* (top) was found on April 10, 1934, in a late fill in Section B.

Fragment *e*, broken on all sides, was found on October 16, 1933, in a modern house in Section B. Fragment *f*, also broken on all sides, was found on May 8, 1936, in Section KK. Fragment *g* is in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens (E.M. 2934) and is published here from a squeeze in the collection at the Institute for Advanced Study.

³⁴ See Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxix.

a-d: Overall height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.555 m.; thickness, 0.292 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 746.

e: Height, 0.139 m.; width, 0.144 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 1106.

f: Height, 0.044 m.; width, 0.089 m.; thickness, 0.027 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4115.

g: Height of face, 0.095 m.; width of face, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

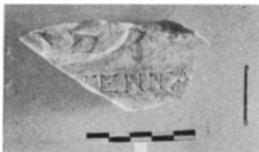
E.M. 2934.



No. 51. Fragments *a-d*



No. 51. Fragment *e*



No. 51. Fragment *f*



No. 51. Fragment *g*
(Photograph from Squeeze)

Of these fragments, *b* and *c* have already been published as *I.G.*, II², 3152 and 3153, and *c* has been the subject of a more recent note by L. Robert in which he vindicates the reliability of Fourmont's original copy and proposes new restorations.³⁵ Robert's arguments are now brilliantly confirmed by the rediscovery of the fragment in the Stoa of Attalos.

First Century B.C.

	Olive crown	Olive crown	Olive crown
<i>f</i> ----- <i>τηντα</i> -----	<i>d</i> τα[-----]	[-----]μ	<i>e</i> Σ[-----]
<i>lacuna</i>	10 χομ[-----]	[-----]α	Τα[-----]
	<i>vacat</i>		25 Βη[-----]
[Ῥωμαῖα τὰ ἐν] Χαλκίδι	<i>c</i> Ῥωμ[αῖα]	[-----]α	Ῥωμαῖα τὰ [ἐν Χαλκίδι]
Olive crown	τὰ ἐν Χ[αλκίδι]		
	Olive crown		crown
ἀγε	ἀγε	<i>lacuna</i>	
νείους	νείους		<i>lacuna</i>
5 [στὰ]διον	15 πέντα		
	θλον		
		<i>a</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>b</i> [Νᾶα τ]ὰ ἐν Δωδών(η)	20 [Π]υθαῖα τὰ ἐν [---]	[Τροφών]α τὰ ἐν	
Olive crown	Olive crown	Olive crown	
[ᾗ]νδρας	(uninscribed)	[ᾗ]νδρας	[Λεβ]αδήα
[π]ένταθλον		[πέντα]θλ[ον]	crown

There is some doubt whether fragments *f* and *g* belong with this inscription. In the case of *g* I have seen only the squeeze. The letters are the same, and in spite of the unusual decoration of the relief below them there is the same crown of olive leaves above that appears on fragments *a-e*. Also [Λεβ]αδήα in line 28 exhibits the same orthography as [Π]υθαῖα in line 20 and omits iota adscript as does Δωδών(η) in line 6.

Games named Πυθαῖα (or Πυθαεῖα) are known in Sparta (*I.G.*, V, 659) and in Megara (*I.G.*, VII, 48), and one of these should be restored in line 20. The text within the crowns in lines 9-10, 17-18, and 23-25 does not refer to the contests and categories of competition, as elsewhere. I suspect in lines 23-25 the name of the athlete honored, possibly an Athenian with demotic Βη[σαιεῖα]. I should feel more confidence about it if it were possible to restore the same name in all three passages. Perhaps this can be done. The monument will then record honors voted to the athlete,

³⁵ *Rev. de Phil.*, XVIII, 1944, pp. 18-21. Fragments *b* and *c* are mentioned by Dow, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 89, no. 6 and fragment *b* once again, *ibid.*, p. 90, no. 38 (Addendum).

with the usual citations of the name within crowns, as well as the victories, also represented by crowns, won in athletic contests.

The positions assigned in the text above to fragments *e*, *f*, and *g* are quite arbitrary. I believe only that the crowns which contain the athlete's name (if this interpretation is correct) should be near together and preferably at the same height on the stone.

PRYTANY DOCUMENTS (52-55)

52. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with rough-picked back and smooth right side preserved, found on March 30, 1933, in Section ④.

Height, 0.136 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.036 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 642.

The writing is not stoichedon, and the lines are spaced rather widely with a vertical unit for each line of *ca.* 0.012 m. The writing indicates the date.



No. 52

Early Second Century B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50

[----- ἔδοξεν τῶι] δήμω[ι^{vv}]
 [----- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν] ἀπαγ[γέλ]
 [λουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ----- φυλῆς ὑπὲρ τῶν θουσιῶν ὧν]
 [ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προσ]τατηρ[ίωι]
 [καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς π]άτρ[ι]
 [ον ἦν^{vvv} ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμωι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθ]ὰ δέχ[ε]
 [σθαι τὰ γεγρονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαια κα]ὶ σωτη
 [ρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν· ἐπει]δὴ δὲ [οἱ]
 [πρυτάνεις τῆς -----]

The formulae are characteristic of the so-called "prytany" inscriptions, but I have not as yet discovered that this piece belongs with any other text previously published.

53. A small fragment of white marble, with the finely picked left side and rough back preserved, found on April 19, 1933, in a modern wall in Section I.

Height, 0.198 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.136 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 717.

The writing is not stoichedon, and each line occupies vertically a space of *ca.* 0.01 m. or 0.011 m. The writing gives the indication of date.

Early Second Century B.C.

 Σωφά[νης]
 Ἡλιόδω[ρος]
 Νουμήνιο[ς]
 5 [Δ]ιονύσιος
 [. .] αρασ[--]
 [. . .] ὀ[δ]ω[ρος]



No. 53

54. Two fragments of a stele of Pentelic marble. Fragment *a*, broken on all sides, was found in 1934 in Section Θ; fragment *b*, with the smooth-picked left side and rough back preserved, was found on March 31, 1933, in Section Z.

a: Height of inscribed face, 0.12 m.; width of inscribed face, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 2175.

b: Height, 0.143 m.; width, 0.131 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 629.

The writing is not stoichedon and the vertical spacing of the lines varies considerably, the observable unit on the preserved fragments ranging from 0.01 m. to 0.015 m. The fragments were identified by Sterling Dow as belonging to the same stele.

ca. 100 B.C.

[-----]των ω[-----]
 [-----] διὰ ταῦ[τα -----]
 [-----] αἰ·ἐαντὸ[ν] ἰε[----]
 [--- ἀνάθ]εσιν ἐν ὄπλω[ι ----]



No. 54. Fragment a



No. 54. Fragment b

5 [-----]ένου ὑφ' ἑαυτ[----]
 [-----]ξαμενο[-----]
 [-----]τῆς Παν[διονίδος ----]
 [-----]σκ[-----]

lacuna

10 -----
 [..]! [-----]
 [.]χαιρ[-----]
 [.]ωνσ[-----]
 ταδησω[-----]

15 Παιανιε[ίς]
 Ἱεροκλῆς °
 Μητρό(δ)ωρ[ος]
 Λεωνίδης
 Ζωῖλος °
 [Δ]ημόστρατος
 [Ἄν]δρων °

Dow's association of the two fragments is confirmed by the fact that the deme Paiania (line 15) belongs to the tribe Pandionis (line 7). The privilege of setting up an *εἰκὼν ἐν ὄπλῳ* (line 4) was frequently given in the prytany-decrees of the first century to the honored treasurer of the prytaneis. In spite of the difficulty of interpreting many of the lines of the present text, it is perhaps reasonable to suggest that it is a decree honoring the treasurer of Pandionis, with an appended list of the prytaneis of that tribe arranged according to demes, and without patronymics.

55. Fragment from the top of a block of Pentelic marble, with the upper surface dressed smooth, and with sides, bottom, and back broken, found on May 8, 1933, in Section H'.



No. 55
(Photograph from Squeeze)

Height, 0.98 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, in lines 1-2, 0.013 m.,
in lines 3-4, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 795.

Early Fourth Century B.C.

[Ἴπποθ]ωντίδος πρυτ[άνεις ἀνέθεσαν ἐπαι]
[νέσαν]τος τῷ δήμῳ ἐ[πὶ ---- ἄρχοντος]

I II III IV

Θυμα[ιτάδαι]

H[-----]

This monument belongs to the category represented by *I.G.*, II², 1740 ff. The restoration suggests a width of the stone sufficient for four narrow columns.

