

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE following pages, seventeen inscriptions from the Agora Excavations are presented in preliminary publication. For editorial reasons, the usual chronological arrangement has been, in general, reversed, the inscriptions latest in date being given first. Nos. 1 and 2 belong to a long series of votive plaques, dedicated by the archons in the Christian era. Nos. 3, 5, 6, 12, and 14 are fragments from prescripts of decrees and furnish further calendaric information. Portions of decrees in which the Demos conferred honors on the prytaneis are published as Nos. 4 and 10. Citations from prytany decrees appear as Nos. 7, 8, and 13. No. 9 contains reference to the Single Officer of Administration and, apparently, to the Eleusinian. No. 11 is part of a register of prytaneis of the phyle Hippothontis. No. 15, which is a fragment of *I.G.*, II², 1934, contains a list of names of people who were appointed to conduct a *lectisternium* of Pluto. A proxeny decree appears as No. 16. No. 17 belongs with the inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 1929. It contains a list of Athenians who were obliged to assume the expenses of a liturgy in the year of the archon Demophilos (381/0). Parts of twenty-seven lines are preserved on the new piece.

DEDICATIONS TO APOLLO

1. Fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving the rough-picked back, found in the modern wall of a house in Section BB on February 25, 1939. The inscription is framed by a wreath in low relief.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 5652.

s. I/II *p.*

in corona:

θεσμ[ο]-

θέτη[ς]

Ἄγαθ[---]

Μελιτ[εύς]

This dedication of a myrtle crown is to be added to the group of numerous in-



No. 1

scriptions, published as *I.G.*, II², 2891-2931 and *Hesperia*, X, 1941, nos. 54-57, which were consecrated to Apollo ὑπὸ Μακραῖς¹ by various members of the college of archons and erected near the cave of Apollo on the north slope of the Acropolis.² Considerations of space do not permit the restoration of the *nomen* of the thesmothetes as Ἄγαθ[οκλήης] in line 3. Ἀγαθίων or Ἀγαθίας would exactly fill the space, but Ἀγάθων is also possible.

2. Fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving the left side and roughly dressed back, found during the investigation of the Klepsydra in Section OA on May 23, 1938. The stone had been used in the second repair of the Valerian Wall which occurred in connection with the construction of the Bastion of Odysseus during the Greek War of Independence.

Height, 0.094 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.043 m.

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

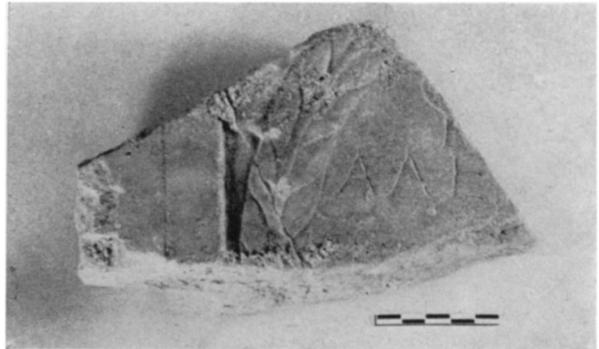
Inv. No. I 5462.

The Agora fragment joins *I.G.*, II², 2928, another of the series of votive plaques dedicated by the archons.

s. II p.

in corona:

Φαυστ[—]
Ἄλεξάνδ[ρον]
Μα[ραθώνιος]



No. 2. I 5462

Φαῦστος, Φαυστίων, and Φαυστίνος are all possible restorations for line 1, with the first two being favored by considerations of space.³ Occurrences of the name Alexandros among citizens of the deme Marathon are too frequent to permit identification.⁴

¹ Ὑπακραιός and ὑπ' Ἀκραίς are alternative forms which occur in inscriptions. For a recent discussion of this sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, see Parsons, *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 234 and 246; cf. Broneer, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 262.

² Pertinent bibliography is given by Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 2891. The opinion that the provenience of these inscriptions determines the location of the Θεσμοθετεῖον (Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², pp. 301, 303, and Latte in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, sub Θεσμοθετεῖον) has been questioned by M. Crosby, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 447. Cf., however, McDonald, *The Political Meeting Places of the Greeks*, p. 297.

³ Φαῦστος and Φαυστίων are both well-attested for the phyle Aiantis. See *I.G.*, II², 2076, line 10; 2102, line 94; 2245, line 372; and 2245, line 363.

⁴ The name Alexandros of Marathon is known from the following inscriptions of the Roman

PRYTANY DECREE

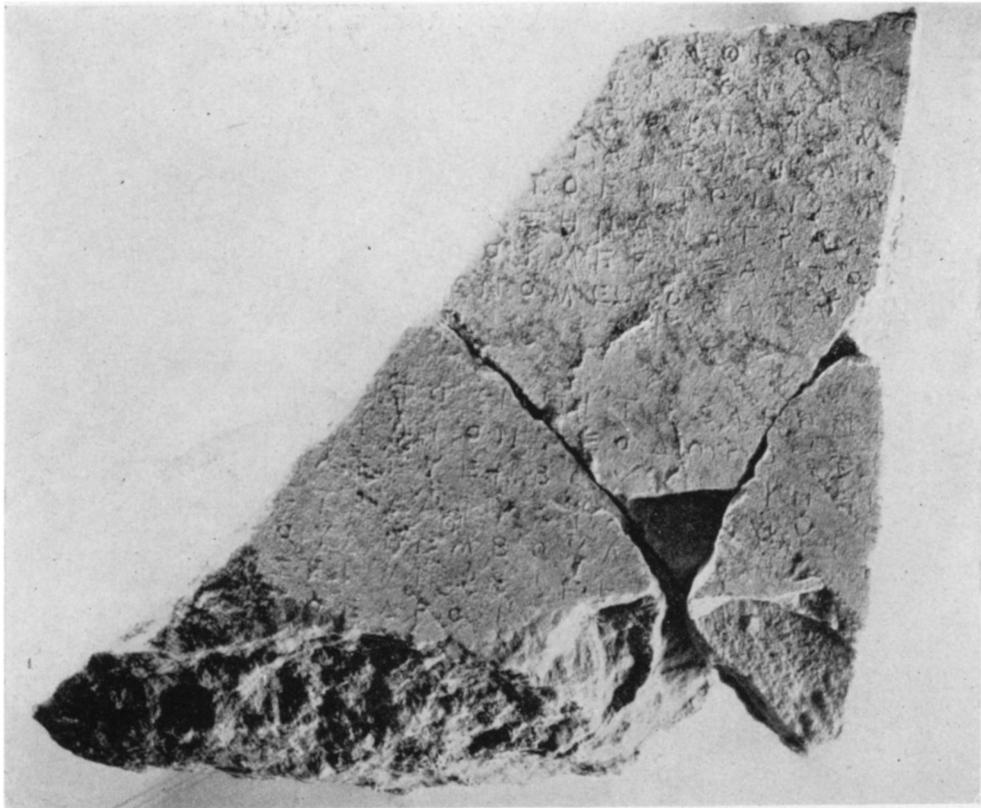
3. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides except the back where there are four rows of slots, found in front of the Stoa of Attalos in Section Σ in February, 1936.

Height, 0.223 m.; width, 0.313 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. 2539f.⁵

The inscription joins fragment B of *Prytaneis*, no. 79 and contains part of the text of lines 34-40.



No. 3. I 2539 f (Lower Left) and Part of *Prytaneis*, no. 79

period: *I.G.*, II², 1729, line 8; 2018, line 39; 2044, line 25; 2046, line 10; 2058, line 7; 2059, line 34; 2107, line 61; 2113, line 5 (same as 2114, line 18, and 3750); 2193, lines 20 and 125 (same as 2195, lines 15 and 16; 2196, line 4; and 2208, line 7); 2201, line 8; 6759, 6806. The majority of these are different individuals.

⁵ The small fragment published by Dow as the lower left part of Frag. A bears the Agora Inv. No. 2716.

ERECHTHEIS

a. 159/8⁶

Στοιχ. 37

vacat

- [Ἐπὶ ἄρχο]ντος ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντ[ίδος πέ]-
 35 [μπτης πρυτανείας] ἤι Διονυσόδωρος Φι[.]
 [. ἔγραμ]μάτευν· βουλῆς ψηφί[σματα· Μ]-
 [αιμακτηριῶνος τ]ετράδι ἰσταμένου, τε[τάρτηι]
 [τῆς] πρυτα[ρείας· β]ουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτηρίω[ι· τῶν π^v]-
 [ρ]οέδρων ἐπε[ψηφί]ζεν Μνησιγέν[ης] Μ[νη]σ[ιγένου]
 40 Ἐρμειος καὶ συ[μπ]ρόεδροι· ἔ[δοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ^v]

The readings for the new fragment were given in the composite diagram which Dow published in *Prytaneis*, p. 206,⁷ but were not included in his text on page 144. The only certain correction to be made is the removal of the uninscribed letter-space from the middle of line 40. The stonecutter apparently allowed himself this freedom only at the ends of lines. Other corrections seem desirable in order to avoid the restoration of the form *ογδοίης* in Dow's text of lines 34-35.⁸ Instead of equating the month Gamelion with Prytany VII in the "first" decree and Anthesterion with Prytany VIII in the "second" decree, we may retain stoichedon order without assuming the necessity for uninscribed letter-spaces by restoring [τ|ετάρτης] in lines 1-2, ψη[φίσματ|α· Πυανοψιῶνος] in lines 3-4, and the calendar equations for the "second" decree as indicated in the text above. These changes will result in violation of syllabification at the ends of lines, but similar violations occur in lines 28 and 38.

