

INSCRIPTIONS FROM ATHENS

(PLATE LXVIII)

IN 1939-1940 the administration of the city of Athens conducted excavations, under the direction of the author, in connection with the embellishment of the area to the south of the Olympieum. During these excavations the following inscribed sherds and stones (Nos. 1-14), along with other important finds,¹ came to light.

A. FROM THE OLYMPIEUM.

1. A glazed saucer with a horizontal suspension hole on the base. It is made up of four fragments. Diameter 0.10. On the wide band which covers its rim it bears the inscription

Ἀπ[ό]λλωνο[ς]

written in black and dating from the first half of the IVth century.²

The importance of the sherd lies in the fact that it was found in the lower strata and near the foundation of a large building; thus it helps to indicate a more accurate location for the sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo. Some years ago on an altar near the same place was found the epigram mentioned by Thucydides (VI, 54, 7) dedicated to Apollo ἐν Πυθίῳ from Πεισίστρατος ἡπιπίο ἡ[ν]υός, (*I.G.*, I², 761).

2. A small fragment from the base of a black-glazed vase. Height 0.025, width 0.04. On the outer face and on the buff clay we can see the letters ΠΥ, dating from the middle of the IVth century B.C.

3. Similar to the above fragment. Height 0.04. On the outer surface can be read the letters ΠΥ---, dating from the same years as inscription No. 2. It seems that in both cases we have the initial letters of the adjective of Apollo.

4. Fragment of a large vase, perhaps a krater, discovered in the foundations of the gate-shaped structure to the northeast of the rocky mount. Its outer surface now is colorless; on its inner face black glaze is still preserved. Height 0.07, width 0.11, thickness 0.011.

The inscription to be found on the outer surface reads:

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Λ Τ

Λεοδάμας

ὁ Κυζικηνὸς

ἔλθε.

The first two letters at the beginning apparently were carved by the inscriber in his effort to begin his inscription at that point. The ἔλθε of the fourth line recalls similar verbs to be found in *S.E.G.*, IX, 2, nos. 752, 757, 761, 746 (ἤλαθε, ἀπῆλαθε) and 744, 748, 750 (ἤκω).

The inscription dates from the end of the VIth century B.C. and it is hard to state whether it has any relation to the sanctuary.

In the same area were found the sherds on which inscriptions 5-9 are inscribed, and evidently these inscriptions contained the names of those who had dedicated them to the sanctuary.

5. Round base of a vase (?). Diameter 0.07. On the buff clay the inscription

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Δάμνη

can be read painted in black color and dating, as the previous one, from the end of the VIth century B.C.

The name Δάμνη is not to be found on Attic inscriptions, but only that of Δαμία (*I.G.*, II², 7441, 11941; cf. also *Athenaens*, 128 b, 614 F. Hesychios, *s.v.* Δάμια] and Δαμίδιον (*I.G.*, II², 839 56, 59, 71, 11942, 11943, and 5121?). But

¹ *Archaeol. Anz.*, 1940, 167 ff.; *B.C.H.*, LXIII, 1939, p. 294; LXIV-LXV, 1940-41, pp. 237 ff.

² *B.C.H.*, LXIV-LXV, 1940-41, p. 238.

we read in Hesychios that a species of fish was called *λάμια*, and this is also mentioned by Aristotle, *Ἱστορ. Ζῴων*, 540 b, 18 and by Pliny, *Hist. Natur.*, IX, 78. In Oppian, *Ἀλιευτικά*, I, 370, V, 36, we find that the same kind of fish was also called *λάμνη*. It is therefore possible to assume that as *λάμνη* was a parallel type of *λάμια*, so *Λάμνη* was a parallel type for *Λάμια*, or even an older type, a thing that is easily adduced from the early date of our inscription and the epoch in which Oppian's work is placed.

6. Base of a black-glazed vase. Height 0.09, diameter 0.08. In the interior it bears a decoration of incised designs in the midst of which can be read the inscription *Mūs*, dating from the IV/III century B.C.

7. Round base of a vase. Diameter 0.085. On this can be read the inscription:

Τηλεμάχον.

