INScriPtiOns FROM ATHENS

(PReATE 53)

1. Honorary decree of the tribe Pandionis. (Plate 53)

Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble. Some of left edge preserved, otherwise broken. Across the top, part of a horizontal moulding is preserved, above which was probably a pediment.


P. H. 0.235 m. P. W. 0.15 m. Th. of stele 0.085 m. L. H. 0.006 m.

The fragment belongs with, but does not quite join, E. M. 7690 on which is the inscription published as I.G., II1, 1139. Since, even with the new fragment, we do not have the whole inscription, we repeat the text to show the parts still missing.

Shortly after 403/2 B.C.

\[\Theta \quad [\epsilon \quad o \quad \dot{i}]\]
\[\varepsilon^\delta \varepsilon^\varepsilon \tau^\mu \Pi[\alpha\nu\delta]\iota\omicron\nu\deltai \varepsilon\phi\nu\ellή[\iota \cdot \text{'Каллккрά}]\]
\[\tau^\eta\varsigma \epsilon^\lambda\iota\nu\pi\varepsilon^\nu \dot{\epsilon}^\pi [\alpha\nu] \dot{\epsilon}^\sigma\iota\iota \text{Νικίαν} \quad [\text{'Επιγένος} \circ] \]
\[\text{Κυδαθήναι}[\dot{\alpha} \quad \dot{\alpha} \quad \delta\rho\alpha\gamma\alpha\ι\alpha\varsigma \text{ε̱ν} \text{[εκα τής εἰς]} \]

5 \[\tau^\mu \nu \varepsilon\phi\nu\ellή[\iota, \odot\epsilon \iota] \delta \text{και προθύμω}[\varsigma \text{'ἐχορήγησα}]\]
\[\epsilon^\nu \tau^\omega^\circ \pi[\alpha\omega\imath \kappa] \dot{\alpha} \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon}^\nu \text{Διονύ}[\text{σια, καὶ Θα}]\]
\[\rhoγ\gamma\lambda\imath\circ \dot{\alpha} [\nu\delta\rho\alpha]\varsigma \iota, [\kappa] \dot{\alpha} \dot{\iota} \sigmaτε\phi\alphaνος[\dot{\alpha} \alpha\upsilon\dot{o\nu}. \dot{\alpha}]\]
\[\nu\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\psi[\dot{\alpha} \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon} \tau] \dot{\alpha} \psi[\dot{\eta}] \text{φωσμα} \tau\delta\dot{e} \varepsilon[\nu \text{στήλης} \lambda]\]
\[\iota\dot{\iota} \nu\iota \tau^\omega^\circ^\circ \dot{\epsilon}^\pi [\dot{\iota}] \mu\epsilon[\lambda] \eta\varsigma[\dot{\alpha}] \dot{s}.\]

The inscription was successfully restored by the earlier editors. It is stoichedon with 32 letters to a line, except for line 3 (formerly line 2) which seems to have had only 31. The vacant letter space in this line, unsuspected by the earlier editors, caused them to place the initial \textit{kappa} of the demotic at the end of line 3 and to restore the ending of the demotic in lengthened form. We see now, however, that the \textit{kappa} actually comes at the beginning of line 4 and that the contracted form of the demotic must have been used as in the preceding Corpus inscription (No. 1138) where the same name occurs. This leaves us with a vacant space at the end of line 3 unless we wish to restore the patronymic \textit{'Επιγένος} instead of \textit{'Επιγένος}. This, however, would be contrary to what appears in the previous inscription where we read \textit{'Επιγένας} and contrary to the general usage of the period. We prefer therefore to assume a vacant space.
2. Heading of an ephebic catalogue. (Plate 53)

Fragment from near the top of the right side of a large stele of Pentelic marble decorated above with the incised outline of a pediment. Right side smooth. Back rough. Broken into two pieces which join each other.


P. H. 0.46 m. P. W. 0.18 m. Th. 0.10 m. L. H. 0.015-0.02 m.

The stele must originally have been set up near the place where in modern times the church of St. Demetrios Katiphoris stood and where many other inscriptions mentioning the Diogeneion (line 4) have been found. (W. Judeich, Topographie von Athen², p. 379). A search in the epigraphical museum failed to reveal other fragments of this stele.