The principles of restoration involved in this archaistic stoichedon inscription have been the subject of lengthy discussions by Feyel, *R.E.A.*, XL, 1938, pp. 331-335, and by Meritt, *Epigraphica Attica*, pp. 111-115. In addition, Raubitschek, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 309, proposes to complete the restoration of the name of the treasurer of the prytaneis in lines 45 and 49 which Dow had read as follows: *Κάρπον* [.^s. . .] and [*Κάρπον*^s. . .]άτου [.^s. . .^v]. The restoration *Συβρίδην* was offered by Raubitschek for the demotic, since "the only demotic of Erechtheis in that period that fills this space is *Συβρίδης*"; and *Φιλοκρ*]άτου was restored for the patronymic on the basis of the text of the funerary monument, published as *I.G.*, II², 7482, which merely contains the name *Φιλοκράτης Συβρίδης*. As for the patronymic, there is certainly no compelling connection between^s. . .]ατος or^s. . .]άτης and *Φιλοκράτης*,

⁶ The date for this inscription, as determined by a process of elimination, is that given by Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 129. The archon Epainetos has been tentatively assigned to this year.

⁷ Republished by Meritt, *Epigraphica Attica*, p. 117.

⁸ In a similar case, West (*Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps*, p. 359) has protested against what he called the restoration of this "barbarous" form. The examples cited by Meisterhans (*Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*³, p. 58) are from the fourth century.

nor any reason to connect the latter with *Κάρπος*; as for the demotic, the form required in both lines of the prytany inscription is in the accusative case, and [Εὐωνυμέα], [Κηφισιέα], and [Λαμπ-τρέα], as well as [Συβρίδην], are all possible restorations for the demotic of the treasurer from Erechtheis. The text should be retained in the form published by Dow.

PRYTANY DECREE

4. Inscribed fragment of Hymettian marble, found on February 26, 1938, in Section Z. The original right side is preserved. On the broken left side, there are marks from the bottom of a clamp- or dowel-cutting.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.056 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5348.



No. 4

c. a. 160

55-60

[----- ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳ] vacat
 [----- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν] οἱ πρυ
 [τάνεις τῆς --- ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν] τῶι τε
 [Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεί Ἀρτέμιδι τεί Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς] ἄλλοις
 5 [θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ἢ ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ] δέχε
 [σθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείαι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς τε β]ουλῆς
 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ οἱ π]ρυτά
 [νεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθήκον ἐν τεί πρυτανείαι κα]λῶς
 [καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δ]ήμου
 10 [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσ]μα
 [τα τοῦ δήμου, ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς ----- καὶ στεφανῶ]σαι
 [χρυσῶι στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς κα]ι

This small fragment of a “first” decree has been found not to be a part of any

other known prytany decree. The script, which is characterized by an omicron in the form of two short dashes, by a rho formed with a vertical stroke and two dots, and by indistinguishable alphas and lambdas, was common within the period 185-155 B.C.⁹ The list for the beneficiaries of the sacrifices of the prytaneis (lines 6-7) is a formula which began to be prevalent shortly after 166 B.C.¹⁰

YEAR OF SONIKOS

5. Fragment of Hymettian marble from the upper left corner of a stele, found near the surface in Section P on June 8, 1936.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4253.

Five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.041 m.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

ca. 48

a. 175/4

Ἐπὶ Σωνίκου [ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -- ca. 16 -- πρυτανείας]
 ἥμ Πανσανίας [Βιοτέλου Περιθοίδης ἐγραμμάτευεν · -- ὠνος]
 ἐνάτει μετ' εἰκ[άδας, --- καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας · ἐκκλησί]-
 α ἐμ Πειραιεῖ · τῶ[ν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν -- ca. 18 --]-
 5 εὖς καὶ συμπρόε[δροι · ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳ · -- ca. 15 -- Κυδα]-
 [θ]ηναίους εἶπεν · ὕ[πὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ---]-
 [δ]ος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυ[σιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλω]-
 [ν]ι τῶι Προστατ[ηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τεῖ Φωσφό]-
 [ρωι κ]α[ὶ] τ[οῖ]ς ἄλ[λοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν --- -]

This fragment preserves part of the second known prytany decree from the archonship of Sonikos.¹¹ This year is known to have been intercalary,¹² and the decree was passed on the twenty-second (backward count) or the twenty-ninth (forward count) day of a full month. The meeting of the ekklesia in the Peiraicus was customarily in the twenties of the prytany.¹³

⁹ See Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 123.

¹⁰ See Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 10.

¹¹ See Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 69.

¹² Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 121.

¹³ Cf. McDonald, *The Political Meeting Places of the Greeks*, p. 52.



No. 5

THE YEAR OF SYMMACHOS

6. Fragment of Hymettian marble, preserving the left side, top, and rough-picked back, found in a late wall in Section N on May 14, 1936.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.38 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4144.

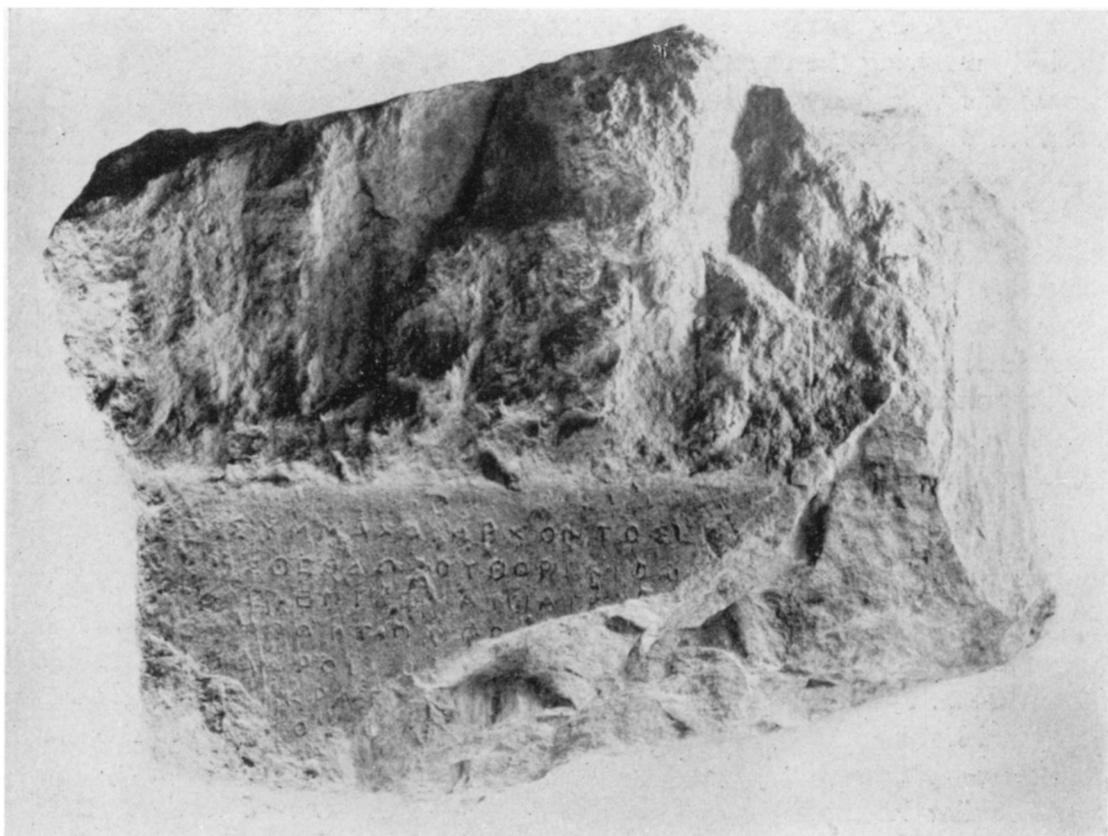
Five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.058 m.

a. 188/7

non-Στοιχ.

ca. 50-55

Ἐπὶ Συμμάχου ἄρχοντος ἐπ[ὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος δωδεκάτης πρυτανείας, ἥι Ἄρχι]-
 [κ]λῆς Θεοδώρου Θεορίκιος ἐ[γραμμάτευσεν· δήμου ψήφισμα· Σκιροφοριῶνος]
 ὄγ[δ]οί ἐπὶ δέκα, μιᾷ κα[ὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας· ὡς ἐκκλησία ἐν τῷ]
 θε[ά]τρῳ· τῶν πρ[οέδρων ἐπαψήφισεν --- --- --- καὶ συμ]-
 5 [πρ]όεδροι ὡς ἐ[δοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· --- --- --- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ]
 [.]κρατ[--- --- --- --- ---]
 [.]θυ[--- --- --- --- ---]



No. 6

The calendar equation has been restored for the 373rd day of a year which was already known as intercalary. Theoretically, there are four dates which would permit the equating of the 21st or 31st day of a prytany with the 18th day of a lunar month in an intercalary year containing prytanies of 32 days in length:

Gamelion 18 = Prytany VII, 31 = 223rd day

Anthesterion 18 = Prytany VIII, 31 = 255th day

Thargelion 18 = Prytany XI, 21 = 341st day,
Skirophorion 18 = Prytany XII, 21 = 373rd day.

