

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 87-98)

THIS report brings the preliminary publication of a number of recent epigraphical discoveries from the excavations of the Agora in Athens, as well as of some discoveries made earlier that have not been communicated heretofore. Among the texts here presented is also one document (No. 3) which comes not from the Agora but from a chance discovery at the American School itself. Further epigraphical reports, by various authors, will be printed in *Hesperia* as the inscriptions now being studied can be prepared for publication.

BARBARIAN ARCHERS

1 (Plate 87). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on three sides, found in a modern wall in Section T on April 14, 1952. A bit of very rough-picked surface is preserved on the left side, and if original it must be interpreted as part of the inner band of an anathyrosis joint. The break at the back is a fairly smooth split from left to right, with the greatest thickness at the left.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.13 m. to 0.062 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6523.

The inscription is stoichedon, with a chequer unit which measures 0.021 m. horizontally by 0.025 m. vertically.

ρ. 431/0 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

vacat

[ἐπι] Θράικες	-----
[β]άρβαροι	[-----]
[τ]οχσόται	β[-----]
[N]ομένιος	[-----]
5 [Κα]λλίστρ[α]τ[ος]	[-----]

This inscription belongs with the public grave stelai set up in the Kerameikos honoring those who lost their lives in war. It has the geographical rubric of those who fell in Thrace, among whom were barbarian archers (see also No. 2).¹ The

¹ Barbarian archers are also mentioned in *I.G.*, I², 950, lines 136-137, where the reading should

lettering is beautifully done, and at first glance reminds one of *I.G.*, I², 944, which Raubitschek has assigned to the first year of the Archidamian War (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, no. 5, pp. 25-27), but a slight difference in spacing, with a rather marked difference in the letter *sigma*, shows that the present text is part of a different monument.

Since the war it has been possible to obtain photographs of the Agora fragments of *I.G.*, I², 944 showing the join between them (Plate 87). The text is as given by Raubitschek (*loc. cit.*, p. 26) but with six lines uninscribed, rather than three, between the upper and the lower fragments. Further physical characteristics of the stele, as compared with other stelai, have been given by H. A. Thompson (see above, p. 59 with note 34).

2 (Plate 88). Stele of Pentelic marble, broken at the top and at the right and with the left side and bottom cut down for re-use, found on October 28, 1937, in the wall of a modern house in Section Ω.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness (original), 0.112 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 5065.

The inscription is stoichedon with a chequer pattern in which the units measure 0.0165 m. horizontally and 0.019 m. vertically. In lettering and spacing it is quite similar to *I.G.*, I², 951 and 952.²

ante fin. saec. V a.

 [. . .] κύδ[ε]ς
 [. .] κλῆς
 [Φ]ρννίου
 5 [Φ]όρμος
 [Φ]ερε[κ]ράτες
 vacat

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

 |-----
 τοχ[σόται]
 10 βάρβα[ροι]
 Ἄριστ[---]
 Κεφισ[----]
 Σιμον[---]
 Νικος[---]
 15 *vacat*
 ἡππο[τοχσόται]
 Ἄλεχσ[---]
 vacat

be το[χσ]όται | [β]άρβαροι. The stone was examined in Paris in 1952 by W. Kendrick Pritchett and Jean Charbonneaux. It is significant that there is no characteristically barbarian name in any one of the three groups here cited.

² A photograph of *I.G.*, I², 952 is given on Plate 88.

This document belongs with the public funeral monuments set up in the Kerameikos to commemorate those who lost their lives in war. Its particular interest is that it names the categories of *τοξόται βάρβαροι* (see also No. 1) and *ἵπποτοξόται*.³

PROXENY DECREE

3 (Plate 88). Fragment from a stele of Pentelic marble, built into a wall in the garden of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens about 1925 (how it came into the hands of the workmen is not known) and found there by Gorham P. Stevens on March 18, 1945. The stone is now in the possession of the School. Part of the right edge, dressed with a toothed chisel, and part of the rough-picked back are preserved. The stone is broken away above, below, and at the left.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness (original), 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

The writing is Ionic, in a stoichedon pattern in which the units are approximately square and measure *ca.* 0.012 m.

fin. saec. V a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 23

[ἔδοξεν τῆι βολῆι καὶ τῶι δήμῳ]
 [ωι . . .⁶ . . . ἐπρυτάνευεν] ιη [. . .]
 [. ἐγραμμάτευεν, . . .⁴ . . .] ππος εἰ[π]
 [εστάτει, . . .⁹ . . .]ς εἶπεν Δ
 5 [. . .⁵ . . . γράψαι τὸν ^{2, or 3}]ιον ἐν τῶ
 [ι βουλευτηρίωι ἐν σαν]ιδ[ι] πρό
 [ξενον καὶ εὐεργέτη]ν Ἀθηναί
 [ων τέλεσιω τοῖς εἰω]τὸ Ἴπποκ
 [ράτης εἶπε τὰ μὲν ἄλ]λα καθάπ
 10 [ερ τῆι βολῆι τὴν δὲ π]ροξενία
 [ν εἶναι καὶ τοῖς . . .⁵ . . .] παισί· ἂ
 [ναγράψαι δὲ — — — — — — — — — —]

NOTES

Line 2: Only the bottom tips of the letters are preserved. The name may have been, *e. g.*, Ἰά[σων].

Line 4: The final letter has been read from the stone in Athens by Pritchett as *lambda*. Of the possibility of *alpha* he says that the crossbar would have to be assumed abnormally high: there is no trace of it on the stone, and most of the left sloping

³ For *ἵπποτοξόται* see especially Thucydides, II, 13, 8; II, 96, 1; V, 84, 1; VI, 94, 4.

stroke is preserved. The reading *lambda* precludes such restoration as ἀ[ναγράφαι -----]ιον.

Line 5: There has been a displacement in this line, so that the *iota* and *omikron* of the ethnic appear to the right of their normal stoichoi. This may have been due to the presence of an extra letter earlier in the line, possibly just before the *iota*. If such a letter existed a likely candidate is *rho*, solely from considerations of space, or possibly another *iota* (e. g., [Πάρ]ιον or [Τήμ]ιον). It cannot be ruled out that the preserved letter was *nu*, rather than *iota*, but there is no trace of the sloping bar of *nu*, and a restoration of the line with *nu* would be very difficult.

Line 8. The first visible letter in the line was *tau*. Part of the vertical stroke is on the very edge of the stone.

COMMENTARY

There can be no doubt that this is a "proxeny" decree (lines 6-7, 10), and since this is sure, one ought to restore in line 5 both the name and the ethnic of the man honored, with the article τόν before the ethnic. The verb to be supplied will be ἀναγράφαι, or γράφαι, depending upon requirements of space.

The use of the ethnic with the name was common practice, even though there exist Attic proxeny decrees in which the name appears without the ethnic. *I.G.*, II², 133 may be cited as an illustrative example. In the clause of motivation the text is: ἐπ[ειδὴ Φιλίσκος ἀνὴρ ἀγα]θὸς ἐγένετο [περὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθην]αίων; and this is followed in the decree proper by ἐ[ψ]ηφίσθαι τῷ[ι δῆμῳ πρόξενον εἶν]αι κ[αὶ] εὐεργέτη[ν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ δῆμου] καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ [ἐκγόνους]. The fact that an ethnic appears in the display heading of this decree is of no significance here, for our concern is solely with the text of the decree. Nothing in the display heading was part of the resolution passed by the Council and Demos. Of nearly contemporaneous date and style also is the text of *S. E. G.*, X, 111, of 415/4 B.C., which I published first in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 381-382. Here there can be no question that the man honored appeared simply with his name Ἀνα[ξί. . .]ν and with no ethnic. The name alone also must have appeared in the text of the decree published in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 91-92 (No. 11). But by far the greater number of proxeny decrees give the ethnic as well as the name of the man.⁴ This is so nearly universal a custom that one may well question restorations where the ethnic has been omitted and try to learn whether a new effort to suggest a supplement can provide that it be included.

⁴ Wilhelm, *Attische Urkunden IV* (*Anz. Ak. Wien*, 1939), p. 82, cites *I.G.*, I², 106 and *I.G.*, II², 6 also as evidence that the ethnic was not always used. *I.G.*, I², 106 is not a proxeny decree, or if it is, in some portion now lost, it is also so much more than a proxeny decree that the need for the ethnic in the preserved portion is minimized. *I.G.*, II², 6 is not a proxeny decree, but merely a resolution of the Council to reaffirm a proxeny decree that had been destroyed. There is no ethnic in the preserved part of the decree of *S.E.G.*, X, 20, but not enough is preserved to permit any valid inference from that fact.

In *A.T.L.*, II, p. 77 (D23), Wade-Gery, McGregor, and I have a text which reads Δεμός[τρατος εἶπε· ἐπειδὲ εὖ ποι]εῖ Προχ[σενίδες ἡό,τι ἂν δυνατὸς εἶ] ἈθENA[ίος καὶ νῦν καὶ ἐν τῷ πρόσθε]ν χρό[νοι — —].⁵ In spite of the fact that Proxenydes is named as a Knidian in the display heading, and that his Knidian nationality is also clear from the body of the inscription, I question whether a serious attempt should not be made to restore the ethnic with his name in line 7, so that the motivating clause will read, *e. g.*: Δεμός[τρατος εἶπε· ἐπειδὲ εὖ ποι]εῖ Προχ[σενίδες ἡο Κνίδιος ἀεὶ τὸς] ἈθENA[ίος καὶ νῦν καὶ ἐν τῷ πρόσθε]ν χρό[νοι — —]. The article with ἈθENA[ίος] is unexpected, but again not impossible. The article is used with the ethnic in *I.G.*, I², 16, lines 26-27 ([τ]έλεσι τοῖς τῶ[ν Φασηλιτῶν]), and we believe for reasons of space that it is a desirable supplement in *I.G.*, I², 17, lines 10-11 (cf. *A.T.L.*, II, p. 70 [D16], lines 11-12: καὶ τὸν φό[ρον ὑποτελῶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὃν ἂν] πείθω [Ἀθηναίος]). The use of the article before ἈθENA[ίος] could be avoided by a change in the restoration, as, for example: Δεμοσ[θενίδες εἶπεν· ἐπειδὲ δοκ]εῖ Προχ[σενίδες ἡο Κνίδιος εὖ ποῦν] ἈθENA[ίος καὶ νῦν καὶ ἐν τῷ πρόσθε]ν χρό[νοι — —]. There is, of course, no assurance in any case about the name of the orator.

Another questionable case is the present version of *I.G.*, I², 149, which has been dated in the year 417/6 by Patience Haggard on the basis of a restoration of the archon's name in line 4 suggested by A. B. West.⁶ The entire preamble of this decree needs to be examined again, at least one reason for suspicion being the fact that the name of the secretary has been restored with demotic.⁷ Such appearance of the demotic occurs at the very end of the century, but there is no known instance as early as 417/6.⁸ This is reason for believing that [E]ϋφε[μος] in line 4 was not in fact the name of the archon. Wilhelm had held that he was the orator, and his version of the text read, in effect, as follows:⁹

[*Εδοχσεν τῆι βολ]εῖ κ[αὶ τῷ δέμο-]
[ι . . . εἰς ἐπρυτ]άνευ[ε⁸]
[.¹²]ς ἐγρ[αμμάτευε, . .]

⁵ See also *S.E.G.*, X, 108, lines 6-9.

⁶ See *S.E.G.*, X, 105. For this restoration see also *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 27, note 57.

⁷ See Patience Haggard, *The Secretaries of the Athenian Boule in the Fifth Century* (Diss. Missouri, 1930), p. 20, note 40.

⁸ The earliest surely attested use of the demotic in the formula of preamble is in a decree of 407/6 (*S.E.G.*, X, 136). Cf. *Harvard Stud. Clas. Phil.*, Suppl. Vol. I, 1940, pp. 247-253, esp. pp. 249, 250. As early examples of the demotic (or patronymic) used in the preambles of decrees Wilhelm, *Attische Urkunden IV* (*Anz. Ak. Wien*, 1939), p. 81, cites also *I.G.*, I², 22 and *I.G.*, I², 72. Of these supposed early examples the former loses the demotic when the correct restorations are made (cf. *A.T.L.*, II, p. 58 [D11, line 2]), and the latter—though more persuasive—may have an archon's name. If either the archon or the epistates was named before the secretary there would be no room for demotics (cf. *S.E.G.*, X, 88).

⁹ A. Wilhelm, *Attische Urkunden IV* (*Anz. Ak. Wien*, 1939), pp. 80-83.

[. . . . ἐπεστάτε· Ε] ὕφε[μος εἶπε· . .]
 5 [.³. καὶ . . .⁶. . . κ]αὶ Ὀν[ασον καλέ—]
 [σαι ἐπὶ χσένια ἐ]ς τὸ π[ρυτανεῖο—]
 [ν καὶ ἐπαινέσαι — — — — — κτλ. —]

Yet here too there was no provision for the ethnic, though Wilhelm had three names instead of the later two. But the ethnic, or the name, may lie in the letters AION of line 5; and I restore [— — —]αῖον.¹⁰ These letters are suitable to so many names and ethnics that any full restoration is out of the question: [καλέσαι (μὲν) — — —]αῖον [τὸν — — — ἐπὶ χσένια (ἐπὶ δέλπνον) ἐ]ς τὸ πρ[υτανεῖον καὶ ἐπαινέσαι].¹¹ The use of μὲν in the opening clause is not uncommon (cf., e.g., *S.E.G.*, X, 13; *I.G.*, II², 2) and ἐπὶ δέλπνον in place of the more usual ἐπὶ χσένια apparently was used in *I.G.*, I², 95.¹² The whole phrase occupies here an unusual position at the very opening of the decree, whereas it normally comes near the end. The reason is, I believe, that only the father of the family was in Athens and in a position to accept public entertainment. The concluding lines of the inscription use plural forms, but the plural is justified only after the sons of the family have been introduced as proxenoi along with their father. The text should read as follows:

429/8 or 421/0 B.C. (?) ΣΤΟΙΧ. 25

[ἔδοχσεν τῆι βολ]εῖ κ[αὶ τῶι δέμο]
 [ι . . . εἰς ἐπρυτ]άνευ[ε . . .^{ca. 5}. . . ἐπε]
 [στάτε, . . .^{ca. 7}. . .]ς ἔγρα[μμάτενε, .]
 [. . . .⁸. . . . ἔρχε, Ε] ὕφεμ[ος εἶπε· κα]
 5 [λέσαι μὲν . . .⁵. . .]αῖον [τὸν⁵. . .]
 [. . . ἐπὶ χσένια ἐ]ς τὸ πρ[υτανεῖο]
 [ν καὶ ἐπαινέσαι ἢ] ὅτι ν[ῦν τε ἀνέ]
 [ρ ἀγαθός ἐστι περ]ὶ Ἄθε[ναίος κα]
 [ὶ ἐν τῶι πρόσθεν χρόνοι· ἔναι δὲ]
 10 [αὐτὸν καὶ τὸς παῖδας προχσένο]
 [ς καὶ εὐεργέτας ἌθENAÍOΝ καὶ π]
 [ρόσ·δον ἔναι αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν β]
 [ολὲν καὶ τὸν δέμον ὃς εὐεργέτα]
 [ις ὁσω ἌθENAÍOΝ πρό]τ[οι]σι [μεθ']

¹⁰ The question whether these letters might belong to an ethnic did not escape Wilhelm's attention, but he writes (*op. cit.*, p. 82): die Zuteilung der Buchstaben AION an ein Ethnikon eröffnet, wie mir scheint, keine fördernden Möglichkeiten.

¹¹ These notes should be made on the readings: part of the left stroke of *alpha* is preserved in line 3; the left stroke of *mu* is preserved in line 4; and the vertical stroke of *rho* is preserved in line 6. Wilhelm (*op. cit.*, p. 81) recorded this stroke of *rho*.

¹² See the text by A. G. Woodhead in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 82, line 4.

