

# GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 4-27)

THIS report is a sequel to that published in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, pp. 233-284, though it is not concerned primarily with the systematic exploration of the inventory of Agora texts from no. 4500 (where the earlier report properly speaking was terminated), but rather with certain texts to which reference will be made in Richard E. Wycherley's forthcoming volume on *Testimonia* in the series of Athenian Agora publications (Vol. III) and with a number of decrees, mostly of the second century before Christ, which bear on problems of Hellenistic chronology and the tables of Athenian archons.

As this report is published, a further systematic study of the Agora inventory is in progress, and in due course a preliminary publication will appear in *Hesperia* which will carry on the routine presentation of recent discoveries later, for the most part, than no. 4500. The total number of inscriptions recorded in the inventory now amounts to 6738. There still remain a number of the earlier inscriptions which have been assigned for study to other scholars, and which the editors hope may also be presented in this journal without too much delay.

I wish to express warm thanks particularly to Arthur M. Woodward for assistance with the treasure-records,<sup>1</sup> and to William B. Dinsmoor,<sup>2</sup> William Kendrick Pritchett,<sup>3</sup> and Oskar W. Reinmuth<sup>4</sup> for substantial studies dealing with Agora documents since my own last routine report in *Hesperia*. Margaret Crosby has brought up to date in the preceding pages her report on the Laureion mining inscriptions;<sup>5</sup> A. E. Raubitschek has published and discussed a dedication to Julius Caesar (Inv. No. I 2818),<sup>6</sup> and I have presented one new Agora text (Inv. No. I 4256) elsewhere.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Treasure-Records from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 79-121.

<sup>2</sup> "The Archonship of Pytharatos," *ibid.*, XXIII, 1954, pp. 284-316.

<sup>3</sup> "The Attic Stelai, Part II," *ibid.*, XXV, 1956, pp. 178-317 (a study of items from the documents themselves published by the author in *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 225-299), with an appendix on "The *Demioprata* of Pollux X" by Anne Pippin, *ibid.*, XXV, 1956, pp. 318-328.

<sup>4</sup> "The Ephebic Inscription, Agora I 286," *ibid.*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 220-239.

<sup>5</sup> See above, pp. 1-23.

<sup>6</sup> "Epigraphical Notes on Julius Caesar," *J.R.S.*, LXIV, 1954, pp. 65-75, especially pp. 65-66. Mention should also be made here of an earlier publication by Raubitschek, entitled "Sylleia," in *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History, in honor of Allan Chester Johnson* (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1951), pp. 49-57, which dealt with Agora Inv. No. I 4117.

<sup>7</sup> "Epigrams from the Battle of Marathon," in *The Aegean and the Near East; Studies presented to Hetty Goldman on the Occasion of her Seventy-fifth Birthday* (edited by Saul S. Weinberg and published by J. J. Augustin, Locust Valley, New York, 1956), pp. 268-280.

After an absence from Athens of many years I was able to resume epigraphical work in the field during the winter of 1954-1955 as Annual Professor of the American School of Classical Studies. In the early summer of 1955 the basement of the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos was so far ready to serve its purpose as part of the Agora Museum that the inscriptions could be moved from their old temporary quarters on Observatory Street and installed on their permanent shelves.<sup>8</sup> They are now more easily accessible for study, and visitors can find any document, including those still outside in the excavated areas, by reference to the museum inventory.

B. D. M.

I

DECREES OF 104/3 IN PRAISE OF ERECHTHEIS

(PLATE 4)

**1** (Plate 4). Several new fragments have been added to the prytany decrees published by Dow in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 162-165, No. 96, making it possible now to give a more nearly complete text.<sup>1</sup> Two of these fragments (D and E) were found on May 2 and 4, 1949, in a late Roman wall in the northeastern part of the market square, in front of the Stoa of Attalos (O 8), and a third fragment (G) was found on May 20, 1936, near the wall, built into the edge of a late pit (N 7). Fragment F was found on March 31, 1954, in the southwestern part of the square, west of the Southwest Fountain House (G 15).

Fragment D.

The stone is broken above, below, and at the right. Part of the left edge is preserved, tooth-chiseled, as well as the rough-picked back.

Agora I 6169.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.114 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Fragment E.

The stone is broken above, below, and at the left, with part of the right side,

<sup>8</sup> This transfer was carried out under the supervision of Margaret Larson (now Mrs. Richard Lethen), who has contributed one of the sections of this present report, and who during the year 1955-1956 as Capps Fellow at the American School has been of great assistance in our over-all epigraphical study. I wish to express thanks also to the Agora staff, especially to Alison Frantz, Lucy Talcott, and Eugene Vanderpool, for ready willingness at all times to supply needed information from Athens.

<sup>1</sup> See Dow, *op. cit.*, for fragments A, B, and C, with photographs on p. 163.

tooth-chiseled, preserved, and the rough-picked back also preserved, although subsequently worn nearly smooth. Fragment E joins at the right of fragments A and B.

Agora I 6171.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

#### Fragment F.

This fragment preserves part of its left edge, toothed, and its rough-picked back, worn smooth. It is broken above, below, and at the right, and joins at the left edge of fragment B.

Agora I 6648.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

#### Fragment G.

Part of the left side of the stone, toothed as are the above fragments, is preserved, as well as the rough-picked back. Above, at the right, and below, the stone is broken.

Agora I 4176.

Height, 0.207 m.; width, 0.134 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

a. 104/3 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἐπὶ Ἡρακλε]ίδ[ου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἔκτης πρυτα]  
[νείας ἤμ]ι] Θρασύβο[υλος Θεοδότου Ἑρμείος ἐγραμμάτευεν, Ποσι]  
δεῶνος ἑνδεκά[τη, ἑνδεκάτη τῆς πρυτανείας, ἐκκλησία]  
κυρία ἐν τῷ θε[άτρῳ, τῶν προέδρων ἐπειρήφιζεν Κάλλων]

5 Ἀντιπάτρου Σ[υπαλήττιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι *vacat* ]  
ἔδοξε[ν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ *vacat* ]

Θεόδοτος Δι[οδώρου Σουνιεύς εἶπεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλ]  
λουσιν οἱ π[ρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν]  
ὧν ἔθνον [τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ]

10 Προστα[τηρίῳ καὶ τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Βουλαίῳ καὶ τῇ]  
[Φωσφόρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ἀγαθ]ῆμ[ι τῷ]  
[χη δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ· ὃ τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρου]ς εἰς  
[τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτ]ων γνώ  
[μην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλ]ῆς εἰς [τὸν δῆ]μον ὅτι δο

15 [κεῖ τῇ βουλῇ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθ]αι τὰ γεγ[ουότ]α ἐν τοῖς ἱε  
[ροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείῳ καὶ σωτηρίῳ] τῆς τε βουλ[ῆς] καὶ τοῦ δήμου  
[τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ παιδῶν καὶ γυναικ]ῶν καὶ τῶν φίλ[ω]ν καὶ συμμάχων

20 [ἐπαινέσαι δὲ τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ [σ]τεφανῶσαι χρ[υ]  
[σῶι στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὖς]εβείας ἔνεκεν τῆ[ς] πρὸς<ς> τοὺς θεοὺς  
καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλ[ή]ν καὶ τὸν δῆμον· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τό  
[δε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τ]ὸν κατὰ πρυταν[εία]ν [έ]ν στήλῃ λιθί  
[νῃ καὶ στήσαι οὐδ' ἂν εὐκαιρον ἦι· τὸ] δὲ γενόμενο[ν εἰ]ς αὐτ[ή]ν ἀνάλωμα  
[μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατι]ωτικῶν

	[ἡ βουλή]	30	[ὁ δ]ῆμος	ἡ βουλή
25	-----			35 Ἄ[πολ]
	-----		[το]ύς	λο[φά]
	-----		[πρυ]τά	νη[ν]
	-----		[ν]εῖς	Περγα
	-----			σῆθε[ν]

40 Ἐπὶ Ἡρακλείδου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἕκτης πρυ[τανείας]  
[ἦι] Θρασύβουλος Θεοδότου [Ἐ]ρμειος ἐγραμμάτευεν, Ποσιδεῶν[ος ἐνδε]  
[κ]άτῃ, ἑνδεκά[τῃ τ]ῆς πρ[υ]τανείας, ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θε[άτρῳ, τῶν]  
[προ]έδρων ἐπειρήφιζεν [Κ]άλλων Ἀντιπάτρου Συπαλήττ[ιο]ς καὶ [συμπρόε]  
[δροι] vacat ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ vacat

45 [Παν]σανίας Παν[σ]ανίου Λαμπρεὺς εἶπεν· ὅτι ἐπειδὴ οἱ π[ρ]υ[τάνεις]  
[τῆς] Ἐρεχθε[ίδος] ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀ[πο]φαί[ν]ον  
[νουσιν τῇ βουλ]ῇ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ὅ[τι] [--- ca. 7 ---]  
[--- ca. 8 ---] καὶ τ]ὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολλοφάνην Περγασ[τῆ]θεν τὰς τε ὅ  
[θυσίας τε]θεῖν ἐναὶ ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τ[ῇ] πρυτανείᾳ ὅ

50 [πὲρ τῆς βουλή]ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάν]  
[των καλῶς καὶ] φιλοτιμῶς· ὅπως οὖν καὶ ἡ βουλ[ή] φαίνεται τοῖς ὑπο]  
[μένουσι τὰς] λειτουργίας ἀπονέμουσα τ[ὸν] καθήκοντα ἔπαινον·  
[ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ]ι δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ· ὅτι τοὺς [λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν]  
[ἐπιούσαν ἐκ]κλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ [τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλε]

55 [σθαι τῆς βουλή]ς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκ[εῖ] τῇ βουλῇ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν]  
[--- ca. 16 ---] καὶ τὸν γρα[μματέα] Ἀπολλοφάνην Περγαστῆθεν καὶ]

several lines lost, the same decree concluding:

[--- καὶ τὸν -----]ην Μ[---]· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ]  
[ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ]υταν[είαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στή]  
[σαι οὐδ' ἂν εὐκαιρον ἦι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα]γραφῆ[ν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς]  
60 [στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικ]ῶν τ[ὸ] γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα ]

The list of 50 prytaneis, and a number of citations, have been lost.

	[ἡ βουλή]	
	-----	
	-----	citations lost
	[-----]α	

65 ἡ βουλὴ  
 Θεόδο  
 του  
 Σουνιέα

citations lost

Fragments D and F give the names of the archon and secretary for the year 104/3. The archon Herakleides was first placed in this year by Schoeffer and later moved to 105/4 (see Dinsmoor's archon list in *The Archons of Athens*, and pp. 277-278). Diokles, who appears as archon for 104/3 in Pritchett and Meritt's *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, has been moved recently by Daux to 139/8,<sup>2</sup> leaving the year 104/3 blank in this latest list. The secretary Thrasyboulos son of Theodotos of Hermos is hitherto unknown, except for his demotic. The spokesman of the first decree, Theodotos son of Diodoros of Sounion, is known from several other inscriptions (cf. Kirchner, *P.A.*, 6803), but our new fragment G shows him receiving honors, along with the members of the phyle of Erechtheis, in one of the citations.

The spokesman of the second decree, Pausanias son of Pausanias of Lamptraï, is unknown heretofore, though the patronymic was restored by Raubitschek (*Hesperia*, Index I-X, p. 124) with reference to *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 6693.

The fact that these two decrees were passed on the same day, with the same proedros, enables us to establish a calendar equation between the prytany date and the civil date, as given in lines 3 and 41-42. The prytany date minus the civil date gives a difference of 0 (see Pritchett and Neugebauer, *The Calendars of Athens*, p. 87). The year was ordinary in the civil calendar.

The nearest parallel for the definitions of citation is probably to be found in the similar decree of 95/4 published in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 25-29, No. 12<sup>3</sup>. It is therefore impossible to judge with assurance how many citations have been lost or what claim to honor, other than that of being orator, belonged to Theodotos of Sounion. For the restoration in lines 51-52 see *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 26, No. 12<sup>50-51</sup>, and for the restorations in lines 22 and 59 see *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 25-26, No. 12<sup>22, 63</sup> (cf. *ibid.*, p. 28). Letters at the beginning of lines 40-43, where the photograph shows a much abraded surface, were deciphered with the use of a charcoal wash.

MARGARET LARSON LETHEN

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
 CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

<sup>2</sup> *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, pp. 55-57.

<sup>3</sup> See also *Kerameikos*, III, pp. 4-5, and *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 282-283, No. 77 as emended in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 27.

## II

## ATTIC DECREES

(PLATES 5-8)

2 (Plate 5). Upper left corner of a flat-topped stele of Hymettian marble, with remains of moulding on the front and side, found in February of 1953 during the demolition of a modern house near the southwest corner of the market square (I-J 15).

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6560.

The text of this fragment supplements that already published in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 662. The writing is stoichedon, in which 5 lines measure vertically 0.072 m., and five rows measure horizontally 0.045 m.

a. 286/5 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 43

ἐπὶ Διοκλέους ἄρχον[τος ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκ]ροπίδος ἐνάτης π  
 ρυτανείας· Ἐλαφηβολ[ιώνος ἔνει καὶ] νέαι, τριακοστῆ  
 τῆς πρυτανε[ίας· ἔ]κκλ[ησία κυρία ὦ τῶ]ν προέδρων ἐπειρή  
 [φ]ίζεν *vacat* [vacat] *vacat* ἔδοξεν τῇ  
 5 [ι βο]υλῆι καὶ τῶι δήμωι [.....]τος Ἀφιδναῖος ὅ  
 [εἶπεν·] ἐπειδὴ [ἦ Ἄρ]τ[εμίδωρος ἐμ πίστ]ει καὶ φιλίας ἂν τ  
 [οὔ βασιλέως Λυσιμάχου καὶ ἀποστελλ]όμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ β  
 [ασιλέως πλεονάκιδος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κα]τὰ τὰς πρεσβεία  
 [ς ταύτας χρήσιμος ἦν τῶι τε βασιλεῖ Δ]υσιμάχωι καὶ τῶ  
 10 [ι δήμωι τῶι Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀνελθὼν πρὸ]ς τὸν βασιλέα ἐμ  
 [παντὶ καιρῶι λέγει καὶ πράττει ὑπ]ὲρ τοῦ δήμου ἀγαθ  
 [ὄν ὅ τι ἂν δύνηται ὦ καὶ ταῖς πρεσβεία]ις ταῖς ἀποστελ  
 [λομέναις πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα συναγωνί]ζεται εἰς ὅ τι ἂ [ν]  
 [αὐτὸν παρακαλῶσιν ὦ τύχη ἀγαθῆι δεδόχθαι] τῆι βου[λ]  
 15 [ῆι -----]

The restorations in lines 6-11 are those proposed by Wilhelm and reported in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 662 (*Addenda*), except for the tau of the name [Ἄρ]τ[εμίδωρος], now preserved on the new fragment, and for the word ἐπειδὴ before it. An unscribed space must have intervened between ἐπειδὴ and [Ἄρ]τ[εμίδωρος], probably to give greater emphasis to the name. There was no unscribed space by way of punctuation before ἐπειδὴ.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wilhelm calls attention to the fact that the restoration in line 11 is too short by one letter for the normal stoichedon order.

It had already been noted from the old fragment that there was no mention of the prytany-secretary, and that the stone was uninscribed in line 4 where the words *καὶ συμπρόεδροι* were to be expected. We now know that even the name of the chairman of the proedroi was not inscribed, though space was left available on the stone.<sup>2</sup> For other texts from which the name of the prytany-secretary was omitted, see below (p. 36).

The new fragment confirms the restoration of the archon's name as proposed by Johnson, and as now generally accepted.<sup>3</sup> The name of the archon Diokles is, of course, confirmed also for *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 663. His date is given according to Dinsmoor's latest tables.<sup>4</sup>

3 (Plate 5). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the spring of the moulding above the inscription and part of the left face preserved, found on March 17, 1948, in the wall of a modern cesspool south of the southwest corner of the Middle Stoa (H 14).

Height, 0.098 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6081.

a. 198/7 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50+

[ἐπὶ Δ]ημητρ[ρίου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - - τῆς πρυτανείας ἦι - -]  
 [κ]λήης Νομ[----- Διξωνεύς (?) ἐγραμμάτευσεν δῆμον ψηφίσματα Πνα]  
 νοσιῶνος [- - - - - τῆς πρυτανείας ἐκκλησία]  
 ἐμ Πειρ[αιεῖ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - - - - -]

The writing indicates a date in the early years of the second century before Christ. Even with the shortest name of the phyle in line 1, and the shortest name for the secretary, the restoration is so long that the phrase *δῆμον ψηφίσματα* must also obviously be supplied in line 2. Quite apart from the script, the presence of this formula rules out any possibility of identifying the archon Demetrios with him of 309/8. The writing itself is too early for identification with Demetrios of 123/2 (whose secretary is not known), and a conflict in names of the secretary prevents identification with Demetrios of 159/8.<sup>5</sup> This small fragment thus preserves the name of a new archon and of a new secretary from the early years of the second century.

<sup>2</sup> W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Archon List*, p. 15, note 103, had explained the uninscribed space before *ἔδοξεν* as giving prominence to the clause of resolution.

<sup>3</sup> Allan C. Johnson, *A.J.A.*, XVIII, 1914, p. 184; *Cl. Phil.*, IX, 1914, p. 277 (see notes in the *Corpus on I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 663 *Addenda*). Cf. also Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 82; Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xvii.

<sup>4</sup> *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 314.

<sup>5</sup> Earlier assigned to 174/3. See below, p. 72.

For the sake of syllabification at the end of line 1 the name of the secretary has been restored as ending in [- - κ]λῆς rather than [- - - τ|έ]λῆς or some other name which would violate syllabic division. The patronymic clearly begins with the letters Νομ - - -, and must have been a rare name. The name Νόμιος appears in *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 928, line 6, of 465/4 B.C.,<sup>6</sup> and perhaps also in *S.E.G.*, X, 454, of the sixth century B.C. But most names in Νομ - - - (cf. Νομικός and Νομωνιανός) belong to Roman times. In *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 117, no. 61, there is a certain Νομ[- - -] who was prytanis at some time between 180 and 160 B.C., and who, according to Dow, belonged to the deme Aixone.<sup>7</sup> In view of the rarity of the name I venture to suggest that the prytanis was grandson of the Νομ[- - -] of our present text, and that the demotic in line 2 should be restored as Διξωνεύς. If this is so, then the date of the inscription and of the new archon Demetrios is fixed by the secretary cycle to the only available year, 198/7.<sup>8</sup>

4 (Plate 5). Upper left corner of a pedimental stele of Pentelic marble, found on April 18, 1949, in the long Late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9).

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.195 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6156.

a. 193/2 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 51-55

ἐπὶ Φαναρχίδου ἄρχον[τος ἐπὶ τῆς <sup>ca. 4</sup> ἰδος <sup>ca. 5</sup> ἧς πρυτανείας ἦι Μενέ]

μαχος Μενεστράτου Λαμπτ[ρεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν - - - <sup>ca. 9</sup> - - - - ἰώνος]

ἔκτει μετ' εἰκάδας, πένπτ[ει καὶ εἰκοστῆ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία]

ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προ[έδρων ἐπειρήφιζεν - - - - <sup>ca. 19</sup> - - - - -]

5 [Συπ]αλήττιος καὶ συμ[πρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευῖ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ]

[- <sup>ca. 5</sup> - - -]ίων Σ . . Ο . . Ε[- - - - - εἶπεν· - - - - -]

[- - - - -]

Readings are at many points difficult, for the surface is very much worn and partly covered with a hard cement.

This is the fourth known decree of the year of Phanarchides, the others being *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 844C, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 886,<sup>9</sup> and Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 112. It has

<sup>6</sup> For the date see Meritt, Wade-Gery, McGregor, *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, III, pp. 108-110.

<sup>7</sup> I have examined a squeeze of this inscription. There is no doubt that the name was Νομ[- - -]. Even if he was not of Aixone, he certainly belonged to Kekropis.