LATE GRAVE MONUMENTS (56-62)

56. Fragment from the top of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on March 14, 1933, in a modern cesspool in Section H.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.27 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 570.

ca. 200 B.C. (?)

Μελίτιν[η]

[Ἄ]ρίστων[ος]

vacat



No. 56
(Photograph from Squeeze)

57. The top of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on May 12, 1933, in the wall of a modern house in Section Θ.

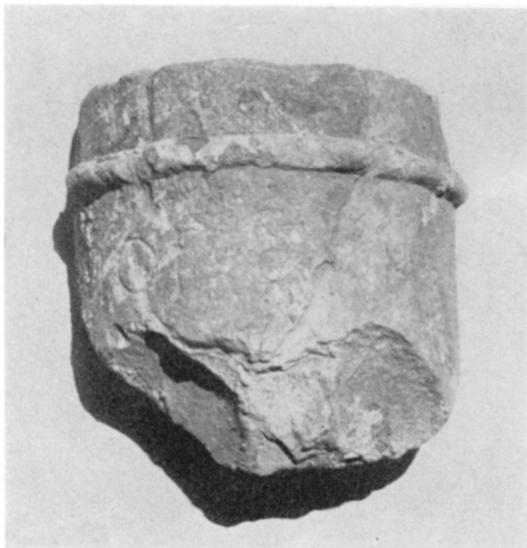
Height, 0.299 m.; diameter, 0.33 m.

Height of letters, 0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 804.

ca. 100 B.C.

[Ἐρ]μογένης



No. 57



No. 58

(Photograph from Squeeze)

58. Part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on April 19, 1933, in a modern house in Section I.

Height, 0.284 m.; diameter as preserved, 0.216 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 716.

First Century B.C. ?

Ε[ϛ]μ[ερ]ο[ς]

Εϛημ[ε]ρου

Πλατ[αι]εύς

χα[ι]ρε



No. 59

59. A columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on February 28, 1933, in a modern wall in Section H.

Height, 0.55 m. ; diameter, 0.24 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 507.

First Century B.C. ?

Πόπλιος
Κορνήλιος
Ἀγαθήμερος

60. Part of the top of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on March 8, 1933, in the wall of a modern shop in Section I.

Height, 0.28 m. ; width, 0.25 m. ; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 563.

First Century B.C.

Μην[ό]δοτος
Συμμάχου
Μ[ιλ]ήσιος



No. 60

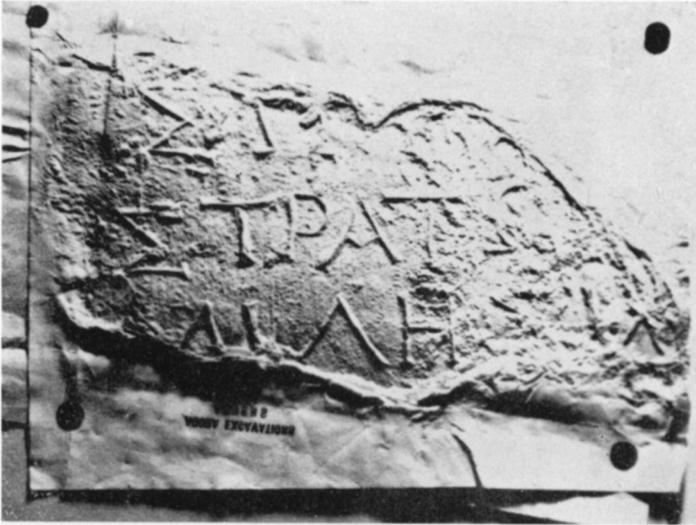
(Photograph from Squeeze)

61. Part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on March 4, 1933, in a modern wall in Section I.

Height, 0.31 m. ; width, 0.29 m. ; thickness, 0.24 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 543.



No. 61
(Photograph from Squeeze)

ca. 100 B.C.

Σωτ[----]
Στράτων[os]
Μιλησία

62. Fragment of a columnar grave monument of Pentelic marble, found on June 5, 1933, in a well in Section Θ.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.045 m.

Inv. No. I 951.

First Century after Christ (?)

Θαλή[s]
Ὅτρυν[εύς]



No. 62

DEDICATIONS OF ROMAN DATE (63-70)

63. Three fragments of a dedicatory base of Hymettian marble. Fragment *a* preserves the upper left corner, but is broken at the back, the right side, and the bottom; it was found on February 27, 1934, in Section K. Fragment *b* is mended from two pieces and preserves part of the upper right corner; the corner piece was found on March 5, 1934, in Section K, the other on March 30, 1933, in Section I.

Fragment *c* preserves part of the left side and bottom; it was found on February 20, 1934, in the wall of a modern house in Section K.

a: Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.215 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 650b.



No. 63. Fragment *a*



No. 63. Fragment *b*

b: Height, 0.145 m.; width, *ca.* 0.295 m.

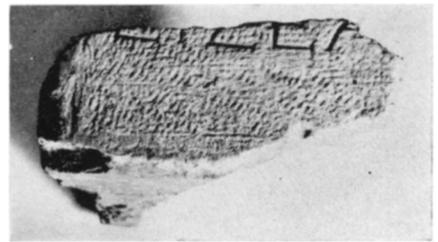
Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 650a + c.

c: Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.

Height of letters not preserved.

Inv. No. I 1370.



No. 63. Fragment *c*

ca. A.D. 20

[ὁ δῆμος]

Γάϊον Ἀ[σίνιον Γαίον υἱ]ὸν
στρατη[γὸν ἀποδεδειγ]μένον
ἀρετῆς [τε καὶ ε]ὐνοίας τῆς
5 εἰς ἑα[υτὸν ἕνεκα] ἀνέθη[κεν]

The text duplicates that of *I.G.*, II², 4158. Kirchner adopts Graindor's identification of the Gaius Asinius here mentioned as the son of Gaius Asinius Gallus who was consul in 8 B.C. The present Asinius was praetor *ca.* 20 A.D. and consul in 23 A.D. Cf. Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste*, p. 63, no. 8.

64. Inscribed lintel block of Pentelic marble, found on May 20, 1933, built into the Valerian Wall in Section I.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 2.62 m.; thickness, 0.545 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.035 m.

Inv. No. I 848.

A photograph of this inscription was published by T. L. Shear in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 332 (Fig. 19), together with a brief commentary, but without a transcription of the Greek text. This is given here:

ca. 100 A.D.

Ἀθηναῖ Πολιάδι καὶ Ἀυτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Σεβασστῷ Νέρβα Τραϊανῷ Γερμανικῷ καὶ
τῇ πόλι τῇ
Ἀθηναίων ὁ ἱερεὺς Μουσῶν Φιλοσόφων Τ. Φλάβιος Πάνταινος Φλαβίου Μενάνδρου
Διαδόχου
υἱὸς τὰς ἕξω στοάς, τὸ περίστυλον, τὴν βιβλιοθήκην μετὰ τῶν βιβλίων, τὸν ἐν αὐτοῖς πάντα
κόσμον, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων μετὰ τῶν τέκνων Φλαβίου Μενάνδρου καὶ Φλαβίας Σεκουνδύλλης
ἀνέθηκε

Shear calls attention to the desirability of dating the inscription before 102 A.D., because the emperor Trajan is named in line 1 without the cognomen *Dacicus*, and he identifies the priest of the Muses, T. Flavius Pantainos, with the archon of approximately the same date, [Π]άνταινος Γαργ[ήτιος].³⁶ This identification may indeed be correct, though it should be noted that the absence of demotics in our present text indicates that the men named were not Athenian citizens when the dedication of the library was made. Our suggestion is that the priest came from the famous library in Alexandria.³⁷ Pantainos, the archon, was of course an Athenian.

The father of Pantainos was Flavius Menandros, and Pantainos named his own son after him. But the grandfather had the distinguished post of *διάδοχος*, a title given to the heads of various Schools at Athens, which the son was evidently proud to record with his name. The remains of the building of which this lintel formed a part have not yet been completely studied, but a preliminary ground plan may be seen in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, Plate I (no. 28), in which the "outer porticos" are clearly delineated.

Shear has published in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 41-42, a stone from the Agora (Inv. No. I 2729) which gives notice of library regulations and which was found near the dedicatory inscription recorded here.

