

NOTE ON I.G., I², 945

In *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 20, the suggestion was made that the stone carrying the epigram on the Athenians who fell at Potidaia was found in March, 1797, by Fauvel. It may be noted now that this assumption as well as the clear statements of both H. J. Rose and E. Q. Visconti (*loc. cit.*, p. 20, note 38) are contradicted by the following report made by J. C. Hobhouse who visited Greece in the company of Lord Byron (*A Journey through Albania and other provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia, to Constantinople, during the years 1809 and 1810*, Philadelphia, March 8, 1817, vol. I, letter XXII, p. 264) :

“ Passing down from the Muséum towards the Acropolis, and keeping a little to the right, you come into a flat piece of ground, which stretches along the southern rocks of the citadel, and was that portion of ancient Athens called ‘ the Ceramicus within the City,’ but is now ploughed, though but with little advantage to the husbandman, as the soil is very thin, and covered in many places with small fragments of marble, and other ruins of ancient buildings; a circumstance no one will wonder at, who has looked into the mention made of this portion of ancient Athens by Pausanias. In this place we were shown several marks of late excavations [this letter was written in February, 1810], undertaken chiefly by Lord Elgin, who had the good fortune to find there a stone with an inscription, in elegiac verse, on the Athenians who were slain at Potidaea.”

It is interesting to note that Hobhouse himself, in the second edition of his *Travels* (Lord Broughton, *Travels in Albania etc., A new edition*, London, 1855, vol. I, pp. 268 f.), repeats the above quoted account, while a few pages later he gives an entirely different story. He speaks (p. 314) of the region of the Platonic Academy, and says :

“ Several temples were erected in and about the celebrated Gymnasium just mentioned; but no material remains have been discovered in that quarter, although small fragments of marble have been ploughed up in the cornfields now occupying its site.”

To this sentence, which is taken over from the first edition, Hobhouse (then Lord Broughton) added in 1854 the following note:

“ It was on this spot that, in 1802, was found an inscribed marble, bearing part of an epitaph on those who fell at Potidoea [*sic*], the year before the Peloponesian [*sic*] war, 432 B.C. The marble is now in the British Museum.”

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