<sup>8</sup> See the table of archons on pp. 94-97, below. An archon Demetrios is known from Lemnos in the second part of the third century B.C., but he is considered by S. Accame as a local magistrate, *Annuario*, III-IV, 1941-1943 (published 1948), p. 79, no. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 254.

been established that the year was ordinary, and this determination is now confirmed by the exact correspondence between dates by month and prytany in the present text. Since as long a name as possible for the month seems indicated in line 2, the equation may well have been Maimakterion 25 = Prytany V, 25.

The name of the secretary is better preserved here than elsewhere, and I have restored the nomen as [Μενέ]μαχος because of the first part of the compound name of the father, Μενέστρατος. An Ἀθηνόδωρος Μενεμάχου Λαμπτρεύς is known from a columnar grave monument of the second century before Christ (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 6640); he may have been the son of the secretary.<sup>10</sup> The secretary's name may now also be restored in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 886, line 2, and in Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 112, lines 13-14.<sup>11</sup>

5 (Plate 5). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on May 12, 1954, among stones collected in the southwest corner of the market square.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.026 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6676.

*ca. a.* 190 *a.*

τὸν ἰ[ε]  
[ρ]έα το[ῦ]  
[ἐ]πωνύμ[ου]  
Καλλιὰδ[ην]  
Αἰγυλία

This is a citation from a prytany decree. Helen Besi, of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has observed that the character of the marble, the spacing and shapes of the letters, and the weathering of the surface all suggest that this fragment belongs with Inv. No. I 6057, now published by Meritt in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 17, no. 8, and dated *ca.* 190 B.C.<sup>12</sup> One Kalliades of Aigilia is known earlier as

<sup>10</sup> Another member of the family is Διονυσογένης Ἀ[θην]οδώρου Λαμπτρ[εύς], ἐπιμελητής in a list from the Peiraeus *ca. a.* 130-120 *a.* (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1939, line 49), who appears as [Διον]υσογένου τοῦ Ἀθηνοδώρου in *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, no. 68, line 19, and was ἱερομνήμων from Athens in 130/29 (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, no. 692). In imperial Roman times (*a.* 173/4 *p.*) Εὐέλπιστος Ζωσίμου Λαμ(πτρεύς) and his brother Ἀθηνόδωρος Ζωσίμου Λαμ(πτρεύς) appear as epheboi (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2103, lines 48-49).

<sup>11</sup> A possibility that the nomen should be restored [Νικό]μαχος rather than [Μενέ]μαχος is raised by the existence in Lamptrai of a family in which the names Nikomachos and Kineas are important. See the evidence gathered by A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 310.

<sup>12</sup> The date is the same as that of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 100-105, no. 48, and later than *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 96-100, no. 47, which E. Schweigert (*Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, pp. 144-147; cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxvi, 116-117) dates in 191/0.



- δήμωι· τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γε[γονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς]  
 ἔ[θ]νον ἐφ' ὑγιείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βο[υλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ]  
 τῶν συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνε[ις ἔθυσαν τὰς θυσίας]  
 15 ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθήκον ἐν τεί πρυτανεί[αι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως],  
 ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τ[ῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ]  
 δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτ[οῖς προσέταττον οἱ τε]  
 νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαιν[έσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις]  
 τῆς Ἀτταλίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτήν χ[ρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατὰ]  
 20 τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς π[ρὸ]ς το[ὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμί]  
 ας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸ [ν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγρά]  
 ψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα [τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεί]  
 αν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῶι π[ρυτανικῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν]  
 ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσι[ν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεί]  
 25 διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα vacat [vacat]

ὁ δήμος		ἡ βουλή		ἡ βουλή		[ἡ βουλή]
τοὺς	30	τὸν ταμία<ν>	35	τὸν γραμ	40	[Ἀδείμαντον]
πρυτάνεις		Κασσαν		ματέα		[Ἰκαριέα]
		δριδην		Σωκράτην		
		Σουνιέα		ἔξ Οἴου		

- ἐπὶ Ἀλέξιδος ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδ[ιο]νίδο[ς τρίτης πρυτα]  
 νείας· Μεταγειτυνῶνος ἐμβολίμου ὀγδοεῖ [ισταμένου, τε]  
 τάρτει τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλή ἐμ βουλευτ[ηρίωι· τῶν προέ]  
 45 δρων ἐπεψήφισεν Δημοκῆδης Ἀρίστωνος Δ[ευκονοεὺς (?)] καὶ  
 συμπρόεδροι ὅ ἔδοξεν τεί βουλεῖ ὅ Ἀρίστω[ν Ἀρίστωνος (?)]  
 Δευκονοεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς [Ἀτταλίδος]  
 καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώ[σαντες ἀπο]  
 φαίνουσιν τεί βουλεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἔ[ξ ἑαυτῶν]  
 50 Κασσανδριδην Σουνιέα τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέ[ναι ἀπάσας]  
 τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεί πρυτανείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς [βουλῆς καὶ]  
 τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελήσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀ[πάντων κα]  
 λῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεί β[ουλεῖ· ἐπαι]  
 νέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Κασσανδριδην Μύρωνος Σου[νιέα καὶ]  
 55 στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ [τὸν γραμμα]  
 τέα Σωκράτην Ἀπολλοδώρου ἔξ Οἴου καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τ[οῦ ἐπωνύμου]  
 Ἀδείμαντον Ἰκαριέα καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆ[ς καὶ τοῦ δή]  
 μου Χαριδῆμον Λαμπτρέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Φιλ[οχάρην]  
 Ἀχαρνέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Φιλοκλ[ῆν Τρι]  
 60 νεμέα καὶ τὸν ἀθλητὴν Καλλικράτην Θεορίκιον καὶ τὸν ταμ[ίαν]  
 <τῆ>ς βουλῆς Νικοσθένην Ποτάμιον καὶ στεφανώ[σαι ἕκασ[τον]

αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τ[ὸν]  
 γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στή[σαι]  
 ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν π[ο]ίησιν τῆ[s]

65 στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν. vacat

Σουσιεύς	ἔξ Οἴου	Ἀπολλωνιεύς	Ἀθμονεῖς	115	Μενεκράτης
Κασσανδρίδης	80 Σωκράτης	Τίμαρχος	Φιλιστίδης		Ἀτην[ε]ῖς
Μενίσκος	Ξενοκλείδης	Εὐπείθης	105 Δαμασίας		Δημήτριος
Φιλόξενος	Θεόφιλος	Κέφαλος	Χαιρέας		Νικήτης
70 <u>Καλλί</u> στρατος	Οἰναῖοι	95 Ἀγαθίας	Λώνικος		[.] / ---
Σεύθης	Πανδίων	Πύθιππος	Ἡρακλείδης	120	[Φ]ίλων
Εὐθύμιχος	85 Ἐπιγένης	Ἀγρυλεῖς	Ἀσκληπιάδης		[Β]ίотτος
Ἀσκληπιόδωρ	Θεόξενος	Δημοκράτης	110 Φανόδημος		Εὐδιος
Ζηνέας	Διόζωτος	Ἀντισθένης	Διονυσόδωρος		Ἀγνούσιοι
75 Ἡγίας	Κορυδαλλεῖ	100 Τυρμεῖδαι	Προβαλίσιοι		Ἀ[ρι]στόβουλος
Ἴθυκλῆς	Ξενοφῶν	Διοκλῆς	Ἀρχέπολις	125	Π[υ]ρρίνος
Ἰκαριεύς	90 Φιλοκράτης	Ἀντισθένης	Κιλλαῖος		Πολ[ε]μαῖος
Ἡρόδωρος					Μεν[έμ]αχο[s]
	ἡ βουλή		135 ἡ βουλή		ἡ βουλή
	Χαρίδημον		Φιλοκλήν	140	Καλλικράτην
130	Λαμπτρέα		Τρινεμέε		Θορίκιον
	a		a		
			ἡ βουλή		
			Νικοσθένην		
			Ποτάμιον		

Vs. 61 *mit. ΓΑΣ lapis*. Vs. 70 ΚΑΛΛΙ *in rasura*. The writing has the same characteristics as the inscription Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 121-122; see the commentary *ad loc.*, where a list of such inscriptions is given; add also *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 188, no. 94.

## COMMENTARY

The text shows several irregularities from the usual formulae of such prytany-inscriptions:

(1) The paying officer in the first decree is [ὁ ἐπὶ τεῖ] διοικήσει, while in the second decree he is ὁ ταμίαι τῶν στρατιωτικῶν. It is to be noted that the text falls in date within that period of change affecting the stipulations for payment for such decrees,<sup>14</sup> a fact which gives some confirmation to our assignment of the archonship of Alexis to 173/2 B.C. This year now affords the latest example of the single officer

<sup>14</sup> Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 12.

of administration in prytany-decrees, and at the same time the earliest example of the treasurer of military funds. I call attention to an ingenious suggestion of Ferguson (*apud* Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 13, note 1) according to which the single officer was that member of the plural board who belonged to the prytanizing phyle and was subordinate to the treasurer of military funds. Hence in the present instance the single officer on behalf of the treasurer made the payment for the first decree, and the second decree was paid for by the treasurer himself.

(2) In line 19 the phrase *καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτήν* (instead of *αὐτούς*) is unique.<sup>15</sup>

(3) The crown awarded by the Demos to the prytaneis was cut first, on the left, between the two decrees, in the space normally given to the treasurer.<sup>16</sup>

(4) The words *τὸ γινόμενον ἀνάλωμα* have been omitted at the end of the second decree (line 65).

(5) The name of the secretary has been omitted from the prescripts of both decrees. There are two cases of omission of the name of the secretary in the archonship of Peithidemos (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 687 and *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 418-419, no. 14); in both instances space was left for the name but it was never inscribed. And numerous other decrees which lack the name of the secretary are now known.<sup>17</sup>

(6) The intercalated month in the year of Alexis was Metageitnion, instead of the normal Posideon (cf. Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, pp. 21-22, 74).

(7) The citation for the Priest of the Eponymos was cut at the right between the two decrees, where the broken surface allows its necessary restoration, and not in its usual place after the second decree. The reason for this extra honor is the fact that he was a member of the prytanizing phyle, though not himself a prytanis. The priest of the eponymos regularly occupied the third place after the two acting officials of the prytanizing phyle. The marked exception in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 36, is easily explained because the treasurer of the Council received a place of unusual prominence by virtue of being also the orator who proposed the honors for the prytaneis.<sup>18</sup> Another exception in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 39 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 912), where

<sup>15</sup> This may be an error of scribe or stonecutter who had in mind *τὴν Ἀτταλίδα φυλὴν* or more probably, as Raubitschek has suggested to me, *τὴν πρυτανείαν*, that is, the sum total of the prytaneis of Attalis, who would normally have been written *αὐτούς*. Such a corporate meaning of the noun *πρυτανεία* is not without example, as for instance (in the plural) in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 330, lines 8-9 and 35, and in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 415, line 15.

<sup>16</sup> See Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 4, 14.

<sup>17</sup> See Wilhelm Hartel, *Studien über attisches Staatsrecht und Urkundenwesen*, 1878, pp. 32-59; Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, p. 39. Add also Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 121, and *Inscr. de Délos*, nos. 1497, 1498, 1501-1503, 1505-1507.

<sup>18</sup> This was called to my attention by Raubitschek, who has discussed with me the whole question of the status of the priest of the eponymos, and whose help I acknowledge here in this portion of my commentary. Raubitschek agrees with the old opinion revived by Dow (*op. cit.*,

the treasurer of the Council also preceded the priest, may be explained by the fact that the treasurer happened to be a member of the prytanizing phyle Antigonis.<sup>19</sup> Three instances in which the name of the priest has been read or restored in the fourth place are now explained by interpreting the citation in the third place as that of the priest. These are: *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, nos. 28 and 31, and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 115-118, no. 23.<sup>20</sup> Also it is now possible to recognize the priest of the eponymos as occupying third place in some cases where his title is not mentioned. Thus in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, nos. 10 and 20 the official described as one of the tribesmen (*ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*) was the priest. It may be doubted (in Raubitschek's judgment) if in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 9, lines 115-117, Dionysios son of Autonomos of Euonymon was the priest. He was a member of the prytanizing phyle (line 37), but whatever other position he held it is surprising to find his name at the very end of the list of citations. But there are other irregularities that cannot be explained on the basis of our present knowledge,<sup>21</sup> and, indeed, there are later texts where the position of the priest of the eponymos is completely different.<sup>22</sup>

Line 1: The complete name of the archon Alexis has been hitherto unknown, though it was partially preserved in a decree recently published by Meritt and tentatively dated in 181/0.<sup>23</sup> This year is too early for the career of the herald Philokles in the new document (lines 59-60 and 136-138).<sup>24</sup> Moreover, the year 181/0 ought

p. 83), as against Wilhelm's belief (*Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1905, p. 220) that the treasurer was the son of the orator. The more systematic study of prytany-decrees in recent years and the added evidence accumulated since Wilhelm's proposal have made the present view preferable.

<sup>19</sup> A new fragment from the Agora (Inv. No. I 4146) has been added to this text. See below, p. 59, no. 14.

<sup>20</sup> For corrections in these texts, see W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 396-397. See also *Hesperia*, Index to Vols. I-X: [*Ξενοκλῆς Ξείνι*]δος Σφήττιος, Ἀπ[ολλοδ]ωρος [*Σφήτ*]τι[ος], Πρόξενος (Ἀρμοδίου) Ἀφιδν(αῖος). Whereas Dow has restored a demesman of Potamos as priest of the eponymos in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 31 (accepted by R. Schlaifer, *H.S.C.P.*, LI, 1940, pp. 249 note 2, 251), it has been Raubitschek's suggestion (made orally) to read lines 14-16 of the text in question as follows:

[·ο]ς Αἰξῶν[έα καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου -- <sup>ca. 10</sup> ---]  
 [Π]αιανιέα [καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς --- <sup>ca. 13</sup> ---]  
 [δ]ῶρον Ποτά[μιον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δῆ]

In so doing he would follow Schlaifer in rejecting Pritchett's identification and restoration of Εὐβουλίδης at the end of line 15.

<sup>21</sup> Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, nos. 29 (cf. no. 12) and 68. I shall deal elsewhere with no. 68, showing it to be part of no. 88 and discussing the problem of the priest of the eponymos.

<sup>22</sup> *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 282-283, no. 77 with corrections in XVII, 1948, p. 37 (this is the inscription referred to by Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 116, as then unpublished); XVII, 1948, p. 26, no. 12; XXI, 1952, p. 361, no. 7; W. Peek, *Kerameikos*, III, pp. 4-5, no. 5.

<sup>23</sup> *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 163, no. 61, lines 6-7. Meritt restored [ἐπὶ Ἀπολή]ξιδος ἄρχοντος, but since the discovery of our present text has suggested [ἐπὶ Ἀλέ]ξιδος ἄρχοντος, which I think correct.

<sup>24</sup> See Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 17, and below, p. 41.

probably to be ordinary in the calendar cycle,<sup>25</sup> whereas the present text, with its intercalation of Metageitnion, shows that the year of Alexis was intercalary. The lack of the name of the secretary in both decrees deprives us of the help his demotic might have given in determining the date by reference to the secretary-cycle. But the name of the flutist (lines 60, 140-141) shows that the date cannot have been so late as 155/4,<sup>26</sup> while the name of the herald again gives a closer dating to some year earlier than 161/0.<sup>27</sup> Within the available limits there is only the one year 173/2 in which Alexis can be dated without allowing two intercalary years in succession,<sup>28</sup> and to this year I attribute his archonship. The archon cannot be identified, but there were several men of his name living in Athens in the early part of the second century before Christ: \**Ἀλεξίς [Μυ]ρρινούσιος*, a contributor in 183/2 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2332, line 91); \**Ἀλεξίς Σημαχίδης*, a prytanis in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, no. 71, line 84), whom I identify with \**Ἀλεξίς Νίκωνος Σημαχίδης* (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 7379 and 8693); and \**Ἀλεξίς Χολαργεύς*, an ephobic official in 172/1 (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 201, no. 40, line 124). On a columnar grave monument (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 7655) which Kirchner dates c. s. II *a*. appears the name — — — *χάρης [Ἄ]λέξιδος [Φ]ιλαΐδης*.

Reference has already been made to the text published in *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 163, no. 61, which mentions the archon Alexis. In that document the name of the chairman of the proedroi was read and restored [*Φι*]λήσιος *Διοπ*[είθους — — —]. On the other hand the name of the chairman of the proedroi in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 996, has been read as [*Φιλ*]ήσιος *Διονυσί*[ου — — —]. The probability that they were the same man came to mind with the observation that the name of the secretary has been omitted from the preamble of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 996, just as it has been omitted here from the new decree of the archonship of Alexis, and the probability has been enhanced by reading *Διοπ*[υσ — — — —] in the Agora text instead of *Διοπ*[είθους — — —].<sup>29</sup> This will mean that both decrees were passed on the same day, and that their entire prescripts are identical. I propose the following restorations:

<sup>25</sup> See the arrangement in Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxvii.

<sup>26</sup> Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 18. See also below pp. 41-42.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>28</sup> The year 177/6 is now occupied by the archon [...i]ppos with a secretary from Oinoe (cf. *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 188, no. 94). An assignment to 170/69 would clash with the intercalary year of Antigenes in 171/0. Meritt has tentatively assigned the archon Aphrodisios to 170/69 (*Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 168), but he could, if necessary, be dated in 181/0, which is now available. It is worth noting that these two years begin and end a secretary-cycle and so are appropriate as times for converting accumulated dedications into usable wealth. With our present evidence a choice between them seems hardly possible (cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 58, for a discussion of the time of conversion).

<sup>29</sup> These observations were made by Rolf Hubbe during a study of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 996, and kindly communicated to me. Eugene Vanderpool in Athens reports that the reading in *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 163, no. 61, line 4 (cf. *ibid.*, pl. XXX) may indeed be *Διοπ*[— — — —]. Hubbe's reading of the patronymic in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 996, is *Διονυσ*ορ[— — —], which I adopt in preference to *Διονυσί*[ου].

*Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 163, no. 61

a. 173/2 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 40-45

[ἐπὶ Ἀλέξιδος ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίδος δεκάτης]  
 [π]ρυ[τανείας· δήμου ψηφίσματα· Μουνιχιῶνος ἐνδε]  
 κάτε[ι κατὰ θεόν, ὀγδοεὶ καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκ]  
 κλησία κ[υρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπειρήφιζεν Φι]  
 5 λήσιος Διογ[υσο — — —<sup>ca. 10</sup> — — καὶ συμπρόεδρου· ἔδοξεν]  
 etc.

I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 996

a. 173/2 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 51-54

[ἐπὶ Ἀλέξιδος ἄρχοντος ἐ]πὶ τῆς Πτολεμ[αίδος δεκάτης πρυτανείας·]  
 [δήμου ψηφίσματα· Μουν]ιχιῶνος ἐνδε[κάτει κατὰ θεόν, ὀγδοεὶ καὶ]  
 [δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας]· ἐκκλησία κυρ[ία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν προ]  
 [έδρων ἐπειρήφιζεν Φιλ]ήσιος Διονυσο[— —<sup>ca. 10</sup> — — καὶ συμπρόεδρου·]  
 5 [ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· . . .<sup>5</sup> . . .]ς Νικηράτου Φλυε[ῦς εἶπεν· — —<sup>ca. 12</sup> — —]  
 etc.

The reading in line 2 of the text from *Hesperia* depends on a report received from Vanderpool that vertical strokes are preserved in both the second and third spaces. I owe to Hubbe the observation that the center of the stone in the text from the *Corpus* falls approximately where the tau of Πτολεμ[αίδος] is inscribed. This gives a useful control over the approximate length of line. The name Ὑβλήσιος for the chairman is excluded for reasons of syllabification.

Line 5: The name Προμηθίων is known as that of a councillor of Kekropis ca. 180-160 B.C.<sup>80</sup> In the list of prytaneis from his deme he is given his patronymic, whereas all the other councillors are named without patronymic. This implies that at the time there was a fellow demesman also named Προμηθίων.<sup>80a</sup> Dow (*loc. cit.*) has restored the name of the demotic in the prytany-list as [Ἀλαιεῖς ?], with [Μελιτεῖς ?] as second choice. Because of the rarity of the name, there is strong probability that one of these demesmen was the father of Εὐβουλίδης who was chairman of the proedroi in our present text, and the restoration of the demotic [Ἀλαιεῖς(?)] has been tentatively made in line 5.