³⁶ Cf. Graindor, *Chronologie*, p. 109.

³⁷ Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. *Museion*, col. 808, lines 40 ff.

65. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken at the top, back, and both sides, found on May 10, 1933, in a modern wall in Section I. The surface is finely picked in a characteristic style which makes possible the association of the new piece with one earlier published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 71-72 (no. 67).



No. 65

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

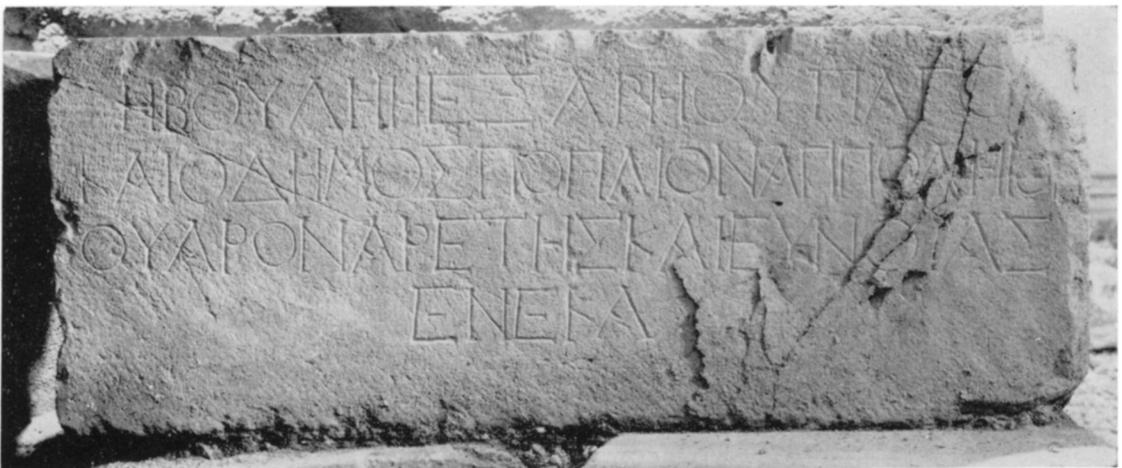
Inv. No. I 809.

If the three lines of the inscription were symmetrically spaced, the restoration should be somewhat as follows:

[ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ ὁ δῆμ[ος]
[.] ἀν[ιον Σα]βῖνον
[ἀρετ]ῆς εἰ[νεκεν]

The earlier text was published also as *I.G.*, II², 4205a. The left stroke of the mu at the end of line 1 is on the edge of the stone.

66. An inscribed base of Hymettian marble, found on June 2, 1933, built into a tower in the Valerian Wall in Section I. The sides, back, and top of the block are smooth, but the inscribed face shows marks of the chisel. On the top, in the left front corner, is a circular cutting 0.12 m. in diameter and 0.035 m. deep; near the right side of the top is a second cutting.



No. 66

Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.785 m.; thickness, 0.70 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 928.

Second Century after Christ (?)

ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρήου πάγου
καὶ ὁ δῆμος Πόπλιον Ἀππολήμιον
Οὐᾶρον ἀρετῆς καὶ εὐνοίας
ἔνεκα

Publius Appuleius Varus is not named in the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*², unless indeed one deems it possible that he is the same as the famous author and philosopher (no. 958). So little is known of the author's name that this contingency may be given at least some consideration, though one ought to mention the slight evidence of one codex that his praenomen was Lucius.³⁸ On the other hand, if the inscription belongs to an earlier date, a possible identification may be made with the Appuleius of *Inscr. de Délos*, no. 1702.

67. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the smooth left side preserved, found on April 12, 1933, in Section I.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.023 m. in line 1, *ca.* 0.02 m. in line 2.

Inv. No. I 708.

Second Century after Christ

Νεοκλῆς [ὁ Ἐπι]
κούρου πα[τήρ]

This commemorative inscription honors the father of the famous philosopher. Reasons of symmetry preclude here the possibility of expanding pi and alpha in line 2 as a demotic, and the narrow width of the stone suggests that the fragment is part of a herm.



No. 67

From about the same date as this text we possess a letter to the Epicureans at Athens from Plotina, the wife of Trajan (*I.G.*, II², 1099) and a record of her intercession with Hadrian to extend the rights of succession to those also who were not Roman citizens. The new inscription makes a small documentary contribution to the activity of the school.

³⁸ See Schwabe in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Appuleius (9), cols. 246, 249.

68. A large statue base of Pentelic marble, found on March 24, 1933, in Section H.

Height, 1.10 m.; width, 0.60 m.; thickness, 0.475 m.

Height of letters, 0.055 m.

Inv. No. I 633.

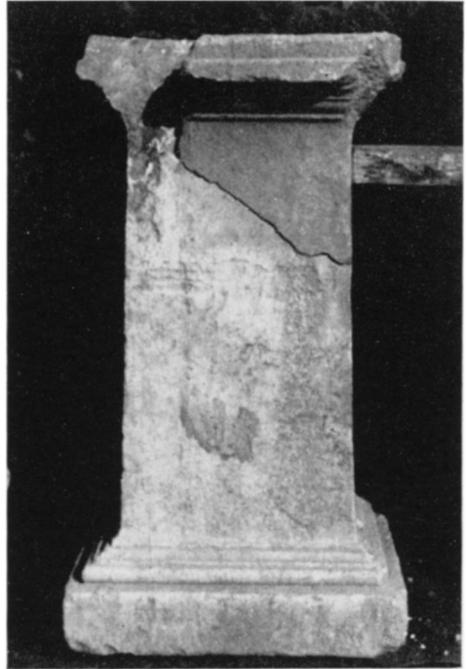
The inscription has been erased, but traces of every letter but one remain.

A.D. 129-138

[Αἰαν[τ]ίδαι]

This inscription seems to be like that for Erechtheis published by Dittenberger as *I.G.*, III, 3868 (Ἐρεχθίδαι), and not repeated in Kirchner's *editio minor* of the dedications. Dittenberger's text was taken from Pittakis, *L'ancienne Athènes*, p. 288, who recorded merely "Sur un fragment le mot: ΕΡΕΧΘΙΔΑΙ." Dittenberger edited the text to read Ἐρεχθ(ε)ίδαι, and added the note: Si modo Pittakis haec recte exscripsit, anathema fuit a tribu Erechtheide dedicatum.

A similar interpretation may be given to the present text. Evidently it was a dedication by the tribe Aiantis. One is inclined to assume that there may have been similar dedications by all the tribes, and the date of the lettering suggests that they may all have been statues of Hadrian. The reasons for the erasure remain obscure.



No. 68



No. 68. Drawing of the preserved traces of letters

69. Fragment from the upper left corner of a stele of Pentelic marble, with the original thickness preserved, found on May 13, 1932, in Section ΣΤ.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.128 m.; thickness, 0.044 m.

Height of letters, 0.039 m.

Inv. No. I 237.

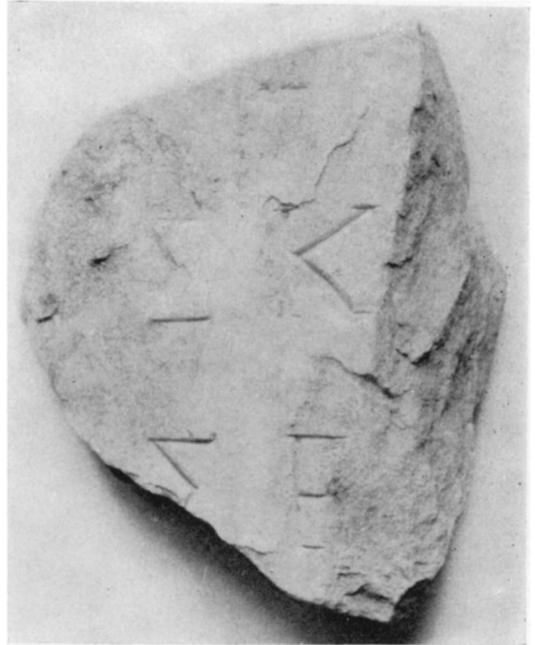
A.D. 129-138

Σω[τῆρι καὶ Κτί]
 στη[ι Αὐτοκράτορι]
 [Ἄδριανῶι Ὀλυμπίωι]

The back, the top, and the side are rough-picked. For this type of dedication, see *I.G.*, II², 3324-3368, 3367a, and *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 249-251, nos. 49-52.