- 15 [ἡιερά· προσαγόντων] δὲ [οἰ] π[ρυτά]
 [νες οἱ ἄν ἀεὶ] ὁ[σι· κα]ὶ ὁ[ς] [ἄ]ν μὲ [ἀδι]
 [κῆται τούτ]ον [με]δ[έ]ς, ἡοι στρατε
 [γοὶ ἡοὶ] ἄν ὁσι [ἡεκά]στο[τ]ε καὶ ἡε
 [βολὲ ἡ]ε βολεύο[σ]α καὶ ἡοι πρυτά
 20 [νες ἐκά]στοτε ἐ[πι]μελέσθον αὐ[τ]
 [ὦν· τὸ δὲ φ]σέφισ[μα] τόδε ἀνα[γραφ]
 [σάτο ἡο γρ]αμμα[τε]ὺς ἡο [τές βολῆ]
 [ς ἐν στέλει] λιθ[ίν]ει [καὶ καταθέ]
 [το ἐμ πόλει]· ἔνα[ι δὲ καὶ εὐεργεσ]
 25 [ίαν καὶ προ]χσε[νίαν αὐτοῖς καὶ]
 [ἐκγόνοις ? --- κτλ. --- ---]

The date of the inscription is uncertain, but the Attic letters and careful writing suggest a date when either the name Ἐπαμείνων (429/8) or Ἀστυφίλος (420/19) could be supplied for the archon in line 4. The preamble of this decree is like that of *I.G.*, I², 27 in that the name of the epistates precedes that of the secretary. The last named text has also been restored (incorrectly, I believe) with no ethnic for the names of the men honored. But this difficulty can be remedied by reading the opening lines of the decree as follows (cf. *S.E.G.*, X, 19) :

ἔδοχσεν τ[ῆ]ι βολῆι καὶ τῶι δέ]
 μοι· Λεοντ[ῆ]ς ἐπρυτάνευε, . . .]
 ὄστρατος [ἐπεστάτε, . . .⁷. . .]
 ράτες ἐγρ[αμμάτευε, . . .⁷. . .]
 5 χος εἶπε· Ἀ[.¹⁰. καὶ τὸ]
 ς ἀδελφὸς [τὸς ἐκείνο τὸς Δελ]
 φὸς καὶ τὸμ [πατέρα αὐτῶν ἀνα]
 γράφσαι τὸν [γραμματέα τές β]
 ολῆς --- κτλ. --- ---

A number of possibly coincident readings make the preamble of this decree like that of *I.G.*, I², 143 (*S.E.G.*, X, 52), and W. K. Pritchett has added another possible coincidence by restoring the name of Alexomenos from *I.G.*, I², 143 in line 5 of the text proper of *I.G.*, I², 27.¹³ This may be correct, but if so the men honored were Delphians (in both texts) and not from Abydos as has sometimes been assumed heretofore. The identification of the men honored as Ἀβυδηνοί depends on the patronymic Ἰφιάδο in the heading of *I.G.*, I², 143. His supposed relationship to Ἰφιάδης [. .]μοκράτεος Ἀβ[υ]δην[ός] who was honored in a proxeny decree at Knidos

¹³ *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 231, note 5.

This text provides for the erection of the stele on the akropolis and also for a copy in the bouleuterion. In respect to the bouleuterion it serves as a partial analogy for the new fragment from the American School from which this digression on the use of the ethnic in proxeny decrees began. An even closer parallel is afforded by a text published by Pritchett in 1942 and now with slight modification given as *S.E.G.*, X, 54. This too mentions the bouleuterion, and it specifies the record there as on a panel (so also our new fragment) while the copy on the akropolis was to be on stone.

S.E.G., X, 54 (Old Version)

ca. 430/29 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[^γἘδοχσεν τῆι βολῆι καὶ τῶι δέμωι . . .]
 [. . .] ἰ[ς ἔ]πρυντ[άνευε, . . .⁷. . . ἔγραμ]-
 μά[τε]υε, Μέλετ[ος ἐπεστάτε, . . .⁷. . .]
 ν εἶπε· Κρίσωνα [τὸν . . .⁶. . . καὶ τὸς ἀ]-
 5 δελφὸς καὶ Δεκ[. . .⁴. . . ἀναγράφσαι πρ]-
 οχσένος καὶ εὐ[εργέτας ἐν στέλει λ]-
 ιθίνει ἐμ πόλει [καὶ ἐν τῶι βουλευτε]-
 ρίοι ἐς σανίδα τ[ὸν γραμματέα τῆς β]-
 ολῆς τέλεσι το[ῖς αὐτῶν. . .⁵. . . εἶπε].
 10 ὁμόσαι δὲ κα[ὶ τὸς στρατεγὸς καὶ τῆ]-
 [μ] βολῆν - - - - -

1/2 [Κε|κροπ]ἰ[ς] dub. Hondius || 4 [Δελφόν] dub. Raubitschek || 4/5 Κρίσον ἀ[ναγράφσαι καὶ τὸς ἀ]δ[ελφὸς καὶ Δέκ[ελον] dub. Hondius, Δέκ[ατον] dub. Wilhelm || 9 suppl. Wilhelm, τέλεσι το[ῖς Κρίσο καὶ Δεκέλο] dub. Hondius

I have redrafted somewhat the critical notes, but they show the perplexity of those who have commented on the text since Pritchett's original publication. Pritchett had restored line 9 to read *τέλεσι το[ῖς τῶν . . .⁶. . . vacat]* and has cited as a parallel for unscribed letter spaces after the formula of payment the example of *I.G.*, I², 60, line 15: *τέλεσι τοῖσς [Μυτιλεναίων^{vv}]*. This is not a good support, for it involves not only the irregularity of the unscribed letter spaces but also a misspelling of *τοῖς*. The text of *I.G.*, I², 60, is now superseded (at least for this line) by that given in *A.T.L.*, II, p. 76 (D22, line 23): *τέλεσι τοῖς σ[φετέρους αὐτῶν]*, which obviates both the misspelling and the unexplained empty space upon the stone. Wilhelm's suggestion, if I interpret the notes in *S.E.G.*, X, correctly, that line 9 ended with . . .⁵. . . *εἶπε*, may be rejected out of hand. The particle *δέ* is on the stone in line 10, and forbids categorically the assumption that *ὁμόσαι δέ* etc. was the commencement of a new motion. Any restoration which assumes the name of a new orator in line 9 is false.¹⁷

¹⁷ Johannes Kirchner, whose wisdom in such matters was profound, once corrected me in pre-

Pritchett was right in realizing that an ethnic was needed in line 4, though his alternative solution which was looked upon with favor by Hondius did not make allowance for this fact. If Δέκ[ελον] is restored in line 5, the editor uses the name of a hero, not the name of a man. Wilhelm's Δέκ[ατον] is fabrication. Both lack the ethnic. In point of fact there is no known name beginning with the letters ΔΕΚ (all clear) which can be restored in this decree. The logic of language and of space compels one to interpret the letters as he sees them: ΚΑΙΔΕΚ > καὶ δὲ Κ - - - - -, or in conventional script καὶ δὴ Κ - - - - -.

The men named in line 4, whoever they were, are characterized first by the ethnic Δελφός in line 5 and then more particularly (καὶ δὴ) as Κ - - - - -. I suggest that the second ethnic (and it is better to have two than none) was Κ[ιρραίος]. The revised text may now be read as follows:

S.E.G., X, 54 (New Version)

ca. 430/29 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[ἔδοχσεν τῷ βολῆι καὶ τῷ δέμοι· . .]
 [. . .] ἰ[ς ἐ]πρυτ[άνευε, . . . ? . . ἔγραμ]
 μά[τε]υε, Μέλετ[ος ἐπεστάτε, . . . ? . .]
 ν εἶπε· Κρίσωνα [καὶ . . . ? . . τὸς]
 5 Δελφὸς καὶ δὲ Κ[ιρραίος γράφσαι πρ]
 οχσένος καὶ εὐ[εργέτας ἐν στέλει λ]
 ιθίνει ἐμ πόλει [καὶ ἐν τῷ βουλευτέ]
 ρίοι ἐς σανίδα τ[ὸν γραμματέα τῆς β]
 ολῆς τέλεσι το[ῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν]
 10 ὁμόσαι δὲ κα[ὶ τὸς στρατεγὸς καὶ τῆ]
 [μ] βολῆν [- - - - -]

For γράφσαι in line 5 instead of the more usual ἀναγράφσαι see *I.G.*, I², 45, lines 17-18: γράφσαι δ[ὲ ταῦτα ἐν στέλ]ει καὶ καταθῆναι ἐμ πόλει. We refer for the restoration of line 9 to the equally illogical but persuasive use of the indirect reflexive in *A.T.L.*, II, p. 76 (D22, line 23), and in *A.T.L.*, IV, Addenda (new text of D21, lines 11-12) as well as to the phrase [τέλεσι τῶν ἐαυ]τῶ in the new decree here being published.

There is no example that I know which can be cited as a parallel for καὶ δὴ as used here in line 5, but the meaning is not, I think, in doubt. Krison and his compatriot were Delphians, and, more particularly, Kirrhians.

It is of interest that men known generally as Delphians could be called specifically Kirrhians. In the Sixth Century, in the First Sacred War, Krisa was defeated and

cisely this error in the new text of *I.G.*, I², 302. The version which appeared in *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pl. II, line 6 facing p. 150, was made right in *Ath. Fin. Doc.*, p. 160, line 7, cf. p. 163.

destroyed,¹⁸ its territory was consecrated to Apollo at Delphi, and the cultivation of its land was forbidden for all time. In the Fifth Century, in the Second Sacred War, the Lakedaimonians "liberated" Delphi from the Phokians (449 B.C.) and later the Athenians (447 B.C.) restored the sovereignty of Phokis.¹⁹ The Delphic land in the plain, as well as the harbor town of Kirrha, which had according to the ancient settlements no land of its own and which owed its existence to the worship of Apollo at Delphi, doubtless changed hands as did the sanctuary itself. Athenian political influence in central Greece was eclipsed after the battle of Koroneia (446 B.C.),²⁰ and Delphi unquestionably became again independent and politically pro-Spartan. This was its status down through the Archidamian War, though Apollo did not refuse offerings from either side,²¹ and though the provisions of the Truce of 423 B.C. and of the Peace of Nikias in 421 B.C. showed the anxiety of both sides to have access to the oracle and the willingness of the Athenians to recognize its independence. The Peace expressly stipulated (Thucydides, V, 18, 2): τὸ δ' ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Δελφοῦς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια. Delphi controlled the land in the plain (and her harbor) as she had done (κατὰ τὰ πάτρια) since the end of the First Sacred War.

The present decree probably dates from the period of the Archidamian War. It may be assumed that the Athenian naval base at Naupaktos gave to the Athenians a measure of influence in the coastal town of Kirrha, whereas Delphi itself was aloof. The brave friends of Athens, who were politically Delphians but who lived in Kirrha, needed and must have been promised the protection of this Athenian navy. In this way we interpret the oath which was to be taken by the generals and the council on behalf of Krison and his companion. As Pritchett observed, there is no exact parallel for such an oath in other proxeny decrees, though the generals and the council were frequently charged in the terms of decrees with protecting the proxenoi. The exceptional vigor of the clause here, with its special oath, reflects the hazards of the times and, in my opinion, helps approximately to confirm the date as suggested.

In lines 10-11 of the new decree at the American School the normal restoration is [τὴν δὲ π]ροξενία[ν εἶναι καὶ τοῖς . . .⁵. . .] παισί. One expects the same man to be named (in the genitive) in line 11 that was named (in the accusative) in lines 4-5. From the five letters of line 11 one might infer, normally, a name of 4, 5, or 6 letters in line 5. It is extremely difficult to find any name beginning with *lambda* which will allow the verb ἀναγράφαι followed by the ethnic, even if the ethnic be made as short as possible (e.g. Χῖον). So I restore γράψαι in line 5,²² and assume that the name of

¹⁸ For the names Krisa and Kirrha see Pieske, in P. W., *R.E.*, s. v. Krisa.

¹⁹ For the dates, see *A.T.L.*, III, pp. 178-179 with notes 64 and 65.

²⁰ For the date, see *A.T.L.*, III, p. 174.

²¹ Pomtow, in P.W., *R.E.*, s.v. Delphoi (IV, 2557-2558).

²² For the use of this verb see above, p. 349.

the proxenos honored was of six letters (*e.g.* Δυκέαν) and that the same name, with five letters in the genitive, appeared in line 11.

The first honor voted according to the probouleuma of the Council was that of being named proxenos and benefactor of the Athenians and of having a tablet inscribed, at the expense of the proxenos, in the bouleuterion. I restore [τέλεισιν τοῖς ἐάν]τῶ in line 8 in spite of the logical inconsistency,²³ because of the difficulty of finding a suitable name Δ. .το, which would be the only alternative. When the probouleuma was brought before the ekklesia, it was moved by Hippokrates that the proxeny be extended to Δ—'s children, and also that the decree be cut on stone. What we have preserved is part of the stone stele, not of the tablet from the bouleuterion.

THE ARGIVE DEAD AT TANAGRA

4 (Plate 89). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides except the top left, found in a late wall in Section T on March 15, 1952.

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 2006c.

This fragment was recognized as soon as it was discovered as part of the monument set up in Athens in memory of the Argives who lost their lives in the battle of Tanagra in 458 B.C.²⁴ The earlier known fragments of this monument were published in *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, pp. 134-137,²⁵ and the new piece was associated with them not only because of the characteristic Argive *delta* but also because of the similarity (even identity) of the profiles of the mouldings above the inscription. There are now three fragments which preserve parts of these mouldings, and there can be no doubt that they belong to one monument.²⁶ The new fragment preserves the profile of the moulding in its entirety. It consists of a broad fascia (at the top) below which is a cyma reversa with a projecting fillet at the base.²⁷ Above the fascia is the

²³ See above, p. 349.

²⁴ For the date, see now Meritt, Wade-Gery, McGregor, *A.T.L.*, III, pp. 171-173, 177.

²⁵ See also *S.E.G.*, X, 407. I owe to M. N. Tod the note that the name in Col. III, line 85, should be Δαμ[ά]λι[ππος] rather than Δάμ[υ]λι[ππος], the aspirate standing for intervocalic *sigma* in the Argive dialect (cf. C. D. Buck, *Greek Dialects*,² p. 52). Restorations in *S.E.G.*, X, 407, in lines 5, 12, 26, and 88, as given by Werner Peek, differ from those put forward in *Hesperia*. Names in the inscription have been indexed by M. Th. Mitsos in his *Ἀργολικὴ Προσωπογραφία* (Athens, 1952).

²⁶ A drawing showing the mouldings on the three pieces, from left to right on the monument as in the drawing, is shown in Fig. 1.

²⁷ Lucy Shoe tells me that this form of moulding, with the projecting fillet at the base of the cyma reversa, has been familiar from Periklean buildings (cf. L. T. Shoe, *Profiles of Greek Mouldings*, p. 57). Its appearance on this dated stele is most welcome, and confirms the suspicion that it had been in use even before Perikles. Fragments found in the Agora, for example, which

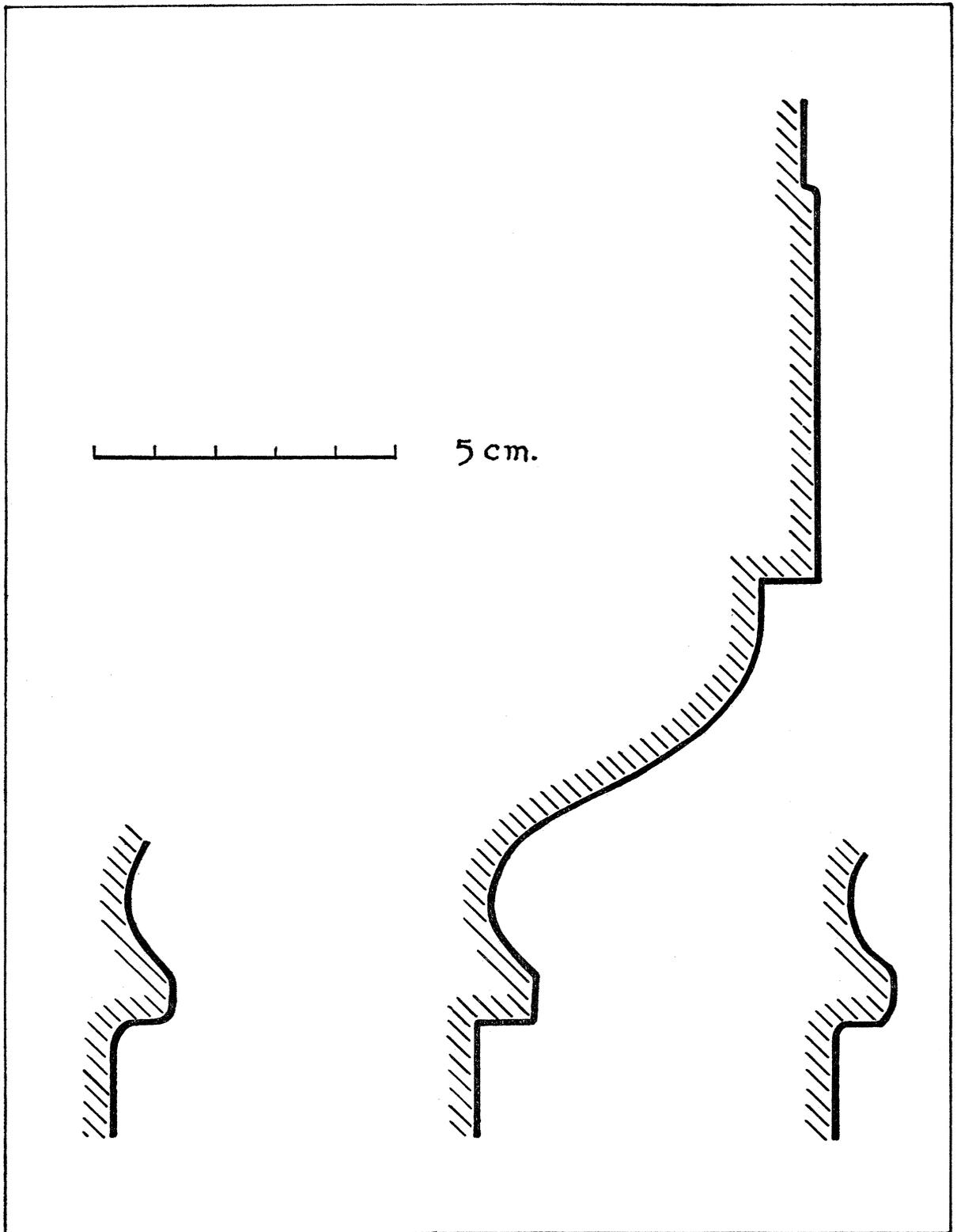


Fig. 1. The profiles of the crowning mouldings on the three upper fragments of No. 4

plain field of the pediment, only slightly recessed. It shows no trace of sculpture, though it is possible that it was painted. Evidence for the slope of the pediment is offered by a small area of original rough-picked surface (*ca.* 0.01 m. to 0.02 m. square) at the top left of the fragment. The pediment must be reconstructed so that the slope of this small surface is projected down approximately to the left end of the horizontal fascia. Indeed, this consideration places the new fragment within narrow limits,²⁸ and determines the position in the inscription of the new letters which must now be reckoned with in the reconstruction of the text. A drawing (Fig. 2) best illustrates the new arrangement of the fragments in the upper part of the monument and the position of the letters in the epigram which preceded the names.