Line 7: The same orator appears also in a decree of the year of Sonikos (175/4).<sup>81</sup> His *floruit* gives support to the date herein suggested for the archonship of Alexis.

<sup>80</sup> Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 117, no. 61, line 8. Another Promethion, from Kedoi, belongs to a much earlier date ca. a. 342/1 a. (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 403, no. 10, line 186).

<sup>80a</sup> See Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 29, note 1.

<sup>81</sup> Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 127, no. 69, line 5. See below, p. 68, no. 20.

Lines 31, 50, 54, 67: The treasurer *Κασσανδρίδης Μύρωνος Σουნიεύς* is a new personality in Attic prosopography. The name *Κασσανδρίδης* also is new. Only recently has there been evidence for the name *Κάσσανδρος*: it appears as *Κασάνδρωι* Θ[εοφ]ίλου [. . . . . Ἄθ]ηναίωι in a proxeny-decree from Delphi,<sup>32</sup> dating from the later years of the fourth century B.C. But we cannot know if there was any relationship between this *Κάσσανδρος* and *Κασσανδρίδης*.

Lines 37, 56, 80: The secretary of the prytaneis *Σωκράτης Ἀπολλοδώρου ἐξ Οἴου* is also known otherwise. One of his descendants was probably *Σωκράτης Ἀριστίωνος ἐξ Οἴου* of 118/7 and later,<sup>33</sup> whose son *Ἀριστίων Σωκράτους ἐξ Οἴου* of 101/0-97/6 is also known.<sup>34</sup> P. Roussel connects with this family the victor in the Theseia in 157/6 *Νικοκ. κα. 5. Σωκράτους Λεωντίδος φυλῆς*.<sup>35</sup> The name *Νικοκλείδης* is so rare as to be an unlikely restoration of the nomen; in view of the stem – *κρατ* – in the father's name I propose the restoration *Νικοκ[ράτης] Σωκράτους Λεωντίδος φυλῆς*, and if the assignment to the deme Oion is correct I regard the victor as the son of the secretary.

Lines 40-41, 57: The priest of the eponymos *Ἀδείμαντος Ἰκαριεύς* belongs to a well-known family. He appears to be the same Adeimantos who as genarch made a contribution *ca.* 183/2-176/5 for himself and on behalf of his sons Mnesagoras and Adeimantos.<sup>36</sup> Stemmata have been published by P. Roussel,<sup>37</sup> and by Margaret Thompson.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>32</sup> *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 4 (published 1954), no. 140; R. Flacelière, the editor, unnecessarily puts a question mark after the patronymic. A. E. Raubitschek has called my attention to this text. He suggests that the profession of the honored Athenian was written before the ethnic, and prefers to restore *ιατρῶι*. I would also restore this same profession in the name of the man honored in the second decree on the same stone: *Κελαίνωι Πολυκρατίδα [Ἄ]θηναίωι [ιατρῶι αὐτῶι κα]ὶ ἐκγόνοις*. The name *Κέλαινος* is new to Attic prosopography, but is known at Thespiai (*I.G.*, VII, 1888g, line 8), as is also the name of his father, and in Boiotia only at Thespiai (*I.G.*, VII, 1760 line 3, 1863, 2517; cf. *I.G.*, VII, 1678 with Dittenberger's commentary). Honors given to physicians were not uncommon in Delphi. Cf. *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 4, nos. 87 and 108 where earlier bibliography is given. There is no comment on no. 140 in Bousquet's detailed review of the volume in *B.C.H.*, LXXVIII, 1954, pp. 427-437. In Roman times, of less significance, the name appears twice: *Κάσσανδρος Πυθοκρίτου* in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1945, line 111 (*a.* 45/6 *p.*), and *Γλύκων Κασσάνδρου* in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2026, line 11 (*a.* 116/7 *p.*). (I note here for bibliographical completeness that a copy of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1945 made by L. Ross [cf. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III, 1280] has been published in *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, 1844, *Intelligenzblatt*, no. 8, cols. 651-652 with notes by M. H. E. Meier; cf. E. Preuner, *Rhein. Mus.*, LXXIII, 1920, p. 24. Lines 97-112 in that copy are missing.) The inscription *I.G.*, III, 3623 (omitted in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>), a columnar grave monument bearing the name *Κάσσανδρος Ἀμύντα Μακεδόν* and supposedly found in Athens is in all probability false, being forged by its first publisher, Fr. Lenormant. Ion I. Russu, *Ephemeris Dacoromana*, VIII, 1938, p. 191, no. 7 accepts it in his "Onomasticon Macedonicum" without expressing any reservation.

<sup>33</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, lines 4, 52; *Inscr. de Délos*, 2055 line 19, 2056 line 10, 2630 line 3.

<sup>34</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2336 lines 108, 226 (cf. Dow, *H.S.C.P.*, LI, 1940, p. 119 line 113, p. 123 line 233); *Inscr. de Délos*, 1817, 1878b, 1892 line 7, 2310 line 15.

<sup>35</sup> Roussel, *Délos*, p. 107 note 4. For the name see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 957 I, line 44.

<sup>36</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2333, line 7. Dow, in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 16, has stated that beginning in 169/8

Lines 45-46: The demotic of the chairman of the proedroi and the patronymic of the orator have been restored on the assumption that the two men were brothers. The orator can now be identified with the secretary of the prytaneis whose name appears in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 918, lines 6 and 20, as restored by Dow in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 139.<sup>39</sup>

Lines 58-59, 132-134: A certain Φιλοχάρ[ης] Ἀχα[ρνεύς] is known from a *tessera iudicialis* of the beginning of the fourth century B.C.<sup>40</sup> His daughter is believed to be [Φιλαρ(?)]έτη Φιλοχάρ[ους] Ἀχα[ρνεύς] θυγάτ[ηρ], whose name thus appears on the base of a statue from the middle of the same century.<sup>41</sup> The Philochares here named appears to be a descendant.

Lines 59-60, 135-137: The herald Philokles of Trinemea (for whom see Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 17) is now recognized in the following cases:

- a. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, no. 71, lines 24-25 and 102-104 (169/8 B.C.)
- b. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 918 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 139-141, no. 77), line 10 (ca. 168/7)<sup>42</sup>
- c. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 141-142, no. 78, line 16 (ca. 168/7)<sup>42</sup>
- d. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 21-23, no. 19, lines 16 and 52-53 (166/5). Cf. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 135-136, no. 73.
- e. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 162-163, no. 8, line 12 (169/8-156/5). Cf. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 147, no. 81. The restoration of the name in this text is uncertain.

Lines 60 and 140: The career of the flutist Kallikrates of Thorikos extended approximately from 178/7 to 156/5 (cf. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 18). His name is now recognized in the following texts:

- a. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 120-124, no. 64, lines 39, 120-121 (178/7)
- b. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 127-129, no. 70, line 11 (ca. 176/5-170/69). For the date see Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 120-121.
- c. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 118-122, no. 24, lines 12, 72-73 (ca. 176/5-169/8)

and continuing thereafter the priest of the eponymos belonged to his proper phyle (see also Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 121). In the period between 229 and 169 there is, besides the case mentioned by Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 81-86, no. 36, also an example in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 116, no. 23. From the present decree we learn that this relationship was effective also in 173/2.

<sup>37</sup> *Délos*, p. 103.

<sup>38</sup> *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 220.

<sup>39</sup> For the date of this text in 168/7 see *Hesperia*, Index to Vols. I-X, s.v., [Ἀρτέμω]ν Πειραιεύς and A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 312.

<sup>40</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, add. 1864 a (p. 814).

<sup>41</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4024 (Cf. Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 167).

<sup>42</sup> For the dates and restorations see *Hesperia*, Index to Vols. I-X, s.v., [Ἀρτέμω]ν Πειραιεύς, and A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 312.

- d. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 129-133, no. 71, lines 25, 106-107 (169/8)
- e. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 162-163, no. 8, line 13 (ca. 169/8-156/5)
- f. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 918 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 139-141, no. 77), line 10 (ca. 168/7)<sup>42</sup>
- g. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 141-142, no. 78, lines 16-17 (ca. 168/7)<sup>42</sup>
- h. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 21-23, no. 19; line 17 (166/5). For the restoration see Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 135-136, no. 73
- i. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 952 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 136-137, no. 75), line 15 (161/0)
- j. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 142-146, no. 79, line 57 (159/8). See the text as published below, pp. 75-77
- k. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 146-147, no. 80, line 9 (159/8). See below, p. 74

The register of prytaneis has the normal complement of fifty names, some of which (or their families) are already known.<sup>43</sup>

Line 69: A priest of the Syrian Gods Φιλόξενος Φιλοξένου Σουνιεύς is known from *Inscr. de Délos*, 2288, line 5 (after 106/5, perhaps 105/4) and 2224, line 13 (same date). He is identical with that Φιλόξενος Φιλοξένου who was sent by the *technitai* to Delphi as singer and comedian in the year 98/7 (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, no. 48, line 34; J. Bousquet, *B.C.H.*, LXII, 1938, p. 363, no. V, line 3; J. B. O'Connor, *Chapters in the History of Actors*, Chicago, 1908, no. 488; G. Klaffenbach, *Symbolae ad historiam collegii artificum Bacchiorum*, 1914, no. 168).

Line 72: Doubt has been cast upon a reading that Koumanoudes once made from a columnar grave monument at the Peiraeus: Εὐθύμηχος Ἀγαθοκλέους Σουνιεύς.<sup>44</sup> It is true that Koumanoudes did not employ an asterisk to show that he had himself seen the stone (probably omitted by error), but neither did he mention any copyist who copied the text for him. That he did not print the name in dispersed characters—as was his custom for new names—is understandable, because it was he who furnished the information given by Pape-Benseler in their *Wörterbuch* that the name was already known in Boiotia.<sup>45</sup> The gravestone has not been recorded by anyone else. The present list of prytaneis shows that Koumanoudes was right and that Εὐθύμηχος must be written in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 7432. His note about the place of finding runs: Πειρ(αιεύς) ἐν οἰκ(ίᾳ) πρὸς νότον περιβολίου Βώκου, indicating that the stone came from the old cemetery near by. Koumanoudes judged the writing to be of pre-Roman

<sup>43</sup> Mention is not made here of homonyms from Attalis for which no demotic is known.

<sup>44</sup> Ἀττικῆς Ἐπιγραφῶν Ἐπιτύμβιοι (1871), no. 1140 (Εὐθύμηχος Koehler, *I.G.*, II, 2551, and Kirchner, *I.G.*, II index, *P.A.*, 5647 with *P.A.*, vol. II, p. 611, line 33; Εὐθύμηχος Kirchner, *P.A.*, 71 *errore typographico*, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 7432 *sine commentario*).

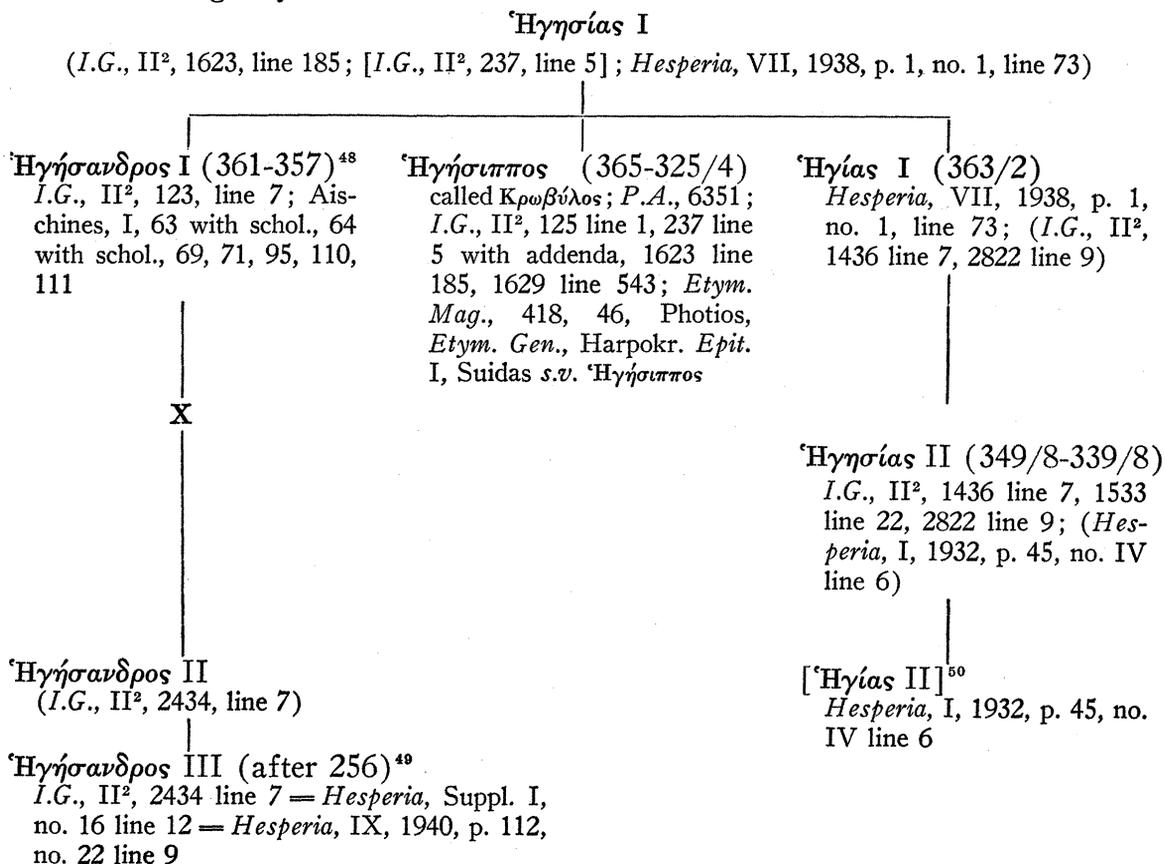
<sup>45</sup> See C. Wescher and P. Foucart, *Inscriptions recueillies à Delphes*, Paris, 1863, no. 6, line 24 (now *S.G.D.I.*, II, no. 2566). The name is missing in F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen*.

times.<sup>46</sup> Perhaps the Euthymichos of the gravestone is none other than the prytanis of 173/2.<sup>47</sup> If not identical, they must at least have been related.

An epehebos [-<sup>ca.</sup> 8 -]ος Ἀγαθ[ο]κ[λέο]υς [Σο]υνιεύς (*ca. a.* 40 *a.*) is mentioned in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1961, line 25.

Line 73: Identical with the prytanis may be that Ἀσκληπιόδωρος Σουნი mentioned as ἱεροποιήσας Πτολεμαῖα in 148/7 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1933, line 16).

Line 75: Ἥγίας is a descendant of the family delineated by Kirchner (*P.A.*, 6330). In studying this family in 1952 I reconstructed the *stemma* given by Kirchner in the following way:



<sup>46</sup> Kirchner's date "*post a.* 317/6 *a.*" means, in his terminology, any time between the end of the fourth century and the end of the Roman era. For this misleading way of indicating date see my review of Kirchner's last volume of the *Corpus*, containing the funeral monuments, in *Τὰ Ἐλευσίνια*, I, 1946, p. 85.

<sup>47</sup> This is the Boiotian type of the name, which occurs frequently in Boiotian texts.

<sup>48</sup> The reading in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 123, line 7, should be [Ἥγῆ]σανδρος, for Velsen (*I.G.*, II, 62) read parts at least of all the last seven letters. Pittakys, *L'ancienne Athènes*, p. 316, reported [Α]ΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ.

<sup>49</sup> Since the prytanis of line 34 in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 113, no. 22, has been identified with

Gaston Colin has recognized another descendant of the same family in 'H[--- 'H]γγσ[άνδρο?]ν Ἀθηναίος, whose monument has been found at Delphi (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, no. 135). H. Pomtow (in Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, 654A) goes further and identifies him with an individual (name restored) who was honored by the Delphians shortly after 153/2 (*Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, no. 654B; for the date see G. Daux, *Chronologie Delphique*, pp. 55-56). But A. D. Keramopoulos (Λαογραφία, VII, 1923, pp. 333-334) restores the name as Hegesimachos, son of Hegesimachos, and identifies him with an Athenian musician of that name honored by the Tanagraians. All these have been declared unacceptable by L. Robert, *Collection Froehner*, I, *Inscriptions grecques*, Paris, 1936, pp. 30-31, who recognizes with great probability the Athenian from Oropos whose monument was published by B. Leonardos (Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1925-1926, pp. 11-13). There has been general agreement that he was an Athenian general, but his name is not given by Th. Sarikakis, Ἀθηναί, LVII, 1953, pp. 242-304.

Line 76: Since the name of the archon of 398/7 transmitted in the manuscripts of Diodoros XIV, 44 as Ἴθυκλῆς is a fault of the copyists for Εὐθυκλῆς (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1388 line 3, 1391 line 5, 1392 line 3),<sup>51</sup> the name Ἴθυκλῆς must be considered new in Attic prosopography. It is, of course, another form of the name Εὐθυκλῆς, a fact which explains the change in Diodoros.

Line 79: There is here an exception from the ordinary custom of cutting second in the register the name of the secretary's deme.<sup>52</sup> The reason is obvious. To avoid mentioning the secretary at the very end of the first column of names the space there was filled with the single prytanis from Ikaria, and the secretary's name and demotic were cut more prominently at the top of the second column.

Line 83: The archon of 227/6 was Θεόφιλος ἐξ Οἴου (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1706, line 21).

the ephebos of line 54 in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 665, col. II (a. 267/6 a.; for the date see Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 314), the prytanic list cannot be earlier than 256. The name of the ephebos is to be written Δυσανίας Δυσανδ[ρίδου] (Πήληξ), and the name of the prytanis Δυσανία[s] Δυ[σανδρίδου] (Πήληξ) as by Bates (correctly) in *A.J.A.*, XI, 1907, pp. 310-311. Cf. Sundwall, *N.P.A.*, p. 120, and Kirchner, *sub I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4442. See now J. Kirchner, *Gnomon*, XIV, 1938, p. 460, no. 16.

In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4442, line 1 should be written Ἀσκληπιῶνι (photograph by Bates, *op. cit.*, p. 309, fig.) and in line 14 [ἐπὶ ἰ]ερέως, as suggested by Bates, p. 311, note 4 as second choice. He writes *ιερέως*. The mute iota is clear on the photograph.

<sup>50</sup> This evidence is very conjectural, depending on the correctness of the restoration, as Broneer himself notes in editing the inscription.

<sup>51</sup> The restoration of the name in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1407, line 27, is now to be deleted. Cf. A. M. Woodward, *H.S.C.P.*, Suppl. Vol. I, pp. 386, 388.

<sup>52</sup> The exception is to be added to the other two mentioned by Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 15. In one of these cases known to Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 36) there have been changes in the text proposed by B. D. Meritt (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 78, with note 19), though he does not touch on the position of the name of the secretary. I would restore it in line 92, just after the name of the deme in line 91. It is to be noted, however, that a homonymous Apollphanes is also preserved in line 94.

Line 85: The secretary of 122/1 was Ἐπιγένης Ἐπιγένου Οἰναῖος (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1004 line 1, 1005 line 2, 1006 lines 2 and 50; *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 61-62, no. 26, line 2).

Line 86: Theoxenos is probably the same as the father of that official (name lost) who was καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά (?) in the archonship of Phaidrias (152/1 ?). Cf. *Inscr. de Délos*, 1432 AaI, line 4.

Line 87: In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 953, lines 4-5, the name of the chairman of the proedroi has been much debated, and subject to much doubt, until Kirchner, who had at his disposal both a squeeze and a photograph, read Διοζότου, thus confirming Kirchhoff's restoration. The same form of the name now occurs here. Indeed, to judge from the rarity of the form, the chairman was probably the son of the prytanis.

Line 90: In so small a deme as Korydallos, it may reasonably be suggested that Φιλοκράτης Λέοντος Κορυδ[αλλεύς] of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1940, line 35, who was epimeletes ca. a. 130-120 a., was closely related to the prytanis whose name appears here. They may even have been one person.