8. Fragment of a basin made up of two pieces. Height 0.13; width 0.20. On its outer surface we read: *Νικαίας* (Plate LXVIII).

9. The lower part of a black-glazed vase. Diameter of base 0.055. In the interior we read the inscription:

Ἑλπίδος
Ἰωνίας.

The last three inscriptions are dated from the II/III century A.D. and are very instructive for the survival of the sanctuary.

10. On other vases, fragments of which have been found, letters had been inscribed which undoubtedly stood for the numbers of the inventory of the sanctuary, such as M.

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 ----- Ω
 ----- χιτώ]νιον
 3 [ἀμόργινον s. ἰσοπτηχές ----- ὄχθουβος] δ[ν ἦ] θεὸς ἔχει
 [ἐπὶ τῷ τραχήλῳ ? ----- Εδ]κολίγη
 5 [νομένη πατρὸς ἀνέθηκεν ? ---] Δημοστράτο θυγάτηρ
 [ἀνέθηκεν -----] χιτῶνα ἀμόργινον
 7 ----- ἱμάτιον γυναικείον
 [- ----- στεφάνη ἦν ? ἦ θ]εὸς ἔχει
 9 ----- VM..VΞ

11. In the same district were also found some funerary inscriptions which, with the exception of two discovered at a later date, were included in *I.G.*, II². The first of these two inscriptions is the right section of a stele and measures 0.15 in height, 0.17 in width, and 0.07 in thickness. The inscription reads:

----- ης
 [Ἑρακλ]ειώτης.

and dates from the IV/III century B.C.

12. The second inscription is on a funereal columella of bluish marble. Height 0.29. It reads:

---- νίκη
 ---- μονος
 [Μιλ]ησία.

and dates from the II/I century B.C.

It is worth noting that these two funereal stones, as well as those published in *I.G.*, II², 8071a, 8301a, which were found at the same place, were erected over graves of foreigners from Asia Minor. This should not be considered accidental but should be construed as indicating the existence of a settlement of metics in that part of the city. This indication is further strengthened by the fact that the inscriptions belong to different periods.

In the same area the following two inscriptions were also found.

13. Fragment of a stele of white marble. Height 0.07, width 0.11, thickness 0.04. On this fragment are preserved the right end of nine lines of an inscription dating from the IVth century B.C. (perhaps from the third quarter of that century).

Lines 2/3: [χιτώ]νιον | [ἀμόργων]. See also *I.G.*, II², 1514, lines 51, 63/4, 65; 1516, lines 28, 38, 39, 40; 1517, Col. I, lines 120/1; 1518, lines 65, 66, 69/70, 80/81; 1525, line 9; 1529, line 18 (Artemis Brauronia).

Line 3: [ἄχθουβος] I filled in in accordance with *I.G.*, II², 1424, line 13; 1425, lines 309/10; 1426, line 5; 1428, Col. III, lines 142/3; 1429, line 44; 1456, line 21 (on inscriptions of the *tamiae* of Athena).

Line 4: [Εὐ]κολίγη. The votive offerings referred to in *I.G.*, II², 1514, lines 9, 15; 1515, lines 3/4; 1529, line 20 (Art. Brauronia); 1534, lines 213, 228 (Asklepios); 1424, line 2, and 1425, line 296 (Athena), seem to have been made by the same person. On the Attic inscriptions we find people with the same name with one of whom she could be identified, as in *I.G.*, II², 6569, 7261, 7456, 7614, 7680, 11419-11424, and also on an unpublished inscription from Brauron, on which we read: Εὐκολίγη Ἐρροδόρου Μαραθωνίου.

Line 5: Δημοστράτο θυγάτηρ. Perhaps she is the daughter of archon Demostratos, 393/92, mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 1425, line 291. On the same inscription we also have the name: Εὐκολίγη.

Line 6: χιτώνα ἀμόργων. See also *I.G.*, II², 1514, lines 10, 22; 1515, lines 4/5, 14; 1523, lines 20/21; 1524B, lines 211, 216; 1528, lines 18/19, 21; 1529, lines 7/8 (Art. Brauronia).