When the reconstruction of this monument was published in 1945 the relative positions of fragments *c*, *d*, and *g* were determined by estimation from squeezes and photographs, and by the observation of apparent lines of breakage on the stone.²⁹ Since that time it has been possible to confirm the assigned positions by the study of plaster casts. Fragment *c* is in London, fragment *d* in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens, and fragment *g* in the museum of the Agora. Casts of all three fragments were assembled in Princeton, where it was found that contact joins between *c* and *g* and between *g* and *d* confirmed also the relative positions of *c* and *d*, as published.

It seems clear that the names on the monument were arranged in four columns, as suggested, and I have no changes now to propose in the list of names except as noted above on p. 351, note 25. But I suggest that the initial large letters above Column I were a heading (Ἄργε[ίων]) and that they were not counted a part of the metrical couplet which followed. Having in mind the position of the new fragment as determined by the pediment and the proper spacing of the letters in lines 1 and 2, as well as down the right margin, I offer the following restoration:

Ἄργε[ίων τοί]δ' ἔθ[ανον Ταν]άγραι Λακ[εδαίμωνιον ἠνυπὸ χερσ]ί, πένθο[ς δ' ἔτλασαν
γᾶς πέ]ρι μαρνάμ[ενοι]

“Of the Argives these perished at Tanagra at the hands of the Lakedaimonians. They came to grief fighting for their country.”

For πένθος ἔτλασαν I again refer to Pindar, *Isthm.*, VII, line 51: ἔτλαν δὲ πένθος οὐ φατόν, and to the comments in *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 146. In the present edition Τανάγραι, without the preposition, must be considered a locative.³⁰ The order of the

appear to belong to the Stoa Poikile show a quite similar form. Discovery of other pieces from the Stoa was reported in *Hesperia*, XIX, 1950, pp. 327-328.

²⁸ Fragments already known have been lettered from *a* to *m*; the new fragment becomes fragment *n*.

²⁹ The positions may be studied in Fig. 2, or in the drawing in *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 143. A. E. Raubitschek made the suggestion for fragment *g*, noting the continuity of lines of fracture along its edges when it was placed in the gap between fragments *c* and *d*. See *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.*, pp. 146-147.

³⁰ Cf. Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*,³ p. 208.

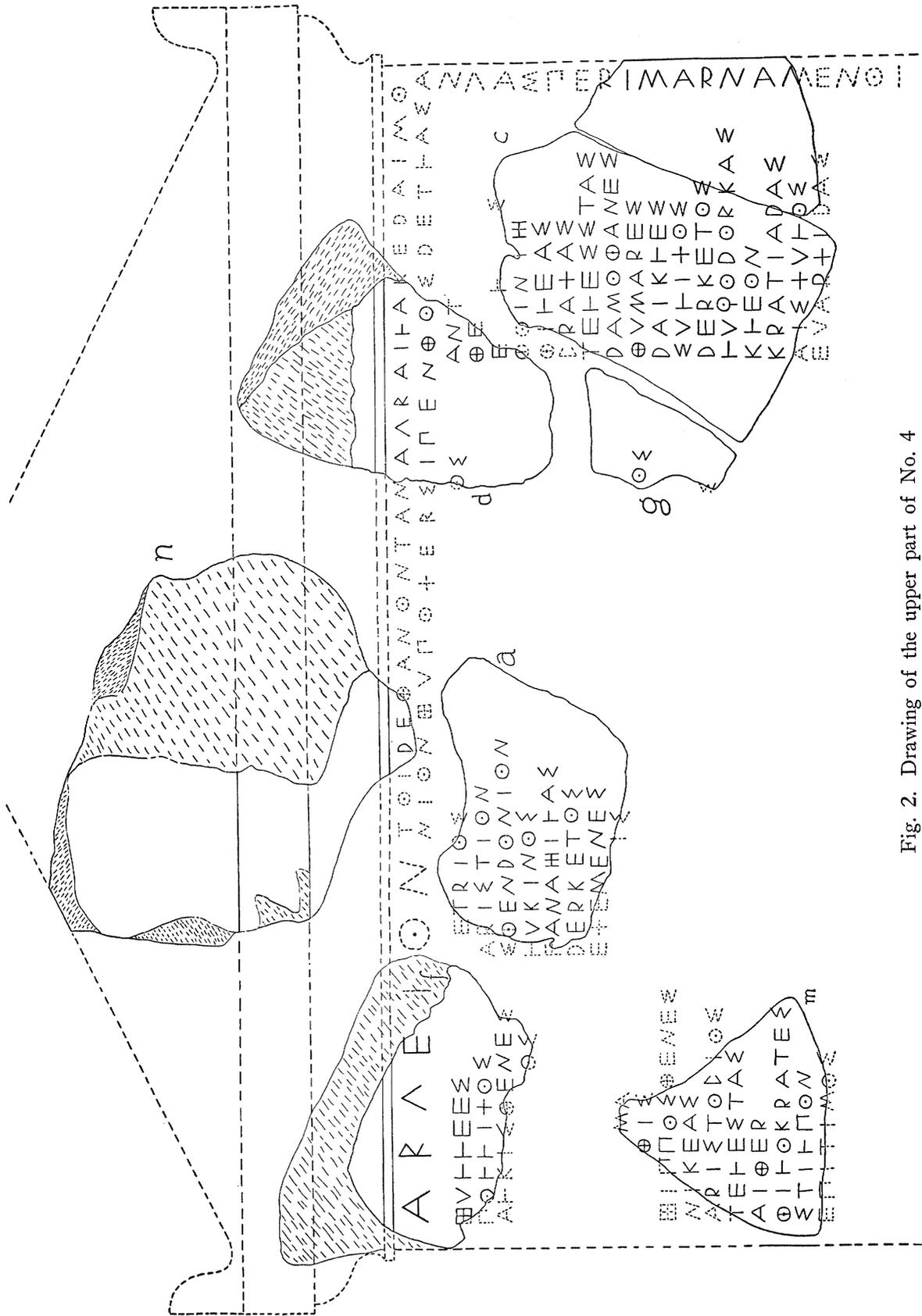


Fig. 2. Drawing of the upper part of No. 4

text is predicated on the assumption that the stonecutter, who cut the heading and the epigram, had the two blank lines above the names (already inscribed) at his disposal and that he cut the seven letters of Ἄργειον large for the sake of emphasis and followed them with the smaller letters of the hexameter couplet running continuously in line 1 to the right margin, then in line 2 to the right margin, and then vertically down along the edge of the stone. There would have been no need for so odd an arrangement if the one word Ἄργειον had been cut on the fascia above the cyma reversa moulding. One wonders why this was not done. There is no evidence of any inscription on the small preserved portion of this fascia.

LAW AGAINST TYRANNY

5 (Plates 89 and 90). An almost complete sculptured stele of white (Pentelic ?) marble found on May 3, 1952 in Section ΣΑ in the fill of a square building under the Stoa of Attalos. The sculptured relief probably represents Democracy crowning the Demos of the Athenians. Attempts to dismember the stele in antiquity were not carried to fruition, but the initial cuttings appear above the first line of the text and again still higher on the stone. Below the pedimental top was a moulding with painted egg and dart decoration, traces of which remain.

Height, 1.57 m.; width, 0.41 m. above and 0.43 m. below; thickness, *ca.* 0.10 m. above and 0.12 m. below.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6524.

There were numerous accounts in the public press soon after the stele was found, notably that in *The New York Times* of May 26, 1952. See also the account by S. B. Kougeas, *Νέα Ἑστία*, LII, July, 1952, pp. 836-839, giving the historical setting and the career of the orator.

TEXT

337/6

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 36.

Ἐπὶ Φρυνίχου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος ἐν
 ἀτῆς πρυτανείας ἤι Χαιρέστρατος Ἀμεινίου
 Ἀχαρνεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψή
 φίζεν Μενέστρατος Αἰξωνεὺς· Εὐκράτης Ἄρισ
 5 τοτίμου Πειραιεὺς εἶπεν· ἀγαθῆι τύχη τοῦ δ
 ἡμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων· δεδόχθαι τοῖς νομοθέται
 σ· ἐάν τις ἐπαναστῆι τῶι δῆμῳ ἐπὶ τυραννίδι
 ἢ τὴν τυραννίδα συνκαταστήσῃ ἢ τὸν δῆμον τ
 ὄν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τὴν δημοκρατίαν τὴν Ἀθήνησιν
 10 καταλύσῃ, ὃς ἂν τὸν τούτων τι ποιήσαντα ἀπο

- κτείνη ὅσιος ἔστω· μὴ ἐξείναι δὲ τῶν βουλευ
 τῶν τῶν τῆς βουλῆς τῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου καταλ
 ελυ<μ>ένου τοῦ δήμου ἢ τῆς δημοκρατίας τῆς Ἀθ
 ήνησιν ἀνίεναι εἰς Ἀρειον Πάγον μηδὲ συνκα
 15 θίζειν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ μηδὲ βουλεύειν μη
 δὲ περὶ ἐνός· εἰ δέ τις τοῦ δήμου ἢ τῆς δημοκρ
 ατίας καταλελυμένων τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἀνίηι τῶ
 ν βουλευτῶν τῶν ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου εἰς Ἀρειον Π
 20 άγον ἢ συναθίζηι ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ ἢ βουλεύη
 ι περὶ τινος ἄτιμος ἔστω καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ γένος
 τὸ ἐξ ἐκείνου καὶ ἡ οὐσία δημοσία ἔστω αὐτοῦ
 καὶ τῆς θεοῦ τὸ ἐπιδέκατον· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸν
 δετὸν νόμον ἐν στήλαις λιθίναις δυοῖν τὸν γ
 ραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ στήσαι τῆμ μὲν ἐπὶ τ
 25 ῆς εἰσόδου τῆς εἰς Ἀρειον Πάγον τῆς εἰς τὸ βο
 υλευτήριον εἰσιόντι, τὴν δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ
 ι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῶν στηλῶν τὸν ταμίαν
 δοῦναι τοῦ δήμου : ΔΔ : δραχμὰς ἕκ τῶν κατὰ ψη
 φίσματα ἀναλισκομένων τῷ δήμῳ *vacat*

vacat

v. 10 ΟΞΑΝ; 11 init. ΚΙΕΙΝΗΙ; 12 ΠΛΓΟΥ; 13 init. ΕΛΥΝΕΝΟΥ, fin. ΛΘ; 15 init. ΙΕΙΝ spat. quinque; 18 fin. ΑΡΕΙΟΝ; 21 ΚΑΙ; 26 fin. ΕΚΚΛΗΞΙΑ; 27 fin. ΤΑΜΙΑΝ

TRANSLATION

In the archonship of Phrynichos, in the ninth prytany of Leontis for which Chairestratos, son of Ameinias, of Acharnai, was secretary; Menestratos of Aixone, of the proedroi, put the question to a vote; Eukrates, son of Aristotimos, of Peiraieus, made the motion: with Good Fortune of the Demos of the Athenians, be it resolved by the Nomothetai: If anyone rise up against the Demos for tyranny or join in establishing the tyranny or overthrow the Demos of the Athenians or the democracy in Athens, whoever kills him who does any of these things shall be blameless. It shall not be permitted for anyone of the Councillors of the Council from the Areopagos—if the Demos or the democracy in Athens has been overthrown—to go up into the Areopagos or sit in the Council or deliberate about anything. If anyone—the Demos or the democracy in Athens overthrown—of the Councillors of the Areopagos goes up into the Areopagos or sits in the Council or deliberates about anything, both he and his progeny shall be deprived of civil rights and his substance shall be confiscated and a tenth given to the Goddess. The secretary of the Council shall inscribe this law on two stelai of stone and set one of them by the entrance into the Areopagos, that

entrance, namely, near where one goes into the Bouleuterion, and the other in the Ekklesia. For the inscribing of the stelai the treasurer of the Demos shall give 20 drachmai from the moneys expendable by the Demos according to decrees.

COMMENTARY

Lines 2-3: The secretary Chairestratos, son of Ameinias, of Acharnai, is known not only from other decrees of the archonship of Phrynichos which were dated during his term of office (*I.G.*, II², 239-243, 276),³¹ but also from an inscription of his year when he himself was honored (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, No. 19, pp. 292-294). In view of this law against tyranny and its insistence on the democratic process, it is perhaps significant that Chairestratos was praised, among other things, for having fulfilled the obligations of his office "according to the laws." This is standard phraseology in many honorary decrees, but it is worthy of note that in this particular year the secretary received such a eulogy.

Lines 3-4: τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Μενέστρατος Αἰξωνεύς. Although this is a law passed by the nomothetai the formulae in the preamble follow the pattern of decrees of the Council and Demos. The nomothetai were summoned by the prytaneis, just as were meetings of the Council and Demos, and the presiding officers were the same as those of the Council, which participated with the nomothetai in the normal making of the laws.³²

Lines 4-5: Εὐκράτης Ἀριστοτίμου Πειραιεύς εἶπεν. This Eukrates, from the fact of his motion evidently an ardent democrat in 337/6, was probably the same man who perished wretchedly when Antipater came into control of Athens in 322 B.C. and when the abject terms of her surrender called for delivering up the orators who had promoted the Lamian War. When Antipater's envoy Archias failed to bring back to him Demosthenes alive, Lucian represents Antipater as saying to him (*Demos. Encom.*, 31): δοκεῖς μοι μὴ συννεοηκέναι μήθ' ὅστις ὁ Δημοσθένης μήτε τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην, ἀλλὰ νομίζειν ὅμοιον εἶναι Δημοσθένην εὐρεῖν καὶ τούτους ζητεῖν τοὺς κακῶς ἀπολωλότας Ἱμεραῖον τὸν Φαληρέα καὶ τὸν Μαραθῶνιον Ἀριστόνικον καὶ τὸν ἐκ Πειραιέως Εὐκράτην, τῶν ραγδαίων ρευμάτων οὐδὲν διαφέροντας, ἀνθρώπους ταπεινοῦς, ἀφορμῇ προσκαίρων θορύβων ἐπιπολάσαντας καὶ πρὸς μικρὰν ταραχῆς ἐλπίδα θρασέως ἐξαναστάντας, εἶτα πτήξαντας οὐκ εἰς μακρὰν δίκην τῶν δειλινῶν πνευμάτων, καὶ τὸν ἄπιστον Ὑπερείδην — — —. On motion of Demades, sentence of death was passed on Demosthenes and Hypereides, and also upon lesser men like Himeraios,³³ Aristonikos,³⁴ and Eukrates.³⁵

³¹ For the opening lines of *I.G.*, II², 276 see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 342.

³² F. Wotke, in P.W., *R.E.*, Suppl. VII, 578-579.

³³ *P.A.*, 7578: brother of Demetrios of Phaleron. See Suidas, *s.v.* Ἀντίπατρος.

³⁴ *P.A.*, 2028.

³⁵ Except for Lucian, the literary tradition is silent about Eukrates, but the epigraphical text here published refutes the judgment (*P.A.*, 5762): *de Luciani fide dubitandum est.*

Lines 7-22: The law provides that if anyone rise up against the Demos and attempt to establish a tyranny or if anyone help found a tyranny or overthrow the democracy, then whoever kills him shall be blameless.³⁶ It also provides that no Councillor of the Areopagos—if democracy has been overthrown—shall go up into the Areopagos, or sit in the Council, or deliberate on any subject, on penalty of loss of civil rights for himself and family and confiscation of his property.³⁷ The excavators realized at once the political significance of this law, and a summary of it was published in *The New York Times* of Monday, May 26, 1952. As H. A. Thompson there suggested, the injunctions against the Council of the Areopagos were intended to prevent that venerable body from giving legal sanction to a dictatorship, should one be established. The decree was passed in a time of great stress, not only for Athens, but for all of Greece. The victory of Philip II of Macedon over the democratic Greek forces at Chaironeia two years earlier had left no doubt of the danger that threatened every local city-state, and there were many who wished to seek as much favor as possible with the new order.