Line 99: The name appears as patronymic of a demesman of Agryle on a columella assigned by Kirchner to the beginning of the third century (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5281). I had studied a squeeze and photograph of this text long ago. There are distinguishable traces of letters in the first line, which permit the reading of the name as Ἀν[τ]ισ[θ]ένη[ς] (now verified also from the stone by Eugene Vanderpool). The patronymic was Ἀντισθένου.

Line 101: A Διοκλῆς Διοκλέους Τυρμείδης was priest of the Egyptian Gods in 121/0 (*Inscr. de Délos*, 2102, 2149, 2610 line 20). His son Μηρόδαρος Διοκλέους Τυρμείδης was ephebos in 102/1 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1028, III, line 139). The prytanis recorded here was probably father of the priest. The name Δι[ο]κλῆς Σατυρίωνος Τυρμείδης occurs on a columnar grave monument from the Peiraeus (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 7579), dated "post a. 317/6," but, as noted above (p. 43, note 46), these dates in the *Corpus* are very vague. Ludwig Ross (*Demen*, p. 99, no. 177), who had seen the stone, noted "aus Makedonischer Zeit." This testimony indicates that the columella belongs to approximately the period of our texts, but it would be rash to identify the prytanis as the son of Satyrion.

Line 105: A date in the first century after Christ has been given to Στρατονίκη Φιλισιτίδου Ἀθμονέως θυγάτηρ, Σωσικλέους Σουνιέως γυνή (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5350).

Line 106: Chaireas is the same as Χαιρέας Διονυσίου Ἀθμονεύς who was secretary of the *orgeones* of the Magna Mater from 187/6 to 175/4 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1329). An ancestor was Χαιρέας Ἀρχεδήμου (Ἀθμονεύς) of the middle of the fourth century or later (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5327).

Line 108: An Ἀθηναγόρας Ἡρακλείδου Ἀθμονεύς was ephebos in 117/6 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1009, IV, line 100).<sup>58</sup>

<sup>58</sup> A [Ἡρ]ακλείδ[ης] Ἀ[β]ασσ[κ]άντο[υ] in Attalis is mentioned much later (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1822,

Line 109: Herakleitos was possibly a relative of that Ἡράκλειτος Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἀθμονεύς who was honored by the Athenians *ca.* 255-247 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 677) and by the klerouchs of Salamis (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1225) and who may have been the same man as the archon of 213/2.<sup>54</sup> In the first century B.C. the name Ἰταλία Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἀθμονεύς γυνή appears on a *labellum* from the Peiraeus (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5340). In later times the name Asklepiades was common in Athmonon as well as in other demes. To its occurrences in Athmonon already known<sup>55</sup> I add Ἀσκλη[πι]ά[δης – – –] of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1945, line 84. Taking into account Kirchner's commentary on line 85 of this inscription and the rare name Ἄκ[τι]ο[ς] which appears in line 83, known elsewhere as a name of Athmonon (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2068 line 59),<sup>56</sup> one can with confidence restore the demotic [Ἀθμονεύς] in line 79. The names from line 80 to line 85 thus all belong to Athmonon.

Line 111: One Διονυσοφάνης Διονυσοδώρου of Athmonon is known from 324/3 B.C. (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1203, lines 9-10). For the name Διονυσόδωρος in the same deme in later (Roman) times see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5331, 5339. The expansion of the abbreviation in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1794, line 56, as Διονυσο(δώρου) cannot be considered certain. From about the time of our present text there is Πολυκράτεια Διονυσοδώρου Ἀθμονεύς θυγάτηρ, wife of Timokrates of Hybadaï, who set up a statue honoring her son Zoilos in the middle of the second century B.C. (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3863). It is impossible to say if she was the daughter of the present prytanis.

Line 114: The name Κιλλαῖος is of foreign provenience and is new to Attic prosopography. It occurs also in an inscription from Sestos (*O.G.I.S.*, no. 339, line 1) of the second part of the second century before Christ. According to Bechtel<sup>57</sup> it is derived from the appellative of Apollo Killaios who was worshipped under this name in the town of Killa in the Troad, near Sestos, as well as in other places.

This decree in honor of Attalis, preserving practically complete the register of

line 9). I restore the same name in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1827, line 16: [Ἡρακ]λείδης Ἀβασκάντου. These are one and the same person.

<sup>54</sup> Cf. Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, p. 214.

<sup>55</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1722 line 20, 2067 line 184, 2128 lines 107 and 109, 3004 line 3.

<sup>56</sup> Another occurrence of the name Ἄκτιος in the phyle Attalis is in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1996, line 72. The history of the text has been as follows:

... τις Εὐκτῆμονος Σου Koumanoudes, followed by Dittenberger in *I.G.*, III, 1091.

Βίο? τις Εὐκτῆμονος Σου Dumont, *Essai*, II, p. 238, no. XLIV (not mentioned by Dittenberger and Kirchner)

No comment by Graindor, *Album*, p. 23, no. 25.

[Μύρ] τις Εὐκτῆμονος Σου Kirchner

Father John Creaghan, in his file of names at the Institute for Advanced Study, has shown that the proposed names are non-existent, and by a study of the squeeze I have been able to read and restore [\*Α]κτιο[ς] Εὐκτῆμονος Σου. In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2087, line 17, the reading Ἀγαθόπους Ἀκτίου Κηφι is a mistake of the stonemason for Ἀγαθόπους Ἀττικοῦ Κηφι (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2086, line 45).

<sup>57</sup> *Die historischen Personennamen*, p. 530. Cf. Adler, in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, II, p. 392, line 27.

the prytaneis, is instructive about the demes which were assigned to Attalis for its creation. All the demes known and accepted as belonging to that phyle<sup>58</sup> are represented in the register except one: Ankyle, for which the sole evidence lies in the ephobic text *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, IV, line 109. Here the name has been read as [Σ]τρατόνικος Φανίου Ἀγκυλῆθεν (cf. also *I.G.*, II, 469), but an examination of the squeeze in Princeton shows that the demotic is better read as Ἀγκυλῆθεν,<sup>58a</sup> in which case there is no exception and all certainly known demes of Attalis are represented in our present text. Ikaria is definitely attested.<sup>59</sup> The probability of a division of Cholargos and Trinemea, with parts belonging to Attalis, is minimized.<sup>60</sup> And the absence of Sypalettos from the register makes the assumption that it was a divided deme now well-nigh untenable.<sup>61</sup> The assignment of part of Sypalettos to Attalis has been held necessary to avoid a break in the secretary cycles (indeed, a double break) in the middle of the second century.<sup>62</sup> The problem of this break must remain for the time being unsolved.

7 (Plate 8). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the right edge preserved, found on June 2, 1951, east of the south end of the bases for the statues of the Eponymous Heroes (I 11).

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.295 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.089 m.

Height of letters, 0.0065 m.

Inv. No. I 6367.

The space between the lines is 0.004 m. Well preserved horizontal ruled lines serve as guides for the lettering.

*ca. a.* 173/2-168/7 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 34-39

[ἐπὶ -- <sup>ca. 8</sup> -- ἄρχ]οντ[ο]ς ἐπ[ὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος <sup>vv</sup>]  
 [πέμπτης πρυτα]νείας· Μαιμακτηρι[ῶνος - <sup>ca. 9</sup> -]  
 [- <sup>ca. 9</sup> - - ἐκκ]λησία ἐμ Πειραιεῖ· Μ[- <sup>ca. 9</sup> - -]  
 [- - - <sup>ca. 11</sup> - - ε]ὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἀρρι[δαῖος φα <sup>v</sup>]  
 5 [νερός ἐστι παρὰ] τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχο[υ ἐν ἀπά]  
 [σais ταῖς στρ]ατείαις τῆμ μεγίστην ἔχ[ων προ]

<sup>58</sup> See W. K. Pritchett, *The Five Attic Tribes after Kleisthenes*, Baltimore, 1943, pp. 33-36.

<sup>58a</sup> At my request Eugene Vanderpool examined the stone in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens (no. 10337) and kindly writes that "the middle of the line with the crucial letter is not clear" and that he sees "what the editor took for a Κ, but Ρ can also be read." On a squeeze which he later provided there is preserved enough to show that the letter in discussion is actually a rho.

<sup>59</sup> There can no longer be doubt about its belonging to Attalis. Cf. Pritchett, *op. cit.*, p. 34 with note 6.

<sup>60</sup> Pritchett, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-36.

<sup>61</sup> See W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Athenian Archon List*, p. 177, note 39; W. K. Pritchett, *op. cit.*, p. 36, note 13; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 28-29; *idem*, *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 253.

<sup>62</sup> Cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxx.

- [αγωγὴν, τε]ταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ στρατο[πέ °]  
 [δου φυλακῆς κα]ὶ εὐταξίας, καὶ ἐν τῷ λοιπ[ῶι χρό]  
 [νωι κατὰ τὸ ἀξί]ωμα τοῦ βασιλέως ἀναστρ[έφε °]  
 10 [ται φιλοτίμως τ]οῖς παραγινόμενοις Ἀθη[ναί °]  
 [ων πρεσβευταῖς κ]αὶ σπονδοφόροις καὶ ἐπιπ[εμπο]  
 [μένοις, παρέσχηκ]ε δὲ καὶ τοῖς καθ' ἰδίαν εὐχ[ρη]  
 [στον ἑαυτὸν καὶ περ]ὶ τούτων ἀπομεμαρτύρηται  
 [αὐτῷ πλεονάκις τι]μᾶν τοὺς τοιούτους· ὅπως  
 15 [οὖν καὶ ἄλλοι ζηλώσι φιλο]δοξεῖν εἰδότες ὅτι κο  
 [μιοῦνται τὰς καταξίας χάρι]τας· ἀγαθεὶ τύχει  
 [δεδόχθαι τεί βουλεῖ τοὺς λαχόντας πρ]οέδρους  
 [εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν -----]

The discovery of this inscription was announced by Homer A. Thompson in *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 113, and in the *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, 1952, p. 168,<sup>63</sup> with a note on its probable reference to Antiochos IV Epiphanes whose benevolence toward Athens was well known.<sup>64</sup> In this preliminary publication I adhere to this general chronological assignment.

The exact limits of the span of the reign of Antiochos IV over Syria has been the subject of long dispute among the specialists in that period. I shall not be concerned here with the question of his co-regency with the baby-king Antiochos which has now been confirmed in a Babylonian king-list recently published.<sup>65</sup> The beginning of the reign falls, according to Aymard, between the first days of October in 176 and the end of February in 174 B.C.<sup>66</sup> The new Babylonian list fixes it exactly to the 22nd or 23rd of October in 175,<sup>67</sup> and gives his death between November 19 and December 19 of 164 B.C.<sup>68</sup> The year of our present document is to be sought, therefore, between 175/4 and 164/3 B.C. In an attempt to select any one particular year one

<sup>63</sup> See also *A.J.A.*, LVI, 1952, p. 123; *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 214.

<sup>64</sup> For relations between Antiochos and Athens, see W. S. Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, pp. 302-306; cf. also *O.G.I.S.*, 248-250 and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1236.

<sup>65</sup> See the discussion by André Aymard in *Historia*, II, 1953/4, pp. 49-73, with detailed previous bibliography. The king-list is published by A. J. Sachs and D. J. Wiseman, *Irak*, XVI, 1954, pp. 208-210.

<sup>66</sup> See Aymard, *op. cit.*, p. 49 note 3.

<sup>67</sup> I accept this date, although I am aware of the objections expressed by A. T. Olmstead in *Cl. Phil.*, XXXIII, 1937, pp. 1-14, against a too hasty belief in the accuracy of the Babylonian astronomical texts. But see Aymard, *op. cit.*, p. 57, note 8. I have not seen the new article of A. Aymard, "Du nouveau sur la chronologie des Séleucides," in *R. E. Anc.*, LVII, 1955, pp. 102-112; cf. J. and L. Robert, *R. E. G.*, LXIX, 1956, p. 113, no. 49.

<sup>68</sup> Cf. also J. and L. Robert, *R.E.G.*, LXVIII, 1955, p. 192, no. 23. For the last discussion of the date of death before the publication of the king-list, see M. B. Dagut, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, LXXII, 1953, pp. 149-157.

must bear in mind that Arrhidaios had already been in the service of Antiochos for some time before the decree was passed, for he had participated in a number of expeditions and had had opportunity to entertain both official envoys and private citizens who had come from Athens.

The prescript of the decree lacks the name of the secretary, as well as other normal items (date by prytany, name of the proedros, formula of sanction). In this period we know now of four decrees from the archonship of Alexis (173/2), all of which lack the name of the secretary.<sup>69</sup> This would argue that perhaps this text also belongs to the archonship of Alexis, whose name would fill the requirement for the restoration at the beginning of line 1. The archon Demetrios, once held by Pritchett and Meritt to be dated in 174/3,<sup>70</sup> is now assigned to the year 159/8 (see below, p. 72). One of the decrees of his archonship is also without secretary;<sup>71</sup> but two decrees from his year carried the name of the secretary,<sup>72</sup> so that the lack of the secretary's name is proved to be a weak argument for attributing our text to the year of Demetrios. In any event, the year 174/3 is too early, and the year 159/8 is surely too late.

Polybios (XXVIII, 16-17) relates that in 170/69 Ptolemy, following the counsel of his advisers, sent to Antiochos along with his own men the Greek envoys who happened at that time to be in Egypt. Among these Greek envoys were Athenians: ἦν δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀθηναίων πρεσβεία περὶ δωρεᾶς, ἧς ἠγείτο Δημάρατος, καὶ θεωρίαί διτταί, μία μὲν ὑπὲρ τῶν Παναθηναίων, ἧς προειστήκει Καλλίας ὁ παγκρατιαστής, ἡ δ' ἄλλη περὶ μυστηρίων, ὑπὲρ ἧς Κλεόστρατος ἐποιεῖτο τὸν χρηματισμὸν καὶ τοὺς λόγους. He adds that Antiochos received the Greek envoys with kindness (*φιλανθρώπως*), that the first meeting was splendid (*μεγαλομερής*) and that at the second he listened to them with favor and accepted their pleas. It is natural to suppose that his treatment of the Athenians was especially friendly.<sup>73</sup> We must remember that at this time Antiochos was not at his capital but in the field and that presumably one of his marshals in the field had charge of arranging the receptions. It is possible that Arrhidaios was actually at this time in charge, and that the decree for him was passed with particular reference to this occasion. If so its date must be sought soon after 170/69 B.C.

It is known that Antiochos in being established on the throne of the Seleucids had been helped by the Attalids.<sup>74</sup> In Athens, also, there was a decree (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 945) of the year 168/7 which honored a certain Diodoros, friend of king Eumenes of

<sup>69</sup> See above, pp. 33-34, 36, 38-39.

<sup>70</sup> *Chronology*, p. xxviii.

<sup>71</sup> Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 121-122.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125 and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1027 (cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 127).

<sup>73</sup> Cf. W. S. Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, p. 304.

<sup>74</sup> In a decree of the Athenians found in Pergamon (*O.G.I.S.*, 248) Eumenes and his family are praised for this help.

Pergamon and his brother. The squeeze of this inscription shows ruled lines, well cut, as does our new inscription here. The lettering is quite different, but the ruled lines—a rare phenomenon in Attic epigraphy—make it seem probable that both stones came from one shop, perhaps at about the same time. And the phraseology of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 945, even if not the lettering, is quite close to that of the new text. Indeed, Diodoros, like Arrhidaios, must have been a military man. Moreover, in *O.G.I.S.*, 301,<sup>75</sup> we have a dedication to Eumenes, his brothers, and the queen Stratonike made by a certain Διόδωρο[s] Ἀρριδαίου and found in Panion in Thrace.<sup>76</sup> One may venture to suggest that Arrhidaios, the father of Diodoros, is the same as the man honored in the present text. It is a rare name, with Macedonian connotations,<sup>77</sup> and it may well have been that father and son, as military men, held posts of honor respectively, in the courts of Seleucia and of Pergamon. If they were both honored by Athens in the same year, then that year was 168/7 B.C. I have chosen to leave the name of the archon unrestored in line 1 and to suggest as the date *ca. a.* 173/2-168/7 *a.*

Restorations in the above text have been made on the analogy of similar decrees of the same period:

Line 1: The name of the phyle must be as long as possible. If the prytany was fourth, then the first two letters of τετάρτης probably were at the end of line 1. The prytany can hardly have been the sixth.

Lines 4/5: The adopted restoration has been preferred, instead of the common τιμώμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως — — ἔχει (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 891 line 5, 893 line 11, 897 line 9), for reasons of space.

Lines 6-7: cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 891 line 6, 897 line 10, 945 line 10, 947 line 16; Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 117-118, line 10. See also C. Bradford Welles, *Royal Correspondence in the Hellenistic Period*, New Haven, 1934, p. 356.

Line 9: cf. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, 656 lines 6/7.

Line 11: cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 945 line 14; Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, 558 lines 5/6, 559 lines 1 and 38, 560 line 5.

Line 12: for καθ' ἰδίαν see Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik*<sup>3</sup>, p. 87, note 750; Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, Indices, *s.v.* ἴδιος.

Lines 14/15: ὅπως followed by [φιλο]δοξεῖν εἰδότες presents a difficulty, and for

<sup>75</sup> Republished by Ernst Kalinka, *Jahreshefte*, XXIII, 1926, Beilage, p. 152, no. 87; cf. L. Robert, *B.C.H.*, LII, 1928, p. 439, note 1.

<sup>76</sup> The date for this inscription is not given. The epithet σωτήρ is not here used with the name of Eumenes in its solemn formalism, which would have been of help in the dating, but as signifying the actual savior of Panion. Cf. L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.*, VIII, 1934, pp. 283-285; *Études Anatoliennes*, Paris, 1937, p. 73, note 1.

<sup>77</sup> For the derivation of the name see Russu, *Ephemeris Dacoromana*, VIII, 1938, p. 119. Russu, "Onomasticon Macedonicum," *ibid.*, pp. 174-175 has collected all the persons bearing the name. I do not understand why he assigns the inscription of Panion to the third century. The name Ἀρραβαῖος appears once as Ἀριβ(β)αῖος (Polyainos, VII, 30).

reasons of space I have restored ζηλώσι in line 15 instead of the usual ζηλωταὶ ὄσι. Even so the particle ἄν must be omitted.<sup>78</sup>

GEORGE A. STAMIREΣ

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

### III

## DECREES AND OTHER TEXTS

(PLATES 7-27)

8 (Plate 8). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found at the surface west of the Late Roman Fortification (S 25-26) on the north slope of the Acropolis on March 20, 1937.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.-0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4633.

This small fragment joins *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 17, forming part of lines 23-29, and confirming the text as restored by Wilhelm in *Attische Urkunden*, V, *Sitzungsber. Ak. Wien*, CCXX, 5, 1942, pp. 87-96 (No. XLIII). I give the text of lines 17-35 of this inscription again, making use of the admirable restorations suggested by Wilhelm and changing only slightly the wording of his tentative suggestion for line 17 in order to avoid writing εἶναι where the usage of this inscription makes εἶναι more probable (cf. lines 25 and 33).<sup>1</sup>

*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 17

(the opening lines are not repeated)

a. 394/3 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 39

[κύρια μὲν εἶναι Σθόρυι τὰ ψηφίσματα τὰ ἐψη]φισμέ  
 [να αὐτῶι πρότερον ὑπὸ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων] καὶ τὸ  
 [νυνὶ ψηφισθέν· ἐπαινέσαι δ' αὐτὸν ἐπει]δὴ πρότε ὐ  
 20 [ρόν τε διετέλει Σθόρυς πρόθυμος ὦν] Ἀθηναίοις ὐ  
 [καὶ ὄ]τι προ[εἶπε τὰ σημεῖα τὰ γενόμ]ενα περὶ τῆς ὐ  
 [ν]αυμαχίας [μαντευσάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἰε]ρῶν τῶν εἰσι  
 τητηρίων ὦ[ν ἀπέθυσεν καὶ ἐμ π]ᾶσ[ίν] ἐσ[τι] ἀνὴρ ἀγα  
 θὸς περὶ τῆ[ν πόλιν τὴν Ἀ]θην[αί]ων [καὶ ο]ἱ πρόγονο[ι]

<sup>78</sup> See Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik*<sup>3</sup>, p. 253, note 1982.