The third of these equations must be rejected because the dates Mounichion 11 = Prytany X, 18 of *I.G.*, II², 891 and Mounichion 22 = Prytany X, 29 are for the 306th and 317th days of the year,¹⁴ and for Thargelion 18 to be dated on Prytany XI, 21 the month Mounichion would have to be only 28 days in length. On the other hand, in accord with the date Posideon 26 = Prytany VI, [13] = 173rd day (*I.G.*, II², 890), the months Posideon I and II would have to be 29 days in length apiece to obtain the equation for the 223rd day, or, if we use the second equation for the 255th day, it is necessary to assume that there were three successive 30-day months. In tentatively restoring the equation for the 373rd day of the year, we must interpret Skirophorion as a hollow month which was preceded by two full months, and the restoration of ἐνάτει must be substituted for that of ὀγδόει in the prytany-date of *I.G.*, II², 893, line 5.

With regard to one of the other inscriptions dated in the archonship of Symmachos, it may be observed that the two fragments assigned to *I.G.*, II², 892 must be disassociated, at least so far as can be judged from a study of the squeezes. The fragments were assigned to the same stele by Wilhelm, "wie die Schrift und die Beschaffenheit des Steines zeigen," although as he acknowledged the letters are somewhat larger and with more letters per line.¹⁵ The script of fragment *b* exhibits kappas which have short hastas forming a small acute angle; in fragment *a*, the upper hasta extends up on a line with the top of the vertical stroke. The phis in *b* have an oval roundness, whereas in *a* they are bowed. The horizontal strokes of the pis overlap the right vertical strokes in fragment *b*; in *a* they are evenly joined. The circular letters in fragment *a* are broader. Furthermore, a disparity in the original width of the two stelai from which these fragments came can be determined. Fragment *b* is preserved to a width of 0.36 m. The original width of fragment *a* can be estimated as 0.33-0.34 m. by measurements for several lines. For example, the distance from the original left edge to the mu of σν[μπρόεδροι] in line 8 is 0.235 m. The amount of space for the unpreserved letters at the end of the line can be estimated by measuring the similar letters ΝΠΡΟΕΔΡΩΝ in line 7—a distance of .095 m. There is nothing in the preserved context of the two fragments to indicate a connection.

PRIEST OF THE EPONYMOS

7. Inscribed fragment of light grey marble, broken on all sides, found on June 24, 1939, in Section B.

¹⁴ Cf. Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 557-558.

¹⁵ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX, 1914, p. 303. Cf. *Att. Urk.*, II, 1916, p. 13.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.10 m.;
thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5882.

ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ

c. a. 225

-- ' λ ε ---

X[ολαργεῖς]

vacat

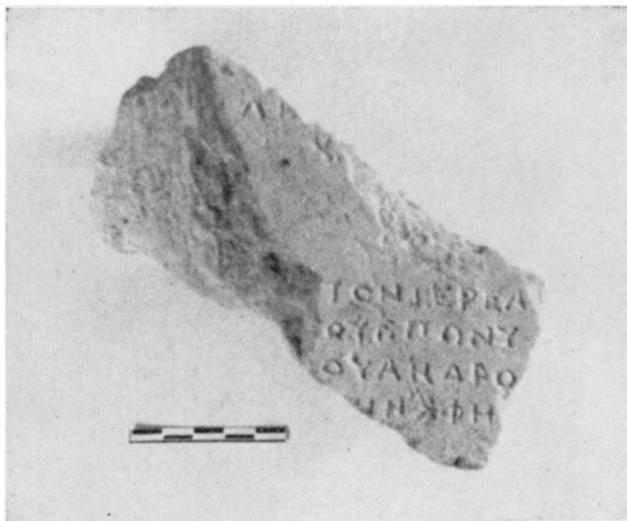
τὸν ἱερέα

τοῦ ἐπωνύ

5 [μ]ου Ἄνδρο

[κλ]ῆν Σφήτ

[τιω]ν



No. 7

This inscription with open alphas and lambdas was written in the “disjointed style” of the last quarter of the third century B.C. The preserved letters of lines 1 and 2 have been considered part of the register of prytaneis and not part of a citation because the stonecutter arranged the lines of the preserved citation in rough alignment to the left, whereas the chi of line 2 was indented several letter-spaces to the right. The citation of the priest of the eponymos was frequently the leftmost one under the register. An ancestor of the same name and demotic from the middle of the fourth century B.C. may have been *P.A.* 872, who was pleader of the oration published as Demosthenes XXXV. On the basis of identical demotics, it may be observed that our Androkles, of Sphettos, could have been the same man who was priest of the eponymos of Akamantis in 223/2 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 23, lines 39-41, 55).¹⁶

PRYTANY CITATIONS

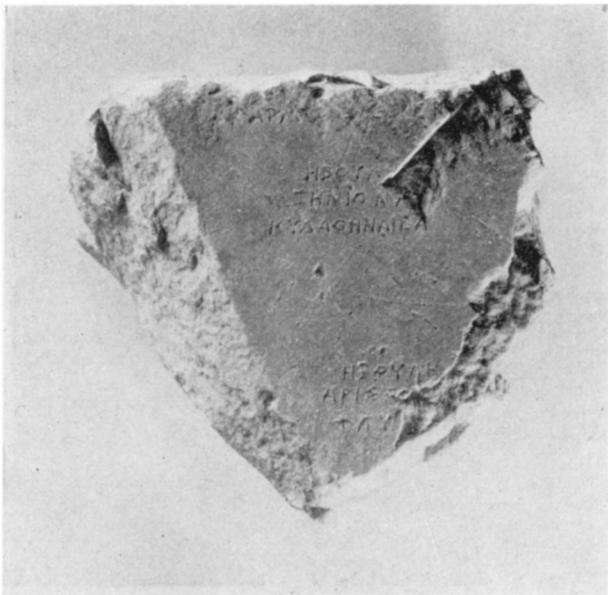
8. Fragment of Hymettian marble, preserving the original rough-picked back, found in a modern wall in Section Ω on April 18, 1938.

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, ca. 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5414.

¹⁶ For the conjecture that these lines contained the name of the priest of the eponymos, see *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 396.



No. 8

c. a. 225

..ξ̄ -----
 Χαρμ ^{ca. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$} ερ ---
vacat 0.02 m.
 ἡ βουλῆ
 Ζηνίωνα
 5 Κυδαθηναίεα
vacat 0.06 m.
 ἡ βουλῆ
 Ἄριστος ---
 Φλυ[έα]

No restoration has been offered for the name of the prytanis inscribed in line 2, although the identification of this man would permit the determination of the phyle honored. To the left of the alpha there is preserved on

the squeeze a stroke which may be the lower right part of a chi or the lower diagonal stroke of a kappa. A chi seems much more likely. Nominal considerations in this line show that patronymics were inscribed in the register, which suggests a date before the final quarter of the third century.¹⁷ The amount of space to the left of the initial letter shows that the preserved portion of the register was not from the first column.¹⁸ The titles of the two officials inscribed beneath the register cannot be determined because the order of officials in relation both to each other and to the register of prytaneis varied in prytany inscriptions. Neither of the men was the Herald, for this office was held by one family, which is known.¹⁹ A likely suggestion, in accordance with the determinations of the sequence of officials as laid down by Dow, is that our citations were inscribed beneath column II and contained the names of the Priest of the Eponymos and the Undersecretary, but these determinations cannot be insisted upon.

One terminal date for the inscription may be offered on the basis of Dow's observation that in prytany texts preceding 259 B.C. the body which awarded crowns was not the boule, as in the citations of our document, but οἱ φυλέται or οἱ πρυτάνεις.²⁰ The script exhibits four alphas and lambdas which were not joined at the top, but

¹⁷ See *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 117.

¹⁸ It was the practice to have a register of only three columns in width when the patronymics were included, but this depended on the vagaries of individual secretaries and stonecutters and exceptions are to be found, for example, in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 23, and XI, 1942, no. 47.

¹⁹ See Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 17.

²⁰ *Prytaneis*, pp. 20-21; cf. Raubitschek, *Cl. Phil.*, XXXVII, 1942, p. 319, note 7.

the other letters are not characteristic of the disjointed style of the period 229-206 B.C. Occurrences of the two-stroke phi are dated by Kirchner in the first part of the third century or earlier,²¹ but sporadic examples do occur much later.²² A date *ca.* 230 B.C. is tentatively proposed.