Lines 22-27: The new law was to be inscribed on two stelai, one to be set up in the ekklesia and one “by the entrance into the Areopagos, the one as you enter the Bouleuterion.” This is a clear topographical indication that the Court of the Areopagos had at least two entrances and that one of them was near the entrance to the Bouleuterion. Members of the court were forbidden to “go up” into it (lines 14 and 17: ἀνιέναι and ἀνίημι). Whether this means that the court was on higher ground, or signifies merely that Eukrates was using a standard terminology for entering the court of the Areopagos—dating from a time when court and hill were more nearly one topographically—is still a matter for study. Certainly the court at the end of the Fourth Century (and later) cannot have been so far removed from the Bouleuterion as Mars’ Hill. Some available building for it must have existed close at hand, near the entrance to the Bouleuterion. In later years this proven proximity of the court to the Agora accords well with the Biblical testimony concerning Paul’s appearance before it.³⁸

Lines 27-29: The sum of 20 drachmai seems remarkably little for two stelai

³⁶ This law against tyrants goes back to the time of Solon. A similar law was passed after the restoration of democracy following the battle of Kyzikos in 410 B.C., in language similar to that of the present text. See Andocides, *De Mysterioris*, 95-98.

³⁷ For συνέδριον used of the Council of the Areopagos see Aischines (I, 92) and Deinarchos (I, 54). The intransitive use of συναθίζειν, as here, is well illustrated in Jacoby, *Fr. gr. Hist.* II A (1926), No. 66, p. 27 (Hellenika von Oxyrhynchos): τὸ μὲν οὖν ἔθνος ὅλον οὕτως ἐπολιτεύετο, καὶ τὰ συνέδρια [καὶ] τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἐν τῇ Καδμείᾳ συνεκάθιζεν (cf. *Pap. Ox.*, No. 842, p. 173).

³⁸ The Revised Standard Version (1946 and 1952) of *Acts*: 17, 22 corrects the mistranslation of the King James Version. Paul did not address the Athenians from Mars’ hill: he spoke before the elders in the court of the Areopagos (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, Vol. II, 632, *s.v.* Ἄρειος πάγος). The Authorized Version of 1901 translated “Areopagos” correctly, but interpreted “hill of Mars” in its note. The Reader’s Bible (Oxford, 1951) still has “Mars’ hill.”

(if the other was the twin of this one) both of which were adorned with handsome sculptured reliefs.³⁹

The wording of the law is precise, formal, and legalistic. It gives no hint of the forensic ability of Eukrates, yet the stone preserves the only text so far known which can be assigned to this Attic orator. The spirit of the law shows his deep concern for democracy and his fear of Macedonian encroachment, even at a time when Macedonia had guaranteed democracy and granted special favors to Athens in the Peace which followed Chaironeia. But democracy had not much longer to live, and in the end the patriotism of Eukrates cost him also his life. The square building where the stele was found is dated by the excavators early in the Third Century B.C. To have found its way into the fill of this building the stele itself must have been thrown down earlier. It is quite probable that the law and the man who moved it perished simultaneously in 322 B.C.

EARLY BOUNDARY STONE

6 (Plate 90). Boundary stone of Pentelic (?) marble, found in a modern wall in Section II on March 15, 1935. The stone is unbroken except for a chip from the upper left front corner. It is rough-picked on all sides. At the top of the obverse face is a smooth band 0.105 m. wide which carries the inscription.

Height, 0.683 m.; width, 0.255 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.026 m.

Inv. No. I 2618.

ca. 450 B.C.

[*h*]όρος

The date is indicated by the shapes of *rho* and *sigma*.

PRYTANY DECREE

7 (Plate 91). Section from the lower part of a tapering stele of Hymettian marble, broken away at the top and bottom but otherwise preserved, found on May 8, 1950 in Section P, where it was used as the base for a pithos. The discovery was reported by Thompson in *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pp. 58-59.

Height, 0.80 m.; width (at top), 0.549 m., (at bottom), 0.569 m.; thickness, 0.205 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6295.

³⁹ A larger photograph of the sculpture than that which appears here on Plate 89 will be given in the report of the 1952 excavations in *Hesperia*, Vol. XXII.

This stone is part of the same inscription with Agora Inv. No. I 2145, which was published in part by Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 56) and more fully by Pritchett (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 26, pp. 126-133). The new fragment makes possible the publication of an almost complete text:

HIPPOTHONTIS

135/4 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50-60

Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Τιμαρχίδην [ἐπὶ τῆς Πτολεμαϊίδος]
 ὀγδόης πρυτανείας, ἧι Θεόλυτος Θεοδότου Ἄμφιτρ[οπήθην ἐγραμμά]
 τευεν· Γαμηλιῶνος δευτέραι μετ' εἰκάδας, ἔνδεκ[άτει τῆς πρυτανεί]
 ας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἔπε[ψήφιζεν — ^{ca.} 5 —]

5 δαμος Θερσιτέλου Ὄθηθεν καὶ συμπρόεδροι. *vacat*
vacat ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· *vacat*

Θρά[σ]ων Εὐθυκάρτου Κηφισιεύς εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσ[ιν οἱ πρυτά]
 [ν]εῖς τῆς Ἴπποθωντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν [ἐκκλησιῶν]
 τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτ[ριον ἦν·]

10 ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγο[νότα]
 ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαιαι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τ[οῦ δήμου]
 καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ οἱ π[ρυτά]
 νεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν τὰς καθηκούσας ἀπάσας ἐν τῇ πρυταν[είᾳ]
 καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε β[ουλῆς]

15 καὶ τοῦ δή[μ]ου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταπτον [οἷ τε]
 νόμοι καὶ [τ]ὰ ψ[ήφισματα] τοῦ δήμου, ἔπα[ιν]έσαι τοὺς πρυτάνε[ι]ς τῆς
 Ἴ[πποθωντίδος]

καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσ[ῶι] στε[φά]νῳι κατὰ τὸν νό[μ]ον εὖσε[βεί]ας ἔ[νε]
 κεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτ[ιμί]ας τῆ[ς] εἰς τε τὴν βουλ[ῆ]ν καὶ τὸν δή[μ]ον τὸν
 Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψ[ήφ]ισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ [πρυ]τανείαν
 20 εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν [τῷ] πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα[γραφή]ν καὶ τὴν
 ποίησιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμ[ίαν] τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀ[νάλωμα].

vacat

ἡ βουλή
 τὸν ταμίαν
 Ξενοκράτην

ὁ δήμος
 τοὺς
 πρυτάνεις

ἡ βουλή
 τὸν γραμ
 ματέα

ἡ βουλή
 35 Ἡράκλειτον
 Ἴκαρία

25 Ἐλευσίνιον

Λύσανδρον
 Κειριάδη[ν]

vacat

Ἐπὶ Διο[νυ]σίου ἄρχοντος τ[οῦ] μετὰ Τιμαρχίδην ἐπὶ τῆς Π[τ]ολεμαϊίδος ὀγδό[ης]
 πρυτανε[ί]ας ἧι Θεόλυ[τος] Θεοδότου Ἄμφιτροπήθην ἐγραμ[μά]τευεν· Γαμηλι[ῶνος]

ἐνάτει με[τ' εἰκάδας, τετάρτει τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλῇ ἐμ.] βουλευτηρίω[ι]
 40 τῶν προέδρ[ων ἐπεψήφισεν -----^{ca. 25}-----] εὖς καὶ συμπ[ρόεδροι.]

vacat

[ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ]

vacat

Θράσων Εὐ[θυκάρτου Κηφισιεύς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἴ]πποθων[τίδος]
 καὶ οἱ ἀ[είσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τ]εῖ βου[λεί τὸν τα]
 μίαν [ὄν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Ξενοκράτην Ξενο---Ἐλευσίνιον κ]αὶ τ[ὸν γραμμα]
 45 [τ]έ[α Λύσανδρον ----- Κειριάδην τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπά]σ[ας τὰς καθη]
 [κούσας ἐν τῇ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμεληῖσθαι δὲ καὶ]
 [τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἀγαθῇ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ]
 [ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Ξενοκράτην Ξενο---Ἐλευσίνιον, ἐπαιν]έσαι δὲ καὶ τὸ[ν]
 [γραμματέα Λύσανδρον ----- Κειριάδην καὶ τ]ὸν γ[ραμματέα] τῆς τε βουλ[ῆς]
 50 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου Ἀνθεστήριον ----- Φαλ]ηρέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Καλ
 [λίαν ----- Ἀτηνέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τ]ῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Ἀργεῖον
 [Ἀσκλάπωνος Ἀτηνέα καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ] ἐπωνύμου Θράσιππον Καλλίου Γαργγῆτι
 [ον καὶ τὸν αὐλητὴν Ἥγίαν Παιονίδην] καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς Ἡράκλειτον Ἴκα[ρι]
 [έα καὶ τὸν ἀντιγραφέα Ἀρίστωνα] Λαμπτρέα καὶ τὸν ἀναγραφέα Λυσανίαν Ἀνα
 55 [καῖέα καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα] α Δεινίαν Ἐπικηφίσιον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ
 [πρυτανείαν Θεόλυτον] Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπόρητον Ἡλιόδωρον Παιαν[ι]
 [έα καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον] αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψή
 [φισμα τὸν γραμματέα] τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν
 [τῷ πρυταν]ικῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ποίησιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν
 60 [ταμίαν τ]ῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

vacat

[Ἐλευσί]νιοι	Φειδίας	Ἀριστοφ[ά]νη[ς]	Ἀμαξαντεῖς
[Ξενοκ]ράτης Ξενο	Τιμοκράτης	Ἀζηνιεῖς	110 Σωσικράτης
[Λύ]σα[ν]δρος Θεώ	Καλλιμέδων	95 Φιλοχάρης	Διότιμος
[Φ]ανίας	80 Λεοντίσκος	Ἀγάθαρχος	Δωρόθεος
65 [Κ]αλλίφαντος	Ἀθηναγόρας	Ἀναξικράτης	Πολύδωρος
[Χ]αιρέας	Θεόφιλος	Ἀριστοκράτης	Φιλιστίδης
[Κ]ειριάδαι	Αὐρίδαι	Τελέδημος	115 Ἀχερδούσιοι
[Λύ]σανδρος	Ἀσκληπιάδης	100 Νουμήνιος	Δημήτριος
[Ἐ]χυσθένης	85 Πρωτογένης	Ἐκ Κοίλης	Ἰολύμπιχος
70 [Κ]λαγόρας	Πανσίας	Ἡρακλείδης	Ἐροιάδαι
[Μ]ήνιος	Καλλικράτης	Πολύφιλος	Ἀπολλώνιος
[Π]ειραιεῖς	Ζωῆλος	Ἀρχέστρατος	120 Σιμίας
Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀρι	Ἐλαιούσιοι	105 Ἴπποθῶν	Θυμαϊτάδαι
Ποσειδώνιος	90 Λυκόφρων	Ἀνακαεῖς	Ποσειδίππος
75 Ἀφρ<ο>δίσιος Ἡρα	Σάτυρος	Ἡρ[α]κλείδης	ὑπηρέτης
Διογένης	Ἀσκληπ[ιάδης]	Ἄτ[τ]αλος	Ἐπιγένης ἐκ Κοίλης

vacat

125	ἡ βουλή Ἄνθε[σ]τήριον Φαληρέ[α]	130	ἡ βουλή Καλλίαν Ἄτηνέα	ἡ [βου]λή Ἄργεῖον Ἄτηνέα	135	ἡ βουλή Θράσιππον Γαργήτιον	ἡ βουλή Ἑγίαν Πα[ιον]ίδην
			<i>vacat</i>				
140	ἡ βουλή Ἄρίστωνα Λαμπτρέα	145	ἡ βουλή Λυσανίαν Ἄνακαίεα	ἡ βουλή Δεινίαν Ἐπικηφίσιον	150	ἡ βουλή Θεόλυτον [Ἄ]μφιτροπήθεν	ἡ βουλή Ἑλιόδωρον Παιανιέα
			<i>vacat</i>				

The implications of the date of this inscription, and of the archonship of Dionysios, have been set forth fully by Pritchett (*op. cit.*).⁴⁰ The new fragment is of interest principally for the names of the Councillors and the rounding out of the list of special officers of the prytaneis.

Line 7 (and 42): The Ionic spelling of the patronymic (Εὐθυκάρτης rather than Εὐθυκράτης) appears on the stone and is here retained in our text. Cf. *e. g.*, Εὐθυκαρτίδης Νάξιος (Durrbach, *Choix d'Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 1) and Εὐθυκαρτίδης (*I.G.*, XII, Suppl., 192, line 28). The name Λεοκάρτης Λαππαῖος is given by Bechtel, *Hist. Personennamen*, p. 258.

Lines 44-45 and 48-49: The name of the Treasurer of the Prytaneis is restored from lines 24-25 and 61-62. He was not identical with the Ξενοκράτης Ξενοκράτου Ἐλευσίνιος who appears elsewhere in his statutory two terms as member of the Council,⁴¹ though he may have been his son, or perhaps the son of [Ξ]ενοκλήης [Ἐλευσ]ίνιος, who made a contribution in 183/2 (*I.G.*, II², 2332, line 341). The first place in the register of prytaneis regularly belonged to their treasurer, and the first place among the demesmen next to be recorded regularly belonged to their secretary. The name of the secretary is here restored from lines 30-33 and 67-68. He is known to us, so far, only from this inscription.

Line 50: The name is restored from lines 126-127.

Lines 50-51: Cf. lines 129-130.

Lines 51-52: Cf. lines 132-133. One Ἄργεῖος Ἀσκλάπωνος Ἄτηνεύς was named a taxiarch of the phyle of Attalis in a catalogue of victors of 161/0 (*I.G.*, II², 956, line 50). He is probably the man who here in the more sedate years of his later life was Herald of the Council and Demos. He had a grandson of the same name who was thesmothetes in 97/6 (*I.G.*, II², 2336, line 253).

Lines 52-53: Cf. lines 135-136. One Thrasippos, son of Kallias, of Gargettos was named as Priest of the Eponymos in several inscriptions from the first half of

⁴⁰ Cf. Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxxi-xxxii.

⁴¹ Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 71, line 6 (orator in 169/8) and *I.G.*, II², 949, line 30 (prytanis in 165/4).

the Second Century (Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 60, lines 1-2; *ibid.*, No. 64, lines 36, 108; Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 24, lines 9, 59). The priest named in this inscription was probably his grandson, to be identified with the Thrasippos, son of Kallias, of Gargettos who as a lad won a victory in the Theseia in the archonship of Phaidrias *ca.* 152/1 (*I.G.*, II², 958, col. II, line 70) and who later was honored with a statue for his services as Agoranomos in the archonship of Nikias and Isigenes in 124/3 (*Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 1649, line 1). Pritchett interpreted the evidence as he knew it (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 121) to show the relationship of the priests to the prytanizing phylai. It now appears that the family of Thrasippos made something of a profession of the priesthood. Between grandfather and grandson the intervening generation was represented *ca.* 165/4-150 B.C. by Kallias, if Pritchett's assignation of him to the deme Gargettos is correct (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, lines 8, 77, and p. 124), as I believe it is.⁴² In all five of the instances now known where members of the family served, they were associated with the phyle Hippothontis.

Line 53: Cf. lines 138-139. The title to be given to Hegias is determined by his position in the series of citations.

Lines 53-54: Cf. lines 35-36. Herakleitos of Ikaria, Treasurer of the Council, was probably the same as the Herakleitos of *I.G.*, II², 2334, line 8, son of Herakleitos of Ikaria and his wife Nike and brother of Dionysogenes and Nikarete. His sister Nikarete is known also to have been one of the Kanephoroi in the year 138/7 (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*,³ 696C).

Line 54: Cf. lines 141-142. Apparently the antigrapheus was mentioned here, just after the Flutist and the Treasurer of the Council, as he was also in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, No. 77, line 36,⁴³ and as his name should be restored in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, No. 12, line 58. Ariston, of Lamptraï, had a son whose name is in a list of epimeletai dated *ca.* 130-120 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 33): 'Αθήναιος Ἀρίστωνος Λαμπτρεύς.

Lines 54-55: Cf. lines 144-145.

Line 55: Cf. lines 147-148. Deinias evidently had the title ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα. The last letter of it is preserved here, and it corresponds to the same title (almost in the same place in the series) in the text published by Peek in *Kerameikos*, III, No. 5, lines 28-29. The title should also be restored in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, No. 12, lines 58-59.

Lines 55-56: Cf. lines 2, 38, 150-151.

Lines 56-57: Cf. lines 153-154. For the officer τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπόρρητον see now *Kerameikos*, III, No. 5, lines 29-30 (cf. also p. 7) and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, No.

⁴² This Kallias, son of Thrasippos, of Gargettos appears in *I.G.*, II², 2314, line 37. He appears also in *Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 1417, B II, line 80; No. 1421, Bcd, line 17; No. 1418, line 3; and No. 1837, line 15. Roussel (*Inscriptions de Délos*, II. cc.) claims for him also the grave monument *I.G.*, II², 5931.

⁴³ See also *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 27.