<sup>1</sup> For Sthorys see now Jean Pouilloux, *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos*, Paris, 1954, p. 203.

- 25 πρότερον κ[αὶ ἔ]ναι αὐ[τὸν] Ἄθ[ην] αἰο[ν] γρά[ψ]ασθαι δ[ὲ]  
αὐτὸν εἰς φυ[λὴν κα]ὶ δῆμον ἵ[ν] ἄ[ν] βόλ[ηται] τὸς δὲ [στ]  
ρατηγὸς τὸς [ἐνθ] ἄδε ἀποδοῖνα[ι] αὐτῶ[ι καὶ μι]σθ[ὸν ὄ]  
σομπερ πέρυ[σι]ν ἔφερε· τὸν δὲ [γ]ραμμ[ατέα τ]ῆς βολ[ῆ]  
ς ἀναγράψαι [τ]ὸ ψήφισμα τόδε [τέ]λε[σι τοῖ]ς Σθόρου[ο]  
30 ς ἐν στήλῃ [ἴ]ναπερ αὐτῶι τὰ π[ρ]ότερ[α ψηφί]σματα [ἄ]  
ναγέγραπται· ἐὰν δέ τις τα[ύτ]α ἄκυρ[α ποι]ῆ ὄφε[λέ]  
τω χιλίας [δ]ραχμὰς ἱερ[ᾶς τῆ]ι Ἀθηνά[ι καὶ] τῶι Ἀ[πό]  
λλωνι τῶ[ι] Πυθίωι ἑτέρα[ς]· ἔναι δὲ ταῦ[τα κ]αὶ τοῖς [ἐ]  
κγόνοις τοῖς Σθόρου· καλέσαι δὲ αὐ[τὸν] ἐπὶ δε[ίπν]  
35 νον εἰς [τ]ὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αὔριον. *vacat*

9 (Plate 7). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with the flat top, left face, and rough-picked back preserved, found on March 23, 1939, in a Turkish lime-pit outside the market square to the southeast, west of the Late Roman Fortification (S 20).

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.257 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5733.

The inscription is written stoichedon in letters of the mid fourth century B.C. Five lines measure 0.053 m. vertically, and five rows measure 0.049 m. horizontally. A discussion of the text by Eugene Schweigert appears in *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pp. 287-288, and a quotation from it was made in *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 78.

ca. med. saec. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 56

- [περὶ μὲν ἄ]παγγέλωσιν καὶ στ[-----]  
[. . . . . γε]γονότων ἐς μὲν τὰ Ἄ[-----]  
[. . . . .] ἰσταμέ[νου] ὁ τὸς [δὲ-----]  
[. . . . .]ται παρα[λ]αβόν[τες-----]  
5 [. . . . .] μῆ, ὅταν πρῶτον Ὀ[-----]  
[. . . . .] δοκιμασ[θ]ῶσι θύεν τ[-----τ]  
[ὄν δ]ὲ ἱεροφάντην τὴν με[-----]  
[. . . . .]ς κατευχέσθαι ἐπ[-----]  
[. . . . .]εν ἐς τὰς πόλεις τὰς μ[υστηριώτιδας σπονδὰς-----]  
10 κατὰ τὴν μαντείαν το[ύ] Ἀπόλλωνος-----]  
έων ἐφόδια ὅ ἐὰν δὲ ο[ἰ]----- τοῖ]  
ς θεσμοθέταις ἢ οἱ θ[εσμοθέται-----]  
γεγραμμένα ὄφει[λ-----]  
ων τοῖν θεοῖν κα[. . . . .] σπονδὰς εἶναι τοῖσι μύστησιν καὶ τοῖς ἐπ[-----]

15 [ό]πτησιω καὶ τ[οῖς ἀκολούθοισιω καὶ χρήμασιω τῶν ὀθνεῖων καὶ Ἀθηνα]  
 ἰοισιω ἄπασι[ν - - - - -]  
 [.]λλα τὸ Ἐκατ[ομβαιῶνος ? - - - - -]  
 [... ]ε πρὸς δ[ - - - - -]  
 [. . . .]ιτ[ - - - - -]

The text of lines 14-16 is a quotation from *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 6.<sup>2</sup> From it the length of line has been determined, as above, at 56 letters, though there were some irregularities (lines 12, 14-16; for the latter see the photograph). So much of the text is lost that I have attempted no restorations beyond those first suggested by Schweigert, to whom also the recognition of the quotation is due. Schweigert (*loc. cit.*) suggests as a possible occasion for these general provisions concerning the Mysteries (and the proclamation of the truce) the dispute which took place in 367/6 B.C. between Athens and Aitolia over the arrest of two spondophoroi.<sup>3</sup>

10 (Plate 9). Pedimental stele of gray marble, broken at the bottom, found on February 18, 1955, re-used as a doorstep in the third of the shops from the south end of the Stoa of Attalos (R 12).

Height, 0.76 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6703.

Parts of the first three lines are legible, but the surface otherwise is so worn as to be illegible.

a. 291/0 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 40

[ἐπὶ X]αρίνου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος τετάρτ  
 [ης πρ]υτανείας ἤμ Θεότιμος [.]α[... ]λ[... ]ς Τρ[ι]κορύσ  
 [ιος ἐ]γραμμάτευ[εν - - - - -]

remainder of the text illegible

The name of the archon is quite certain; equally certain is the fact that this decree of his year was dated by a secretary and not by a registrar. It is necessary, therefore, to return in principle to the sequence of registrars and secretaries as shown in the tables published by Pritchett and Meritt in 1940<sup>4</sup> and to readjust the sequence from 294/3 to 290/89 given by Dinsmoor in 1954.<sup>5</sup> The demotic of the secretary in the

<sup>2</sup> See also *Hesperia*, XIV, 1945, p. 78 and XV, 1946, p. 251.

<sup>3</sup> *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 5-12, no. 3 (cf. A. Wilhelm, *Abh. Ak. Berlin*, 1939, no. 22, p. 15, for a note on the text).

<sup>4</sup> *Chronology*, pp. xvi-xvii.

<sup>5</sup> *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 313. It is a typographical error in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 313,

archonship of Charinos is preserved as Τρ[ι]κορύσ[ιος]. In spite of the fact that the readings of some of the letters must be marked as doubtful, there can be no doubt of the demotic itself: the secretary was from Trikorynthos, of the phyle Aiantis, and the secretary cycle (XI) brings the date of Charinos thus to 291/0. The new secretary cycle, after an interregnum of registrars, began again with Aiantis, as the new cycle in 307/6 had also begun with Aiantis some years before. A further necessary adjustment moves the archonship of Telokles from 291/0 down to 290/89, and he too must have had a secretary (XII) rather than a registrar. The archon Philippos, however, who remains dated in 292/1, must be included within the interregnum of the registrars.

11 (Plate 9). Top of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, with the sides dressed by a toothed chisel and the back rough-picked, found on February 12, 1955, in loose earth about 1.5 m. west of the great drain and 11 m. south of the north end of the Metroon (I 9), just below the level of the preserved tops of the monument bases.

Height, 0.42 m.; width (of inscribed surface), 0.33 m., (over-all), 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6696.

The text is stoichedon 27 with adjustments at the ends of the lines to allow for syllabic division.

a. 272/1 a.

θ ε ο ί

ἐπὶ Λυσιθείδου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς

Κεκροπίδος δωδεκάτης πρυτανεί

ας εἰ Σημωνίδης Τιμησίου Σουνιε(ὺς)

5 ἐγραμμάτευσ· Σκιροφοριῶνος ἐν

δεκάτει ἐνδεκάτει τῆς πρυτανεί

[α]ς· ἐκκλησία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφει

[ζ]εν Ἀντιδώτης Σπουδίου Πλωθεὺς

καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι·

10 Προμένης Προμένου Κεφαλῆθεν εἰ

πεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ κεχειροτονημένοι

ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν

τῆς θυσίας καλῶς καὶ φιλοσίμως ἔ

[θυ]σαν μετὰ τοῦ ἱερέως τῶι τε Διὶ τῶι

that the registrar of the year of Olympiodoros (b) is given to the deme of Phaleron. He was from Rhamnous.

15 [Σωτήρι κ]αὶ τεῖ Ἀθηνᾶι τεῖ Σωτείραι,  
 [ἐπεμελήθησα]ν δὲ καὶ τῆς πομπῆς  
 [καὶ τῆς στρώσεως τ]ῆς κ<λ>ίνης καὶ  
 [τῆς ἐπικοσμήσεως τῆ]ς τραπέ[ζης]  
 [-----]

Line 17: KAINHΣ lapis

The discovery of this inscription is prompt and complete confirmation of Dinsmoor's argument that Lysitheides must be dated in 272/1 as the immediate predecessor of Pytharatos in the archon tables of the early third century.<sup>6</sup> Like the stele *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 676, of similar content (and of the preceding year), which was set up in the Agora, this inscription also was probably set up near the place of its discovery, and the restorations offered above for lines 17-18 are made on the evidence of the formulae used in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 676, lines 14-15, except for ἐπικοσμήσεως which seems to be required by the stoichedon order (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 976, line 6).

Whereas our present text praises the commission that had been elected to cooperate with the priest in making the sacrifice, the praises given by the Boule and Demos to the priest himself have been preserved in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 689, a decree which was proposed by the same orator and which must be dated in the same year. The opening lines of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 689, now read as follows:

*I. G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 689

a. 272/1 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 38

[ἐπὶ Λυσίθε]ῖδο[ν ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς . . . ντίδος ἔκ]  
 [τῆς πρυταν]είας ε[ἰ Σημωνίδης Τιμησίου Σουνιε]  
 [ὺς ἐγραμμά]τευν· [Ποσιδεῶνος ἐνδεκάτει, ἐνδεκ]  
 [ἀπει τῆς πρ]υταν[είας· ἐκκλησία κυρία· τῶν προέδ]  
 5 [ρων ἐπεψήφ]ισζεν τ[. . . . .<sup>28</sup>. . . . .]  
 [. καὶ συμπ]ρόεδροι· ἔ[δοξεν τῆι βουλῆι καὶ τῶι δή]  
 [μωι· Προμέ]νης Προμ[έου Κεφαλῆθεν εἶπεν· περὶ ὧ]  
 [ν ἀπαγγέλλ]ει ὁ ἱερε[ὺς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτήρος περὶ]

for the continuation see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 689

Since the decree for the priest was to be set up [πρὸς τ]εῖ στοᾶ[ι] τοῦ Διός (lines 28-29), it is reasonable to assume that the decree for the commissioners who cooperated with him was also to be set up at the same place in the Agora.

<sup>6</sup> *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 286. For a correction in Dinsmoor's text (*op. cit.*, p. 289: adding τοὺς between ταξίαρχους and ἐπὶ in line 26) see Chr. Pelekides, *R.E.G.*, LXIX, 1956, p. 193, note 1. Pelekides also corrects readings and restorations in lines 9-15 of a similar decree published by Meritt in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 156-158, no. 5. He should have noted that his restoration [ὑπὲρ τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ] at the end of line 10 is too short by one letter for the space available, a fact which still poses a minor problem.

The restoration of the name of Lysitheides in line 1 of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 704, was made by Dinsmoor (*loc. cit.*).<sup>7</sup> Now the name of the secretary [Σημωνίδης Τιμησί]ου Σουνιε[ύς] must be restored in lines 3-4. The text is written stoichedon, and the name falls short by one letter of filling the required space, but there can be no doubt that the restoration is correct (see Plate 10).<sup>8</sup> The name of the archon to be supplied in line 12 is probably Glaukippos, whose name fills the space and who makes a reasonable definition of the astynomoi who were praised in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 704.<sup>9</sup>

*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 704

(Plate 10)

a. 272/1 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 27

[ἐπὶ Λυσιθείδου ἄρχον]τος ἐπὶ τ[ῆς]  
 [.....<sup>11</sup>..... ἐνάτης π]ρυτανε [ία <sup>ο</sup>]  
 [ς ἢ Σημωνίδης Τιμησί]ου Σουνιε[ύς]  
 [ς ἐγραμμάτευεν Ἐλαφ]ηβολιώωνος π  
 5 [ἐμπτει μετ' εἰκάδας, ἔ]κτει καὶ εἰκ  
 [οστέῃ τῆς πρυτανείας]ς ἐκκλησία κ  
 [υρία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπ]ειρήφιζεν Κα  
 [.....<sup>14</sup>..... Ἐπι]κηφίσιος κα  
 [ὶ συμπρόεδροι ἔδοξε]ν τεῖ βουλεῖ  
 10 [καὶ τῶι δήμωι Μνησίε]ργος Μνησί[ο]  
 [ν Ἀθμονεὺς εἶπεν ἐπ]ειδὴ οἱ ἄστυν  
 [όμοι οἱ ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππ]ου ἄρχοντος

<sup>7</sup> The association of the archon Arrheneides with *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 704, is thus broken (cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xx).

<sup>8</sup> I owe to Rolf Hubbe the following notes on this text adapted from a paper submitted to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1954. "The final space in line 2 is lost; for the previous space, half an alpha is preserved, but it is well to the left of its expected position in its column. Now, one does not expect the stonecutter to crowd his letters here, since the word *πρυτανείας* ought to fill out the line exactly. In the third space from the end, the stonecutter originally placed an alpha, having left out the iota; then he inscribed the iota, a trifle left of center, over an erasure which can be felt with the finger but which failed to obliterate the alpha. Possibly he had already inscribed a sigma in the following space before he discovered his error; the displacement of the alpha which we discovered in this penultimate space may then be due to the fact that it too is inscribed over an erasure, which however can no longer be perceived with certainty due to its closeness to the edge. We may even suppose that it was the careless erasure of the sigma which damaged the end of the line, causing the last letter of *πρυτανείας* finally to be put over to the beginning of line 3."

<sup>9</sup> The calendar equation in lines 4-6 is [Ἐλαφ]ηβολιώωνος π[ἐμπτει μετ' εἰκάδας, ἔ]κτει καὶ εἰκ[οστέῃ τῆς πρυτανείας]ς. See Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 97, note 29. Pritchett and Meritt had identified the archon in line 12 with him of line 1, rather than as his predecessor.

[ἐπεμελήθησαν τῆς πο]μπῆς καὶ τῆς  
 [θυσίας τῶι Ἀσκληπιῶ]ι καὶ τῆς κοσ  
 15 [μήσεως τῆς τραπέζης] καὶ τῆς πανν  
 [υχίδος καλῶς καὶ φι]λοτ[ί]μως, ἀγαθ  
 [ῆι τύχηι δεδόχθαι τε]ῖ β[ο]υλ[εί] τὸν  
 [ς προέδρους οἱ ἂν λάχ]ωσ[ι]ν προεδρ  
 [εὔειν ἐν τῶι δήμῳι εἰ]ς τ[ῆ]ν πρώτην  
 20 [ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσ]αι περ[ὶ] τούτ  
 [ων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλ]λεσθαι [τῆς βο]  
 [υλῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον ὄ]τ[ι] δοκεῖ τεῖ β  
 [ουλεῖ -----]

The readings in lines 15-22 are those made from the stone in Athens by Hubbe in 1954.

One other text must be assigned to the archonship of Lysitheides, for the name of the secretary (now known) occurs also in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 816.

*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 816

a. 272/1 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 33

[θ                    ε]                    ο                    ί  
 [ἐπὶ Λυσιθείδου ἄρχοντο]ς ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπ  
 [ίδος δωδεκάτης πρυτανείας], ῆι Σημ[ω]νίδη  
 [ς Τιμησίου Σουნიεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν· . .<sup>4</sup> . .]  
 5 [-----]

This decree was passed in the same prytany with the decree here published for the first time above. It should be noted that the text is in fact stoichedon, in spite of earlier assertions to the contrary.

The calendar equations now available for the archonship of Lysitheides show that the year was ordinary.

**12** (Plate 10). Fragment of gray marble, broken on all sides, found on February 24, 1937, in a modern context on the north slope of the Acropolis (R 25).

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4541.

The letter forms are characteristic of the late third century B.C.

*ante fin. saec. III a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 33-37

[-----]  
 [— — ἐπαινέσαι αὐτὸν]ς εὐ[σ]εβ[είας ἔνεκα τῆς πρὸς]  
 [τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλο]τιμίας τ[ῆς εἰς τὴν βουλήν]  
 [καὶ τὸν δῆμον καὶ] στεφανῶ[σαι καθὼς πάτριόν]  
 5 [ἔστιν ἐκότερον α]ὐτῶν μ[υρρίνης στεφάνωι]  
 [ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε] τὸ ψή[φισμα τὸν γραμμα]  
 [τέα τὸν κατὰ πρυταν]είαν ἐ[ν στηλίει λιθίνει]  
 [καὶ στηῆσαι πρὸς τῶι Ἐλε]υσι[νίωι -----]

This decree probably praises the two epimeletai of the Mysteries, and is in some ways comparable with *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 847, of the archonship of Diokles (215/4) of approximately the same date. The crown bestowed, for example, was a crown of myrtle,<sup>10</sup> and the epimeletai were praised for their piety toward the gods and their zeal toward the Council and Demos.<sup>11</sup> The restoration *καθὼς πάτριόν ἐστιν* in lines 4-5 has been adapted to the needs of the present text from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 949, lines 18-19, where it is provided that the Eleusinian demarch shall be honored with a crown of myrtle: *μυρρίνης στεφάνωι, ὧι πάτριόν ἐστιν*. This decree was discovered on the north slope of the Acropolis and was probably erected by the Eleusinian. For the restoration [πρὸς τῶι Ἐλε]υσι[νίωι] in line 8 see no. 13 (below).

**13** (Plate 10). Part of a stele of Hymettian marble, with the left side preserved, found on June 8, 1936, in a late context to the west of the East Stoa (N 15).

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 4260.

The lettering gives an indication of the date.

*ante fin. saec. III a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 42-47

[-----]  
 τοῖς πρότερον χρόν[οις ὅπως ἂν οὖν ὁ δῆμος φαίνεται αὐ]  
 //τοῖς ἀποδιδούς χά[ριν ἀξίαν δεδόσθαι αὐτοῖς πολι]  
 τέαν καὶ εἶναι αὐτο[ῖς γράψασθαι φυλῆς καὶ δήμου καὶ]  
 5 φρατρίας ἧς ἂν ἔκα[στος βούληται τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε]  
 τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κ[ατὰ πρυτανείαν ἀναγράψαι καὶ στηῆσαι]  
 [π]ρὸς τῶι Ἐλευσινίωι· [εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στηλῆς]  
 [μ]ερίσαι τὸ γενόμενον [ἀνάλωμα τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει].

*vacat*

<sup>10</sup> See L. Deubner, *Attische Feste*, p. 76.

<sup>11</sup> It is noteworthy that in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 661 and 807, the epimeletai were praised for their piety "toward the goddesses."

The initial space in line 3 is partially erased. The letter tau was probably begun and spoiled and then cut finally in the second space. A more normal order could be achieved in lines 5-7 by writing [τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε <ἀναγράψαι>] τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κ[ατὰ πρυτανείαν εἰς στήλην καὶ στήσαι π]ρὸς τῶι Ἐλευσινίωι. In the last line the paymaster was probably ὁ ἐπὶ τεί διοικήσει rather than ὁ ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτικῶν (too long a title). For the restoration [τὸν ἐπὶ τεί διοικήσει] at this time see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 788, 802, and 848, reading the latter text as restored by Dow in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 36 (lines 20 and 58). There is no indication who received the grant of citizenship given in this decree, except that they were more than one.

14 (Plate 11). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on May 14, 1936, in a late Roman foundation on the southeastern part of Kolonos Agoraios (C 14).

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4146.