No. 69



No. 70

70. A dedication in honor of the emperor Geta was published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 76 (no. 75). A new fragment, broken on all sides, was found in a modern wall in Section I on May 10, 1933.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 808.

This fragment joins the largest of the pieces already published to form part of the text in lines 7-10, as follows:

μ[εγίστου] Εὐτυχ[οῦ]
 ς κ[αὶ Ἰουλίας] Δόμν[ης]
 Σε[βαστῆς υἱόν,] Πό[πλι]
 [ον Σεπτίμιον Γέταν]

There is an irregular division between lines 7 and 8, and there must have been some crowding, relieved however by the presence of three iotas, in line 8. The earlier text is published also as *I.G.*, II², 3416a.

PRYTANY DOCUMENTS OF ROMAN DATE (71-73)

71. Stamires, in a letter to the editor dated February 7, 1936, has proposed convincing restorations for the early lines of the text first published as *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 52:

ca. 180-190 A.D.

	’ Α [γ α θ η ι Τ ύ χ η ι]	
	ἐπ[ὶ ἄρχοντος -----]	
	γ’ πρ[υτανείας οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀδριανίδος]	
	φυλῆ[ς τειμήσαντες αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς αἰσίτους]	
5	[ἀνέγραψαν]	
	Βησαιεῖς	
	vacat	Second
	Αἴ(λιος) Πυθαγ[όρας]	column
	Μᾶρκος Φιλ -----	missing
10	Φίλιππος -----	
	Μ -----	
	Α -----	

The inscription is a prytany list of Hadrianis. The earlier publication gave the reading Μ --- ηλ --- in line 11, but it seems best to attempt no interpretation of the partial strokes near the bottom of the stone. Ailios Pythagoras is named also in another prytany list of Hadrianis published as *Hesperia*, IV, no. 12, where the restoration in line 11 should be changed from [Φ]λ. Πυθαγόρας to [Αἴ]λ(ιος) Πυθαγόρας. See *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 50; XI, 1942, p. 311.

72. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved, found on February 17, 1932 in Section Δ.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 161.

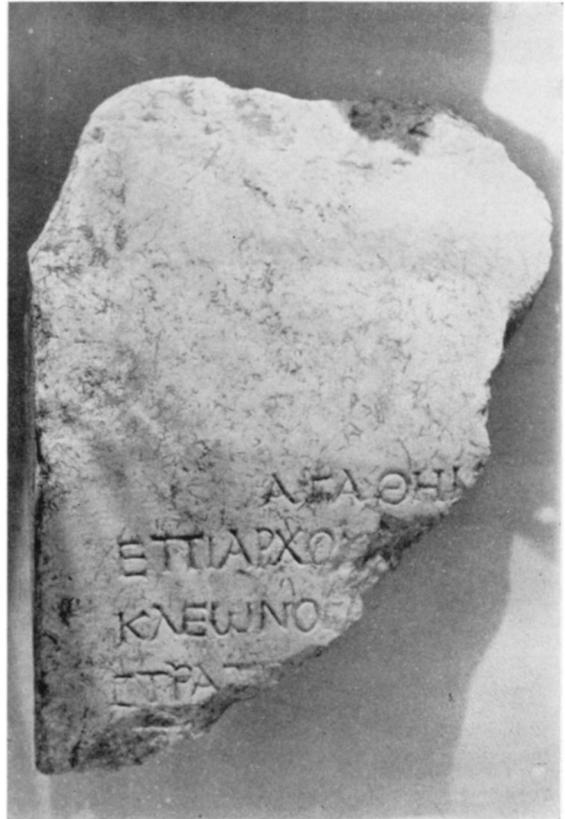
Second Century after Christ

 Νο[----]
 Δημή[τριος --]
 Ἡρώδη[ς --]

Συπ[αλήττιοι]
 Στρ[-----]



No. 72



No. 73

A thin vertical guide-line marks the left face of the column of names. For this reason, and also because of the extent of uninscribed stone at the left, it must be assumed that the present text belongs to a column of the original monument other than the first. The tribal connection is indicated by the name of the deme Sypalettos, which—so far as present evidence shows—remained throughout antiquity wholly in Kekropis.³⁹

73. An inscribed herm of Pentelic marble found on June 6, 1933, in Section H'. Only the right shoulder and chest remain, but the original thickness is preserved. The sides are carefully dressed and show no trace of mortises.

³⁹ I have been tempted to assume that part of Sypalettos went to Attalis when that tribe was created, and thus to achieve uninterrupted cycles for the secretary of the Council through the second

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.-0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 950.

ca. 210 A.D.

Ἀγαθῆι [Τύχηι]
 ἐπὶ ἄρχον[τος Γ. ' Κυίντου]
 Κλέωνος Μ[αρθωνίου,
 στρατη[γού]ντος ἐπὶ τὰ
 5 [ὄπλα Π. Αἰλ. Ἴσοχρύσου]
 [Παλληγνέως οἱ πρυτά]
 [νεὺς τῆς ---- φυλῆς]

For similar documents of the same year see *I.G.*, II², 1825 and 1826. The date is given according to Oliver's table in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 89.

UNCERTAIN

74. Fragment from the upper part of a narrow stele of Pentelic marble, found on February 4, 1932, in a late wall in Section ΣΤ.

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 142.

Of Roman date

Πιστο[κρ]
 άτης

The name here recorded was inscribed on the lower half of a shield in the pediment. There are also traces of letters on a raised band which separates the pediment from the stele proper.

75. In Supplement V of *Hesperia* (1941) Dinsmoor published several new fragments of the Latin inscription written by Lord Elgin for John Tweddell. The largest of these (Agora Inv. No. I 1257 d) he illustrated (*op. cit.*, p. 22, Fig. 8),⁴⁰

century B.C. The disturbing element at present is the appearance of a secretary from Sypalettos in 146/5, if that deme belonged entirely to Kekropis. The cycles would not be interrupted if this secretary could be given to Attalis. See the table in Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxx.

⁴⁰ The dimensions are: height, 0.53 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. It was found on June 14, 1939.



No. 74

(Photograph from Squeeze)

but the four smaller pieces, together with two others, are illustrated here for the first time.

Fragment *a*:

Height of face, 0.15 m.; width of face, 0.153 m.; thickness, 0.132 m.

Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 1257 *a* (Published by Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 23).

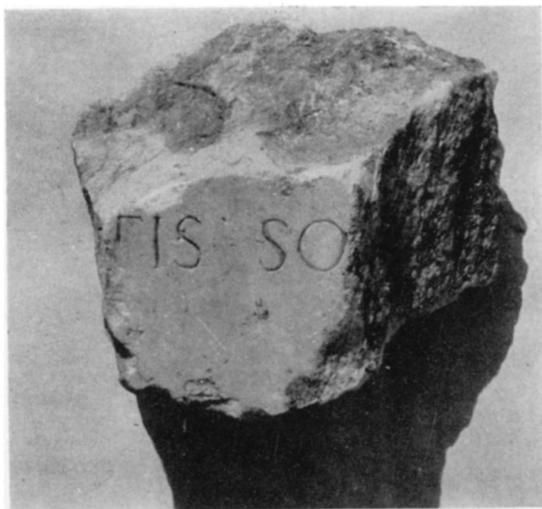
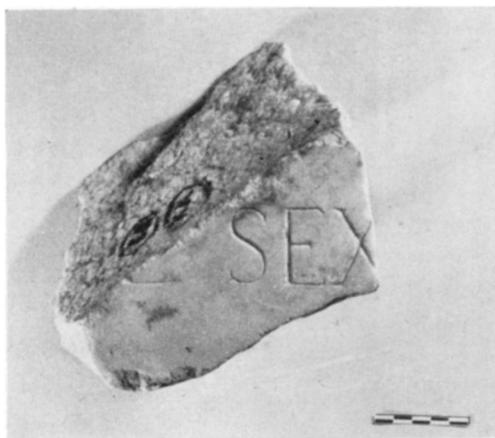
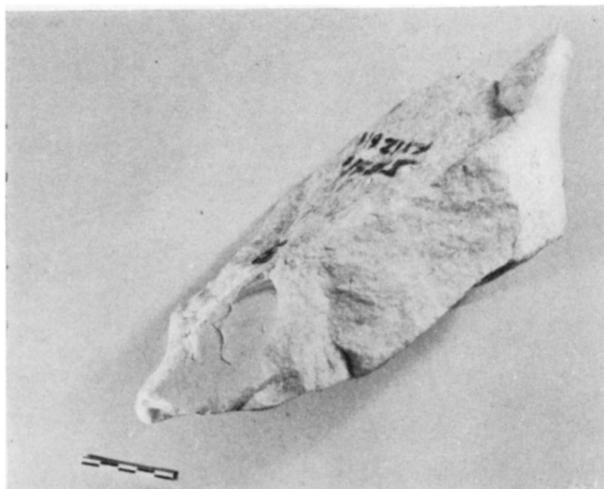
This fragment makes part of lines 5-6 of the text as given below. I have read additional traces of letters in line 6.