12, line 60 (cf. also p. 27). Heliodoros of the present text may be identified either with Ἡλιόδωρος Σίμωνος Παιανιεύς of 157/6 (*Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 1416, B II, line 52) or with Ἡλιόδωρος Διοδότου (Παιανιεύς) of 128/7 (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*,³ 697A; cf. *P.A.*, 6420).

Line 62: See note on lines 44-45 and 48-49, above.

Line 63: The name to be restored is that of Lysandros, son of Theoros. The stonecutter omitted one letter from the name, but there can hardly be any doubt about either the restoration or the identity. A careful control of the reading has been made not only from the stone, but with the aid of a latex squeeze.⁴⁴ To the same family belong Θεώρος Ἐλευσίνιος who was Treasurer of Athena in 346/5,⁴⁵ and Λύσανδρος Θεώρου Ἐλευσίν[ιος]⁴⁶ and Δυσώ Δυσάνδρου Ἐλευσινίου θυγάτηρ, Δέξωνος Κρωπίδου γυνή, of the First Century B.C.⁴⁷

Line 64: The restoration of the name is [Φ]ανίας. He had a son (*P.A.*, 2193) who was orator of a decree in 106/5 (*I.G.*, II², 1011, line 53): Ἀριστόνυμος Φανίου Ἐλευσίνιος.⁴⁸ Another son of approximately the same date is known from a statue base from the Akropolis (*I.G.*, II², 4102A): Ἀρχίνος Φανίου Ἐλευσίνιος. The name Phantias was known also earlier at Eleusis (cf. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 64, line 35), and later (*I.G.*, II², 4144, line 5).

Line 68: See note on lines 44-45 and 48-49.

Line 69: Echesthenes of Keiriadai is possibly the same as the mint magistrate Echesthenes of ca. 140/39-133/2 (*P.A.*, 6177: see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 9, No. 46 for the date of the series to which he belongs). Presumably his father's name also was Echesthenes and it was his brother Καλλισθένης Ἐχισθένου Κειριάδης whose name appears in a catalogue of epimeletai from the Peiraiæus ca. 130-120 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 59). It argues for Kallisthenes and Echesthenes as contemporaries that Olympichos, son of Diagoras, of Acherdous appears with Kallisthenes in the catalogue of epimeletai and with Echesthenes in our present text (see note on line 117). This Kallisthenes had a son who was ephebos in 107/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1011, III, line 115): Φανίας Καλλισθένου Κειριάδης. The younger Echesthenes also had a son who was ephebos near the end of the Second Century (*I.G.*, II² 2272, line 11): [- - - - Ἐχ]ισθένου Κειριάδης.

⁴⁴ See now the valuable comments by W. K. Pritchett on the usefulness of latex squeezes, and on the techniques of making and of reading them, in *A.J.A.*, LVI, 1952, pp. 118-120. This article is recommended to the careful attention of every student of inscriptions.

⁴⁵ *P.A.*, 7226. He was perhaps the same as [Θέ]ωρος [Κηφι]σοδώρου [Ἐλε]υσίνιος, known from an Eleusinian grave stele (*I.G.*, II², 6036).

⁴⁶ *I.G.*, II², 2464, line 5 (*P.A.*, 9287).

⁴⁷ *I.G.*, II², 6041 (*P.A.*, 9640).

⁴⁸ He was also thesmothetes in 102/1. See Dow, *Harvard Stud. Clas. Phil.*, LI, 1940, p. 118, line 55 [*I.G.*, II², 2336, line 59].

Line 70: A son of Kleagoras, probably, is named in an epitaph (*I.G.*, II², 6312) of the Second Century B.C.: Φιλόξενος Κλεαγόρου Κειριάδης.

Line 73: The name Ἀφροδίσιος Ἄρι is to be expanded to Ἀφροδίσιος Ἄρι(στοτέλους), and this Aphrodisios is to be identified with him who had a son who was epehebos in 123/2 (*I.G.*, II², 1006, IV, line 108): Ἀριστοτέλης Ἀφροδισίου Πειραιεύς. See the note on line 75.

Line 74: Poseidonios was the same as the hieropoios of the Ptolemaia in the archonship of Lysiades in 148/7 (*I.G.*, II², 1938, line 60): Ποσειδώνιος Πειραιεύς. See note on line 82.⁴⁹ This Poseidonios had as grandchildren Ποσειδώνιος Γηροστράτου Πειραιεύς (*Inscriptions de Délos*, Nos. 1816, 2204, and 2415 line 7) and Γηρόστρατος Ποσειδωνίου Πειραιεύς (*Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 1816).

Line 75: See the note on line 73. The name Ἀφρ<ο>δίσιος Ἴρα is possibly to be expanded to Ἀφρ<ο>δίσιος Ἴρα(κλείδου), but there is no real assurance of this, because the nearest known representative of the family—if the suggestion is correct—would be Ἡρακλείδης Πα[υ]σιλύπου Πειραιεύς, whose name appears as ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων in a decree of 118/7 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, line 51). The two men named Aphrodisios here in this text, both from Peiraieus, were distinguished by their patronymics. Such homonyms were not always distinguished in this way. In the register of epeheboi from Oineis, for example, published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 274, there were two youths named Euboulos from the deme of Thria, where an oversight has led to an error in the printed text just below line 30. The names of the Thriasians were as follows:⁵⁰

- 30 Θριάσιοι
- 31 Εὐβουλος
- 31a Τελεσίβουλος
- 31b Εὐβουλος
- 32 Χιωνίδης

Line 76: Diogenes of Peiraieus belongs to a known family, whose stemma has been given by Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 54. The present reference may now be added to those of Διογένης (II) in Sundwall's scheme. It may be here noted also that this Diogenes had an uncle Ἡλιόδωρος Διογένου Πειραιεύς who was treasurer of the pry-taneis of Hippothontis in some year *ca.* 176-169 B.C.⁵¹

Line 81: The son of Athenagoras, apparently, was an epehebos in 123/2 (*I.G.*, II², 1006, IV, line 109): Ἀθηναγόρας Ἀθηναγόρου Πειραι[εύς].

⁴⁹ For the date cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxx.

⁵⁰ The readings are clear on the photograph (*op. cit.*, Plate 27), and were called to my attention by O. W. Reinmuth. He also reads the name of the ἀκοντιστής (from the stone) in line 5 of the right side of the monument as Κηφίσσιππον.

⁵¹ Cf. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 118-121 [No. 24, lines 4, 7, 18].

Line 82: Theophilos was the same as the hieropoios of the Ptolemaia in the archonship of Lysiades in 148/7 (*I.G.*, II², 1938, line 10): [Θ]εόφιλος Πειραιεύς.⁵² Perhaps also he was the prytanis of Hippothontis who appears in an earlier year (165/4-150 B.C.) in an inscription published by Pritchett (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, line 37), where his name reads ΘΕΟΧΜΙΟΣ. This interpretation of the enigmatic letters was made by Raubitschek in the *Index* of the first ten volumes of *Hesperia*, and if correct it allows Theophilos to be a companion for Hippothon of Koile and Dorotheos and Philistides of Hamaxanteia, all of whom were councillors in the two years represented by *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25 and by our present text. See notes on lines 105, 112, and 114.

Line 84: Asklepiades of Auridai is possibly the same as the man whose epitaph appears in *I.G.*, II², 5714, of the Second Century B.C.: Ἀσκληπιάδης Λαμέδοντος Αὐρίδης.

Line 92: Asklepiades was probably later a priest on Delos (*Inscriptions de Délos*, No. 2414, line 5: ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἐλαιο[υσίου]) and his son Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἐλαιούσιος was ephebos in 107/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1011, IV, line 95). See below, p. 375.

Line 98: The father of Aristokrates was a councillor of Hippothontis ca. 177/6-169/8 (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 24, line 28): Ἀριστοκράτης. And it was probably his son who was ephebos in 119/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, III, line 109): Ζώπυρος Ἀριστοκράτου Ἀζη[νιεύς].

Line 100: The father of Noumenios, also named Noumenios, was a councillor of Hippothontis in 178/7 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 64, line 95).

Line 102: Herakleides of Koile had a son who was ephebos in 119/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, III, line 110): Νικόστρατος Ἡρακλείδου ἐκ [Κοίλης], and his father, apparently, was councillor of Hippothontis before him ca. 177/6-169/8 (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 24, line 31, restoring Ἡρακλείδης).

Line 104: A forebear of Archestratos of Koile is to be found in that Archestratos, son of Archippos (?), of Koile, who was priest of Asklepios ca. 315/4 (*I.G.*, II², 1534, lines 70, 90; *I.G.*, II², 4371; Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 54, 76).

Line 105: Hippothon appears also as councillor of Hippothontis ca. 165/4-150 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, line 66). See note on line 82.

Line 112: Dorotheos appears also as councillor of Hippothontis ca. 165/4-150 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, line 26). See note on line 82.

Line 114: Philistides appears also as councillor of Hippothontis ca. 165/4-150 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, line 28). See note on line 82.

Line 116: The father of Demetrios of Acherdous, Δημήτριος Μενεκλέους Ἀχερδούσιος, is already twice recorded as having been councillor of Hippothontis, once in 178/7 and again ca. 177/6-169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, No. 64, line 64, and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 24, line 55). The wife, or possibly the mother, of the Demetrios here

⁵² See note on line 74.

named was probably named in the epitaph of *I.G.*, II², 7808; Φιλω[.] Φίλωνος Χολλείδου θυγάτηρ, Δημητρίου Ἀχερδουσίου γυνή.

Line 117: Olympichos is the same as the Olympichos whose name appears in a catalogue of epimeletai from the Peiraieus *ca.* 130-120 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 60): Ὀλύμπιχος Διαγόρου Ἀχερδούσιος. Among his descendants was one Diagoras whose epitaph has been preserved (*I.G.*, II², 5858): Διαγόρας Ὀλυμπίχου Ἀχερδούσιος.

Line 122: Poseidippos had a son, Ποσειδίππος Ποσειδίππου Θυ[μα]ι[τάδης], who was an ephebos in 102/1 (*I.G.*, II², 1028, III, line 110).

Line 124: Epigenes of Koile had a son who was ephebos in 119/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, III, line 108): Εὐεργέτης Ἐπιγένου ἐκ Κοίλ[ης].⁵³ His father, as well as his son, was probably named Euergetes, and his name appears as councillor of Hippothontis *ca.* 165/4-150 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 25, line 65). A forebear, also Euergetes, representing the fourth generation before the ephebos of 119/8, was himself ephebos *ca.* 250 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, No. 12, line 7): Εὐεργέτης ἐκ Κο.⁵⁴ The conjecture which I made in 1940 that this earlier Euergetes was the son of Epigenes, son of Euergetes, of Koile (*P.A.*, 4804) of the late Fourth Century receives added support from the newly documented alternation of the names Euergetes and Epigenes throughout the Third and Second Centuries.

MISCELLANEOUS TEXTS

8 (Plate 92). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the sides and bottom but with a small area of the original top preserved, found in a Byzantine fill in Section T on April 22, 1952. A trace of moulding appears along the break of the inscribed surface, just above the first line of text. The slightly worn rough back may be original.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.043 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6516.

The writing is stoichedon, with a square chequer pattern in which the units measure 0.0112 m.

303/2 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 29

[ἐπὶ Λεωστράτου ἄρ]χοντ[ος ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰ]
[αντίδος δωδεκάτ]ης πρυτ[ανείας ἦι Δ]
[ιόφαντος Διονυσ]οδώρου Φ[ηγούσιος]
[ἐγραμμάτευεν Σκ]ιροφορ[ιῶνος ἔνει]

⁵³ The reading on the stone is clearly Ἐπιγένου for the patronymic, not Ἐπιγόνου as in the *Corpus*. The error is of long standing, but Pittakys, *Ἐφ.* Ἀρχ., 1860, No. 4107, has the correct reading.

⁵⁴ For the date, see Raubitschek, *s.v.* Ἰερώνυμος Πόρι(ος) in the *Index* of the first ten volumes of *Hesperia*.

5 [καὶ νέαι, δευτέρα]ι καὶ τρ[ιακοστῆ τ]
 [ἡς πρυτανείας· βο]υλή ἐμ βο[υλευτηρί]
 [ωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐ]πειρήφιζ[εν . . .⁶. . .]
 [.¹⁷.] Ἀχαρ[νεὺς καὶ σ]
 [υμπρόεδροι· - - - - -]

This inscription is assigned without difficulty to the archonship of Leostratos in 303/2 B.C. Its chief value is that it affords a new double date in the calendar of that year (Skirophorion 30 = Prytany X, 32) to be added to those most recently reviewed by Pritchett and Neugebauer, *The Calendars of Athens*, p. 69.

9 (Plate 92). Grave stele of Hymettian marble, with the upper right corner broken away, found on March 14, 1935, in a surface fill in Section O.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 2612.

saec. II *a.*

Χαιρο[. .⁴. .]

Λυσιμαχ[εὺς]

This inscription was published by Pittakys (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1842, No. 831) as Χαίρο-
 λας | Λυσιμαχεὺς, and from him were taken the editions of Rangabé (*Ant. Hell.*, II,
 No. 1906), Koumanoudis (Ἐπιγρ. Ἐπιτύμβ., No. 1974), Dittenberger (*I.G.*, III,
 2559) and Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², 9236). After its rediscovery, the stone was published
 again by Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², 13045) and the text was given without restoration as
 Χαίρο - - - | Λυσιμαχ - - -.

There is no doubt that both of Kirchner's publications refer to the same stone. Pittakys described it as *στήλη λίθου τοῦ Ὑμηττοῦ*, which, in his phraseology, may mean either a stele or a columella, though he sometimes distinguished by calling the former a *στήλη πλακωτή* and the latter a *στήλη στρογγύλη*. Koumanoudis inferred that the stone was a *κιονίσκος*, an error which has persisted until now. There is some question about the text, for quite probably Pittakys saw no more than is visible today. It is well known that he often gave restorations which he regarded as certain without enclosing them in brackets, a practice which was especially common with him in his earlier publications, of which this is one.

The spacing of the extant letters indicates that the engraver purposed to have each line occupy the full width of the stele. This is added insurance that Χαίρο[λας], one letter too short, is probably not the correct name for line 1, and that Λυσιμαχ[εὺς], the ethnic, is to be preferred to Λυσιμάχ[ου], *e.g.*, the patronymic, in line 2.

10 (Plate 92). Fragment from the top of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on March 30, 1935, in a modern wall in Section Ξ.

Height, 0.185 m.; diameter, 0.155 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 2686.

saec. II/I *a.*

Κλειτόμ[αχ]
[ο]ς Κλειτ[ομ]
[άχο]υ Ἡρ[ακλ]
[εώτης]

11 (Plate 92). Base of Hymettian marble, with part of the top and obverse face preserved but otherwise broken, found in a modern wall in Section II on March 29, 1935.

Height, 0.334 m.; width (of face) *ca.* 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.166 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 2698.

ca. a. 132 *p.*

[σωτ]ῆ[ρι καὶ κτίστη]
αὐτοκρά[τορι Ἀδρια]
νῶ Σεβασ[τῶ Καίσαρι]
Ὀλυμπ[ίω]

The inscription differs slightly from the normal type, of which many have been preserved. The displacement of the word Καίσαρι to the end of line 3 is similar to, though not identical with, the displacement of the same word in *I.G.*, II², 3374: αὐτοκράτορι Τραιανῶ Ἀδριανῶ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῶ Ὀλυμπίω σωτήρι καὶ κτίστη.

12 (Plate 93). Parts of a dedicatory monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on March 21, 1935, in a modern wall in Section O.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.021 m.

Inv. No. I 2649.

ca. a. 132 *p.*

[Αὐτοκ]ράτο
[ρι Καί]σαρι Τραια
νῶ Ἀδριανῶ
κτίστη Ὀλυ[μ]

5 πίω.

The wording of the text differs slightly from the usual formula (cf. *I.G.*, II², 3324-3384).

13 (Plate 93). Part of the top of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on March 23, 1935, in a modern wall in Section N.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 2634.

saec. II *a.*

Στρατ[-*ca.* 4? -]

Μ ν [σ ό σ ?]

14 (Plate 93). Base of Hymettian marble, with bottom, top, and right side preserved, found in a modern wall in Section II on March 20, 1935.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.435 m.; thickness, 0.625 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.033 m.

Inv. No. I 2658.

ca. 27 *a.*-4 *a.*

[ὁ δῆμος]

[βασιλέα Ἡρώδην Εὐ]σεβῆ καὶ

[Φιλοκαίσαρα ἀρετῆς] ἔνεκα

[καὶ εὐεργεσί]ας

The text is probably to be restored like that of *I.G.*, II², 3441, which also honored Herodes the Great, and which also should be dated after the principate of Augustus. In view of the evidence of Josephus that Athens was filled with dedications of Herodes (I, 425) the discovery of this new monument to him causes no surprise. Herodes was king in Jerusalem from 37 to 4 B.C., and a known friend and admirer of Athens (*P.W.*, *R.E.*, Suppl. II, 1-158, *s.v.* Herodes I).

15 (Plate 93). Upper left corner of a sculptured grave stele, found on March 11, 1935, in a modern cistern in Section O.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 2601.

aet. Rom.