Line 8: [στεφάνη (σ. πλάστρα ἄ) ἦν ἢ θ] εἰς ἔχει). Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1425, line 308; 1456, line 20 (Athena).

It is apparent that our inscription is a list of votive offerings to a Goddess submitted by the retiring *tamiae* to the new ones. But it is difficult to establish whether the list refers to the Patron Goddess of the city or to the Brauronian, because we have such lists for both deities. [ἄχθουβος] and [ἦ θ] εἰς ἔχει of the third and eighth lines are in favor of the Patron Goddess (if our restorations are correct), while the [χιτώ]νιον, χιτώνα ἀμόργων, ἰμάτιον γυναικείον are in favor of the Brauronian. On the other hand Eukoline dedicated offerings to both.

14. A square piece of lead; length 0.054, height 0.018, weight 661 grammes. Its short sides are perpendicular, while its rear side is slightly concave. The front side is crowned by a cyma that projects slightly and is decorated by a dolphin in relief somewhat diagonally placed. On either side of the dolphin we read the letters MNA carved in a style in use during the III century B.C. It is certain that the lead article is a measure of weight.

B. INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

15. A marble slab with upper and lower ends missing. Height 0.12, width, 0.35, thickness 0.05. On it we read the inscription:

Θέω[ν]
Θέωνος
[Π]αιανεύς

dating from the I century B.C. to the I century A.D.

It was found in a pile of stones in the inner court of the National Museum.

16. To *I.G.*, II², 304 + 604.

The two fragments of marble, on which are to be found the inscriptions referred to above and which have been published separately, belong together and have been put together. As a result we now have the initial letters of the name and of the name of the father of the one of the two honored doctors (?) and we also gain one and the same date for both fragments of the inscription. On the second fragment and in line 3, the ethnic could be completed in the accusative and perhaps as Ἀχ[αίων].

17. To *I.G.*, II², 4472 + 4495.

The two fragments of a column (E.M. 9538 + 9951), on which are found the above two inscriptions, can be put together as indicated on Plate LXVIII. As they have been restored they measure 0.32 in height and 0.39 in diameter. Thus the inscription in its entirety is established and reads:

'Α[σκ]ληπιῶι κ[αὶ Ὑγείαι]
 Φιλημ[άτιον καὶ --]
 3 τίων [καὶ Μεν--]
 [ἀ]γέθηκαν ἐπ[ὶ nomen]
 5 νος τοῦ Δυσί[--]
 διὰ βίου [ιέρεως].

Hence the date of both fragments is established as one and the same; it is well known that Kirchner dated the first fragment in the first century B.C. and the second in the I/II century A.D. It also becomes evident even from our photograph that no letters are missing from the beginning of the fifth and sixth lines as was stated by the first publisher of the inscriptions. In the lacuna of the fourth line we must not restore [ἄρχοντος], but only the first part of a name. Also in the lacuna of the fifth line—a space sufficient for 5-6 letters—the first letters of the word *ιέρεις* do not fit, as was suggested by Kirchner. Our inscription will also help to complete inscription No. 4471, inscribed by the same hand on a column similar to ours and on the left end of which is preserved the first three lines in every respect similar to those of our inscription.

18. To *I.G.*, II², 5659 + 9941.

The pieces of marble (E.M. 11130 + 11326) on which the above inscriptions are cut belong together. As they have now been put together they measure 0.61 in height, and 0.36 in width.

Instead of:

--σι[ο]ς ? | [Δημ]ητρίο[υ] | [Ἄν]αφλύστ[ιος]
 --μος Ἐπ[---] | [Μιλ]ήσιος . | . . . ΛΩ--

the inscription in its entirety reads:

- a) [Ζώ?]σιμος Ἐπ[---]
 [Μιλ]ήσιος.
- b) [Ἄρτ]ε[μ]ίδω[ρος]
 [Δημ]ητρίο[υ]
 [Ἄναφ]λύστ[ιος].

The inscription of Artemidoros, on whose behalf the column was made, is the older, and two or three centuries later the other inscription was cut.

19. To *I.G.*, II², 12268 + 12376.

The pieces of marble (E.M. 10515 + 11445) on which these two inscriptions were cut were separately published; but they form part of the same round altar and have been put together.