The upper part of a vertical stroke appears very clearly on the squeeze to the right of the omicron in line 7. No horizontal stroke projects from its top, so nominal considerations require the letter to be a kappa. If the name is Ἀριστοκλῆς, a possible descendant is mentioned in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, no. 37, line 113 (= *I.G.*, II², 1960, line 15).

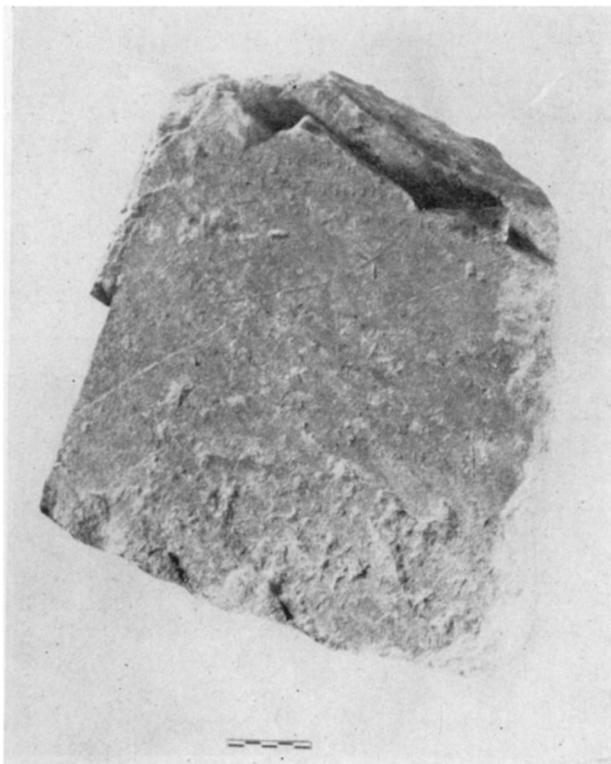
FRAGMENT OF A DECREE

9. Inscribed fragment of Hyettian marble, found on April 25, 1939, in Section BB. The rough-picked back and right side are preserved.

Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 5791.



No. 9

ante a. 229

ca. 36

[----- ἀνα]-
 [γράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τ]ὸν [γραμματέα τὸν κα]-
 [τὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλ]ηι λιθίνηι κ[αὶ στήσαι ἐν]
 [τῶι Ἐλευσινίῳ τῶι ἐν] ἄσ[τ]ει· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα[γραφὴν]
 5 [τῆς στήλης μερίσαι] τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικῆσ[ει τὸ γ]-
 [ενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]. *vacat* 0.10

[ἡ βουλῆ]	ἡ βουλῆ	ἡ βουλῆ
[ὁ δῆμος]	ὁ δῆμος	ὁ δῆμος

The inscription must be dated before 229 B.C. because the paymaster for inscribing the stele was the Single Officer of Administration.²³ The script is a degenerate

²¹ *Imagines inscriptionum Atticarum*, p. 20.

²² See *I.G.*, II², 839, 850.

²³ Occurrences after this date are limited to prytany inscriptions.

form of a style found in *I.G.*, II², 665, 666, and 724: noteworthy are the angular betas in the form Θ , the epsilons without the middle hasta, and the square omicrons. The letters at the beginning of line 4 are barely traceable, but the word $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota$ indicates the restoration of the phrase $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\acute{\omega}\iota\ \text{'}\text{}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\pi\iota\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\iota\ \tau\acute{\omega}\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota$ (as in *I.G.*, II², 304, lines 10-11) or of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\acute{\omega}\iota\ \text{'}\text{}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\ \tau\acute{\omega}\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota$ (as in *I.G.*, II², 204, line 57). Since our inscription was discovered in Section BB, which contains the hypothetical site of the Eleusinion,²⁴ the latter restoration is adopted.

The decree contained honors for three or more persons,²⁵ and from the designation of the place of erection it may be conjectured that they had served in some religious capacity. For reference solely to the legislative bodies in the text of citations, compare *I.G.*, II², 312, 314, and 573.

PRYTANY DECREE

10. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on June 8, 1937, in clearing the area around the Tholos in Section Z. The original left side is preserved.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.062 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

Inv. No. I 4943.

Five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.04 m.



No. 10

c. a. 240

ca. 52

ἔ[δοξεν τῶι δήμωι· -----^{ca. 28} ----- εἶπεν ὕπερ ᾧ]-
 ν ἀπα[γγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ^{ca. 8}- ὑπερ τῶν θυσιῶν ᾧν ἔθνο]-
 ν τὰ πρ[ὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἄπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τῆι Ἀρτέμ]-
 5 οἰς Σωτ[ῆρσιν ἐν ταῖς καθηκούσαις ἡμέραις καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ὕ ἀγα]-

²⁴ See T. L. Shear, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 267.

²⁵ Compare the ten crowns for *ιεροποιοί* in *I.G.*, II², 410 and the two crowns in *I.G.*, II², 505. Where several crowns were awarded to one man (*e. g.*, *I.G.*, II², 457 + 3207, 3218), the phraseology seems to have been more explicit.

θῆι τύχη[ι δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳι, ^v τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν]
 τοῖς ἱερο[ῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίειαι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου]
 [-----^{ca. 52}-----]
 [. .] ^v ἐπ[ειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆκ]-
 10 [ο]ν ἐν τ[ῆι πρυτανείαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· -----]

Mention of sacrifices to the Soterēs (line 5)²⁶ and reference to the Macedonian royal house in what is now a *rasura* (lines 8-9) date this fragment of a “first” prytany decree within the period 262-229 B.C.²⁷ The erasure was made in 200 B.C. as part of the *damnatio memoriae* against the Macedonians. Tarn and Dow have warned that the lengths of the formula mentioning Antigonos and Demetrios II vary greatly and have rightly objected to the use of length of formula for purposes of dating.²⁸ In our Agora fragment there is a *rasura* of approximately 54 letter-spaces, iota being counted as half a letter. At the beginning of line 9 there was space for two letters or possibly for three if one was an iota: syllabic division was not observed. The most likely restoration which will fill this lacuna is one of 54 and one-half letter-spaces,²⁹ which would apply equally to the period of Antigonos or of Demetrios:

[καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ^{Ἀντιγόνου} Δημητρίου καὶ τῆς βασιλίσσης ^{Φίλας} Φθίας καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτῶν]. Our inscription would then be dated because of the script at the end of the reign of Antigonos or in the first part of the reign of Demetrios prior to Phthia's bearing a child other than Philip to Demetrios.³⁰

²⁶ For the cult of the Soterēs, see Ferguson, *Hell. Athens*, p. 126, note 1, and Wilhelm, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1937, pp. 203-207.

²⁷ See Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 10.

²⁸ Tarn, *Class. Quart.*, XVIII, 1924, pp. 17-23, especially p. 18, note 5, and *Harvard Studies in Class. Phil.*, Supplementary Vol. I, p. 487; Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 66.

²⁹ In *I.G.*, II², 790 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 23 plus *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, no. 47), dated in 235/4, there was also a lacuna of 54 letter-spaces, but in this case the text adjacent to the lines of erasure was inscribed in stoichedon order. Since Dow (*Prytaneis*, pp. 66, 68) laid down the rigid epigraphical requirements for any text which would fill this *rasura*, three restorations have been offered: by Dow and Edson (*Harvard Studies in Class. Phil.*, XLVIII, 1937, pp. 142 and 148), by Dinsmoor (*List*, p. 156), and by Tarn (*Harvard Studies in Cl. Phil.*, Supplementary Vol. I, p. 489). Tarn's text is one of 55 letter-spaces and requires the crowding of two letters into one letter-space: Dow and Dinsmoor would permit this crowding only with an iota in the last letter-space of line 16. Dinsmoor drew from his restoration the conclusion that Phthia was dead when the decree was passed, but Tarn has demonstrated that Phthia is to be identified with Chryseis and that she was alive in 235/4. The restoration by Dow and Edson, which best satisfies the epigraphical requirements, is [καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως Δημητρίου καὶ τῆς βασιλίσσης Φθίας καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ], although the designation of the son, later Philip V, is vague. Dinsmoor rejected this restoration because he wrongly assumed that Dow and Edson restored only 23 letters, instead of 24, in the upper line of the erasure. Syllabic division was not observed consistently in *I.G.*, II², 790, and it is not necessary to assume an un-inscribed space at the end of line 16.

³⁰ See Tarn, *loc. cit.*, p. 490.