This stone is part of the same inscription with *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 912 (Plate 11; cf. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 88-89, no. 39).<sup>12</sup> The marble is the same fine-grained cream-colored Pentelic of best quality with lamination parallel to the surface in both pieces. The two fragments do not join,<sup>13</sup> but they obviously belong together.

ca. a. 210/09-201/0 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 55-63

[-----]  
 [καὶ συμπρόεδρ]οι vacat [ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι vacat ]  
 [---<sup>ca. 13</sup>---] δῶρον Φρεάρριος ε[ἶπεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυ]  
 [τάνεις [τῆς Ἀντι]γονίδος] ὑπὲρ τῶν θυ[σιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν]  
 5 [τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι] τῶι Προστατηρίωι κα[ὶ τεί Ἀρτέμιδι τεί Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς]  
 [ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷ]ς πάτριον ἦν <sup>vovv</sup> ἀγ]αθὴ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμωι τὰ]  
 [μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχε]σθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν το[ῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαιαι]  
 [καὶ σωτηρίαι] τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δ[ήμου ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς θυσί]  
 [ας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσα]ς ὅσαι καθῆκον ἐν τεί [πρυτανείαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐπε]  
 10 [μελήθησαν δὲ καὶ] τῆς συναγωγῆς τῆς [τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων]  
 [ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖ]ς προσέταττον οἷ τε [νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου]  
 [ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάν]εις [τῆς Ἀντιγονίδο[s]] καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφάνωι]  
 [κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὖσεβε]ίας ἐν[ε]κεν τῆς [πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς]  
 [τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δῆ]μον τὸν Ἀθηναί[ων ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν]

<sup>12</sup> The attribution was independently made also by G. A. Stamires.

<sup>13</sup> The test was made in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens on December 15, 1954.

15 [γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ] πρυτανείαν ἐ[ν στηλίει λιθίνει καὶ στηῆσαι ἐν τῷ πρυ]  
[τανικῶν· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγ]ραφήν τῆς στ[ήλης καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ]  
[διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον] ἀνάλωμα *vacat* [ *vacat* ]

	[ἡ βουλῆ]	ἡ βουλῆ	[ὁ δῆμος]	30	[ἡ βουλῆ]
	[τὸν ταμίαν]	[τὸν γραμμα]	[τοὺς πρυ]		[τὸν ταμίαν]
20	[Μενέδημον]	25 [τέα Ὀφέλ --]	[τάνεις]		[τῆς βουλῆς]
	[Κυδαθηναί]	[-- -- --]			[Ἄμφίαν]
	[έα]				[Ἰκαριέα]

## NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 60-70

35 [ἐπὶ -- -- -- ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -- --] ντίδος [τρίτης πρυτανείας ἦι -- --]  
[-- -- ca. 21 -- -- ἐγρ]αμμάτευεν· Βοη[δρομιῶνος τρίτη ἰσταμένου,]  
[ἔκτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας· βο]υλῆ ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ· [τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν --ca. 4--]  
[-- -- ca. 12 -- -- Αἰξ]ωνεὺς καὶ συμπρόεδροι <sup>vvv</sup>[<sup>v</sup> ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ *vacat* ]  
[-- -- ca. 13 -- -- δῶ]ρου Φρεάρριος εἶπεν· ἐπεὶ [ἡ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀντιγονίδος] καὶ]  
40 [οἱ αἰέσιτ]οι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαν[τες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλεῖ τὸν ταμί]  
[αν ὄν ε]ἶλοντο οἱ πρυτάνεις ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Μενέδη[μον Ἄρχοντος Κυδαθηναϊά τὰς]  
[θν]σίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν [τῇ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τε τῆς βουλῆς]  
καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπιμεμελήσθα[ι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς]  
καὶ φιλοτιμῶς <sup>vvvv</sup> ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τ[εῖ βουλεῖ ἀπαιέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Μενέ]  
45 δημον Ἄρχοντος Κυδαθηναϊά καὶ στεφανῶ[σαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ εὐσεβείας]  
ἔνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας [τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἑαυ]  
τοὺς· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Ὀφέ[λ --ca. 7-- καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς Ἄμφίαν]  
Ἰκαριέα καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Ἰέρωνα [Αἰθαλίδην καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βου]  
λῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Νικίαν Σίμου Πειραιέα κ[αὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα --ca. 10-- Ἄλε]  
50 ξάνδρον Ῥαμουσίον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλ[ῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Εὐκλέους Βερε]  
νικίδην καὶ τὸν αὐλητὴν Νεοκλῆν Βερενικίδην[<sup>v</sup> ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμ]  
ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στηλίει λιθίν[ει καὶ στηῆσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῶν· εἰς δὲ]  
τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στηλῆς καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν μ[ερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον]  
ἀνάλωμα *vacat* [ *vacat* ]

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
55	Γαργήττιοι	60 Σώφιλος	Μενέστρατος	Διον[--]	[-- --]	[-- --]	[-- --]
	Κηφίσσιπος	Ἰκαριεύς	65 Περγασεύς	[-- --]	lost	lost	lost
	Πυθόκριτος	Ἄμφίας	[-- --]	lost			
	[Ἐ]παμεί[νων]	[-- --]	lost				
	[-- --]	lost					
	lost						

citations lost

The spacing of text upon the stone shows that there were four citations between the two decrees. In addition to corrections and additions suggested for the text of the second decree by Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 88-89), I have read [βο]υλή in line 37 and [οὶ ἀείου]οι at the beginning of line 40 and restored αὐτόν in line 45 to achieve a better length of line.

**15** (Plate 10). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on February 10, 1936, in modern context outside the market square to the southeast (T 17).

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 3365.

*post a.* 200 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[ἐπὶ ----- ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς ----- πρυτανείας] ἡ Ἄριστ[---]  
 [----- ἐγραμμάτευεν δῆμον ψη]φίσμα[τα ---]  
 [----- τῆς πρυταν]είας· [ἐκκλη]  
 [σία -----]

There is an abrasion across the surface of the stone above the first line, but it is not an erasure, and indeed it is very doubtful that any letters were ever inscribed at that point. About 0.055 m. above the first line is the spring of a crowning moulding. The letters suggest a date early in the second century, and the inscription may well belong to the same year with no. 19 (*q.v.*).<sup>14</sup> I do not believe that it is as early as 215/4 or 214/3, with identification of the secretary with one of the secretaries of those two years (cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxv; *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, pp. 236-239, no. 7), but this possibility must be borne in mind.

**16** (Plate 10). Fragment of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, found on April 5, 1948, among marbles from the area immediately outside the market square to the southwest, in Section OO. The stone is broken on all sides but retains part of the mouldings above the text of the inscription.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6100.

The lettering suggests a date *ca. a.* 200 *a.*, while the mouldings (so far as pre-

<sup>14</sup> The lettering of this text, especially the alpha, shows more similarity with that of the late third century than does the lettering of no. 19.



[κάτης πρυτανείας ἤι Δημοσθένης Δ]ημοκλ[έους]  
 [Κοθωκίδης ἐγραμμάτευεν· Σκιροφοριῶ]νος ἔκ[τει ἐ]  
 5 [πὶ δέκα, ἔκτει καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυταν]είας· β[ουλῆ]  
 [ἐμ βουλευτηρίωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψή]φιζεν [. . . .]  
 [----- <sup>ca.</sup> 28 ----- καὶ σ]υμπρό[εδροι]  
 [vacat] [ἔδοξεν τῆι βουλῆι] vacat  
 [----- εἶπεν· -----]

The two documents agree so well in their mutual restoration that it becomes highly probable that both decrees were passed in the twelfth prytany (Erechtheis for the sake of the spacing) and in the month of Skirophorion.

17 (Plate 12). Upper part of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, broken at the left and at the bottom, found on November 11, 1948, in a packing beside a terracotta drain of Roman date just south of the steps at the southwest corner of the Middle Stoa (H 13). Cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 223.

Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6115.

This new fragment is obviously part of the stele from which a smaller fragment, earlier published as *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 41, was also broken. Together they offer one of the rare instances in which the decree passed by the Council was cut on the stone above the corresponding decree passed by the Demos. In this case the decrees were passed in the ninth prytany, in a year of twelve prytanies, honoring the prytaneis and their officers of the eighth, or preceding prytany.<sup>17</sup> The composite text is given here:

a. 189/8 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 43-53

[Ἐπὶ Εὐθυκρίτω]υ ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος ἐνάτης πρυ  
 [τανείας ἤι Κέφα]λος Κεφάλου Κυδαντίδης ἐγραμμάτευ  
 [εν Ἐυθεσστηρίωνω]ς τετράδι μετ' εἰκάδας, ὀγδόηι τῆς πρυ  
 [τανείας· βουλῆ ἐμ βο]υλευτηρίωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφιζεν  
 5 [----- <sup>ca.</sup> 18 -----] Προβαλίσσιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι· Ξενοκρά  
 [της ----- <sup>ca.</sup> 14 -----] εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Κεκρο  
 [πίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπα]ινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀπο  
 [φαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλῆι τὸν] ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Φιλῖνον  
 [Πιθέα τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκ]έναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεῖ

<sup>17</sup> The inverse order of the two decrees on the stone does not always mean that they belong to the last prytany of the year. Cf. *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 7-8, 136.

- 10 [πρυτανείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλ]ῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ  
 [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων κα]λῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει,  
 [δεδοχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπαινέ]σαι τὸν ταμίαν Φιλῖνον Πιθέα κα[ὶ]  
 [τὸν γραμματέα ---<sup>ca. 11</sup>---]νέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι [ἐκάτερον]  
 [αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἐπαι]νέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν ἱερέ[α τοῦ ἔπω]
- 15 [νύμου ---<sup>ca. 18</sup>--- κ]αὶ τὸν γραμματέα τ[ῆς βουλῆς]  
 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου ---<sup>ca. 11</sup>---]ιέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμ[ματέα . . ]  
 [---<sup>ca. 14</sup>--- καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βο]υλῆ[ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐ]  
 [κλῆν Βερενικίδην καὶ τὸν αὐλη]τῆν Νεοκλῆ[ν Βερενικίδην· ἀνα]  
 [γράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γρ]αμματ[έα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεί]
- 20 [αν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσ]αι ἐ[ν τῷ πρυτανικῷ ---]

*lacuna*

[ῆ βουλῆ]	[ὁ δήμος]	[ῆ βουλῆ]
[τὸν ταμί]αν	[τοὺς]	[τὸν γραμματέα]
[Φι]λῖνον	[πρυτάνεις]	[-----]
Πιθέα		[-----ιέα]

- 25 Ἐπὶ Εὐθυκρίτου ἄρχο[ντος· Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος δεκάτει ἰσταμένου μι]  
 αἰ κα[ὶ ἐ]ἰκοστῆ τῆς π[ρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέ]  
 [δρων ἐπεψή]φιζεν [-----]

The full name of the secretary, including his demotic, is now known as Κέφαλος Κεφάλου Κυδαντίδης. The order of rotation in the secretary cycle makes the date 189/8 almost certain, for the year was intercalary during a period of twelve phylai (after 201/0), and the name of the flutist Neokles of Berenikidai (line 18) practically excludes a date as late as 177/6,<sup>18</sup> when next the phyle Ptolemais, to which the deme Kydantidai belonged, could have furnished the secretary.

This assignation displaces Isokrates of *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 127, no. 26 from 189/8, and inasmuch as his name is probably coupled with that of a secretary from Aigilia in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 934/5, they may both be dated back to 201/0. There is no assurance that the calendar character of the year of Isokrates was ordinary, as indicated by Pritchett and Meritt in *Chronology*, p. xxvii. Dinsmoor, in his latest publication, claims the year as intercalary, and has, in fact, already dated both the archon and the secretary in 201/0.<sup>19</sup> Euthykritos, whom he has placed tentatively in 202/1 now goes, of course, to 189/8. I accept also Dinsmoor's attribution of Nikophon tentatively to 200/199 and of Dionysios tentatively to 197/6 (*loc. cit.*), noting that on the evidence of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1323, Nikophon should be some years (πλείω ἔτη) earlier than Dionysios.

<sup>18</sup> See Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 18.

<sup>19</sup> *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 316.

With the name of the archon and secretary now sure, the opening lines of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 978 must be read as follows:

a. 189/8 a.                      NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 32-35  
 [θ                      ε]                      ο                      ί  
 [ἐπὶ Εὐθυκρίτου] ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπί  
 [δος ὀγδόης πρ]υτανείας, ἧι Κέφαλος Κεφάλου  
 [Κυδαντίδ]ης ἐγραμμάτευεν· δήμου ψηφίσι  
 5 [ματα· Ἄ]νθεστηριῶνος ἐνάτει ἐπὶ δέκα, μι  
 [αὶ καὶ] τριακοσ[.]τέϊ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη  
 etc.; cf. also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 978 Addenda

In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 978, it is assumed that there were two letter spaces uninscribed near the beginning of line 5; I have preferred to restore *δήμου ψηφίσι[ματα]* instead of *δήμου ψήφισ[μα]* and not to assume any uninscribed spaces.<sup>20</sup> In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 978, line 6, two uninscribed spaces are indicated within the word *τριακοστέϊ*; actually these spaces are an erasure.

These inscriptions now give three consecutive dates by both the civil and the prytany calendars:

Prytany [VIII] 31	= Anthesterion 19
Prytany IX 8	= Anthesterion 27 <sup>21</sup>
Prytany IX 21	= [Elaphebolion 10] <sup>22</sup>

These equations indicate an intercalary year in which Prytany VIII had 31 days, and one of the last four prytanies (by way of compensation) had 33 days. This kind of irregularity in length of prytany seems to Pritchett and Neugebauer (*passim*) intolerable, and its assumption here can be avoided if one postulates the intercalation of an extra day in Anthesterion between the 19th and the 27th (perhaps *δεκάτει προτέραι ἐμβολίμωι*) and then postulates further that three of the last four months had each only 29 days.

Another calendar complication, which appears now in the existence of two successive intercalary years 189/8 and 188/7 (archons Euthykritos and Symmachos),

<sup>20</sup> The plural form in prescripts of decrees is attested equally with the singular; cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, Part IV, fasc. 1, p. 66.

<sup>21</sup> The day *τετράς μετ' εἰκάδας* (backward count) is interpreted by Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, p. 31, as invariably the twenty-seventh.

<sup>22</sup> The restoration of the month Elaphebolion is sure, for the prytany count shows that 13 days had elapsed after Anthesterion 27. As for *δεκάτει ἰσταμένου*, the spacing of letters across the stone in line 25 favors a length of line of more nearly 52 letters (*δεκάτει ἰσταμένου*) than of 45 letters (*ἐνδεκάτει*), and the restoration [μ]αὶ κα[ι] ε[ι]κοστέϊ rather than [δευτέρ]αι κα[ι] ε[ι]κοστέϊ is made a virtual certainty by the necessity of syllabic division between lines 25 and 26.

can be obviated by assuming that the year of Symmachos was ordinary. This assumption has indeed been made by Pritchett and Neugebauer (*op. cit.*, pp. 29-30), with very considerable dislocation in the civil calendar, to which they attribute all irregularities.

Among the readjustments recently made in the archon list of the late third century has been the attribution of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 973, with archon Apollodoros and secretary [-<sup>ca. 10</sup>-] *νος Ὁῆθεν*, to the year 204/3.<sup>23</sup> The text of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 845, must now be dated elsewhere. I would suggest tentatively, and pending further study, that it be dated with its secretary [.] *ερω* [...<sup>6</sup>...] *ρασ*[- - -] and with its archon whose name ends in *πος*, in 208/7.<sup>24</sup> The archon Ankylos should now be placed, as by Dinsmoor, in 207/6, after the demonstration by Pritchett and Neugebauer that his year was not ordinary, as commonly believed, but intercalary.<sup>25</sup>

**18** (Plate 12). Upper right corner of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, which belongs with Agora Inv. No. I 5547 (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 246-247, no. 49), found in two fragments on April 9, 1937 and May 24, 1937. The upper fragment (*a*) was found among marbles from the area southeast of the Tholos; the lower fragment (*b*) was found in a late Roman context south of the Tholos (G 12). The right side and back are preserved.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 4683.

The stone is worn by traffic on the back, and covered with an encrustation on the front and side. Further study in Athens has yielded greater assurance about the name of the archon in line 1. The joint text is given here.

*a.* 182/1 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 65-75

[ἐπὶ] Τ[ιμησι]άνακτος [ἄρχοντος] ἐ[πὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος - - -<sup>ca. 10</sup>- - - πρυτανείας]  
ἦι Φίλο

[.<sup>ca. 4</sup> Ἄρ]ισ[το]μάχου Π[ροβαλί]σιος [ἐγραμμάτευεν - - - -<sup>ca. 22</sup>- - - -] μετ' εἰ  
[κάδας ἐν]άτει καὶ εἰκ[οστ]εῖ τῆ[ς πρυτανείας ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ  
τ]ῶμ προέ

[δρων ἐπε]ψήφιζεν Φι[λόσ]τρατ[ος - - - -<sup>ca. 22</sup>- - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι] ἔδοξεν

5 [τῷ δήμῳ] Πυθογένης Πολυκ[- -<sup>ca. 15</sup>- - - εἶπεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν] οἱ πρυτά

<sup>23</sup> W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, pp. 189-191.

<sup>24</sup> Reading of the first part of the archon's name was questioned by Pritchett (*loc. cit.*), but Stamires was able to write from Athens on September 20, 1947, that the published text is certain.

<sup>25</sup> Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, pp. 90-91; Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 316.



[ὦν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τεῖ Φωσ-  
φόρω]ι κα[ὶ τοῖς]  
[ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· -----]

The date is determined approximately by the lettering, which is characteristic of the first half of the second century B.C. (cf. no. 15 and commentary). The name of the secretary in line 1 is not otherwise known. The possibility of identifying him with the secretary Ἀριστοτέλης of 218/7 or with Ἀριστοφάνης of 215/4 is slight,<sup>26</sup> in view of the later date indicated by the letter forms of the present text. Above line 1 there are a number of seemingly meaningless scratches. In line 1 itself the letters are more widely spaced than in line 2 and in line 2 in turn the letters are more widely spaced than in lines 3-7. To judge from the preserved fragment, one may assign about 60 letters to line 1, about 66 to line 2, and nearer 76 to each of the remaining lines. Almost certainly mention was made of Artemis Phosphoros (restored) in line 6, an indication that the date should probably be later than 182/1 B.C.<sup>27</sup> The late date is also confirmed by the relatively long lines of the text, more characteristic of the prytany-decrees of the second century than of those of earlier date.

**20** (Plate 12). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with a moulding partially preserved above the inscribed surface, but broken on all sides, found on May 12, 1951, during the removal of Byzantine walls east of the altar of Zeus Agoraios (J 10). This fragment joins Inv. No. I 656, previously published by S. Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 69),<sup>28</sup> which was found on April 5, 1933 in a late Roman context east of the Tholos (H 12).

Height (as joined), 0.30 m.; width, 0.365 m.; thickness, 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6355 (joining I 656).

a. 175/4 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. 53-62

[ἐπὶ] Σωνίκου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπίδος δευτέρα[ς πρυτανείας ἢ Πανσα]

[νία]ς Βιοτέλου Περιθοίδης ἐγραμμάτευεν· Μεταγειτ[νιώνος δεκάτει ὑστέραι]

[ὄγδ]όοι καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐ[κ]κλησία ἐμ Πειρα[ιεῖ· τῶν προέδρων ἔπε]

[ψή]φιζεν Ἀντιχάρης Ἐπιζήλου Ἀγγελῆθεν καὶ συμπρό[εδροι· ὡς ἔδοξεν τῶι]

5 [δ]ήμωι ὡς Ὀνήσανδρος Ὀνήτορος Κυ[δα]θηναίους εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ [ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν]  
οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος ὑ[πὲρ] τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τ[ὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησι]  
ῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστ[α]τηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τε[ὶ Βουλαίαι καὶ τεῖ]

<sup>26</sup> See Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxiv-xxv.

<sup>27</sup> See Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 8.

<sup>28</sup> The connection was made by G. A. Stamires, during study of prytany texts in Princeton.