Fragment *b*:

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 1257 *b* (Published by Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 23).

No. 75. Fragment *a*No. 75. Fragment *b*No. 75. Fragment *c*No. 75. Fragment *d*

Fragment *c*:

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 1257 *c* (Published by Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 23).

This fragment makes part of line 9 of the text as given below.

Fragment *d*:

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letter, 0.033 m.

Inv. No. I 1257 *e* (Published by Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 23).

Fragment *e*: This fragment was found in Section Z before the opening of the excavation season of 1933. It is broken at the top and at the right. The left side is smooth-picked, and the bottom and back are rough-picked. It joins Agora Inv. No. I 1257 *d*.

Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.034 m.

Inv. No. I 406.

Fragment *f*: This fragment is identified by the lettering from a squeeze made in the Epigraphical Museum and now in Princeton. The stone has the inventory number of the Museum 3929.

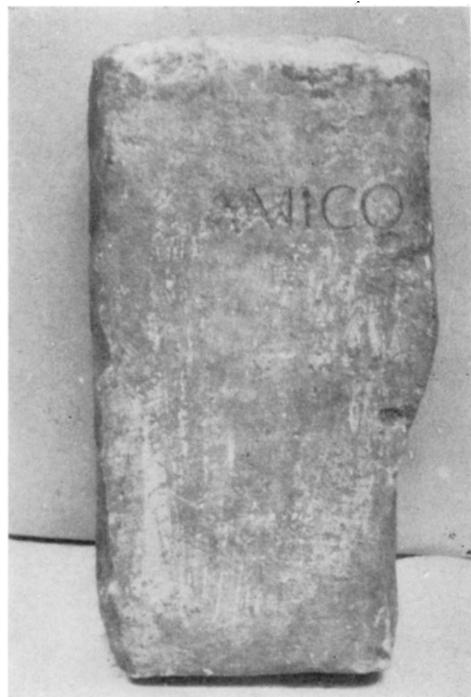
Fragment *g*: This fragment was brought in from the Stoa of Attalos in February of 1936. It has the rough-picked back preserved but is otherwise broken.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

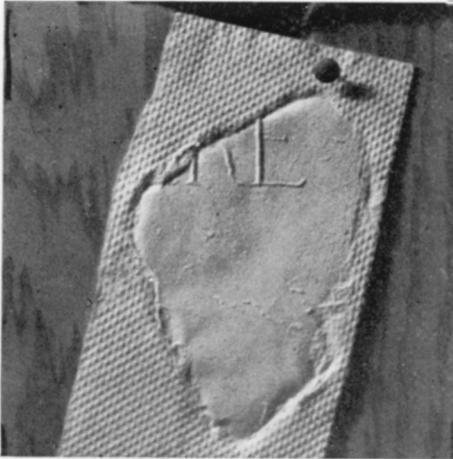
Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 3523.

I have no suggestion for the assignment of Fragments *b*, *d*, and *f*, and so give their text without further attribution in line 7. The other fragments add somewhat to the inscription, though their precise positions cannot be determined (except for Fragment *e*) until there is an opportunity to try the stones for possible joins.



No. 75. Fragment *e*



No. 75. Fragment *f*
(Photograph from Squeeze)



No. 75. Fragment *g*
(Photograph from Squeeze)

O(ssa) H(ic) S(ita) S(unt)
 [J]OHANNIS. TWEDDELL. AN[GLI]
 PROVINCIA NORTVMBRIA
 CANTAB[R]IÇIAE LITERIS IM[BVTI]
 5 [COLLEGII S. TRINITA]TIS SO[CII]
 ----- OŞ Ş -----
 /// RGR /// R /// ERE ///

QVI
 [OBIIT VIII KA]L. SEX[TILIS MDCCIC]
 10 [HOC M]O[NVMENTVM]
 [TO]MAS DE ELGIN COMES
 AMICO OPTIMO OPTIMEQ(ue) MERITO
 M(emoriam) C(ausam) F(aciendum) C(uravit)

Tweddell was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1792. This honor was recorded on the family tablet in the parochial chapel of Haydon, in Northumberland, with the following inscription by Dr. Parr: ⁴¹

ITEM QVE JONNIS TWEDDELL
 FILII EORVM NATV MAXIMI
 ET COLLEG. SACROSANC. TRINITAT.
 APVD CANTABRIGIENSES SOCII
 QVI ATHENIS OB. VIII KAL. AVGVST.

It now appears again in the inscription at Athens. Line 9 of the Athenian text has also been restored with reference to the tablet in England.

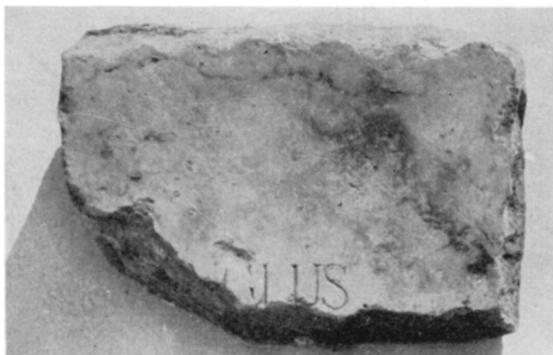
⁴¹ See R. Tweddell, *The Remains of John Tweddell*² (1816), p. 22.

76. Two fragments of the epitaph of Benjamin Gott were published by Dinsmoor in *Hesperia*, Supplement V (1941), pp. 26-27. These are illustrated here. There is also an additional piece which gives the end of line 5 of the inscription, which was found on February 24, 1933.

Height, 0.163 m.; width, 0.302 m.;
thickness, 0.109 m.

Height of letters, 0.036 m.

Inv. No. I 459.



No. 76 a



No. 76 b

The characteristic marble and lettering identify the fragment. The two preserved letters are part of the text MORTUUS EST. See Dinsmoor, *loc. cit.* William Miller has cited evidence from the unpublished Journal of Mrs. Halliday, of July, 1847, that Benjamin Gott's inscribed gravestone was "removed to the new English churchyard" by the Ilissos.⁴² In view of the fact that three of the four known fragments have now appeared in the excavations of the Agora, it may be questioned whether the tombstone was ever removed. Miller states that he found no traces of any slab either in the Protestant cemetery or in the English corner of the Athenian cemetery to which the body was subsequently transferred.

⁴² William Miller, *The English in Athens before 1821* (The Anglo-Hellenic League, London, 1926), pp. 17-18.



No. 76. Inv. No. I 459

(Photograph from Squeeze)

ERYTHRAI AND ATHENS

77. Last year I published three fragments which I thought belonged with known decrees concerning Erythrai (*I.G.*, I², 10-13).⁴³ The stoichedon pattern, so far as it could be determined, was in all instances the same, but there remained the thickness of the fragments that had to be questioned in further study. I am now convinced that a difference in thickness between fragments *a* and *b* of *I.G.*, I², 12/13 was the ground on which Nesselhauf based his assurance to Highby that these two stones were from different monuments.⁴⁴ The larger Agora fragment (*Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 82, no. 2 *a*) has approximately the same thickness as *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *b* (0.093 m.). This may now be stated with confidence, though one must still compare the treatment of the reverse surfaces before claiming finally that they belong together. Neither can belong with *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a*, and since neither has any mention of Erythrai in its text it is best provisionally to assume that they have nothing to do with that city or with the other Erythraian documents. Similarly, the attribution of *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, no. 2 *b* and no. 2 *c* must be considered uncertain.