PRYTANEIS OF HIPPOTHONTIS

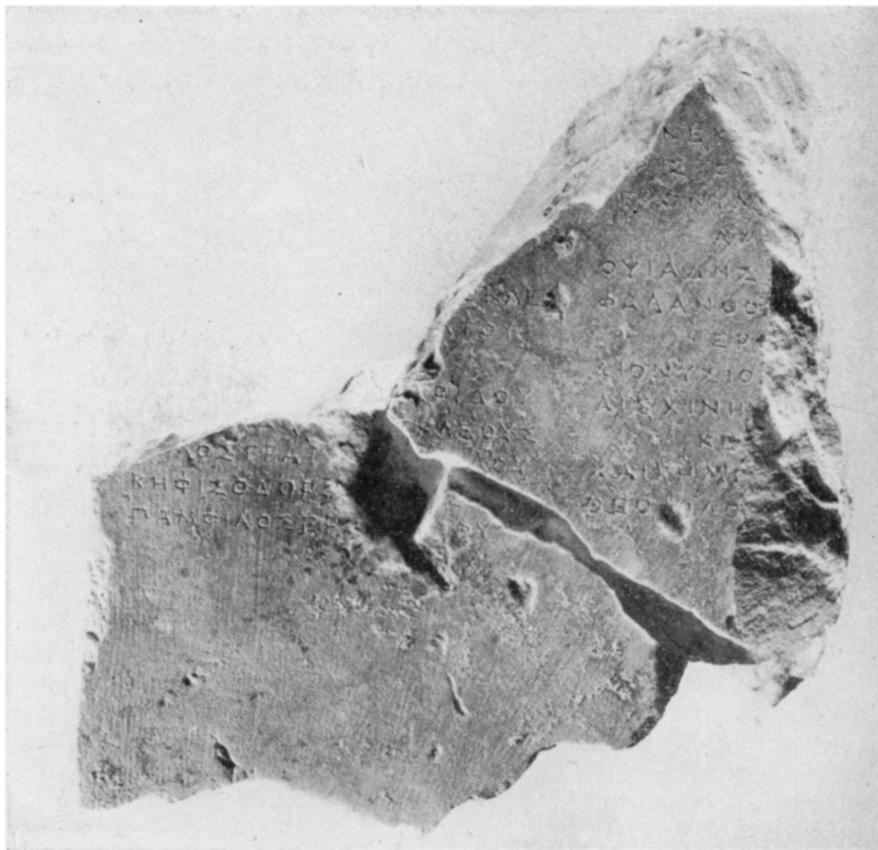
11. Fragment of Hymettian marble with the original left edge preserved, found in Section H during the removal of the walls of a Byzantine house on May 22, 1937.

Height, 0.171 m.; width, 0.208 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4890.

This fragment joins the Agora inscription published by Dow as *Prytaneis*, no. 19. The complete text is as follows:



No. 11. I 4890 (Lower Left) and *Prytaneis*, no. 19



No. 12

ANTIOCHIS

med. s. III

ca. 42

[Θ ε ο] ί
 [Ἐπὶ ...^{ca. 19}... ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχ]ίδος τρίτης πρυτα-
 [νείας ἡμῶν -----^{ca. 22}-----] ἐγραμμάτευν^v
 [{ Βοηδρομιῶνος } ----- κα]ὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς
 [{ Πυανοψιῶνος } -----
 5 [πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψή]φιζεν Φιλίω-
 [ν -----^{ca. 20}----- καὶ συμπρόεδροι]· Νεοπτόλε-
 [μος Φιλέου Δειραδιώτης εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγ]έλ[λου]σιν

For the rest of the text, see Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 20.

Line 1 was inscribed above the cymatium. In the fourth letter-space from the end of line 4, an epsilon was corrected into an iota.

This fragment is part of the same stele as the two fragments published by Dow as *Prytaneis*, no. 20. In his commentary, Dow noted that the *floruit* of the orator,

Neoptolemos of Deiradiotai,³⁴ and the formulae suggested a date in the fifties or early forties of the third century B.C. The text of the new fragment does not contain the names of the archon or of the secretary, but the length of the lacunae in lines 1 and 2 does permit the elimination of several years. Although the inscription is not stoichedon, the letters are very regularly cut. Dow, counting iota as occupying half a letter-space, restored approximately forty-two letters per line.³⁵ This determination is sustained by our text of lines 5 and 7 where the count for each line is $41\frac{1}{2}$ letter-spaces. The name of the archon, therefore, should be of approximately 6 letter-spaces (with the form *ἐπί*), that of the secretary of 22, for there is an unscribed space of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ letter-spaces at the end of line 2. One cannot press these determinations too rigidly as in the case of a stoichedon inscription, but it seems reasonable to exclude a line of more than 44 letters and to reject the name of an archon with more than eight letters and the name of a secretary with more than twenty-four. The results are then not too satisfying; for, using the tables in Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, we find as possible years within the period 260-240 B.C.: 259/8, 256/5, 248/7, 245/4, and 244/3. Two of these years must be eliminated: 248/7 because Antiochis was the prytanizing phyle in the sixth prytany of that year,³⁶ and 245/4 because the third prytany was held by the phyle Erechtheis.³⁷ In the year 256/5, Neoptolemos of Deiradiotai was the secretary of the Boule and Demos;³⁸ in the year under discussion he was one of the bouleutai, as is attested by his being the orator of a motion made in the Boule.³⁹ Aristotle states that this secretary was chosen by the demos by show of hands,⁴⁰ but there is no evidence as to whether he came from the bouleutai;⁴¹ so 256/5 is a debatable year for our inscription. Calendar equations satisfactory for either an intercalary or an ordinary year may be restored in line 3.

³⁴ Neoptolemos was Secretary of the Boule and Demos in 256/5, as dated by Pritchett-Meritt, and the orator of a non-probouleumatic decree in 252/1. He appears in our inscription as the orator of resolutions both in the boule and in the ekklesia.

³⁵ Dow's line 6 has $45\frac{1}{2}$ letters, but I believe that *πάσας* should be removed from the restoration for the lacuna between lines 6 and 7 and that *θυσίας* be divided between the two lines. The omicron of *τ[ὸν]* in line 6 should fall above the first alpha of *ἀγα[θει]*, and the restoration for the end of line 6 is too long. The unscribed space in line 7 equals two letter-spaces, not four as read by Dow. The formulae in this inscription were unusually compressed.

³⁶ *I.G.*, II², 683.

³⁷ Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 550.

³⁸ *Prytaneis*, nos. 9 and 10.

³⁹ *Prytaneis*, no. 20, line 4.

⁴⁰ For the identification of the *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* with the secretary named in Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, LIV, 5, see Ferguson, *The Athenian Secretaries*, pp. 66-70, and *Athenian Tribal Cycles*, p. 160, note 1.

⁴¹ In *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 393-394, I have argued that requirements of space are best satisfied with the restoration of the demotic *ἐκ Κ[εραμέων]* for the secretary of the Boule and Demos in line 57 of the inscription published as *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 23. The register of this inscription preserves the names of the prytaneis from the deme Kerameikos, and the name of the secretary is not included. No conclusive argument, however, can be based on the restoration *ἐκ Κ[εραμέων]*.

PRYTANY CITATION

13. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found in the wall of a modern house in Section EE on February 27, 1939.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.185 m.;
thickness, 0.06 m.

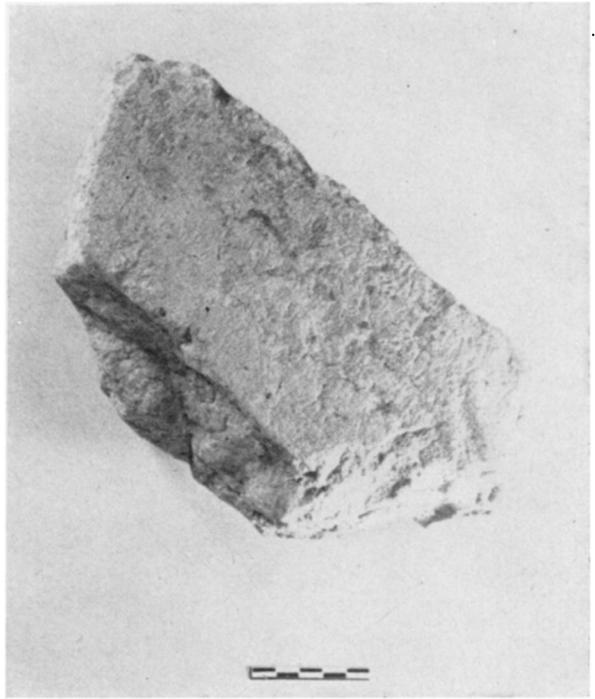
Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 5691.

ante a. 260

οἱ [πρυτάνεις (?) τὸν]
ταμίαν [τῆς βουλῆς]
Εὐάγγελο[ν ---]
Σουυιέα

Although crowns might be bestowed by various organized societies on their treasurers,⁴² this particular citation has been tentatively restored as part of a prytany decree because of the vast majority of the examples of the latter. The inscription is tentatively dated before 260 B.C. in accord with Dow's determination that the body awarding the crown was specified as the boule, not οἱ φυλέται or οἱ πρυτάνεις, after this date.