Ἀμάραντος Μι[- - - - -]

There was an inscription known to Boeckh (*C.I.G.*, 912) from Fourmont's notes as Ἀμαξάνιος | Ἀμαξανίου. This was published also by Pittakys (*L'Ancienne Athènes*,

p. 287) as Ἀμαξίνιος Ἀμαξινίου. Dittenberger emended the name in *I.G.*, III, 2986 to Ἀμά(ρ)αν(τ)ος, noting that Fourmont's error in reading was easily explained if one assumed for *rho* the shape with tail. In the present inscription the *rho* does in fact have a tail, and all letters of the name Ἀμόρανος are quite clear. It is difficult to identify the present text with that of Fourmont, for it has no second line, and it does have a patronymic (or ethnic), which Fourmont's text lacks; but the new inscription gives support to Dittenberger's interpretation of the earlier document (cf. *I.G.*, II², 10636).

16 (Plate 93). Fragment from the upper left corner of a monumental grave stele of Pentelic marble, found on March 14, 1935, in a modern fill in Section O.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 2610.

ca. saec. I a.

Ἐρατῶ — — — —

17 (Plate 94). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 14, 1935, in modern fill in Section O.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.096 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 2609.

The writing is stoichedon, with a square chequer pattern in which the units measure 0.013 m.

fin. saec. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[— — τὸν δὲ γρα] μ [ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ]
 [ντανείαν ἀναγρ] άψα [ι τόδε τὸ ψήφισ]
 [μα εἰς στήλην λ] ιθίν [ην καὶ στήσαι ἐ]
 [ν ἀκροπόλει εἰ] ς δὲ τ [ἦν ἀναγραφὴν τ]
 5 [ἦς στήλης δοῦν] αι τὸν [ταμίαν τοῦ δή]
 [μου^v ΔΔ^v δραχμ] ἀς ἐκ τ [ῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ]
 [ψηφίσματα ἀνα] λισκο [μένων τῶι δήμ]
 [ωι ^{vacat}]

wreath

The inscription is from the concluding lines of an honorary decree, and is restored according to well-known formulae. Presumably the name of the man (or men) honored was inscribed within the wreath where the stone is now broken away. I have not as yet discovered that this inscription is part of any other already known decree.

18 (Plate 94). Boundary stone of Hymettian marble, broken away at the upper right and perhaps below, but otherwise intact, found on March 4, 1935, in Section O.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 2563.

saec. IV/III *a.*

ὄρο[ς]

θήκη

ς Οὐνά<ν>θ

ης

The whole stone was very roughly worked.

19 (Plate 94). Grave stele of Hymettian marble, preserving its original dimensions, found on March 1, 1935, in surface fill in Section O.

Height, 0.62 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.064 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 2534.

saec. IV *a.*

Μνᾶσις

Μνάσωνος

The letters are shallow and carelessly cut. The top and sides of the stele were treated with a toothed chisel. The back and the lower part of the obverse were rough-picked.

20 (Plate 94). Grave monument of coarse-grained gray marble, broken away below and at the upper right corner, found on March 1, 1935, in a modern fill in Section O.

Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.38 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 2533.

ca. med. saec. V *a.*

Καλλίτιμο[ς]

Κορίνθιος

The block was originally used as the coping course, apparently, in a monument (nature uncertain), and has been cut down into a stele. As the letters are cut there was no distinction between *omikron* and *theta*, though the faint draftings of the cross-bars in the theta (⊗) are visible.

21 (Plate 95). Four joining fragments of a large grave stele of Hymettian marble, found in Sections Ξ and O during November of 1934. The mouldings at the top of the stele (I 2139) and part of the right side (I 2083 and I 2091) are preserved.

Height, *ca.* 0.36 m.; width, 0.53 m.; thickness, 0.364 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m.

Inv. Nos. I 2083 + 2091 + 2139.

saec. IV *a.*

[Ἀθ]ηνό[δωρος]

[Ἐ]λί[ν]ου

[Ἴππο]τομάδης

The deceased was evidently related (either father or son) to that Elpines, son of Athenodoros, of Hippotomadai whose name appears on a dedication of the Fourth Century published as *I.G.*, II², 3840.

22 (Plate 95). Fragment of a columnar grave monument, broken at the bottom and chipped around the top, found on December 4, 1934, in a modern house in Section II.

Height, 0.322 m.; diameter, 0.217 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 2234.

aet. Rom.

τίθη

[Ἴσι]ὰς ἀρίστη{s}

[Ἐ]ὐφήμου

[γυ]νή

The restoration of the name in line 2 is dictated partly by consideration of space and symmetry, there being room for two letters of full width or for three, especially if two of them were *iotas*. The extra *sigma* added to ἀρίστη in line 2 appears at times also with χρηστή; cf. *e.g.*, Ἰσιὰς χρηστή{s} (*I.G.*, II², 11733) and Παίδευσις τίθη χρηστή{s} (*I.G.*, II², 12387).

23 (Plate 95). Fragment from the upper left corner of a grave stele of Hymettian marble, found in the church of St. Elias on March 5, 1934.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.06 m

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 1525.

saec. V/IV *a.*

Ἑρμων : Ὑβ[άδης]

24 (Plate 96). Part of a funerary monument of the *mensa* type, found in Section K on February 22, 1934. The stone is broken away at the left. On the other three sides were mouldings, now mostly destroyed, at both top and bottom.

Height, 0.565 m.; width, 0.51 m.; thickness, 0.50 m.

Height of letters, 0.024 m.

Inv. No. I 1373.

ca. 325 B.C.

[— — — — —]έου Βοσπορίτης

This inscription, already known, has been published as *I.G.*, II², 8431.

25 (Plate 96). Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on February 21, 1935, in a modern wall in Section II.

Height, 0.255 m.; width of inscribed face, 0.112 m.; thickness (not original), 0.109 m.

Height of letters, 0.021 m.

Inv. No. I 2483.

med. saec. V *a.*

Διός Ἐ[λευθερίο]

The left end of the stone is finished with anathyrosis. The under side is almost at right angles to the lettered face and is finished as a surface suitable for resting on stone. The top surface rises gently toward the back. The excavators report that the lettered face is covered with a brown water-deposit which extends also over the forward 0.06 m. of the top and (somewhat thinner) over the forward 0.035 m. of the bottom. The left end is perfectly fresh. The indications are, therefore, that the stone probably came from a thin horizontal course set in a wall, a monument, or an altar. The marble is blue-gray of uneven texture, and might indicate a date in the latter part of the Fifth Century, but the lettering is more decisive and shows a date near the middle of the century.

Whether altar or precinct wall, the date argues a connection with the Peace of Kallias which was ratified in 450/49, and with the consequent attention which was given by the Athenians to a general restoration of shrines destroyed by the Persians. Other supplements than Ἐ[λευθερίο] are possible after Διός, but none seems more probable. The epithet is said to have been given to Zeus by the Athenians after their deliverance from the Persian menace. Though not a boundary-marker of the usual type, the inscription shows that this stone may have served to identify and to mark one limit of the sanctuary of Zeus Eleutherios in the Athenian Agora.⁵⁵

The piece reminds one of the string-course in the wall of the Tholos (*Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, pp. 50-53), and here as in the Tholos the sloping top surface may point to the use of brick or rubble masonry above the marble (Thompson).⁵⁶

⁵⁵ See H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 73-74, for the name and for the sanctuary.

⁵⁶ Cf. also the marble string-course below the paintings in the Old Propylon on the Akropolis (Dinsmoor *apud* Swindler, *Ancient Painting*, p. 424, note 14a).

26. The low base published in *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 173, as No. 70 carried the names of Asklepiades and (probably) his father. The name of the father can be restored in the citation at the left, so that the inscription now reads:

<i>fin. saec.</i> II <i>a.</i> [ὁ δῆμος] [Ξένωνα Ἀσκλη]πιάδου	ὁ δῆμος Ἀσκληπιάδην Ξένωνος
---	--------------------------------

The family may have belonged to the deme Phyle. If so, the father had been archon at Athens in 133/2,⁵⁷ and epimeletes of Delos in 118/7,⁵⁸ while his son had been sent to Delphi as a boy Pythaist in 128/7.⁵⁹ It must be noted, however, that both names also make their appearance in the deme Elaious at approximately this same time.⁶⁰ Roussel observed that there need not be any direct relationship between the two families.⁶¹

27 (Plate 96). Two fragments of a grayish marble with dark veins, found (a) in the wall of a modern house in Section K on December 9, 1933, and (b) in modern fill in Section II on February 11, 1935. The top surface and left side are preserved on fragment *a*, and the top surface on fragment *b*. There is no join between the fragments.

- (a) Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.
 - (b) Height, 0.144 m.; width, 0.265 m.; thickness, 0.345 m.
- Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.04 m.
- Inv. No. I 1133 *a* and *b*.

ca. 500 B.C.

Βρο[τά]νακτο[ς]

The monument carries the inscription in one line along the upper edge of the face, and seems to have been the base for a funeral monument. If so, the entire inscription probably consisted of the one word naming the deceased. The name is otherwise unattested, but seems to be a legitimate formation meaning "Lord of men." The base may have supported a funeral stele, or even a statue (like *S.E.G.*, X, 462), but there are no cuttings on the preserved portions of the top surface.⁶²

28 (Plate 96). Fragment from the upper left corner of a grave stele, with the rough-

⁵⁷ Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxxii.

⁵⁸ *Inscriptions de Délos*, Nos. 1652, 1878a, 2054 line 7, 2227 line 6.

⁵⁹ *Fouilles de Delphes*, III 2, No. 12, III, line 10.

⁶⁰ See above, p. 366.

⁶¹ *Délos Colonie Athénienne*, pp. 106-107, note 15.

⁶² The identification and the substance of this commentary were supplied by Eugene Vanderpool.

picked top and back preserved, but with the akroterion broken away, found in a modern house in Section I on March 24, 1933.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.-0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 615.

aet. Rom.

Ζωσίμη [-----]

ἐγ Βη[σσιέων]

Below the inscribed surface is the upper left corner of a recessed niche, set back *ca.* 0.048 m. No part of sculpture remains.

29 (Plate 96). Fragment of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found in modern fill on February 23, 1935, in Section II.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.064 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 2489.

saec. II p.

[ἐπ' ἄρχοντος -----]

[----- ἐπὶ τῆς]

[Ἐρεχθ]εῖ [δος . ' πρυτα]

[νείας] οἱ πρυ[τάνεις]

5 [τῆς Ἐ]ρεχθε[ίδος φυ]

[λής] τιμή[σαντες]

[ἐαυτο]ὺς ἀν[έγραψαν]

[-----]

This fragment comes from the heading of a so-called "Prytany Catalogue." The name and numeral of the prytany have been restored (*exempli gratia*) in line 3 on the analogy of *I.G.*, II², 1765. The alternative would be to restore a genitive demotic (*e.g.* Διομειέως) instead of the name of the phyle. In lines 4-7 the restorations are patterned on the abbreviated formulae of *I.G.*, II², 1803 and 1832.

30 (Plate 97). Fragment of a large columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found near the surface in Section Δ on February 13, 1932.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.205 m.

Height of letters, 0.05 m.

Inv. No. I 153.

saec. I a.

[. .] φ [- - - -]
 Πιοσε[ιδωνίου]
 Κεφα[λήθεν]

31 (Plate 97). Fragment of gray marble, broken on all sides, found on February 23, 1935, in a modern fill in Section II.

Height, 0.068 m.; width of face, 0.187 m.; thickness, 0.25 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 2488.

saec. IV a.

Ἡρακλε[ίδης (?)]
 [- - - - - - -]

32 (Plate 97). Part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on February 18, 1935, in Section II.

Height, 0.237 m.; width, 0.264 m.; thickness, 0.134 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 2480.

aet. Rom.

Διονύ[σιος]
 Φιλέ[ου]
 Κεφαλή[θεν]

The restoration of the patronymic is determined by considerations of symmetry. This Dionysios, of Kephale, may perhaps be the same as the Dionysios who appears as father of an ephebos in A.D. 145/6. The reference is to *I.G.*, II², 2052, line 65: Ἀσκληπιάδης Δ[ιο]νυσίου Κεφα(λήθεν).

33 (Plate 97). Upper part of a votive relief of Hymettian marble, found on February 21, 1935, in Section O.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 2474.

saec. IV a.

Θεόδ[ωρος or -στος]
 Διὶ Μιλ[ιχίωι]

A similar dedication, figuring also a relief with a bearded serpent, was published in

Hesperia, XII, 1943, pp. 49-50, No. 9. A. E. Raubitschek discusses this and other dedications to Zeus Meilichios (*op. cit.*, pp. 48-52), and suggests that all those from Athens were set up in a sanctuary on or near the north slope of the Hill of the Nymphs.

34 (Plate 97). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on February 20, 1935, in Section O.

Height, 0.172 m.; width, 0.186 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 2465.

ca. a. 132 *p.*

ἀντ[οκράτορι]

Ἄδ[ριανῶι]

Ὀλ[υμπίωι]

The inscription is cut on a shield, of which the diameter is too small for the complete word *ἀντοκράτορι* unless it be assumed that some of the letters were reduced in size. The exact disposition is uncertain.

35 (Plate 97). Upper part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on February 23, 1935, in Section N.

Height, 0.18 m.; diameter, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 2454.

saec. II/I *a.*

Σκάμαν[δρος]

Και[----]

The letters of line 2, clear on a squeeze, are almost indistinguishable in the photograph.

36 (Plate 98). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on February 19, 1935, in a late fill in Section B'.

Height, 0.106 m.; width, 0.044 m.; thickness, 0.036 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 2446.

saec. III *a.* non-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 30

[-----]ς : Λ[----]

[-----χ]άρη[----]

[-----]ν *vacat*

[*vacat*] *vacat*

5 [ἐπὶ τῆς ---- ἐβδό]μης [πρυτα]

[ρείας ἦι ----]μάχ[ου ----]

[---- ἐγραμμάτευεν· ἐκ]κλη[σία ----]

This small fragment seems to contain the end of one decree, which was concluded with a list of names, and the opening lines of a second decree, in which the usual formulae were much abbreviated. If the disposition here suggested is correct, there was no mention of date by archon or of date within the month and prytany.

37 (Plate 98). Boundary stone of Pentelic marble, with all surfaces rough except the narrow band which carries the inscription, found on February 11, 1935, in Section O.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 2429.

saec. IV *a.*

ἥρος

38 (Plate 98). Part of a columnar grave monument, broken on all sides, found on February 6, 1935, in the wall of a modern house in Section N.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.035 m.

Inv. No. I 2371.

saec. I *p.*

[-----]
 [Ἄ]λεξά[νδρον]
 Μειλ[ησία]
 [Δι]ονυσ[ο----]
 5 [-----]
 [γυνή]

39 (Plate 98). Part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides but preserving a segment of the fillet and two lines of text, found in the wall of a modern house in Section Ξ on January 28, 1935.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 2329.

saec. III *a.*

Ἀπολλώνιο[ς]
 Ἐρμί[ον]
 [-----]

40 This text has already been published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 170 (No. 100). The spacing of letters within the olive wreath on the stone allows a more precise

determination of the length of line and makes almost certain the restoration of the patronymic as $\Delta\eta\mu[\acute{\epsilon}]ου$.

[ἡ βου]
 [λῆ τὸν - - -]
 [- - - - -]
 Ἑρα[.]
 5 Δημ[ἔ]
 ου Κηφ[εῖσι]
 ἔ[α]

Traces of a second olive wreath are preserved at the left, but the inscription that belonged with it has been lost.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

A letter of August 24, 1948, from Mabel Lang reports that I 3972 (*Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 86, No. 5) does not join the upper left corner of *I.G.*, I², 45 (E.M. 6577). The join is impossible because of the thickness of I 3972 and the shallowness of the break on E.M. 6577. The new fragment apparently belongs with *I.G.*, I², 45, but its position cannot be fixed on the basis of evidence now available, and the opening lines of *I.G.*, I², 45, should be read without reference to the new piece. Even so the restoration might well be:

[.¹¹. ἡε δὲ ἀρχ]ἔ, πρὸς ἡὲν ἀν φα[ίνοντ]
 [αι, καθ' ἕνα ἔσ]αγέτο· - - -κτλ. - - - - -

See *S.E.G.*, X, 34. The text of the new piece (I 3972) remains that of a fragment *loci incerti*.

In June of 1948 two inscriptions which had been presented to the Agora Museum, and which had been given Agora inventory numbers, were turned over to the National Epigraphical Museum. Both pieces have been published:

- (1) Inv. No. I 6055: D. M. Robinson, *A.J.P.*, LXIX, 1948, pp. 203-204, with Fig. 3. See also J. V. A. Fine, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IX (1951), p. 33, No. 17, and Moses I. Finley, *Land and Credit in Ancient Athens* (1952), p. 124, No. 14.
- (2) Inv. No. I 6074: D. M. Robinson, *A.J.P.*, LXIX, 1948, pp. 202-203, with Fig. 2. See also J. V. A. Fine, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IX (1951), p. 30, No. 9, and Moses I. Finley, *Land and Credit in Ancient Athens* (1952), p. 127, No. 24.