- [Φ]ωσφόρωι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θε[οῖ]ς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ἀγαθεὶ τύχ[ει δεδόχθαι τῶι]  
 [δῆ]μωι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχε[σθ]αι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱε[ροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ἕγι  
 10 [εἰα]ι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆ[ς β]ουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου κ[αὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν]  
 [ἐπειδὴ δ]ὲ οἱ πρυτάνε[ις τ]ὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀ[πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν]  
 [τεῖ πρυτ]ανείαι καλῶ[ς καὶ] φιλοτιμῶς, ἐπεμελήθ[ησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλο]  
 [γῆς τῆς τε βο]υλ[ῆς καὶ τοῦ] δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλω[ν ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέτατ]  
 [τον οἷ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσμ]ατα τοῦ δήμου· [ἐπαυέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις]  
 15 [τῆς Κεκροπίδος καὶ στεφανῶ]σαι αὐτοὺς [χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸν νό]  
 [μον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς] πρὸς τοῦ[ς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς]  
 [τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δήμον τὸν Ἀθ]ηναῖω[ν ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα]  
 [τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτ]α[ν]ε[ῖαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν]  
 [τῶι πρυτανικῶι· -----]

For the orator, see above, p. 33, no. 6, line 7.

Since the year of Sonikos was intercalary in the civil calendar,<sup>29</sup> the date at the end of line 2 may be restored as Metageitnion 21. Pritchett and Neugebauer wished to suspend judgment on the calendar character of this year, as well as of the year of Hippakos (176/5), for the evidence seemed to them to favor that both years were intercalary.<sup>30</sup> The year of Hippakos is represented by a calendar equation in Agora Inv. No. I 4250, now published in *Chronology*, pp. 120-121, which is suitable for an ordinary year if it be assumed that one prytany had 31 rather than 30 days.<sup>31</sup> Pritchett and Neugebauer do not make this assumption, because it violates their thesis of the rigid inflexibility of lengths of prytany. They suggest possibly that the calendar equation of the year of Hippakos [μηνὸς -----] ἐσιόντος, μιᾷ καὶ [----- τῆς πρυτανείας] might be made to fit an ordinary year with no irregularity in the prytanies by postulating "the intercalation of extra days in the civil calendar." To bring this about there would have had to be at least ten such extra days,<sup>32</sup> a fact which raises serious question whether such a solution should be considered legitimate.

The name of the secretary in this inscription appears as [-----]κράτου Ἰφιστιάδης. There was no suggestion of how this name might be restored until the publication by Pritchett of another decree from the early second century<sup>33</sup> with the secretary's name Χαρίνος Σωκρ[-----]. Pritchett observed that this might be expanded as Χαρίνος Σωκράτου Ἰφιστιάδης (176/5) or perhaps as Χαρίνος Σωκράτου Σημαχίδης (195/4),<sup>34</sup> without coming to a decision between them.

<sup>29</sup> Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 121.

<sup>30</sup> Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, p. 76. <sup>31</sup> Cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 121.

<sup>32</sup> The tenth day (or earlier) of some month unknown was equated with the twenty-first day of a prytany.

<sup>33</sup> E. M. 454; *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 187, no. 93.

<sup>34</sup> For the decree of this year see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 111, where the secretary's name is [-----]κράτου Σημαχί[δης].

From the excellent photograph of Agora Inv. No. I 4250, in *Chronology*, p. 120, one may observe that the apex of the pediment allows 26 letters (by count and by available space in line 1) on the left half of the inscription. The lines had, therefore, about 52 letters, not stoichedon.<sup>85</sup> If the patronymic [Σω]κράτου is restored at the beginning of line 2, then the entire *nomen* Χαρίνος must go at the end of line 1 (*ex hypothesi*, if he belongs to the deme Iphistiadai), thus leaving for the name of the phyle in prytany and for the ordinal numeral only *ca.* seven to nine letter spaces. This figure is so small that Charinos' name can be justified as secretary only on the assumption that perhaps the ordinal numeral with the name of the phyle was omitted.<sup>86</sup> Indeed such an assumption may have to be made anyway, for it is questionable whether even with the shortest of names of secretary and phyle and with the shortest of numerals any reasonable restoration is possible.

On the other hand, if the name [Χαρίνος Σω]κράτου Σημαχί[δης] is to be restored in Agora Inv. No. I 5722,<sup>87</sup> there are certain difficulties. This fragment has neither the right nor the left margin preserved, so that the length of the name of the archon is not readily determinable. But the restorations in lines 7/8 and 8/9 show a length of line of about 46 letters. With the full name of the secretary in line 2, the restorations in lines 1/2 show a length of line of 44 letters. The restorations in lines 2/3 and 3/4 yield lines of 49 and 48 letters respectively. The name of Charinos is, apparently, short by two or more letters for the space available. If the sixth line [ἔδοξεν τῆι βου]λήι καὶ τῶι δ[ήμωι] is symmetrically spaced upon the stone, then the median line comes between the final omikron and sigma of [ἄρχοντ]ος in line 1 above it, and if there were 46 letters in line 1 there were more nearly 13 than 9 letters in the name of the archon. Too much here depends on the symmetrical spacing of line 6, and it is perhaps better to draw no conclusions. As between 195/4 and 176/5 I favor giving E.M. 454 to 176/5 and reading in line 2 Χαρίνος Σωκρ[άτου Ἴφιστιάδης]. This brings the name of the archon Hippakos to line 1 ([ἐπὶ Ἰππάκου ἄρχ]οντος), but there is no indication of the calendar character of the year. The equation in lines 3/4 can be restored equally well

as Prytany [XII 22]= Skirophorion 23

or as Prytany [XII 24]= Skirophorion 23

In the first instance with Skirophorion full the twelfth prytany may have had 29 days. In the second instance, if there was an added day, Σκιροφοριῶνος ἔνη καὶ νέαι ἐμβολίμωι, Prytany XII may have had 32 days; or the exigencies of space are not so demanding

<sup>85</sup> This fact has been duly noted and is confirmed by the full count of 54 in the restoration of line 3, where the first 18 letters have the space of the first 17 in line 1.

<sup>86</sup> As in line 2 of Agora Inv. No. I 73 (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 28, no. 20) of 163/2 B.C.

<sup>87</sup> The text is in Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 111.

as to preclude a restoration with [πέμπτη καὶ εἰκ]οστε[ῖ] τῆς πρυτ[ανείας] in line 4, yielding the equation

Prytany [XII 25]= Skirophorion 23.

I have tested the spacing of letters in this inscription on the squeeze in Princeton and would restore as follows:

E. M. 454 (*Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 187, no. 93)

a. 176/5 a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 38-41

[ἐπὶ Ἰππάκου ἄρχ]οντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἄ [-<sup>τ.ορ.8</sup>- δωδεκά]  
[της πρυτανείας] ἦι Χαρίνος Σω[κράτου Ἰφιστιάδης]  
[ἐγραμμάτευεν Σ]κιροφοριῶνος ὄγδ[όει μετ' εἰκάδας,  
[-<sup>τ.ορ.8</sup>- καὶ εἰκ]οστε[ῖ] τῆς πρυτ[ανείας· ἐκκλησία]

5 [ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ἢ με]τα[χθ]εῖσα ἐκ [Πειραιεύς --]

As Pritchett remarked, the name of the phyle in line 1 began either with alpha or lambda. It can hardly have been Akamantis.

**21** (Plate 13). Upper part of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, with the upper right corner broken away, found in the long Late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 8) on April 29, 1949. The inscribed surface is badly worn, and partly covered with cement and a hard brown deposit.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.343 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6162.

a. 174/3 a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 38-44

ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος τε[τάρ]  
της πρυτανείας ἦι Ἀντοκράτης Ἀντοκράτου Πιθ[εὺς]  
ἐγραμμάτευεν· ἕκτ[ει τῆς πρυτανείας·] ἐκκλησία [ἐν]  
τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Τίμ[ων (?). . . . .]

5 Ἀλωπεκῆθεν [καὶ συμπρόεδροι·] ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ  
[. . . .] ατ[----<sup>ca. 19</sup>----] εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ [ὧν ἀπαγ]  
γέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰαντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν [θυ]  
σιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλ[λωνι]  
τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαί[αι καὶ]  
10 τεῖ Φωσφόρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς [οἷς πάτριον ἦν]  
ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ τὰ [μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέ]

χεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱε[ροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιεί]  
 αι καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς [βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παίδων καὶ]  
 [γυναι]κῶν ἐπειδὴ δὲ [οἱ πρυτάνεις -----]  
 15 [------]

The year of the archon Alexandros has been assigned tentatively to 173/2 by Pritchett and Meritt.<sup>38</sup> More recently a fragmentary inscription gave part of the name of the secretary, but not the demotic.<sup>39</sup> Now the whole name, including the demotic, is known, and the date 174/3 may be claimed for Alexandros according to the requirements of the secretary cycle. The deme Pithos belonged to the phyle Kekropis, eighth (VIII) in the official order after 201/0. The full name is also to be supplied in line 2 of *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 191, no. 95.

This date for Alexandros displaces Demetrios, whose secretary was held to be from Halai. A group of texts belonging to the year of Demetrios is assembled and discussed by Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 121-127 (Agora Inv. Nos. I 684 and 4917; *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1027). The secretary from Halai was taken as belonging to Kekropis (VIII), but Halai was a divided deme and might have belonged to Aigeis (II). The possibility of restoring the demotic as [Π]αλ[ληνεύς] (XI) was also noted, but associations with Aigeis and Antiochis (II and XI) were rejected because "within the available period from about 190 down to 155 B.C. there are no years open for a new archon Demetrios and a new secretary from tribe II or XI." There were objections also to the epigraphically satisfactory restoration of the demotic as [Φ]αλ[ληνεύς]. But now that *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, nos. 79 and 80 have been safely dated in 164/3, the year 159/8 is available for Demetrios with the demotic of the prytany-secretary restored as [Π]αλ[ληνεύς]. This adjustment in the archon-table should, I think, now be made, with Epainetos moved to 154/3, the first available date, and Andreas placed possibly in 144/3. The archon Speusippos has been assigned by Pritchett, with probability, to 153/2,<sup>40</sup> though the archons from 154/3 to 149/8 are not secure, and the secretary cycle may have been subject to irregularity.

**22** (Plate 13). Top of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, broken below and chipped away at the right, found on May 10, 1954, re-used, in Hellenistic fill over a water channel north of the Southwest Fountain House (H 14).

Height, 0.57 m.; width across the pediment, 0.575 m.;

width across the top of the stele, 0.525 m.;

thickness at the gable, 0.12 m.;

thickness of the stele, 0.085 m.

<sup>38</sup> *Chronology*, p. xxviii.

<sup>39</sup> Pritchett, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 191, no. 95.

<sup>40</sup> *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 188. Actually, Pritchett's date was 149/8, but he made allowance for irregularity in the cycles.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.007 m.-0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6675.

Eight lines occupy *ca.* 0.093 m. on the stone. Marks of the drove chisel are evident on the surface beneath the moulding.

*a.* 164/3 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 48-61

- ἐπὶ Εὐεργέτου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἴπποθωντίδος ἐνάτης πρυτ[α]  
 νείας ἤι Διονυσόδωρος Φιλίππου Κεφαλῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευε[ν]  
 Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος ἐνάτει ἐπὶ δέκα, κατὰ θεὸν δὲ δεκάτει ὑστέ[ραι,]  
 δευτέραὶ καὶ εἰκοστέ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία ἐμ Πειρ[αιεί·]  
 5 τῶμ προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Εὐθίας Νουμηνίου Φυλάσιος κ[αὶ συμ]  
 πρόεδροι *vacat* ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι *vacat*  
 Λύσανδρος Θεομήδου Κυδαθηναίεὺς εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγ[έλλουσιν]  
 οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἴπποθωντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον [τὰ πρὸ τῶν]  
 ἐκκλησιῶ[ν τῶι τε Ἄ]πόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἄρτέμ[ιδι τεῖ Βου]  
 10 λαί[αι καὶ τεῖ Φωσφόρωι κ]αὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· [ἀγαθεῖ τυ]  
 [χει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμωι τὰ μὲν] ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα [ἐν τοῖς ἰε]  
 [ροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαια καὶ σωτηρία] τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δή[μου καὶ τῶν]  
 [ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον] οἳ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψ[ηφίσματα τοῦ]  
 [δήμου· ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς] Ἴπποθωντίδος κ[αὶ στεφανῶσαι]  
 15 [αὐτοὺς - - - - -]

Lysandros (line 7) is already known as the orator of a decree of this year (see below, p. 75 line 8 and p. 76 line 41).

This inscription solves an old chronological problem of the early second century. The archon of 164/3 was Euergetes, and the secretary was from Kephale (VI), confirming the date by the order of the secretary cycle. Since my publication of Agora Inv. No. I 73 in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 27-31, no. 20, the archon of 164/3 has been taken as Charias from line 9 of that inscription. This can no longer be. Indeed the reading was always subject to doubt and appears in the first publication as ἐπὶ Χαρίου. It should, I think, be ἐπὶ Ἀχαιοῦ, naming the known archon of 166/5. This means that a taxiarch of 166/5 was praised in 163/2. Our reluctance to assume so long an interval is not now so great as heretofore, since other texts have been discovered with similar delays beyond the immediately following year.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The agoranomoi of Philoneos' year (246/5) were praised in the year of Kydenor (244/3); for the text see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 25. The epheboi of Philoneos' year were praised in the year of Kydenor; for the text see *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 5-7. The sitonai of Diomedon's year (247/6) were praised in the year of Kydenor; for the text see *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 3-4. For the dates see *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 13 and XXIII, 1954, p. 315.



This fragment joins I 2539e and I 2716 as shown in Plate 14, and contains part of the text of lines 10-16. There are five rows of slots in the reverse face. The discovery was noted in *Hesperia*, XIX, 1950, p. 336.

3. Inv. No. I 4500, a fragment with the right side preserved, but otherwise broken, found on February 12, 1937 in the wall of a modern house, east of the Late Roman Fortification (U 22-23).

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.042 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

This fragment joins I 2539e as shown in Plate 14, and contains part of the text of lines 8-13. This fragment was identified and attributed to its correct place in the inscription by G. A. Stamires.

*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 79 with new fragments

(Plate 14)

a. 164/3 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 37

- [ἐπὶ Εὐεργέτου ἄρχοντος] ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχ[θείδος ὅ]  
 [ἐβδόμης πρυτανείας ἧι Δ]ιονυσόδωρος [Φιλίπ ὅ]  
 [που Κεφαλῆθεν ἐγραμμάτε]νευ· δήμου ψη[φίσμα ὅ]  
 [τα· Γαμηλιῶνος δεκάτει ὑστ]έραι, μιᾷ κ[αὶ εἰκο]  
 5 [στεί τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη]σία ἐμ Πει[ραιεῖ ὅ]  
 [τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφ]ιζ[εν Ἡρ]άκλειτ[ος – <sup>ca. 9</sup> –]  
 [.....!·..... καὶ] συμ[πρό]εδρ[οι· ἔδοξεν τῶι]  
 [δήμωι· Λύσανδρος Θ]εομήδο[υ Κ]υδ[αθην]αιε[ὺς εἶ ὅ]  
 [πεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγ]έλλουσιν [οἱ πρυτάν]εις [τῆς ὅ]  
 10 [Ἐρεχθείδος ὑπὲρ τ]ῶν [θυ]σι[ῶ]ν ὧν ἔθ[υον τ]ὰ πρὸ [τῶν]  
 [ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλων]ι τῶι Πρ[οστατ]ηρίω[ι]  
 [καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλ]αίαι κ[αὶ τοῖς ἄ]λλο[ις]  
 [θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ἀγαθε]ῖ τύχ[ει <δε>δόχθαι τ]ῶ[ι]  
 [δήμωι· τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι]ι τὰ [γεγονότα ἐν ὅ]  
 15 [τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐπὶ σω]τη[ρίαί τῆς βουλῆς]  
 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου ὅ] ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ π[ρυ]τάνεις τὰς τε ὅ]  
 [θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθήκον ἐν τεῖ πρυ]ν ὅ]  
 [τανεῖαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν ὅ]  
 [δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ὅ]  
 20 [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον]  
 [οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαινέ]  
 [σαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ στεφα]  
 [νῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατ]ὰ τὸ [ν νόμον]



*lacuna*

Separate fragment with heading of a citation

63

[ἡ βου]λή

*lacuna*

The text has a number of irregularities in the stoichedon order: (1) for the sake of syllabic division uninscribed spaces were frequently left at the ends of lines; (2) for the sake of syllabic division an extra letter was sometimes crowded in at the end of a line (lines 10, 12, 15); (3) an extra letter must be assumed in the early part of line 56 and of line 59; (4) stoichedon order may have been violated in the inscribing of *δεδόχθαι* in line 13.<sup>43</sup> The rule of syllabic division at the ends of lines was violated between lines 26 and 27, and between lines 38 and 39. Pritchett has proposed restorations differing from those of Dow in lines 1/2 and 3/4, and also in lines 34/35 and 36/37,<sup>44</sup> in each case violating the syllabic division at the end of a line. Since the stonecutter evidently went to some pains to keep syllabic division I prefer to keep Dow's restorations, except for the reading *ὄγδοῆς* instead of *ὄγδοίης* in lines 34/35. The calendar equations for which this text gives evidence are therefore:<sup>45</sup>

Prytany [VII] 21 = [Gamelion] 21

Prytany [VIII] 4 = [Anthesterion] 4

The calendar character of the year was clearly ordinary. The other known calendar equation of this year is in I 6675 (above):

Prytany IX 22 = Elaphebolion 21 *κατὰ θεόν*= Elaphebolion 19 (*κατ' ἄρχοντα*)

This equation may now be added to those given by Pritchett and Neugebauer (*op. cit.*, p. 15), showing the close conformity of prytany dates with dates *κατὰ θεόν* in the lunar calendar.

**23** (Plate 15). Fragment from the top of a flat-topped stele of Pentelic marble, broken below and on both sides, found on March 30, 1936, in a Byzantine wall north of the Odeion (M 8). Mouldings are preserved above the inscribed surface.

<sup>43</sup> I have preferred to keep the stoichedon order in this present edition and assume that the stonecutter failed to cut the first two letters. Dow's text had in line 14 *δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεί*; this was corrected by Pritchett in *A.J.P.*, LX, 1939, p. 260.

<sup>44</sup> *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 141.

<sup>45</sup> The calendar equations restored by Pritchett were used also in Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, p. 86.

Height, 0.455 m. ; width, 0.20 m. ; thickness, 0.185 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 3939.

ca. a. 150-100 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50

[ἐπὶ ---- ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆ]ς Πτολεμαίδος ε[----]  
 [πρυτανείας ἦι -----]ς Αἰξωνεὺς ἐγράμμ[άτευεν' -<sup>2-3</sup>-]  
 [----- τ]ετάρτη καὶ εἰκοστ[ῆι τῆς πρυτα]  
 [νείας· ἐκκλησία ἐν τῶι θεάτρῳ ἢ μ]εταχθείσα ἐκ Πειρ[αιῶς κατὰ τὸ]  
 5 [ψηφισμα ὃ -<sup>ca. 6</sup>- εἶπεν τῶν προέδ]ρων ἐπεψήφισεν [----<sup>ca. 12</sup>----]  
 [----<sup>ca. 17</sup>---- καὶ συμπρόεδ]ροι *vacat*  
 [*vacat* ἔδοξεν τῆι βουλῆι κ]αὶ τῶι δήμῳ *vacat*  
 [-----<sup>ca. 27</sup>-----] εἶπεν ὑπὲρ ὧν [ἀπαγγέλλει ἢ]  
 [ἰέρεια τῆς ----<sup>ca. 19</sup>---- Λαμ]πτρέως θυγά[τηρ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰε]  
 10 [ρῶν ὧν -----] | Z O . N . A N [-----]  
 [-----]  
 [-----] Ω Ν [-----]  
 [-----] ἀγαθεῖ τύ[χει δεδόχθαι τῆι]  
 [βουλῆι τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρ]ους εἰς τῆ[ν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλη]  
 15 [σίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτων, γν]ώμην [δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι]  
 [τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον ὅτ]ι δοκε[ῖ τῆι βουλῆι -<sup>ca. 1</sup>-]  
 [-----] Ε Ν Τ Τ [-----]  
 [-----] Κ Α [-----]  
 [-----]

The character of the lettering determines an approximate date within the second half of the second century,<sup>46</sup> where there is no known secretary from the phyle Kekropis (VIII), to which the deme Aixone (line 2) belongs, except in 146/5. The present text may belong, therefore, to any one of the years 138/7, 126/5, 114/3, and 102/1.<sup>47</sup> The meeting of the assembly, transferred from the Peiraeus to the theater according to someone's decree, finds its best (and only exact) parallels in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 977, lines 3-4, of 131/0 B.C.,<sup>48</sup> and in *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 187, no. 93, of 176/5.<sup>49</sup> The restoration of lines 8-9 is patterned after that of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 976, lines 2-3. The decree honors the daughter of an Athenian from the deme Lamptraia who was serving, evidently, as priestess of one of the official cults.