No. 13

THE YEAR OF DIOTIMOS

14. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken below and to the right, discovered during the demolition of the walls of the small Chapel of St. Elias in Section K on March 5, 1934. Most of the moulding is battered away.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.49 m.; thickness, 0.165 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1524.⁴³

⁴² See *I.G.*, II², 1298, lines 23-25, 1264, and 1325; cf. *I.G.*, II², 1297, line 22.

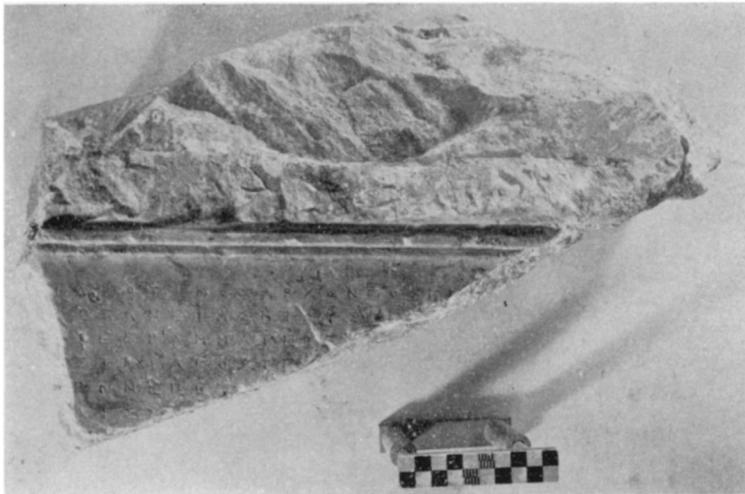
⁴³ This inscription was referred to without number by Meritt, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 133 and by Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, p. 40.

The interval between stoichoi increases towards the left side of the stele where five letters measured on centers occupy a horizontal space of 0.073 m. in contrast with 0.065 m. for the five rightmost preserved letters. Five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.063 m. The script is very similar to that of *I.G.*, II², 657.

a. 287/6

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 40

[Ἐπ]ὶ Διοτίμου ἄρχοντος ἐπ[ὶ τῆς¹⁵.....]-
 [ς π]ρυτανείας, ἥι Λυσί[τρατος Ἀριστομάχου Παιαν]-
 [ιεύ]ς ἐγραμμάτευε[ν·¹⁸..... μετ' εἰκ]-
 [άδα]ς, τριακοστε[ὶ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία· τῶν πρ]-
 5 [οέδ]ρων ἐπεψ[ήφισεν²⁴.....]
 [... κ]αὶ συ[μπρόεδροι· - - - - -]



No. 14

There are already three known calendar equations from the year of Diotimos:

Hesperia, IX, 1940, no. 14. Prytany III (Kekropis), 9 = Boedromion 8/9 ⁴⁴

I.G., II², 653. Prytany VII (Antigonis), 29 = Gamelion 29/30

I.G., II², 654, 655. Prytany XII (Pandionis), 25 = Skirophorion 24/25/26 ⁴⁵

These indicate that the year was ordinary with the days by months and prytanies

⁴⁴ Ὀγδόη may be substituted for ἐνάτη in line 5 of the text of this inscription.

⁴⁵ See Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 548. In Meritt's equations for this inscription, Pryt. XII, 25 should be written as the constant element with the days in Skirophorion being 25, 24, and 26, respectively.

differing by not more than one.⁴⁶ In our Agora inscription, the thirtieth day of a prytany is apparently to be equated with the twenty-ninth day of a full month. If the count of days μετ' εικάδας is forward, the phrase ἐνάτη μετ' εικάδας must be restored in lines 3-4, and the month was Boedromion, for this is the only month the name of which had twelve letters in the genitive case. The prytany would be the third in number, and this is already known to have been held by the phyle Kekropis. The words Κεκροπίδος τρίτη|s exactly fill the lacuna of lines 1-2. On the other hand, if the count with the phrase μετ' εικάδας was backward, as was more common throughout the third century, the phrase δευτέρα μετ' εικάδας is to be restored. The month must then be Posideon, which would fill the space of ten letters, and the number of the prytany, which may have been held by Demetrias or Akamantis, was the sixth. A choice between these two restorations could be made if the direction of count for the year could be determined from *I.G.*, II², 654; Usener and Kirchner posited backwards count, but Meritt has demonstrated the evidence is inconclusive.⁴⁷

LECTISTERNIUM OF PLUTO

15. Inscribed fragment of Hymettian marble, preserving the original right side, discovered in the wall of a modern house on March 7, 1939, in Section ZZ where several inscriptions relating to the Eleusinion have been found.⁴⁸

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.108 m.

Height of letters, 0.006-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5708.

The Agora fragment contains the inscribed portion of the lower right part of *I.G.*, II², 1934, the following text of which may be offered for lines 14-18:

fn. s. IV

Διονυσόδωρον Ἴρ[^{-ca. 10}-] ὅ
 15 Ἀγωνίδην Θεο[^{-ca. 5½}-] Κηφισ]ιέα
 [Ἄ]ριστογείτον[^{a -ca. 5½}-] Τρικο]ρύσιον
 [Ἄστ]ύοχον Θεοφ[^{-ca. 8}-] Πα]ιανιέα
 [^{-ca. 5½}]ίαν Φυ[^{-ca. 6}-] Κυδαθ]ηναίεα
vacat



No. 15

⁴⁶ Cf. Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 653; Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, pp. 389, 431, and *Athenian Archon List*, p. 224.

⁴⁷ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 548.

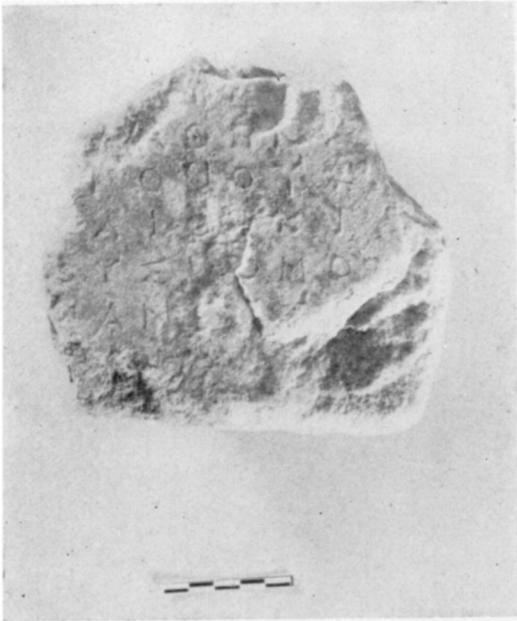
⁴⁸ For the significance of the provenience of the other two fragments of *I.G.*, II², 1934, see

The restoration of the demotic in line 15 permits the identification of *P.A.*, 174 and 175 as the same man.⁴⁹ The only improvement which may be offered in Kirchner's text of fragment *a* is the reading of an alpha and of the top half of an iota in line 18.

The inscription contains a list of names of the people who were appointed to conduct a *lectisternium* of Pluto. The epigraphical evidence for the sanctuary of Pluto and the sacristy in Athens has been compiled by P. H. Davis in his study on the *Plutonium*.⁵⁰

A PROXENY DECREE

16. Inscribed fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving the original left side and back, found on April 13, 1939, in Section OA.



No. 16

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.144 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 5773.

Five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.077 m., as measured from the squeeze, and five letters a horizontal space of 0.079 m.

fin. s. IV

Στοιχ. 22

[----- καὶ ε]-
 [ἴνα]ι π[ρόξενον καὶ εὐεργέτ]-
 [ην] Ἴθθηνα[ίων καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἐ]-
 [κ]γόνους, [εἶναι δ' αὐτοῖς γῆς]
 5 καὶ οἰκία[ς ἔγκτησιω κατὰ τ]-
 οὺς νόμου[ς, ὅπως ἀν εἰδῶσιω]
 πάν[τε]ς [ὄτι -----]

This fragment from a proxeny decree may be dated at the end of the fourth century on the basis of the formula for the ownership of land and house.⁵¹ The phrase

H. Möbius, *Ath. Mitt.*, LX-LXI, 1935-36, p. 265, note 6. Cf. Dorothy Burr, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 638.

⁴⁹ For additional prosopographical information concerning two others of the thirteen names. see Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 73 and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 124.

⁵⁰ *Some Elcusinian Building Inscriptions of the Fourth Century before Christ*, Princeton Univ. Diss., 1931, pp. 61-67. This sanctuary is also mentioned in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, no. 51, lines 5-6.

⁵¹ For bibliography, see Busolt, *Griechische Staatskunde*³, I, p. 302, note 1, to which should be added, in particular, Wilhelm, *Attische Urkunden*, II (*Sitz. Kais. Ak. der Wissenschaften in Wien*, 1916, phil.-hist. Klasse, 180 Band, Abhandlung 2), pp. 9-23.