This leaves for Erythrai only those fragments which mention the name: *I.G.*, I², 10 (known solely from Boeckh's publication of Fauvel's copy), *I.G.*, I², 11 (in the British Museum), and *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a* (now in Athens). Quite recently I have had an opportunity of examining the stone in London.⁴⁵ It has a rough back with some few marks that may represent strokes of a chisel. If they are such strokes, the back is probably original. Rough as it is, it may be original anyway. The thickness varies

⁴³ *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, pp. 82-83.

⁴⁴ See L. I. Highby, "The Erythrae Decree," *Klio*, Beiheft XXXVI (1936), pp. 4-6, especially p. 6, note 2. The thickness of fragment *a* was given by Kirchhoff (*I.G.*, I, 11) as 0.15 m., and of fragment *b* (*I.G.*, I, 12) as 0.09 m. He noted the discrepancy as evidence that they were not from one inscription.

⁴⁵ On January 11, 1946. I record here my warm gratitude to Bernard Ashmole for his great help and many courtesies while I was working in the Museum. Notes on readings of the text are reserved for future publication.

from 0.15 m. to 0.18 m., and is thus almost precisely that recorded for the fragment still preserved in Athens.⁴⁶ There is no published record of the thickness of *I.G.*, I², 10; and I doubt if it will be known for certain unless the stone (or some part of it) is recovered.

So *I.G.*, I², 11 may be assigned to the same text with *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a*. Neither has rho with a tail, in spite of the notes by Hiller,⁴⁷ though the London fragment has many different shapes of rho, mostly quite angular and all more or less so. The only obstacle to uniting both fragments with *I.G.*, I², 10 is the apparent prevalence of the rho with tail in that inscription.⁴⁸ Highby has considered this and come to the conclusion that the rho with tail in Boeckh's version of Fauvel's copy may be attributed to the printer (*C.I.G.*, I, Add. 73 *b*).⁴⁹

In my judgment the use of the rho with tail was an embellishment of the text introduced by Fauvel, or whoever it was that made Boeckh's copy. Whenever he knew the word he wrote rho with a tail: line 3, *τριῶν*, Ἐρυθραίων, παρῶσι; line 7, Ἐρυθραίων; line 8, ἄνδρας; line 10, τριάκοντα; line 11, τεττάρων; line 14, --- αρχων; line 21, Ἐρυθραίων; line 29, ἕτερον; line 31, χρέματα, Ἐρυθραίων; line 32, τυράννοις, Ἐρυθραίων; line 35, Ἐρυθραίων, χρέματα; line 38, Ἐρυθράσι. This is a formidable array, but less significant than the mistakes which show the character of the letter in cases where the word was not known. Occurrences of rho with tail copied for some other letter may be dismissed as of no value in evidence for our present purpose: line 7 (beginning), probably for epsilon; line 14, for the initial letter of ἐμέρας;⁵⁰ line 31, for epsilon in δέ. There are left the following instances: line 4, tau for rho in *ἱεροποιός* (implying no tail); line 5, iota for rho in *τριῶν* (implying no tail), rho for rho in *πρίασθαι* (implying a tail, but Fauvel may have guessed the word); line 6, kappa for rho in *ἠέρεαν* (implying a tail), omikron for rho and iota for rho in Ἐρυθραίων (both cases implying no tail); line 13, rho for rho in *φρόραρχον* (implying a tail), but in the same word pi for rho (implying no tail) and rho without a tail (but rounded) in its own right; line 14, pi for rho in *τριακοντα* (implying no tail);⁵⁰ line 15, rho for rho in *ἐπαραμένος* (implying a tail); line 17, kappa for rho in *ἠερῶν* (implying a tail); line 18, nu for rho in *ἠερῆα* and nu for rho in *δραχμῆσι* (in both cases implying no tail);⁵¹ line 20, iota for rho in *ἄριστα* (implying no tail); line 29, rho for rho and iota for rho in Ἐρυθραίων (the indications evenly divided). In lines 39-43 the text is so corrupt that one does not know which letters were meant; however, rho with tail occurs twice and without tail (rounded) three times. The readings

⁴⁶ I have not found the thickness of the London stone recorded in earlier publications.

⁴⁷ Cf. *A.J.P.*, LVIII, 1937, p. 361.

⁴⁸ Kirchhoff noted the difference in rho's as evidence that they belonged to more than one document. Cf. commentary on *I.G.*, I, 10.

⁴⁹ Highby, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

⁵⁰ A new reading, the justification of which is reserved for a future publication.

⁵¹ For the text, see below.

of line 45, where rho with tail occurs twice, are uncertain. When one bears in mind the possibility that Fauvel thought all the rho's had tails and that he so wrote them whenever he knew from the context what the letter was it is not surprising that some letters which actually were rho, even in unintelligible words, should be so recorded.⁵² But it is surprising to find also that letters we now know to have been rho were copied by Fauvel as iota (four times), pi (twice), nu (twice), once as rho without a tail, and as omikron and tau. Where we find that Fauvel was not exercising an intellectual judgment about the identity of the letters he copied the evidence favors rho's without tails in *I.G.*, I², 10. Yet it must be conceded that the evidence is ambiguous, and that the two instances of kappa for rho, at least, would be more comfortably explained if the rho's had tails.

Both Fauvel's copy and the Athens fragment are to be restored with a stoicheidon line of 47 letters.⁵³ Both unquestionably deal with Erythrai. And these are the considerations that led Highby to bring them together. Another small consideration may now be added, for lines 17-19 of *I.G.*, I², 10 make reference to an oath to be sworn by the Erythraian demos, and the formula of this oath appears in *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a*. Last year I ventured the suggestion⁵⁴ that more might yet be done with Fauvel's text. Now I wish to propose readings for lines 17-19 which, except possibly at the beginnings of lines 18 and 19, must surely give what was once on the stone. Indeed, much of what I suggest is even in Fauvel's copy—like the verb *κατακαίειν*—but not recognized by editors of the document:

----- τὲν δὲ βολὲν μὲ ὄλ[ε]ζον κατα[καί]
 [εῦ ἔ β]ὸν τὰ ἡμερῶα· ἔαν δὲ μέ, εἶναι ζεμιῶσαι [χι]λί[α]σ[ι] δραχ[μῆσ]
 [ι, καὶ ἡ]ό[τ]αν ἡο δέμος ὀμνύει τὸν δέμον κατακαίειν μὲ ὄλεζον.

⁵² Fauvel's copy was communicated to Boeckh by H. K. E. Koehler, of St. Petersburg. One wonders whether Boeckh depended on Koehler's copy of Fauvel's copy (apparently Boeckh thought he had the original) or whether Boeckh's directions to the printer were to use angular rho, the result being a rho with tail when Boeckh intended one without (this is almost the same as Highby's view, but seems unlikely because Boeckh must have noticed the error when he read the proof). Our conclusion is that the rho with tail goes back at least to Koehler, and if to him probably to Fauvel. It is more difficult to explain how Fauvel came to make the error in the first place. Nevertheless, the stone must have been badly corroded and he may have mistaken the shapes of one or two rho's at the beginning and gone on recording them incorrectly throughout. Or perhaps it is best not to try to rationalize the error; if we had only Hiller's notes on *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a* and the stone were lost, we should have thought that it too had rho with a tail. A cursory inspection of Fauvel's copies of other early Athenian inscriptions reveals that when he saw rho with a tail in *C.I.G.*, I, Add. 527 *b* he failed to recognize it, and copied a sigma with three bars instead.

⁵³ R. Meiggs, *J.H.S.*, LXIII, 1943, pp. 33-34, has made an epigraphical analysis of the Erythrai decrees which deserves careful attention. He discusses the form of rho in *I.G.*, I², 10, and the length of line. Highby's difficulties with the stoicheidon pattern, which led Meiggs to think that perhaps the text was not stoicheidon, can all be overcome; I regard a stoicheidon line of 47 letters as practically certain.

⁵⁴ *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, pp. 83-84, note 58.