A.D. 220-240.

[Ἀγαθῆ ἡ τύχη]
[ὁ κοσμητὴς τῶν ἐφήβων -- Τελεσ]φόρος
[----]ην τοῦ[ -- ἀνέγραφ]εν τοῦς
[τε συμάρχοντας καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ Διογ]ένειον

5 [ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος ---- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ἔω]ς,
[παιδοτρίβης ---- --- --- --- Παλ]ηνεύς,
[ὀπλομάχος διὰ βίου (?) Ἀὐρήλιος] Διονύσιος Ἀχαρν(εύς),
[Γραμματεὺς Σύντροφος Εὐκαρπί]δον ἐκ Κούλης,
[Προστάτης Τ.Κλ. Δεωσθένης Μελι]τεύς,
[ἀρχων ἐφήβων ---- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---]  

Line 7: [ὀπλομάχος διὰ βίου (?) Ἀὐρήλιος] Διονύσιος Ἀχαρν(εύς) ἔτος Ε
This man is known from other inscriptions I.G., Π², 2235, line 6 (A.D. 234/5); 2237, line 20 (ca. A.D. 232).

Line 8: [γραμματεὺς Σύντροφος Εὐκαρπί]δον ἐκ Κούλης.
This man is known from the inscriptions I.G., Π², 2221, line 72 (A.D. 219/20); 2223, line 15 (A.D. 220/21); 2235, line 8 (A.D. 234/35); 2239, line 8 (A.D. 239/40); 2242, line 10 (A.D. 238/39).

Line 9: [προστάτης Τ.Κλ. Δεωσθένης Μελι]τεύς.
Also mentioned in the inscriptions I.G., Π², 2208, line 28 (A.D. 212/13); 2223, line 13 (A.D. 220/21); 2235, line 7 (A.D. 234/35); 2239, lines 6-7 (A.D. 239/40); 2242, lines 7-8 (A.D. 238/9).

The inscription is to be dated between the years A.D. 220 and 240. The names of the officials, the wording, and especially the phrase [ἀνέγραφ]εν τοῦς [τε συμάρχοντας καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ Διογ]ένειον leave no doubt about this. It is unfortunate that in the two other inscriptions in which the name of the hoplomachos Dionysios appears the exact
year of his office is not recorded as it is on our stone; this would have permitted a closer relative dating of the inscriptions.

Line 4: This line might also be restored: | \[\text{τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῷ ἐφηβεύσαντας καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ Διογ.} \]ένειον. But this restoration requires more space and creates difficulties in the restoration of lines 2 and 7.

3. Ephebic catalogue. (Plate 53)

Fragment from the shaft of a herm of Pentelic marble. Part of smooth left side and rough picked back preserved. Otherwise broken.

Found in the wall of a modern house at the east edge of the excavated area where the church of St. Demetrios Katiphoris once stood. (W. Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*, Plan I, G 5). The inscription which had been visible in the wall of the house for many years was first drawn to our attention by Mr. G. A. Stamires. It is now in the Epigraphical Museum (E. M. 13,151).

P. H. 0.09 m. P. W. 0.215 m. Th. 0.255 m. L. H. average 0.005 m.

III cent. after Christ.

\[\text{Δαμᾶς} \] \[\text{Δαμᾶς} \]

Kalavdion 'Hrapleidou

Δύρ 'Agathópous Eileusóu

5 'Askliptiádhis 'Iaraíwos

'Agaθángeloς

Δυσέβης Τ

Line 2: The second Δαμᾶς appears to have been added later for the lettering is shallower.

Line 7: The patronymic began either with ταυ or πι.

4. Lintel block of a large grave monument.

Moulding at top, two fasciae below.

Re-used as a door jamb at the right side of the door of the church of St. Andrew, Leukosia Street, Kato Patissia, Athens.¹

The inscription is on the two fasciae. It has been deliberately defaced and is almost illegible. Our reading has been made from a squeeze.