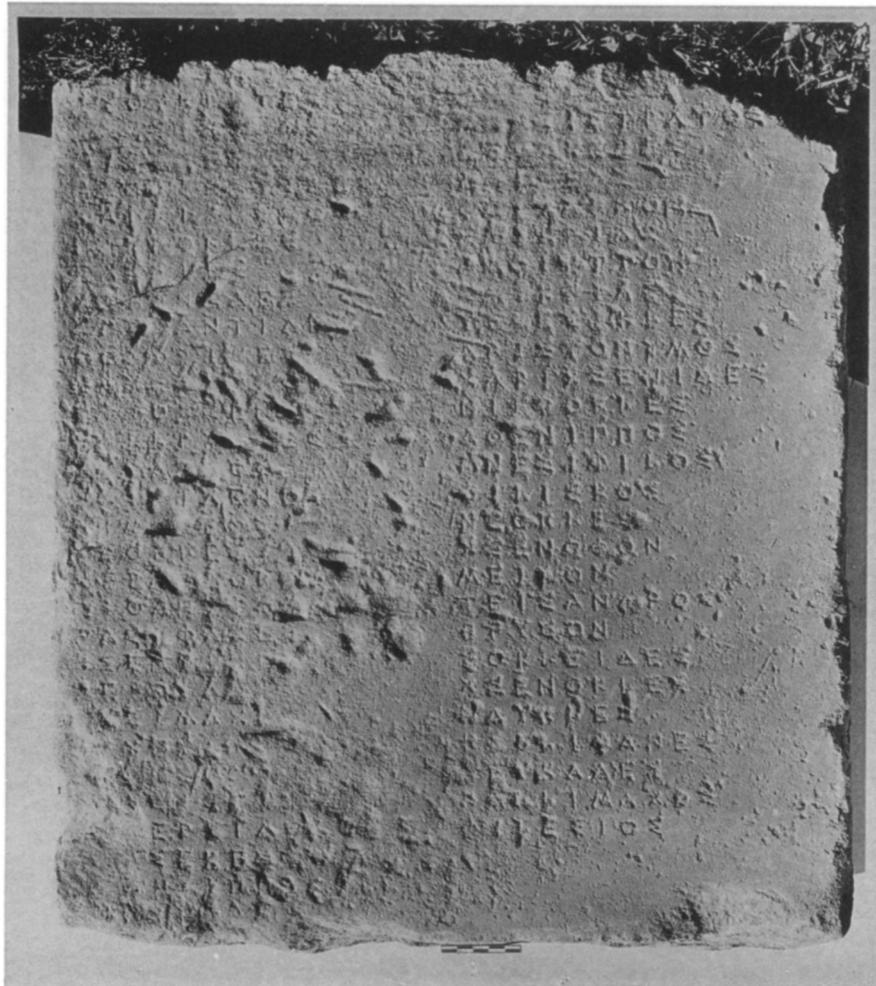
BENJAMIN D. MERITT



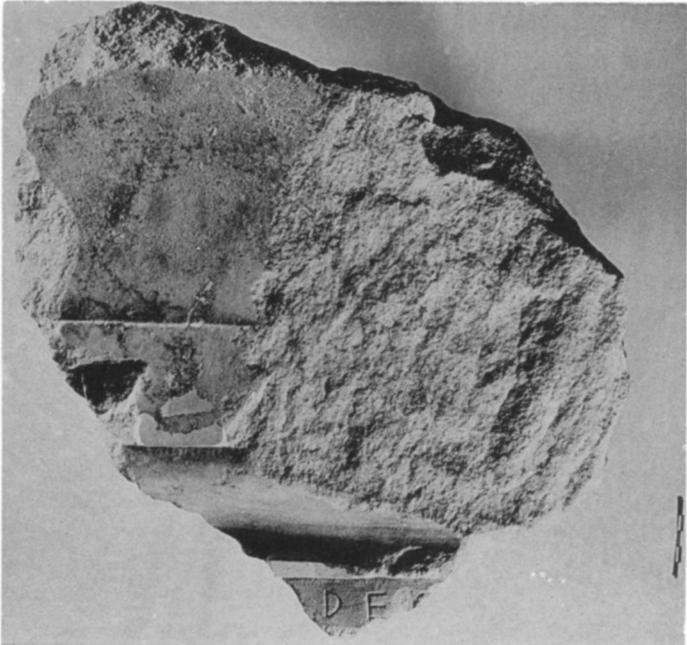
No. 2 (I 5065)



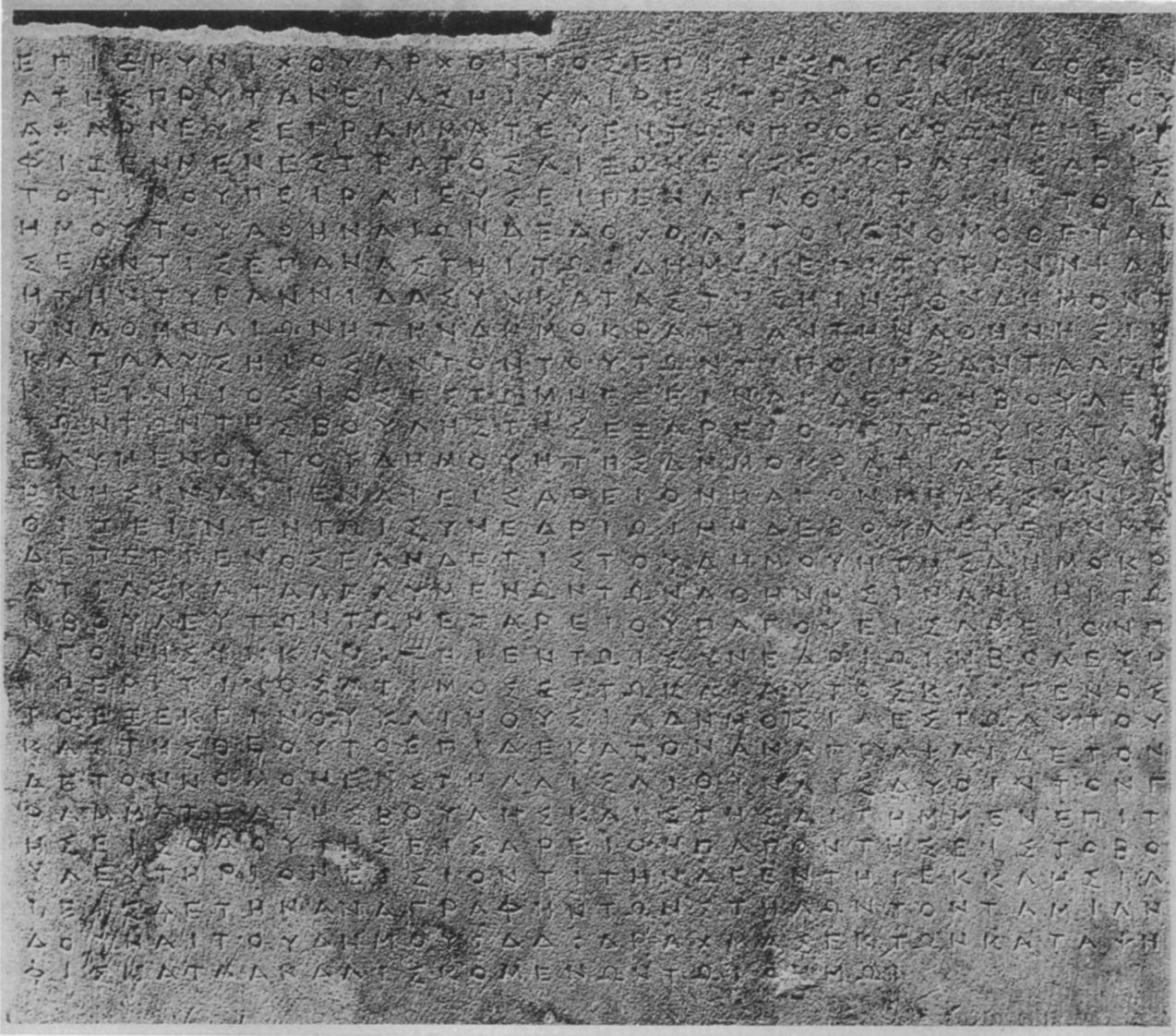
No. 3



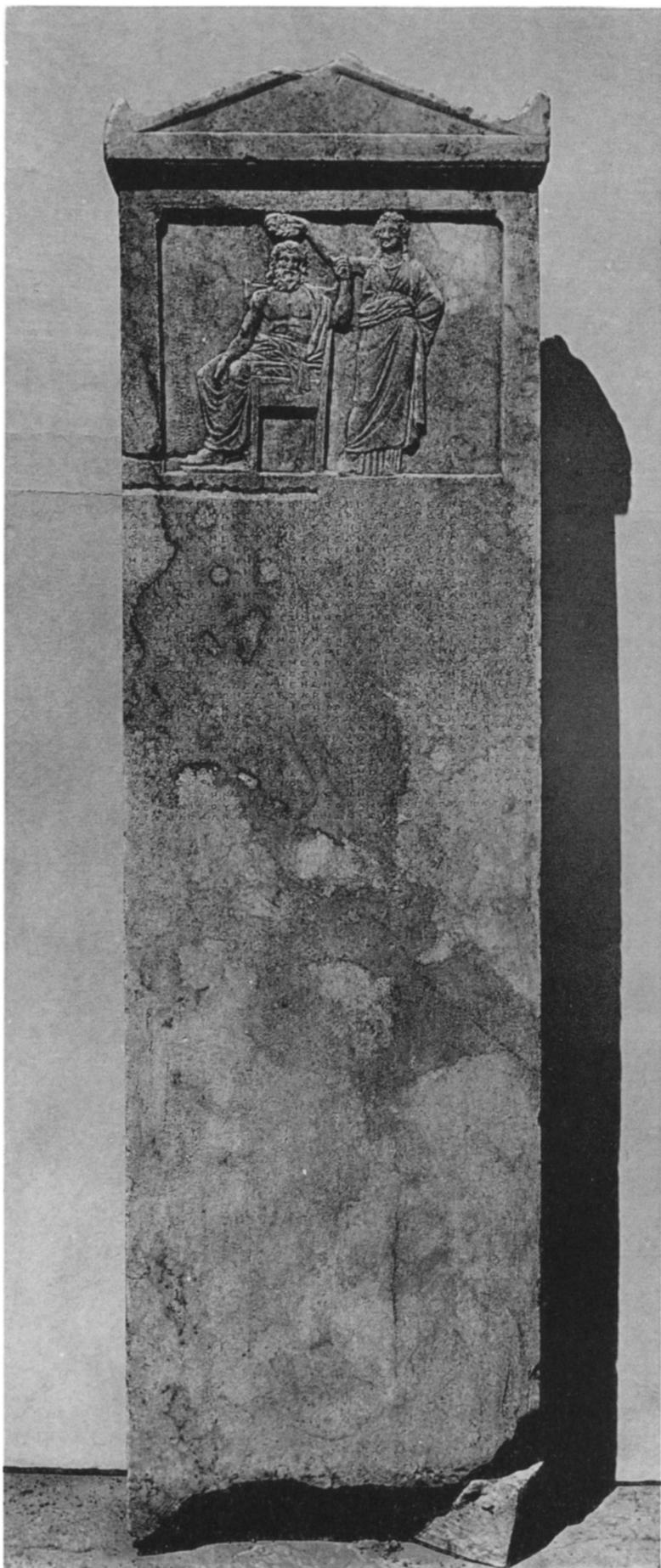
I. G., I², 952



No. 4 (I 2006c)
 Fragment *n* of the Argive Funeral Stele



No. 5 (I 6524). The Inscribed Surface



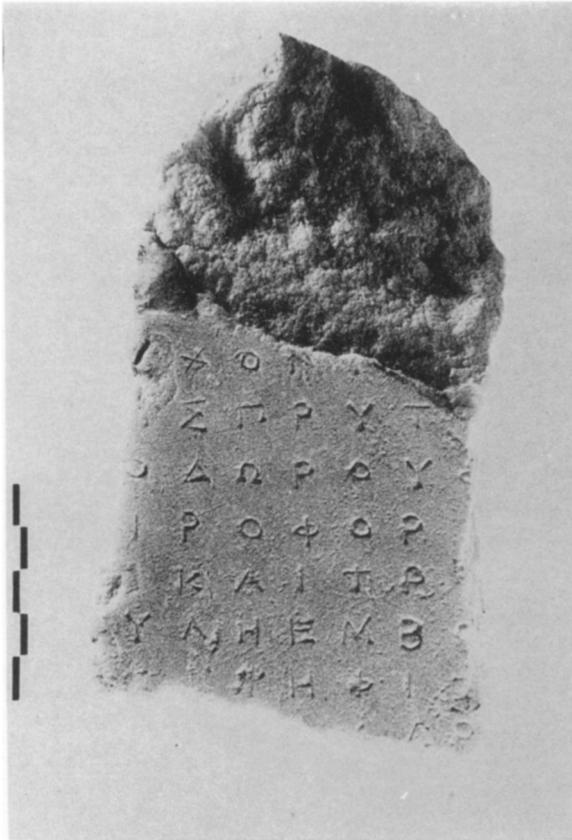
No. 5 (I 6524)
The Entire Stele



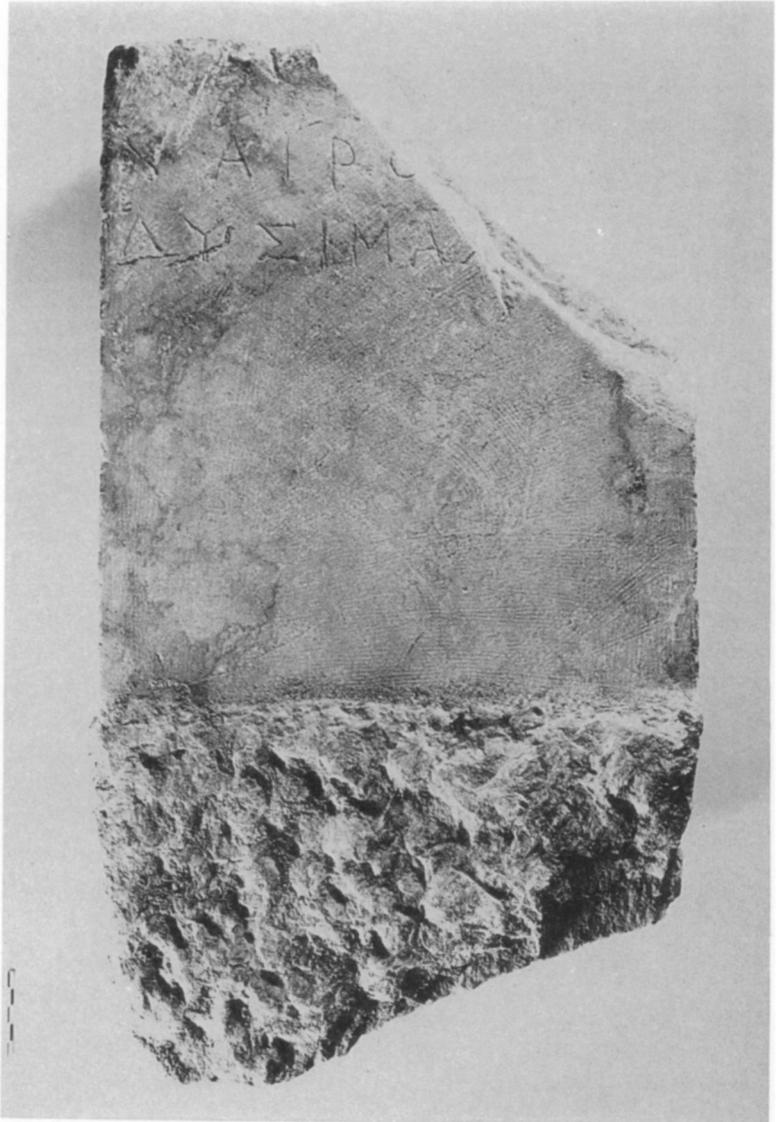
No. 6 (I 2618)



No. 7 (I 6295)



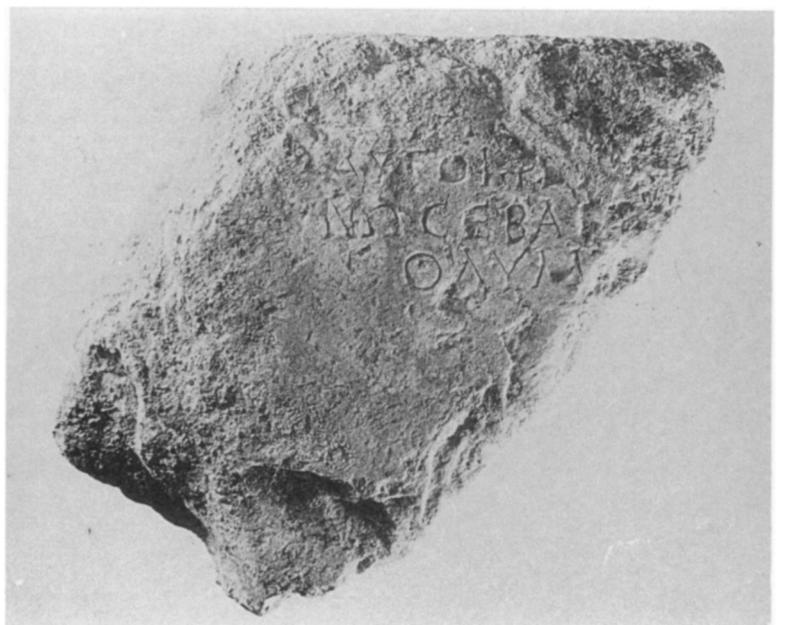
No. 8 (I6516)