The words *κατὰ hierōn kaioménon* were in part deciphered by Kirchhoff at the beginning of line 17; thus it is a natural continuation to read the lines that followed as specifying the value of the sacrifice. Of especial interest is the discovery that the Demos, like the Council, was required to take an oath, and that it should be over burnt offerings of no less value. The text of the bouletic oath is given in lines 20-28 of *I.G.*, I², 10, but the oath of the Demos was not recorded until the end of the inscription, in lines 15-17 of *I.G.*, I², 12/13 *a*. New readings, which I record here for the first time, permit the following tentative restorations: ⁵⁵

[----- τὸν δὲ λόρκο]
 [ν ὀμνύναι κατὰ hierōn kaioménon Δία καὶ Ἀπόλλο καὶ Δέμετ]
 [ρα ἐ]ναντί[ον τῆς βολῆς Ἐρυθραῖσι καὶ τῷ φροράρχῳ, ἐφιορκῶσ]
 [ι ἐ]παρομέ[νος ἐχ]σόλε[ιαν καὶ παισί· ὀμνύναι δὲ τὸν δέμον τά]
 15 δε· οὐκ ἀπο[στέ]σομα[ι] Ἀ[θENAῖον τῷ πλέθος οὔτε τὸν χσυνμάχο]
 ν τὸν Ἀθεν[αίο]ν οὔτ' αὐ[τὸς ἐγὼ οὔτ' ἄλλοι πείσομαι, τῆι δὲ γνώ]
 [μ]ει τέ[ι] Ἀθ[ε]ναῖον πείσομαι· ἀναγράφσαι δὲ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν λό]
 [ρ]κον ἐ[ν] λι[θ]ίνει στέλει [καὶ τὸν λόρκον τὸν τῆς βολῆς ἐμ πόλ]
 ει, Ἐ[ρυθ]ραῖ[σ]ι δὲ ἐν τῆι ἀκρ[οπόλει τὸν φροράρχον ἀναγράφσαι]
 20 ι ταῦ[τά ὅ]. *vacat*

In Hiller's version of the text, as also in Highby's, the last sentence has been incorrectly restored, for it implies that one stele (*λιθίνει στέλει* being singular)⁵⁶ was set up in Athens and in Erythrai, and it gives to Erythrai, apparently, the extraordinary privilege of vetoing the whole decree: [--- ἐὰν καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοις δόχσῃ]ι ταῦ[τα]. Surely this cannot be right. These lines provide for inscribing the present document (*ταῦτα*) and the oath just recited (*τὸν λόρκον*) and the oath of the Council (*καὶ τὸν λόρκον τὸν τῆς βολῆς*, *I.G.*, I², 10, lines 20-28) on a stone stele on the acropolis; on the acropolis at Erythrai the phourarch, so I assume, was directed to inscribe the same.⁵⁷

78. There are new facts to report about *I.G.*, I², 6, the text of which I published last year in *Hesperia* as no. 1 (XIV, 1945, pp. 61-81). The most important is the discovery, made by Raubitschek and communicated to me, that *I.G.*, I², 9 must be from the lower part of Face A. The difficulty of combining *I.G.*, I², 9 with the tradi-

⁵⁵ For lines 11-14 cf. *I.G.*, I², 10, lines 15-17. The combination of the Council at Erythrai and the phourarch is suggested by their designated future collaboration in the establishment of succeeding councils (*I.G.*, I², 10, lines 13-14).

⁵⁶ Such directions, however, were not always precise; cf. *S.E.G.*, III, 18: *γράφσαι δὲ ἐστέλει λιθίνει καὶ στέσαι ἑκατέρωθι*.

⁵⁷ I read no traces of letters in line 12, or in line 13 above [ἐχ]σόλε[ιαν]. The words *τὸς Ἐρυθραῖος* might be substituted for *τὸν φροράρχον* in line 19, but in this case the definite article is probably undesirable.

tional text of Face A necessitated a new examination of this stone in London, and earlier this year I spent two days studying the readings not only of Face A, but of Faces B and C as well.⁵⁸

The new text from the lower part of Face A may be presented as follows (cf. *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 79) :

[...⁹.....]ι: τὸν Ἀθηναῖον μὲ
 45 [ἐκ γ]ῆς [πο τ]ούτον τῶν πόλεον μ
 [ε]δὲ χαμῶ[ς β]ιάσθαι ἂν μὲ [δί]κ
 [ε]ν ὀφλόν[τα] ἐπιχορίαν ἔ ἐς πο
 [λ]εμῖος λ[εφ]θέντα· ἡέτις δ' ἂν τ
 [ὄ]μ πόλεον μὲ ἐθέλει, δ[ί]κας δι
 50 [δ]όναι καὶ δέχεσθαι Ἀθηναί[ο]
 [ι]σιν ἀπὸ χσν<μ>βολῶν.

In lines 45-46 the adverb may be read alternatively as μ[ε]δὲ χαμο[ι]. In line 46 the letter hitherto read as the rho of [—]ράσθαι seemed to me, when I saw the stone, better read as iota. If the letter is iota the verb [β]ιάσθαι is almost inevitable. Normally one would expect βιάζεσθαι, but the rarer form may not be out of place in this early decree about Eleusinian affairs, and if Taylor's judgment is correct, though he disagrees with Kühner-Blass, the present passive βιάται appears in the *Timaeus* of Plato (63 C). Hence the verb may not be completely foreign to Attic Greek, and I should interpret the form here in question also as present passive: "The Athenian shall not in any way be forced from the land of any one of these cities, unless he has been convicted in a local court or has gone over to the enemy." At the end of line 46 there is no trace of tau of τ[ι]ς, and the sigma is surely kappa. The word to be restored must be [δί]κ[ε]ν, with the alleged upsilon on *I.G.*, I², 9 being read as nu. Presumably the last two strokes of it alone were preserved. In line 47 εἰσπο — becomes ἔ ἐς πο —.

In lines 48-51 the relative clause ends with ἐθέλει: "Whatever one of the cities is not willing shall have recourse to arbitration with the Athenians by agreement." Clearly here is mention of the δίκαι ἀπὸ ξυμβολῶν and a valuable addition to our testimonia concerning them.⁵⁹ The letter usually read as nu in χσνύολον in line 51 is beta: its vertical stroke measures 0.013 m. and the top and bottom sloping strokes each measure 0.008 m. Between their tips is an interval of 0.006 m., but the two central sloping strokes have been lost. The word was written χσνβολῶν, with mu accidentally omitted. In line 50 there is no trace of chi at the end of the line, and

⁵⁸ Again I must express my warm appreciation to Ashmole for doing everything possible to facilitate my study of the stone.

⁵⁹ See the notes by A. W. Gomme, *Commentary on Thucydides*, I (1945), pp. 236-243, with references.

the letter read as mu of $\mu[\acute{\epsilon}]$ is alpha. Part even of the theta following it is preserved, to yield the reading ἈθENAÍ[οι]σιν.

These necessary changes in the accepted readings of Face A emphasize the great difficulty that scholars have experienced in deciphering the letters of this worn and corroded surface. I wish to record here two other observations in earlier lines, though I have no suggestions for a continuous text:

In line 42 the word after ἔλθσαν seems to have been ἀδικ[ι.]. I believe that the first three letters are certain. This suggestion was made to me by A. M. Woodward, and the study of the stone confirms it.

In lines 43-44 the word $\eta\epsilon\mu[\acute{\iota}]σ\epsilon\alpha[\nu]$ is doubtful. The fourth letter looks like omikron, and I see no reason now, from the stone, why the fifth letter should be sigma. I should think $\eta\epsilon[\beta]ολέ$ a possible reading except that the fifth letter looks no more like lambda than it does like sigma. The doubtful mu of $\eta\epsilon\mu[\acute{\iota}]σ\epsilon\alpha[\nu]$ I think may have been almost any letter.

On Face B there is an error in my transcript of last year (*loc. cit.*, pp. 78-79) in line 11. Instead of τοῖς the correct reading, as given by earlier editors, is τοῖσι. I made also something of a point that the masculine relative $\etaο[\acute{\iota}]$ in line 32 could not refer to the feminine πόλεισιν which immediately precedes it, and my suggestion was to read the clause as an expression of purpose: $\etaο[\sigma] \acute{\alpha}\nu \chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$. It was at once evident, upon examination of the stone, that the second letter of line 33 was not nu but iota. Hence all difficulties of interpretation are resolved by the reading $\eta\acute{\omicron}[\sigma]α\iota \chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, the verb being in the indicative mood.

Face C continues to offer its full share of unsolved problems, but two minor points may be disposed of at once. The verb in line 20 (*Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 77) is ἀνέλοτο. Lambda, not delta, is quite clear upon the stone. And in line 29 the reading is πλείος, not πλέθος. The necessary adjustment in the interpretation is not great, and is easily made.