¹ A. Orlandos in *Εὐρημίων τῶν Μεσαιωνικῶν Μνημείων* (edited by K. Kouroumiotes and G. A. Soteriou), p. 133, where the church is wrongly stated to be on Larnaka Street.
P. W. ca. 1.20 m. H. of upper fascia 0.09 m. L. H. av. 0.035 m. (all measurements made on squeeze).

II cent. after Christ.

Μενεκρατίς Δρομοκλέως ἐκ Κοῖλης θυγ[άτηρ]
Σφ[κρά]τους τοῦ [‘Α]ριστομένιου demoticum γυνή]

Line 2: The reading is most uncertain.

Professor Meritt has suggested to us that Menekratis may be a sister of Moiragenes, son of Dromokles, of Koile whose portrait herm is now in the Agora Museum. He further suggests that Pythagore (I.G., II², 6495) may be a daughter of Moiragenes. Menekrates of Koile (I.G., II², 6491) might also be a member of the family, in view of the similarity of his name to that of Menekratis.

Messrs. Al. Oikonomides and Stephanos Koumanoudes, students at the University of Athens, have drawn our attention to a columnar grave monument which now lies near the Tower of the Winds and which we mention here through the courtesy of Mr. Meliades, Ephor of the Acropolis. On it appears the name of Dromokles, son of Moiragenes, of Koile, who should be either the father of the Moiragenes of the herm, or a son.

5. Large columnar grave monument of Pentelic marble.

Found in Petralona, west of the Pnyx (Judeich², Plan I, B 6), in front of the small church of St. Andrew, which stands a few blocks south of the large church of the Three Hierarchs. Partly uncovered in December 1940 when a trench for an air raid shelter was being dug. Subsequently buried again.

Diam. at top 0.44 m. L. H. 0.04 m.

I-II cent. after Christ.

Διονύσιαχος
Ἡρακλεόδώρου
Μαραθώνιος

Below the name a small sunken panel (H. ca. 0.25 m. W. 0.13 m.) with a loutrophoros in low relief.


Found in the valley southwest of the Pnyx.

² Hesperia, V, 1936, pp. 16-17; Evelyn B. Harrison, The Athenian Agora, I, Portrait Sculpture, Princeton, 1953, no. 25, pp. 35-37, pl. 17. The text of the inscription is given by J. H. Oliver, Hesperia, Supplement VI, p. 3, note 5 (the article in line 3 should be deleted).
H. 1.00 m. Diam. at top 0.335 m. L. H. 0.03-0.04 m.

\begin{align*}
\text{'Aretē} \\
\text{Δημητρίου} \\
\text{Μιλησία}
\end{align*}

Shallow, rather careless letters of the first century B.C. to first century after Christ.

7. Upper part of a grave stele crowned with a palmette.

Broken below, but enough of the surface is preserved at the right to show that no demotic was inscribed.

Found in 1952 near the church of St. John at Lambrika on the Koropi-Vari road in the course of road repairs.

P. H. 0.47 m. W. 0.29 m.

\begin{align*}
\text{Late IV cent. B.C.} \\
\text{'Ierou} \\
\text{'Ierouνύμου}
\end{align*}

Lambrika, where the stele was found, has long been correctly identified as the site of the deme of Lambraki (R.E., s.v.). Hieron and Hieronymos were probably therefore demesmen of Lambraki. In that case Hieron is probably identical with I.G., II², 3105, line 24 (= P.A., 7539) and Hieronymos with I.G., II², 1622, line 587 (= P.A., 7566).

8. I.G., II², 5787.

This inscription was copied by Kirchner and Dow in 1935 and published in the Corpus as a grave monument. It is not a grave stone, however, but part of a large monument previously reported and published as I.G., II², 2962, line 18.

9. I.G., II³, 13243 (III 3831)

This inscription is published in the Corpus from a copy by Lebas. Lebas, however, does not say where he saw it, and the editors of the Corpus evidently do not know its location. It is a graffito carved on the east face of the east anta of the Thrasyllos monument above the theatre of Dionysos. It should therefore be added to the map of the inscriptions on the south slope of the Acropolis, Hesperia, XVI, 1947, p. 71.

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