No. 9 (I2612)



No. 10. (I2686)



No. 11 (I2698)



No. 12 (I2649)



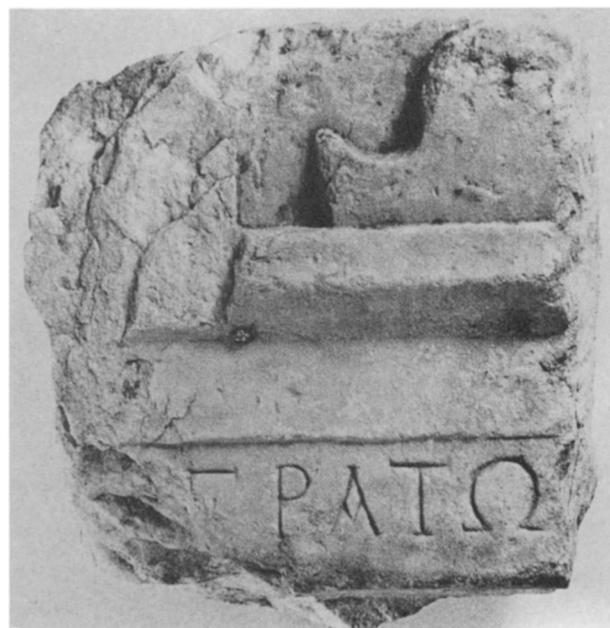
No. 13 (I2634)



No. 14 (I2658)



No. 15 (I2601)



No. 16 (I2610)



No. 17 (I2609)



No. 18 (I2563)



No. 19 (I2534)



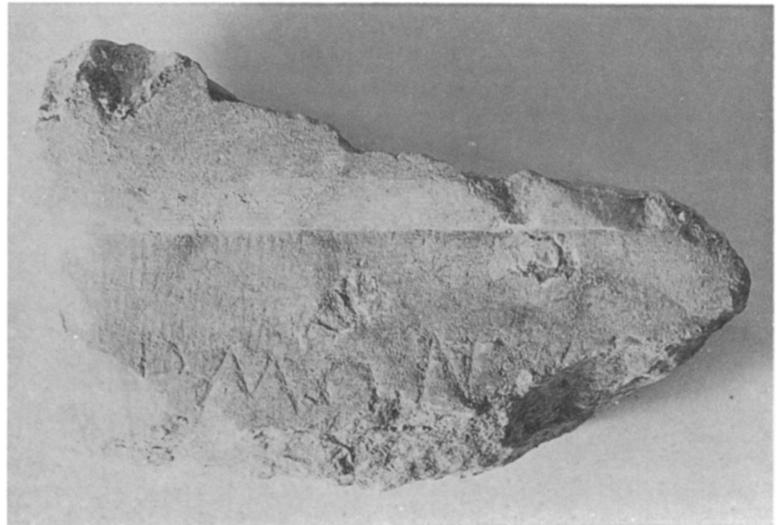
No. 20 (I2533)



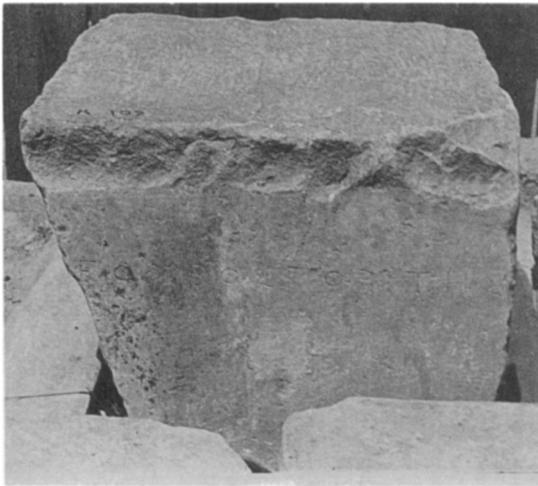
No. 21 (I 2083+2091+2139)



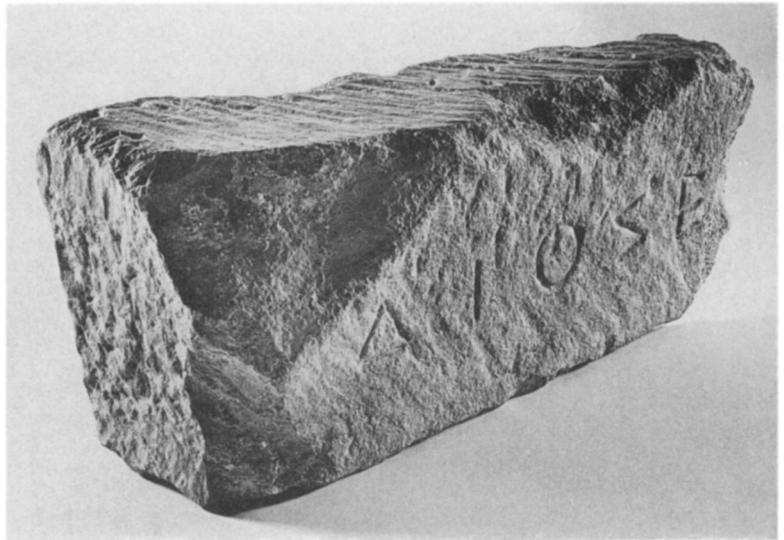
No. 22 (I 2234)



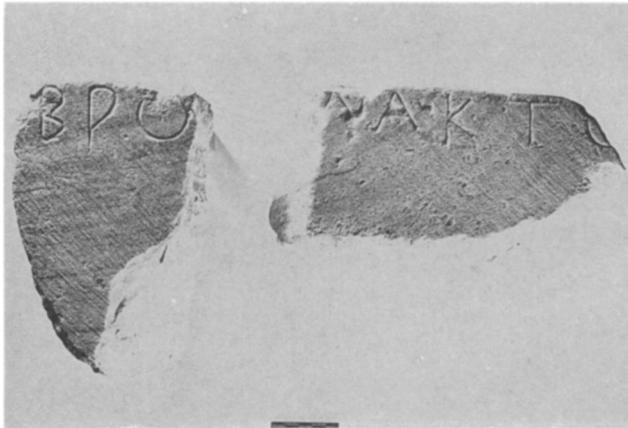
No. 23 (I 1525)



No. 24 (I1373)



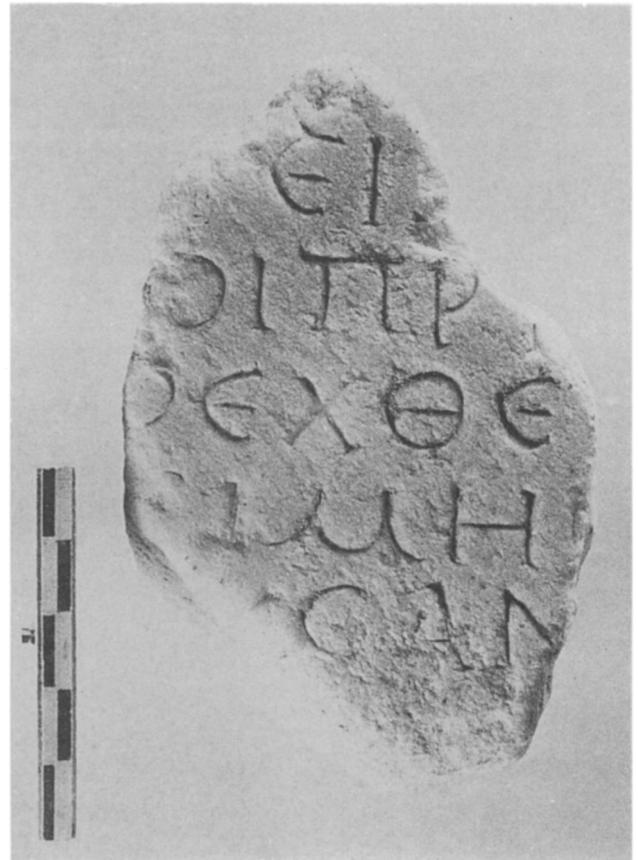
No. 25 (I2483)



No. 27 (I1133)



No. 28 (I615)



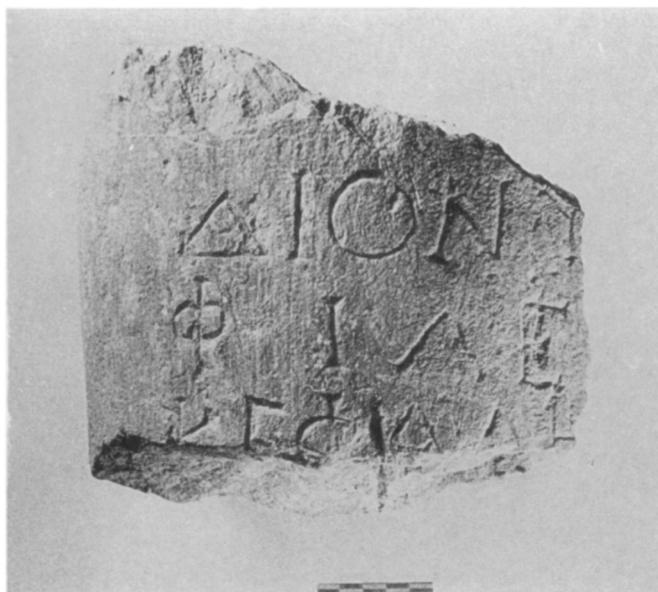
No. 29 (I2489)



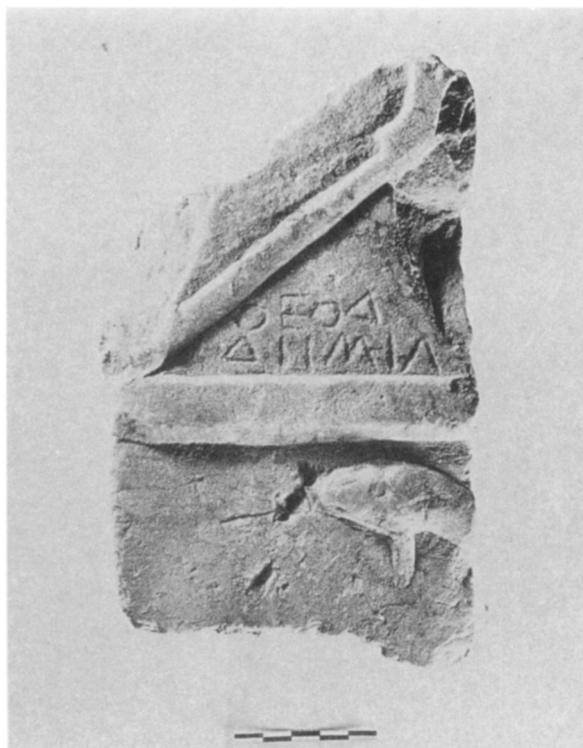
No. 30 (I153)



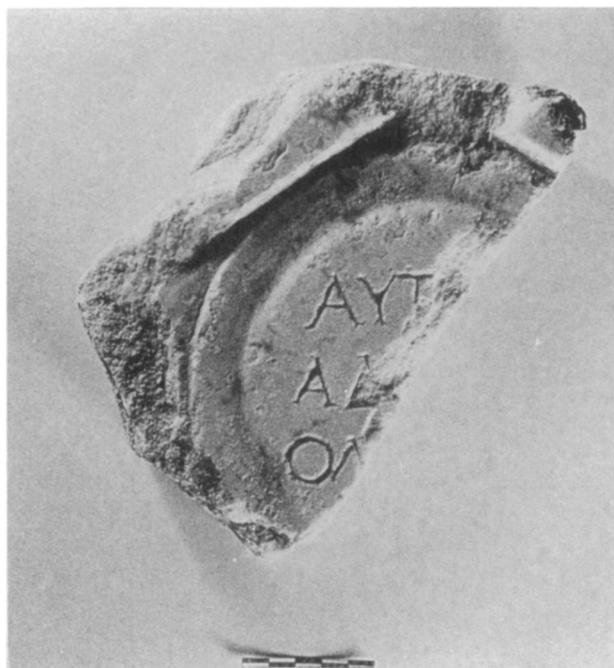
No. 31 (I2488)



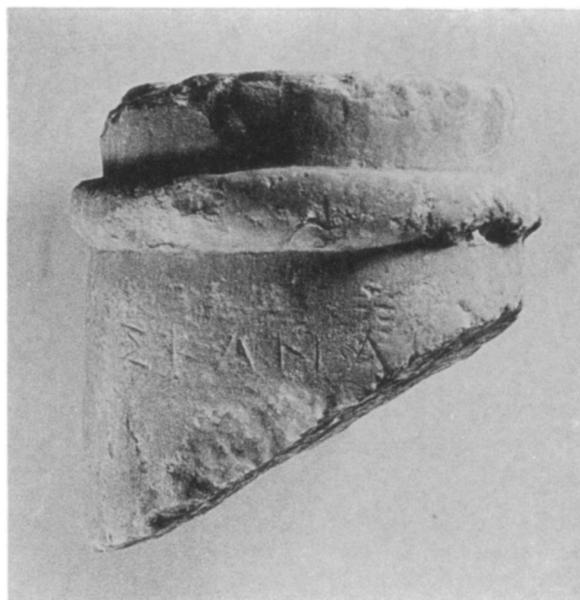
No. 32 (I2480)



No. 33 (I2474)



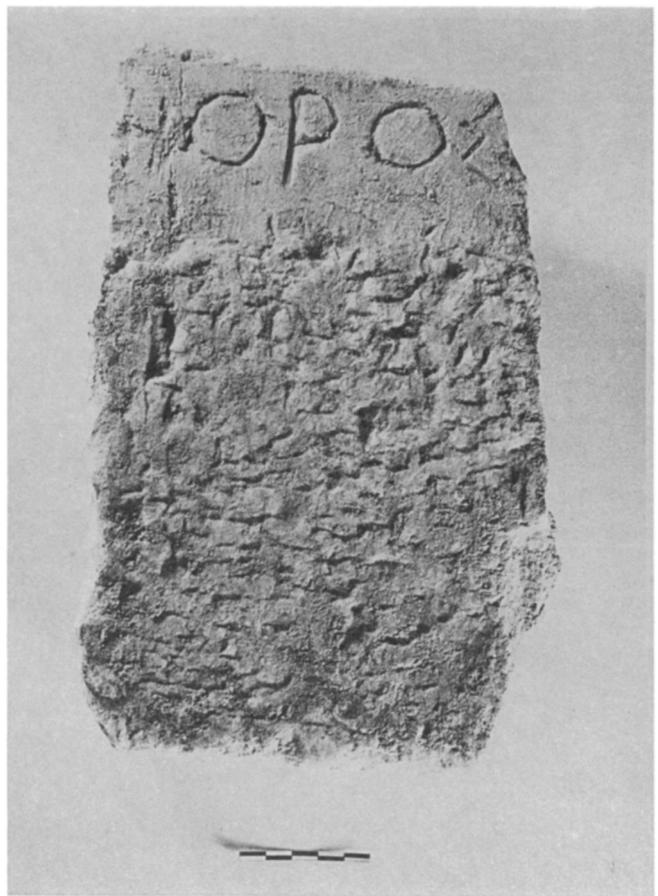
No. 34 (I2465)



No. 35 (I2454)



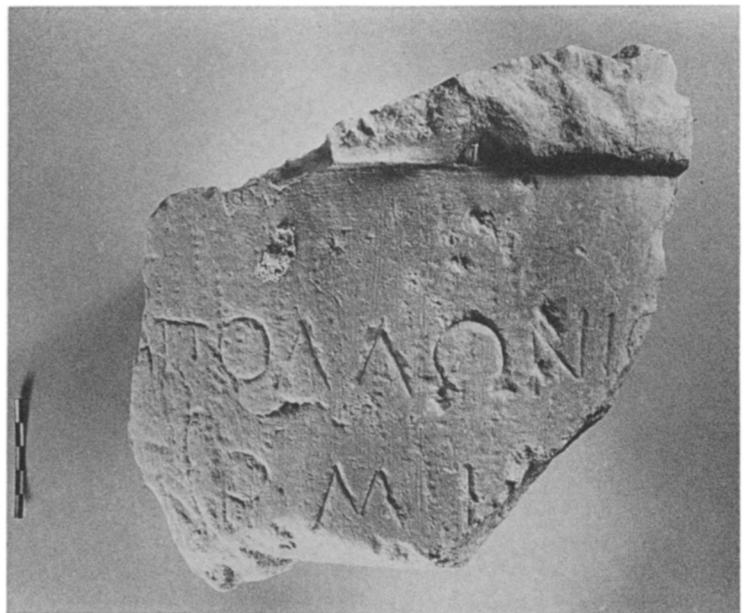
No. 36 (I2446)



No. 37 (I2429)



No. 38 (I2371)



No. 39 (I2329)