Last year I made no restoration of lines 22-25, and I realize that it is hazardous to do so even now. But one may go a certain way with confidence. In line 22 the tenth letter from the end is nu. In line 24 I believe that one may write $[\mu]ύ\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu$, the upsilon determined more by the general aspect of weathering than anything else and the sigma represented by its preserved upper stroke. At the end of the line the letters are ἐνϵ[---]. Almost the bottom third of the last epsilon is preserved. In any event the restoration cannot have been ἐν[αι] because one notes that in this inscription the verb εἶναι is always written with the full initial diphthong. For this reason I now restore εἶναι πλέν rather than ἐναι πλέν ε̃ in line 15. And in line 25 the stone contradicts the photograph to give the sixth letter as nu (previously read by others) rather than delta.

After ἀνέλοτο in line 20 is a triple mark of punctuation, so that it is clear that one clause ends and a new one begins at this point. Somewhere in lines 22 and 23 must

be the specification of the amount the Eumolpidae and Kerykes are to receive. If one tries to restore an amount at the end of line 22, there is hardly room to prepare a subject for what has always been taken as the verb *θέλει* in the middle of line 23, and it is awkward if the amount is postponed until after the verb. This consideration, together with the fact that where the same verb appears in line 49 of Face A the form is *ἐθέλει*, leads me to suggest a radically different solution, and to take the letters in the middle of line 23 as part of the genitive plural *θελειῶ[ν]*. In a measure, this reading is supported by the fact that the letter after *[h]εκάστο* in line 22 seems to have been pi. The perquisites of the Eumolpidae and the Kerykes were five portions from the female sacrificial victims, and the following restoration assumes that they could initiate no one—unless *ἀφ' ἐστίας*—who had not met the obligation of this sacrifice. The *π[έ]ν[τε] μέρε[ς]* of line 22 have the same meaning, for example, as the *πέντε μερίδας* of *I.G.*, II², 334, lines 8-16, and the use of *θελειῶ[ν]* in line 23 is paralleled by that of *I.G.*, II², 1361, lines 6-7: *διδόναι δὲ τὰ ἱερεῶσυνα τῶ[ν] μὲ[ν] θηλ[ε]ῶν τῆι ἱεραί, τῶν δὲ ἀρρένων τῶι ἱερεῖ*. At the end of line 23 a vertical stroke after the phi (which may have belonged to epsilon) confirms the restoration *ἀφ' ἐ[στίας]*. In line 26 a double mark of punctuation follows *[μνομέν]ο*, and so ends the clause.⁶⁰

The most significant changes in readings gleaned from a study of the stone occur in lines 33 and 34. Unquestionably the main body of line 33 is occupied by the phrase *ἐχ[σέ]ῖναι Ἀθην[αίοις]*. The stone here yields readings which are a combination of Crönert's and of my own. And the riddle of *πάμπαν τὸ λοιπὸν* in line 34, always unsatisfactory, is solved by the reading *ἡ[έ]ος ἂν βόλο[νται]*. This clause comes to an end in line 36, and—as I have restored it—may be translated as follows: "It shall be permitted to the Athenians to take care for the protection of the sacred money as long as they so desire just as for the money of Athena which is on the acropolis."

The next clause, lines 36-38, states that the hieropoioi shall steward the money on the acropolis. I have a note on line 37 that the initial tau in the phrase *τ[ὸ] το[ῖν] θεοῶν* does not show clearly and may perhaps have been epsilon; the note continues with a query whether the restoration may not be *[έν] τῶ[ι] ἱερόι*.

Lines 38-42 present still a serious problem, though there is little to add in the way of new readings. The left stroke only is preserved from the last letter in line 39. It slopes slightly. There is nothing certain preserved from the third letter of line 40; it need not have been omikron. The fifth letter of line 40 has left no trace, but there is uninscribed stone to show that it cannot have had a broad lower stroke, as of delta or epsilon. Letters like pi and nu are possible. At the end of line 42 the stroke following mu is upright and correctly placed for epsilon. I believe that it should be so read.

⁶⁰ For the texts see below, p. 253. I wish to thank W. S. Ferguson for helpful suggestions. In lines 39-40 I regard the problem of restoration as still unsolved.

Possibly the clue to how these lines should be restored is given in an item of expense recorded in *I.G.*, I², 313, lines 161-162: *σανίδια ἐν ο[ἴ]ς τὸς μύστας κ[ατα-γ]ράφ[οσι·]* ΗΗΙΙΙ *Εὐμολπίδαις*. Foucart observed that in this function the Eumolpidae acted alone, without the collaboration of the Kerykes.⁶¹ It so happens that in lines 38-39 of Face C the name [*Εὐμολπίδ[ας]*] may be restored alone, and that the Kerykes do not appear. The single delta is not much on which to base the name, but if the succeeding lines do in fact call for a monthly record of the initiates the known responsibility of the Eumolpidae for this record makes the restoration almost a necessity. My suggestion is that the Eumolpidae also had charge of the roster of orphans, and that these last lines are concerned only with the keeping of the rosters, and the publishing of them, and that they offer no evidence for the place of *μύησις*, as has been supposed, either in Eleusis or in Athens.

The new text of Face C, lines 20-46, is presented here:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>20 τέος ἀνέλοτο: Ε[ύ]μ[ολπίδ]ας κα
 ἰ Κέρ[υ]κας λαμβάν[εν παρὰ] τὸ μ
 ύστ[ο ἡ]εκάστο π[έ]ν[τε μέρε τὸν]
 [τεθυμ]ένον θελειὸ[ν, ἀτελε δ' α]
 [ύτοῖς μ]ύστεμ με ἐνε[ῖναι μνέ]
 [ν μεδέ]να πλὲν τὸ ἀφ' ἐ[στίας μν]
 [ομέν]ο: Κέρυκας δὲ μν[ῆν τὸς νέ]
 [ο]ς μύστας ἑκάστον [καὶ Εὐμο]
 [λπιδ]ας κατὰ ταυτά· ἐ[ἂν δὲ κατ]
 ἀ πλείος εὐθύνησθα[ι χιλίας]</p> <p>30 [ι] δρα[χ]μέσι· μνῆν δὲ [ἡοὶ ἂν ἡεβ]
 ὀσι Κερύκον καὶ Εὐ[μολπιδῶν·]
 τὸ δὲ ἡιερό ἀργυρί[ο τῆς φυλα]
 [κ]ῆς ἐχ[σε]ῖναι Ἀθην[αίους μέλ]</p> | <p>[ε]σθαι ἡ[έ]ος ἂν βόλο[νται καθά]
 35 περ τὸ τῆς Ἀθηναία[ς ἀργυρίο]
 τὸ ἐμ πόλει· τὸ δὲ ἀρ[γύριον τὸ]
 ἡιεροποιὸς τ[ὸ] το[ῖν θεοῖν ἐ]
 [μ] πόλει ταμειύεσθ[αι· Εὐμολπ]
 [ιδ]ας δ' ἔ]χεν ἐν τῷ μ[έσοι τὲν β]
 40 [ύ]β[λον τ]ῆν τὸν [ὀ]ρφ[ανὸν· γράφει]
 [ν] τὸς ὀρφανὸς παῖ[δας καὶ τὸς]
 [μ]ύστας ἑκάστο με[νὸς χορὶς]
 [τ]ὸς μύστας τὸς Ἐλε[υσίνι μνο]
 [μ]ένος ἐν τῷ αὐλῆι [ἐντὸς τὸ ἡ]
 45 [ι]ερὸ τὸς δὲ ἐν ἄστει [μνομένο]
 ἡ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ.</p> |
|--|---|

The photographs of the London fragment published last year (*Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, pp. 64-65) were intended to show the relative disposition of the three faces of the stone, but the result has not been entirely successful. Face B must be lowered slightly (toward the bottom) in its relation to Face A. What I had taken for traces of the set-line on Face B turn out to be quite extraneous markings and may be disregarded. The chequer pattern of the stoichedon order on both Faces A and B is 0.018 m. (vertical) by 0.0173 m. (horizontal). On Face C the horizontal measurement is almost the same (0.0175 m.) but the vertical unit is smaller (0.0176 m.), and the chequer pattern evidently was planned in squares.

BENJAMIN D. MERITT

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

⁶¹ P. Foucart, *Les Mystères d'Éleusis*, p. 151.