ἐγκτήσεις κατὰ τὸν νόμον was limited by Dittmar to inscriptions dated within the period 325-315 B.C.,⁵² terminal dates which now must be extended in both directions.⁵³ The governing laws may have been part of the financial measures of Lykourgos, for the phrase [ἐγκτησιω ᾧν ἂν] ο[ἰκι]ῶν βούλωνται in *I.G.*, II², 237 implies an absence of existing legal limitations on ἐγκτήσεις in 338/7 B.C.⁵⁴ These laws must have referred to general regulations,⁵⁵ not, as Kahrstedt has posited,⁵⁶ to limitations on the maximum price for the property to be acquired by the new metics; for regulations which required the definition of a maximum which differed in each case could not be summarized in a general law.⁵⁷

LITURGY CATALOGUE

17. Large fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving the original back and top, removed from a modern wall in Section II on April 10, 1937. The fragment had been re-used as a threshold block.

Height, 0.56 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters: in lines 1-2, *ca.* 0.02 m.; in line 3, 0.012 m.; in lines 4 ff., 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4689.

The names of this list were more compactly inscribed in lines 4-10 inclusive, where five lines occupy a vertical distance of 0.06 m., than in the remainder of the column, where five lines measure *ca.* 0.075 m.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

----- ⚡ ⚡ Ο Σ ^v -----

380/79 Π ν] θ έ ο ἄ ρ χ ο ν τ ο ς

381/0 Ἐπὶ Δημοφίλο ἄρχοντος

Αἰσχίνης Πολυζήλο: Ἄλαι: ἀντὶ Λυκίσκ[ο τοῦ ---- ----]

5 Πειθιδημίδης Πειθιδημίδο Στειρ: ἀντὶ [---- ---- ----]

Ἡγησίστρατος Ἡγησίλεω ἐκ Κερ: ἀντὶ Φρασικ[λ -- τοῦ ---- ----]

⁵² *Leipzig. Stud.*, XIII, 1890, p. 146. Cf. A. C. Johnson, *Cl. Phil.*, IX, 1914, p. 425.

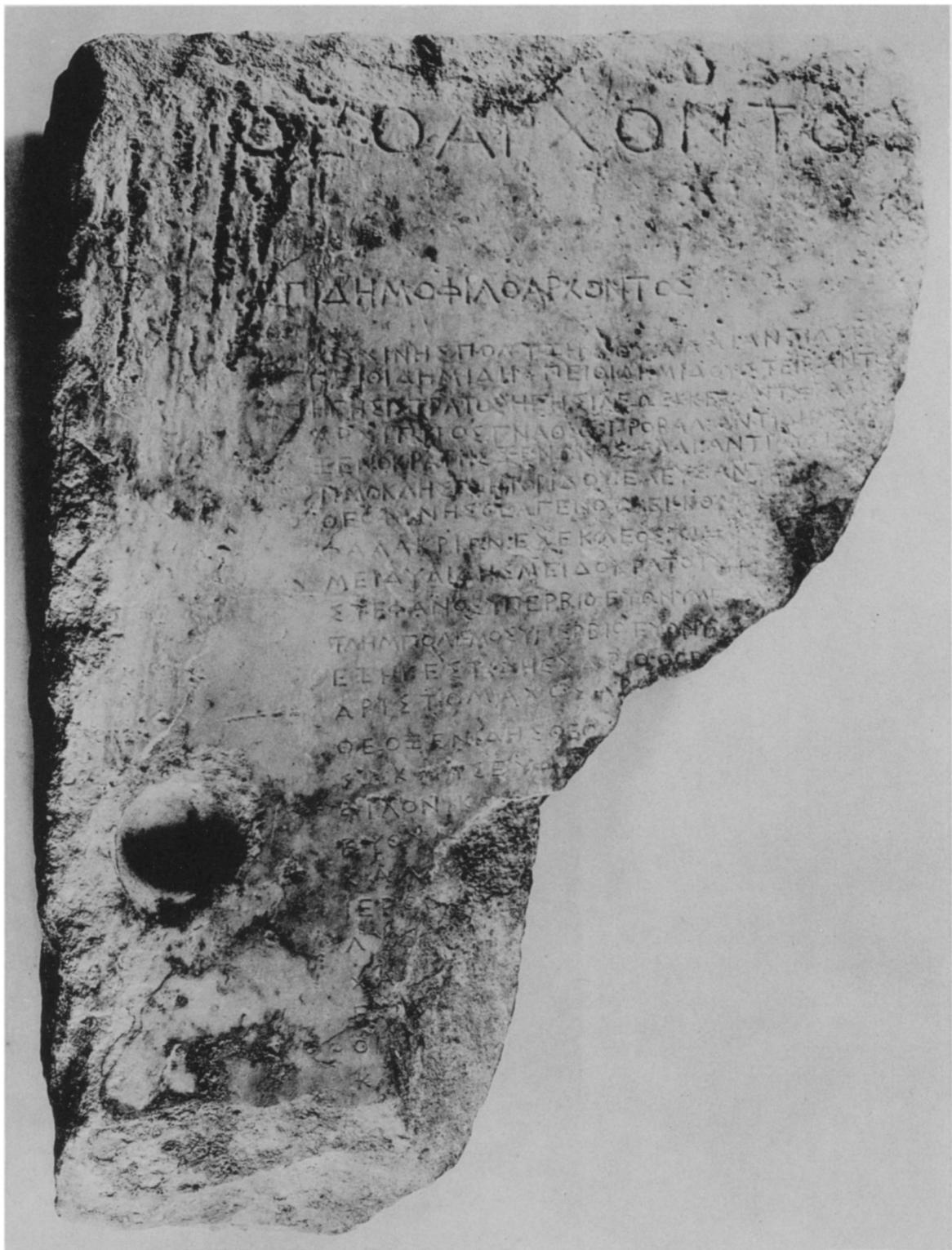
⁵³ The phrase ἐγκτήσεις κατὰ τὸν νόμον (or τοὺς νόμους) occurs in the following inscriptions: *I.G.*, II², 342, 343, 360, 396, 422, 425, 466, 551, 723, 884, 907, and *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, no. 7. The first of these is dated by Kirchner with a question mark as before 332/1 B.C.

⁵⁴ So Wilhelm, *Hermes*, XXIV, 1889, p. 331. Other provisions regulating citizenship were part of the enabling laws which preceded the decree of Demophilos (346/5 B.C.); see *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 272, note 16.

⁵⁵ So Wilhelm, *Att. Urk.*, II, p. 9.

⁵⁶ *Staatsgebiet und Staatsangehörige in Athen*, p. 288, note 7.

⁵⁷ See Ferguson, *Hell. Athens*, p. 245, note 6.



No. 17

To face page 160 of *Hesperia* XV

- Ἄρχιππος Γναθίο: Προβαλ: ἀντὶ Δημ[--- ----]
- Ξενοκράτης Ξένωνος: Ἄλαι: ἀντὶ Λυσιά[δο τοῦ --- ----]
- Τιμοκλῆς Ὀνητορίδου: Ἐλευσ: ἀντὶ [--- ----]
- 10 Θεοφάνης Θεαγένους: ἐκ Κολ[--- ----]
- Φαλακρίων: Ἐχεκλέος: Κηφ[--- ----]
- Μειδυλίδης Μειδοκράτους: Ὡ[αθεν? ἀντὶ --- ----]
- Στέφανος Ὑπερβίο Εὐώνυμε: ἀν[τὶ --- ----]
- Τλημπόλεμος Ὑπερβίο Εὐώνυμ[ε: ἀντὶ --- ----]
- 15 Ἐξήκεστίδης Χαρίο: Θεορ[--- ----]
- Ἀριστόμαχος Ἀρ[--- ----]
- Θεοξενίδης Θεο[--- ----]
- Σωκλῆς Εὐφο[--- ----]
- Φιλόνικο[s --- ----]
- 20 Εὐθύμ[--- ----]
- Καλλ[--- ----]
- Ἱερο[--- ----]
- Λυσ[--- ----]
- Χαρ[--- ----]
- 25 Εὐ[--- ----]
- Οἰ[--- ----]
- Κρ[--- ----]
- [--- ----]

In line 1, the only two letters which may be read with certainty on the squeeze are omicron and sigma. To the left of the omicron enough of the original stone appears to be preserved to permit only a tau or an iota. In the next letter-space to the left, there seems to be the base of an oblique right hasta of a letter. Schweigert, who examined the stone, has reported that the preserved space to the right of the sigma was uninscribed.

This Agora fragment is part of the inscription, published as *I.G.*, II², 1929 plus *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 277-278, which is referred by commentators to the judicial settlements (*διαδικασίαι*) in the cases of the liturgy of the trierarchy.⁵⁸ Inscribed during the archonship of Pytheas (380/79), it apparently gives the list of alterations in the liturgic appointments of the year 381/0.