20 (Plate LXVIII). It seems that the inscribed fragments of a column now in the Epigraphical Museum, nos. 1410 + 1772, have not as yet been published. As they have been put together they measure 0.30 in height and 0.43 in diameter. The inscription reads:

 --- ΚΑΝΙΝΙ ---
 --κου ἀ[π]ελεύθερο[ς]
 Τρύ[φ]ων

and dates from the I century B.C. to the I century A.D.

21. The upper part of a columella of Pentelic marble. It was found near the Roman marketplace and in the remains of a house that was being torn down at the crossing of Pelopidas and Pan streets. Height 0.275, diameter 0.025. On the upper part it bears a ring below which we read:

[Κ]λέιππος
 Ἄλεξάρχου
 Ἀχαρνείος.

It dates from the II/I century B.C.

22. With the above was also found a fragment of a stele of white marble. Only the left part is preserved. Height 0.105, width 0.16 thickness .028. On it we read the inscription

 Ἐπανορθω[τήν] ---
 ὕπατον Τ' -----

The last preserved tau apparently is the first letter of the consul's name. With such a letter begins the name *ὑπάτου ἐπανορθωτοῦ* known to us from an Athenian inscription,³ which was discovered not far from the place in which our inscription was found. Ours must be associated

³ *I.G.*, II, 4215.

with that inscription and accordingly it could be completed about as follows:

[τὸν λαμπρότατον πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντι ?]
 [στράτηγον τῶν Σεβαστῶν, λογιστὴν καὶ ?]
 ἐπανορθω[τὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων ?]
 ὑπατον Τ[ιβ. Κλ. Καλλιππιανὸν Ἰταλικὸν ?]
 [τὸν εὐεργέτην ----- ?]

Our inscription could be placed at the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A.D.⁴

This inscription is of interest because it illustrates the relations of a high official of the Roman state and of the Athenians of his times who honored him publicly twice, apparently, in return for his benefactions to the city.

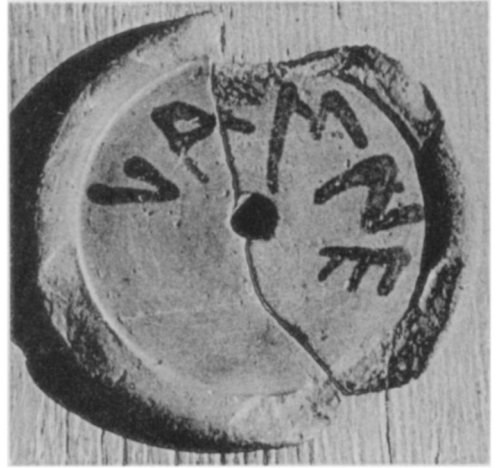
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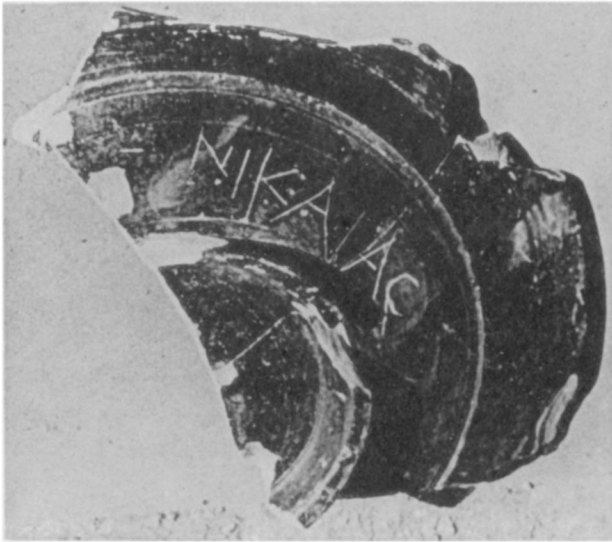
⁴ Groag, *Pr. Imp. Rom.*, II², no. 821 and *Roem. Reichsb.*, I, p. 133.



No. 4



No. 5



No. 8



No. 13



No. 17



No. 20