No. 26. New Fragment Joined to Hesperia, III, No. 77
(Photograph from Squeeze)

[‘Αγ] αθήνα Τόχην.
[Aθ] ρ(ήμος) ‘Αδρ[ι] ανὸς Σω
[τ] ηρίχου εξ Οἴου
[θ] εξ Νεμέσει
[ά] ποκατέστη
[σε] οἰκοθεν.

The restoration θεῖς Νεμέσει, now confirmed by the addition of the new fragment, has already been suggested by A. Wilhelm. The phrase ἀποκατέστησεν οἰκοθεν indicates that the dedicator restored the altar at his own expense. It may well be that this restoration included not only the altar itself but also the whole shrine together with the altar.

Kirchner suggested for the old fragment a date in the second or third centuries after Christ. A more accurate date may now be given since the dedicator, Aurelius Hadrianus is known from two other documents. A young man of his name was ca. 226 A.D. an ephebe of the tribe Leontis to which Oion belongs, and more than twenty years later the same man was ὑποσωφρονιστής of the ephebes. His dedication to Nemesis may therefore be dated in the second quarter of the third century after Christ.

Yale University

ΠΡΑΞΙΚΛΗΣ ΣΩΦΟΡΤΟΤ
Councillor of Erechtheis in 367/6 B.C.

It is suggested in the publication Hesperia, XI, 1942, p. 233, line 11, and p. 237 that Σωφόρου may be a mistake for Σωφόμπου: but Sophortos, though not recorded in Pape or Kirchner, appears as the name of a workman on the Arkesilas cup in the Cabinet des Médailles (C.V., pls. 20-21). The background to left of the first sigma is repainted, and there is room for another letter, so Buschor (in F. R., III, p. 211) reads [ι]σωφόρος, which he appears to explain as an announcement to the king: but the old reading Σωφόρος, which goes back to Welcker, is doubtless correct. The Agora stone, and the Laconian cup, support each other.

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198 In a letter to B. D. Meritt, dated March 30, 1934. Similarly, the first line of I.G., II2, 4747 may be restored as [θεῖ] Νεμέσει.
199 For οἰκοθεν, see I.G., II2, 3669, lines 5-6. 200 See I.G., II2, 2235, line 112, and 2243, line 24.