Kirchner has conjectured on the evidence of line 12 of *I.G.*, II², 1929, where the patronymic extends to the original right edge of the fragment without space for a demotic, that the inscription occupied at least two contiguous slabs. If the fragment

⁵⁸ See Lipsius, *Att. Recht*, p. 593, and Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 1928. However, Goligher (*Hermathena*, XIV, 1907, pp. 503-504) has protested that internal evidence for this determination is lacking.

published as *I.G.*, II², 1929 comes from the same column as our new Agora fragment, nominal considerations would not permit line 2 of *I.G.*, II², 1929, which preserves a demotic, to be placed any higher than line 16 of the Agora piece, which is the topmost line lacking a demotic. This would give a minimum of 42 lines in the column of names.⁵⁹ However, the fact that the end of the preserved portion of line 1 was uninscribed suggests that the Agora fragment is part of the rightmost slab and that the column at the left was headed by the name of the archon of the preceding year, corresponding to the ἐπὶ Δημοφίλο ἄρχοντος of line 3.

Concerning the prosopographical items, no previously known Athenian has been found who bears the same *nomen*, patronymic, and demotic as any of those in the catalogue. On the basis of identity of name and demotic, however, the following identifications may be suggested:

Line 4: Διοσχίνης Ἀλαιεύς (*P.A.*, 343, cf. *ad P.A.*, 341) is known as the father of . . . ιππος who participated with 23 other fellow-demesmen in the erection of a statue to Aphrodite shortly before 360 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2820, line 17).⁶⁰ All of the dedicants in this latter inscription are, I believe, from the phyle Kekropis, and this determination, if correct, necessitates changes in prosopographical items in the *P.A.* and in Wilhelm's recent study of *I.G.*, II², 2820 and 2824.⁶¹ *I.G.*, II², 2820 contains the heading: [οἱ αἰ]ρεθέ[ν]τ[ε]ς ὑπ[ὸ] δ' Ἀλα[ίων τὸ ἄγ]αλμα ποήσασθαι τεῖ Ἀφ[ροδίτει στεφ]α[ν]ωθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν δη[μοτῶν ἀνέ]θεσαν τεῖ Ἀφρο[δίτει]. Several of the twenty-four dedicants are recognized by Kirchner in the *P.A.* as members of the phyle Kekropis and in the case of one, Ἀστύφίλος Φιλάγρου Ἀλαιεύς, the determination is made on the basis of the identity of all three elements of the name, for Ἀστύφίλος [Φιλ]άγρο Ἀλαιεύς is listed as a prytanis of Kekropis in *I.G.*, II², 1743, line 7.⁶² The demesmen, then, in *I.G.*, II², 2820 are the Ἀλαιεῖς from Halai Aixonides in Kekropis, a deme separated by the width of Attica from Halai Araphenides in Aigeis. Wilhelm, however, in republishing *I.G.*, II², 2824 has stated that it is plausible that the Φίλαγρο[s | --- ---] of lines 4-5 is the [Φίλ]αγρος Δ[ιοκ]λέους Ἀλαιεύς of *I.G.*, II², 2820, line 24, or his grandson.⁶³ But *I.G.*, II², 2824 is a dedication erected by

⁵⁹ For the year 383/2, Stschoukareff (*Ath. Mitt.*, XII, 1887, p. 135) on the evidence of *I.G.*, II², 1930 and 1931 has estimated 150 adjudications involving liturgies.

⁶⁰ For the date, see Wilhelm, *Att. Urk.*, V, 1942, p. 139.

⁶¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 135-147.

⁶² Equally convincing is the identification of Nikomenes, son of Hieron, of Halai (*I.G.*, II², 2820, line 6) with the member of the board of Amphictyones of the same name (*I.G.*, II², 1635, line 61) who Ferguson (*Cl. Rev.*, XV, 1901, pp. 38-40) has demonstrated was a Kekropid. Wilhelm has restored the name [Αἰσ]χίας Φιληρίφου in *I.G.*, II², 2820, line 14, and has connected this Aischias with <A>ισχίας Φιληρίφου Ἀλαιεύς of Ἀρχ. Δελτ., 1927-28, p. 40, line 11. This latter inscription is a decree of the Ἀλαιεῖς of Kekropis, as is proved by the provenance of the stone.

⁶³ *Op. cit.*, p. 146. Cf. Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 2824 and, in particular, the stemma under *P.A.*, 9110. The restoration was first made by Koehler.

four men from Aigeïs,⁶⁴ and the two men with the name Φίλαγρος belonged to different phylai. In turn, this removes the basis for Kirchner's contention (*ad P.A.*, 10913) that Νικήρατος cannot be restored as the *nomen* of [---] Ν[ι]κοκράτου Ἄλαιεύς in line 5 of *I.G.*, II², 2824 because a name of approximately five letters is required; nor need we restore with Wilhelm the *nomen* [Νικίας]. At the beginning of line 5 there is a lacuna of approximately 21 letter-spaces in which were apparently inscribed the patronymic and demotic of Φίλαγρο[ς] and the *nomen* of --- Ν[ι]κοκράτου Ἄλαιεύς. If *I.G.*, II², 2824 is to be transferred from 340/39 to 313/2, as Wilhelm proposes, the change must be made on the basis not of his prosopographical arguments but of his considerations of script and orthography. It may be noted that with the date 313/2 the restoration and identification of Νικήρατος with *P.A.*, 10734 would be unlikely, because the latter, διαιτητής in 325/4,⁶⁵ was born in 385/4. Concerning the family of this Nikeratos of Halai, two independent studies have been offered, that of Wilhelm in 1942, and the stemma of Hondius in *Novae Inscriptiones Atticae*, p. 116. The stemma of Hondius must be questioned because it gives as brothers the Nikeratos who was born in 385/4 and a Nikodemos who was epistates of the proedroi in 303/2.⁶⁶ This Nikodemos should, I believe, be rejected from the family because, as Hondius admitted, the restoration of Ἄλαιεύς in *I.G.*, II², 490, line 7, is short by one letter-space, and the identification of [Νικό]δημος Νικοκρ[άτους⁸. . . .] as being from Halai was made not by connecting him with a known man of this name from the same period but by assuming a continuity of names within a family. In fact, there are many possibilities for the restoration of the name of the epistates and the text should be corrected to read simply [. . . .]δημος Νικοκρ[.¹.].⁶⁷

On the other hand, Wilhelm has failed to consider the Νικοκράτης Νικοδή[μο Ἄλαι]εύς who appears in the catalogue *I.G.*, II², 2372, line 12. This catalogue contains names of men whose floruits Hondius placed in the period 370-360 B.C., although it is unlikely that the men were diaitetai as Hondius suggested.⁶⁸ From these dates, it becomes apparent that we have at least two men of Halai Araphenides with the name Nikokrates. On the assumption generally made in prosopographical studies that identical names indicate a family relationship, the following stemma is possible:

⁶⁴ The word [ἐπιμελητ]αί is most probably to be restored in line 1; see *A.J.P.*, LXIII, 1942, p. 429, note 62, and Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, pp. 145-147.

⁶⁵ *I.G.*, II², 1926, line 34.

⁶⁶ *I.G.*, II², 490, lines 6-7.

⁶⁷ It may also be observed that Νικόδημος (I) of Hondius's stemma is not the same as *P.A.*, 10865, for the demotic of the latter has been corrected by Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², 1861) from Ἄλαιεύς to Ἐλαιούσιος.

⁶⁸ See Gomme, *Population of Athens*, pp. 72-73.

Line 15: Ἐξηκεστίδης Θορίκιος was general in 357/6 (*I.G.*, II², 124 = *P.A.*, 4718).⁷²

The following general prosopographical items are offered:

Line 7: A Γναθίος was orator of a decree in 394/3 (*I.G.*, II², 16).

Line 8: A possible descendant is Ξένων Ξένωνος Ἀλαιεύς, ephebe in 119/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, line 100).

Line 10: A possible son is Καλλ -- | Θεοφ -- | ἐκ Κο -- of *I.G.*, II², 6524.

Line 13: An Ὑπέρβιος of Erechtheis is known from *I.G.*, I², 929, line 122.

Two of the names in the catalogue I have not found applied to any other citizen of Athens: Πειθιδημίδης (line 5) and Μειδοκράτης (line 12).

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⁷² There was also an Exekestides, the name of whose deme is lost, who was named as *τρήραχος* in the naval catalogue of 356/5 (*I.G.*, II², 1612, line 293). Another, from the phyle Akamantis which included Thorikos, appears as the father of an unknown son in a catalogue of 378/7 (*I.G.*, II², 1741, line 3), but this man would probably have been too old to be a general in 357/6, although we have the evidence of the generalship being held by a man 80 years of age (*P.A.*, 15076). Sufficient text is not preserved to restore with any degree of certainty the full name of our Exekestides in the fourth-century sepulchral inscription *I.G.*, II², 11269: Ἐξ[ηκεσ]τίδης Χα ---; this inscription was found in the modern village of Brahami (Βραχάμι) near ancient Phlya, a considerable distance from Thorikos. The name was common in the fourth century and there is no reason for Kirchner (*ad P.A.* 4710) to associate the orator of *I.G.*, II², 116 with any particular one of the other known bearers of the name.