

is of course fixed. One notes in the drawing that the height in the stele of fragment *c*, as determined by the epigram, allows the phi of fragment *d* to be read as the initial letter of $\Phi\omicron\iota\nu\xi$ (line 115). Possibly also fragment *g* may join at the right with *c* or at the top with *a* or with both. Until this final study is made one can claim with certainty only the place of fragment *m* on the left margin and a general relationship between the top fragments and fragment *c* which permits the restoration of the epigram.²³ Tentative positions have been assigned here to the other pieces merely for convenience in recording the text.

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TWO INSCRIPTIONS NEAR ATHENS

19. Outside the little church of Saint Thomas, which lies several hundred metres west of the main road from Athens to Amarousion and Kephisia, near the localities now known as Paradeisos, Logothete, and Brahami, nine and a half kilometers from Athens and two from Amarousion,¹ there stands an ancient stele (Figs. 1 and 2). It is said by the people in the neighborhood to have been found under the floor of the church covering a tomb when the building was being extensively repaired in 1931. It is a full-sized stele² of Pentelic marble and is preserved entire except for minor breaks around the edges. It had the misfortune, however, to be used for a time face up as a threshold block; hence all the letters except in a few lines at the top have disappeared. It has a high pedimental top with a round shield in low relief at the centre. On the face of the left akroterion is a *theta*, 0.025 m. high. The first two lines of the inscription are in the pediment, the other preserved lines are on the stele proper.

The text so far as it can be deciphered from the worn surface of the stone, is recorded on the following page.



Fig. 1. Inscribed Stele near Athens

²³ If fragment *c* must be placed lower, then a wider spacing would have to be assumed in the restored letters of the epigram.

¹ E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*, Blatt V, near centre. The church is briefly described by Professor A. Orlandos in part I, fascicule III, page 200, of the *Εὑρετήριον τῶν Μνημείων τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, edited by K. Kourouniotes and G. A. Soteriou.

² Height, 1.56 m.; width at lower part of pediment, 0.595 m.; width of stele, above, 0.545 m.; below, 0.64 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.06-0.07 m.; height of letters, average, 0.01 m. The back of the stele is rough-picked.

52/1 B.C.

⊙

Ἀγαθῆι τύχη· ἐπὶ Λυσάνδρου ἄρχοντος
Μόνιμος Δημητρίου Ἀμυσηνὸς ἀγωνοθετήσας

Plain, almost flat moulding, 0.047 m. high, much worn.

5 ὧν ἀρχεραν[ιστή]ς [κατεστάθη] ἐπὶ Ἀρισταίου *vacat*
Ἀντίοχος Μ[-ca. 5-]νος ----- Σ[-ca. 5-]ευσ

Ν · Ξ -----



Fig. 2. Detail of Figure 1

The inscription concerned a society (*ἔρανος*) whose name is not preserved: compare, for example, *I.G.*, II², 1339. Lysandros was the archon of 52/1 B.C.: see *I.G.*, II², 1713. Monimos is not otherwise known. On the office of agonothetes which he held, see F. Poland, *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens*, especially pp. 399-400. As he was a metic, it is clear that he was not a public official but only an official of the society. This is the only Attic inscription relating to a society in which the office of agonothetes is mentioned, with the doubtful exception of *I.G.*, II², 1105, B, b, line 15. The inscription must have continued on the moulding across the bottom of the pediment, for the phrase ὧν ἀρχεραν[ιστή]ς, which appears directly below the moulding, requires an antecedent. The moulding is much worn, however, and no trace of letters remains. There are probably two lines missing here in which the name of the society may have appeared. The word κατεστάθη, which has about the right number of letters to fill the available space between ἀρχεραν[ιστή]ς and ἐπὶ, has been restored *exempli gratia*. Aristaios is probably the archon of 62/1 B.C.: see *I.G.*, II², 1716.³

20. A little over a kilometer north of the suburb of Chalandri and a hundred metres or so east of the main road from Athens to Kephisia just before the ninth kilometer post is a small, partly ruined church of St. John.⁴ Built into its east wall over the small window above the apse is a fragment of an ancient grave monument. Only the upper part is preserved, and of this about one third is missing at the right.⁵ Of the main part of the stele enough traces remain to show that it had a pilaster on either side framing a relief. The cutting for the relief is 0.04 m. deep. The top of the stele is pedimental in shape and is decorated in low relief with a standing figure in a mourning attitude flanked by palmettes. On the epistyle is the name of the deceased in letters of the early fourth century B.C. (letter height, *ca.* 0.015 m.): ΝΚΙΦΩΝ *vacat* 0.16 m. Ϝ: i. e., Κνίφων Ϝ ---.

This name has hitherto been reported only once:⁶ a Kniphon of the tribe Kekropis was among those who fell at Byzantium about 440-439 B.C. (*I.G.*, I², 943, line 66).

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AGORA EXCAVATIONS,
ATHENS (1940)

³ For new readings in the archon lists, see Dow, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 578-588.

⁴ Curtius and Kaupert, *loc. cit.* The church receives a two line notice from Orlandos, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

⁵ Approximate dimensions: preserved height, 0.25 m.; preserved width, 0.43 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

⁶ It has also been restored (only the first two letters being preserved) in the inscription honoring the heroes of Phyle: *Hesperia*, X, 1941, No. 78, p. 288, line 67.