<sup>46</sup> See, for example, Kirchner, *Imagines*, no. 107 of 117/6 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1134).

<sup>47</sup> See Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxx-xxxv.

<sup>48</sup> See W. A. McDonald, *The Political Meeting Places of the Greeks*, Baltimore, 1943, p. 55.

<sup>49</sup> See the text as published above, on p. 71.

**24** (Plates 16 and 25). Block of Pentelic marble, re-used as the southernmost block of a parapet in Klepsydra (T 27). The dimensions here given are measured in its present position:

Height, *ca.* 1.17 m.; width, *ca.* 1.03 m.; thickness, 0.33 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5517.

Cf. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 224 (fig. 20) and 225; XII, 1943, p. 240; Ida T. Hill, *The Ancient City of Athens*, 1953, p. 98.

*fin. saec. VI a.*

Retrograde

[— <sup>ca.</sup> 4-5 —]ς : ἀνέθεκεν : δεκάτην : καὶ ἡ[ο]ι παῖδες [: Ἀπό]λ  
λουι : καὶ Δίφιλος

The inscription runs from right to left on a dressed band at the top of the block.<sup>50</sup> Below the inscription the surface is rough-picked. The left side is smooth. The present back of the stone has cuttings, apparently designed to receive a statue in a previous period of re-use, and the present top has a series of cuttings, the small square to the right of lower middle still filled with lead.<sup>51</sup> As part of the parapet the stone is in its second (at least) period of re-use, though upright as it must have been when the dedicatory inscription of the sixth century was cut. I have no suggestion as to what the original dedication may have been that stood above the inscription. It is worthy of note, epigraphically, that the words καὶ Δίφιλος of line 2 were added in a different hand from that of the rest of the text.

The block is in all probability too large to have been moved far, and thus gives welcome early evidence for the shrine of Apollo on the northwest slope of the Acropolis. Later epigraphical evidence of Roman date attests here the shrine of Apollo ὑπὲρ ἄκραις or ὑπὸ μακραις,<sup>52</sup> doubtless to be identified with the Pythion where Philostratos (*Vitae Sophistarum*, II, 1, 5) says that the Panathenaic Ship was moored, and now to be associated also with this inscription from the sixth century B.C.

**25** (Plate 15). Part of a statue-base of Pentelic marble, with the left side preserved, found on May 5, 1939, in a modern wall west of the Late Roman Fortification (R 21) southwest of the Eleusinion. The surface is much worn, especially at the left.

Height, 0.23m.; width, 0.472 m.; thickness, 0.195 m.

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 5802.

<sup>50</sup> See the photograph on Plate 16.

<sup>51</sup> See the drawings of the front, back, and top made by Mrs. Alike Bikaki, reproduced here on Plate 25.

<sup>52</sup> See no. 33 below, with notes.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

ἡ ἱέρεια Δήμητ[ρος ---]  
Ἐπιγένος μήτηρ Ἀχαρν[έως ἀνέθηκεν]  
[---]ος Ἀριστείδο ἐπ[οίησεν]

26 (Plate 15). Two joining fragments of a statue base of bluish Pentelic marble, with the top and left side preserved but otherwise broken, found on January 15, 1937, in the wall of a modern house (T 19-20) in the area of the Eleusinion. There are traces of a cutting in the top of the base.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 4393.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

Πυθο[- -<sup>ca. 6</sup>- -]  
Ἄρξ[. .<sup>4</sup>. .]  
Μαραθῶ[νιος]  
Δήμη[τρι]  
5 [κ]αὶ Κ[όρη]

The spacing of the letters, which demands a name of seven letters in line 2, precludes the possibility of restoring the name of a man already known: Ἄρξιφῶν Μαραθῶνιος (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 6766). A mere tip of the initial alpha of Ἄρξ[. .<sup>4</sup>. .] is on the edge of the break, even less than the tip of the initial pi in the line above it.

27 (Plate 16). A large rectangular epistyle block of Pentelic marble with edges much broken and worn, found on March 2, 1938, built into the west face of the Late Roman Fortification about 2.5 m. south of the church of Hypapanti (T 22). Cf. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 207.

Height, 0.45 m.; width, 1.55 m.; thickness, 0.40 m.

Height of letters, 0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 5279.

*ca. fin. saec. IV a.*

[--- Δ]ήμητρι καὶ Κόρη ἀνέθηκε[ν]

This block evidently comes from the near-by Eleusinion, and is important contributory evidence for the site of the sanctuary. There is a cutting for one end of a hook clamp on the top of the block at the right end, indicating that it was one of a

series that extended to the right. The name of the dedicant must have appeared at least in part on another block at the left. It is not known to what monument they belonged.

28 (Plate 17). Dedicatory base of Hymettian marble, of which the upper right corner and part of the right side have been preserved, found in four pieces in 1938 in the region of the Eleusinion.

Fragment *a*: This fragment is made up of two closely joined pieces which preserve the upper right corner of the base. The piece at the left was found on February 12, 1938 in a modern house wall on the north slope of the Acropolis (T-U 23) and that on the right was found on May 13, 1938 in the original fill of the Late Roman Fortification north of the church of Hypapanti (T 21). The measurements are given here as joined.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.129 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 5213*a*.

Fragment *b*: This piece joins fragment *c* but not fragment *a*. It was found on May 19, 1938 in the fill of the Late Roman Fortification (T 21). Part of the right side is preserved.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 5213*b*.

Fragment *c*: This piece joins fragment *b* but not fragment *a*. It was found on May 21, 1938 in the fill of the Late Roman Fortification (T 21). The fragment is broken on all sides.

Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.062 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 5213*c*.

*ca.* 300-250 B.C.

[Δήμητρι] καὶ Κόρει  
 [-----]νίου Ἀλαιέως  
 [-----]Ἀλαιέα  
*lacuna*  
 [-----]γε]νόμ[ε]νος  
 [-----]εν  
 [-----]

The date is determined by the letter forms. Similar writing is illustrated by J. Kirchner in *Imagines Inscriptionum Atticarum*, 1935, plate 34, no. 81.

**29** (Plate 16). Fragment of Hymettian marble from the upper left corner of a stele with pedimental top, found on April 29, 1949, in the long Late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 8). The horizontal and raking mouldings above the inscription are damaged, but some of the sloping top is preserved. The left side is smooth. The stone is broken at the bottom, at the back, and at the right.

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6160.

*saec.* III *a.*

ὁ δῆμος, ἡ β[ουλή, - - - -]

οἱ ἀείσιτ[οι, - - - - - -]

*vacat*

The moulding above the inscription returned across the left face of the stone, where part of its spring has been preserved.

**30** (Plate 15). Two non-joining fragments of a small rectangular pillar of Hymettian marble, found on April 9, 1949 (the upper: fragment *a*) and on April 14, 1949 (the lower: fragment *b*), in a wall of the fifth century after Christ west of the Stoa of Attalos (O 9). The sides and back are smooth.

Fragment *a*:

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.16 m. at top and 0.162 m. at bottom; thickness, 0.149 m. at top and 0.152 m. at bottom.

Fragment *b*:

Height, 0.22 m. without the tongue (the tongue measures 0.065 m.); width, 0.166 m. at top and 0.17 m. at bottom; thickness, 0.156 m. at top and 0.159 m. at bottom.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6140.

The inscriptions are cut within wreaths. The tapering width and thickness of the stone show that one wreath has been lost between the two fragments of the stele.

a. 196/5 a.

I	II
[ἡ βουλή]	ἡ βουλή
[ὁ δῆμος]	ὁ δῆμος
[-----]	10 μυστηρίων ἐπι
[-----]	μελητῆν γενό
5 [-----]	μενον ἐπὶ Χα
[-----]σι	<ρι>κλέους
[ον] <i>vacat</i>	ἄρχοντας

a. 169/8 a.

III	IV
15 [ἡ βουλή]	ἡ βουλή
[ὁ δῆμος]	ὁ δῆμος
[-----]	25 μυστηρίων ἐπι
[-----]	μελητῆν γενό
[-----]	μενον ἐπὶ
20 [-----]	Εὐνίκου
[-----]	ἄρχοντας

Charikles (lines 11-12) was archon in 196/5 and Eunikos (line 25) was archon in 169/8. The reading of the archon's name on the stone in lines 12-13 is Χακλέους, but the correction to Χα<ρι>κλέους seems inevitable. There was room on the stone in line 13 for the letters ΠΙ to be cut, but certainly they never were. For the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν μυστηρίων see Aristotle, Ἀθ. Πολ., 57, 1, and for a decree of about this date in praise of one board see above, p. 57, no. 12.<sup>53</sup>

The interval between 196/5 and 169/8 seems long for the activity of one man as ἐπιμελητής, especially if he was elected only once (the missing citation III) in the interval. Rather, one may assume that the first wreath held the name of a father followed by the second wreath with his citation of office, these in turn followed by the third wreath (missing) with the name of a son and then a fourth wreath with the son's citation of office. The preserved letters within the first wreath (line 6) are probably to be interpreted as part of the demotic of the name of the father.

**31** (Plates 18-21, 26-27). Parts of the Doric epistyle of the Stoa of Attalos, bearing the inscription which Attalos II of Pergamon (159-138 B.C.) caused to be cut upon it, were found during explorations by the Greek Archaeological Society in 1861 and published in 1862 by S. Koumanoudes in *Δύο Γενικαὶ Συνελεύσεις τῶν Ἐταίρων τῆς ἐν Ἀθῆναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρίας*, with a drawing showing 19 numbered fragments as belonging to four blocks of the epistyle. This drawing is reproduced here on Plate 26.

The fragments were built into a reconstructed text of the inscription near the ruins of the Stoa about 1900 by K. D. Mylonas, but at that time some of the fragments known to Koumanoudes were no longer available, namely:

Fragments 2 and 3, carrying parts of the initial word βασιλεύς [There are still lost, though they were apparently seen by U. Koehler. At least, they were used in his publication (*I.G.*, II, 1170) of 1888].

<sup>53</sup> See also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 847 (215/4); II<sup>2</sup>, 661 (267/6 as dated in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 314); II<sup>2</sup>, 807 (*saec.* III a.).

Fragment 10, with the letters ΣΙ of βασιλ[έω]ς [This is still lost, though it was apparently seen by U. Koehler. At any rate it was used in his publication (*I.G.*, II, 1170) of 1888].

Fragments 13 and 15, which were thought by Koumanoudes to be part of the word βασ[ιλίω]σης [There are still lost. See note 56, below].

Seven non-joining fragments, mentioned by Koumanoudes, among which were an omikron or omega, an iota, and a sigma [These are still lost, except perhaps for the sigma, for which see below].

On the other hand, the reconstruction by Mylonas had several new fragments:

Two joining fragments used for the last sigma of βασιλ[έω]ς unless indeed this sigma is that named by Koumanoudes among his unplaced fragments<sup>54</sup>

A fragment preserving the soffit and the lower parts of two letters now taken as the ΤΑ of [Ἄτ]τά[λου]<sup>55</sup>

A fragment with parts of the letters ΛΙ which joins the old no. 14 of Koumanoudes to give ΛΙΣ of βα[σι]λίωσης<sup>56</sup>

When the excavations of 1949 were well advanced, it became necessary to remove the long narrow base into which the inscription had been built by Mylonas. Photographs of the larger fragments are here published on Plates 18 and 19, showing those parts of the epistyle numbered 5, 12, 16, and 19 on Koumanoudes' drawing. At the same time a new drawing was made by Michael Kourouniotes, of the staff of the Agora Excavations, in order to show the present state of the inscribed blocks of the epistyle. The drilled holes in which iron spikes were inserted to fasten the smaller fragments to the larger (quite noticeable on no. 5) have not been reproduced in this drawing. We have, however, illustrated three fragments discovered in 1949, which extend considerably our knowledge of the text (see Plate 27):

1. Inv. No. I 6135a, found in March of 1949 in a trial trench near the Middle Tower (Q 10) of the Late Roman Fortification, broken on all sides.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.42 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.14 m.

<sup>54</sup> This is shown in our drawing (Plate 27) at the left of the third block of the epistyle.

<sup>55</sup> This is shown in our drawing (Plate 27) at the right of the third block of the epistyle.

<sup>56</sup> This group is shown in our drawing (Plate 27) at the right of the fourth block of the epistyle. A comparison of our drawing with that of Koumanoudes leaves no doubt that this is the sigma of his no. 14, which (with no. 15) must have been erroneously placed in his reconstruction and which, of course, can no longer be used as evidence for the first sigma in βα[σι]λίωσης. Koehler seems to have used Koumanoudes' drawing for his text (*I.G.*, II, 1170) of 1888, for he gives the same erroneous juxtaposition of no. 13 with nos. 14 and 15.

This is illustrated at the bottom of Plate 27 and in the photograph on Plate 20. It carries parts of the letters HM, probably from the word [δ]ῆμ[ον] near the end of the inscription.

2. Inv. No. I 6135b, found on October 4, 1949, in the debris of the Late Roman Fortification just north of the Middle Tower (Q 10). Part of the under side is preserved, and the fragment joins Koumanoudes' no. 5 as part of the E in βασιλεύς.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letter not preserved.

This is illustrated in the drawing on Plate 27 and in the photograph on Plate 20.

3. Inv. No. I 6135c, found in November of 1949, among marbles from the demolition of the Middle Tower (Q 10). Part of the bottom surface is preserved, and the inscribed face shows the letter rho.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.

Height of letter not completely preserved.

This is illustrated in the drawing on plate 27 and in the photograph on Plate 20.

Two other fragments have been found during the current excavations. They are illustrated by photographs on Plate 20, but are not included in the drawing of Plate 27.

4. Inv. No. I 6135d, found in November of 1949, among marbles from the demolition of the Middle Tower (Q 10). The stone is broken on all sides, and preserves part of the straight stroke of one letter; the maximum dimension is 0.31 m. See Plate 20.
5. Inv. No. I 6135e, found on February 7, 1955, among marbles west of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. The stone is broken on all sides, and has part of one letter (either delta or lambda). There are remains of red coloring in the cuttings for the letter. See Plate 20.

While examining these fragments for architectural details, John Travlos noticed a set-line on the soffit of I 6135c. This set-line marks the position of the edge of the Doric column capital on which the epistyle rested, one half the width of the column capital (0.375 m.) from the original end of the epistyle block. This is possible if the fragment is placed at the left end of the epistyle block, but the stone (though broken)

extends to the right about 0.415 m. beyond the set-line and so precludes the possibility of placing the fragment at the right end of its epistyle block. Since the upright of the letter rho is 0.07 m. to the right of the set-line, it is evident that the rho is itself the second letter from the left end of the block. This disposition of the fragment is shown in the drawing on Plate 27.

On the basis of the evidence known to Koumanoudes and now supplemented by these several new discoveries the inscription may be restored: <sup>57</sup>

ca. a. 150 a.

Βασιλεὺς Ἄτ|τα[λος] Βασιλ|[έω]ς Ἄτ|τά[λου] | καὶ Βα[σι]λίσι|σης Ἀπολλων|[ίδος  
τῆν στο|ἄν - - - <sup>?</sup> - - - |.]ρ[- - - <sup>?</sup> - - - τῆς εἰ|ς τὸν δ]ῆμ[ον τ|ὸν Ἀθηναίων]

The text contains the necessary three elements: (1) name of Attalos, (2) the thing given, and (3) the motivation. In this it is like the inscription on the statue-base published in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 252, no. 33:

[Βασ]ιλεὺς Ἄτταλος Βα[σιλέως Ἀττάλου]  
καὶ Βασι[λ]ίσσι[ς] Ἀ[πολλωνίδος]  
[Θ]εόφιλον Θε[οφίλου] Ἀλ[αίε]α  
[τ]ὸν ἑαυτοῦ σύντροφον ἀρετῆς ἔνε(ν) <κα>  
[τῆς] εἰς ἑαυτὸν καὶ [τ]ὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων.

There is no verb, nor is there reason to supply one; that suggested in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3171 (*ἀνέθηκεν*), however appropriate for a religious dedication,<sup>58</sup> is in any case not suitable to this Stoa, which was Attalos' gift to the Athenian people, and in connection with the Stoa the verb *ἀνατίθημι*, if used, can hardly have had the same colorless meaning (set up) that it had in its ubiquitous usage with such objects as small statues and stelai. For the third element in the inscription, the motivation, the shortest restoration would be [εὐνοίας χά]ρ[ι]ν τῆς εἰς τὸν δ]ῆμ[ον τὸν Ἀθηναίων]. It will be observed that throughout the text there are regularly ten letters on each epistyle block. A full complement of 100 letters could be achieved by writing [εὐνοίας χά]ρ[ι]ν τῆς πρὸς τὸν δ]ῆμ[ον τὸν Ἀθηναίων], but the better usage is with *εἰς* rather than *πρὸς*, and it would be preferable (if [εὐνοίας χά]ρ[ι]ν is allowed) to restore only 99 letters. With only slightly wider spacing toward the end the inscription can well have been made to span ten complete blocks of the epistyle and so to give a symmetrical appearance to the observer. The shallow groove-cut letters could hardly have been visible in most lights without the color for which I 6135e is evidence.

The phrase [εὐνοίας χά]ρ[ι]ν would thus carry the rho of I 6135c, and would

<sup>57</sup> For duplications in the text as published in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3171, see *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 253.

<sup>58</sup> E. g. Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέθεσαν τὴν στοᾶν in the dedication at Delphi (*Dittenberger, Sylloge*<sup>3</sup>, 29).

have to be taken, of course, as a variant for *εὐνοίας ἔνεκα*. This use of *χάρις* is at least as old as Sophokles, and is frequent on later grave monuments in the formula *μνήμης χάρις* and *μνείας χάρις*, where the phrase *μνήμης ἔνεκα* is, of course, also used. But *χάρις* instead of *ἔνεκα* would seem to me permissible where the good will is felt by the donor rather than postulated as a sentiment of the recipient that deserves a reward. Men are praised for their good will toward the Demos of the Athenians, *εὐνοίας ἔνεκα*, but the donor of the award repays a debt owed when he votes an honor to them. This is the sense also of *ἀρετῆς ἔνε(ν)<κα>* on the base of the statue of Theophilos cited just above. But Attalos gave the Stoa to Athens because of good will which he, the donor, felt as his own sufficient motivation. The point, perhaps, cannot be labored, for the use of *μνήμης ἔνεκα* on tombstones shows that too fine a distinction cannot be made. Yet even here the use of *μνήμης χάρις* may be significant. Obviously tombstones were erected not in return for any memory the dead might hold for the living but because of the memory that the living—those who erected the monuments, and others—held for the dead.

However this may be, there are other considerations which must be taken into account. Attalos gave the Athenians not only the Stoa but in front of it a magnificent monument that carried, at about the level of the second storey of the Stoa, a life-size four-horse chariot group of bronze, in which the statue of Attalos must have been the dominant element. This monument is undoubtedly contemporaneous with the Stoa, and, though it was later dedicated to Tiberius, and though more than one hundred blocks of its superstructure have been recovered from the Late Roman Fortification, there has been no trace found of a separate inscription of the time of Attalos belonging to it.<sup>59</sup> The question arises whether mention of this "Donor's Monument" may not have been included in the text on the epistyle immediately behind it, and, since the figure of Attalos was what mattered most, the thing given (item 2 in the pattern of the inscription) might have read not simply *τὴν στοάν* but [*τὴν στο|ὰν καὶ τὸν ἀν|δρ|ι-ἀντα*], a text which would involve at least eleven epistyle blocks if carried through to its logical conclusion, which meets the epigraphical requirement of having the letter rho of I 6135c fall second from the left end of one of them (in this case the eighth epistyle block from the left, i. e., from the beginning of the inscription), and which avoids what might be considered an anomaly in taking the letter rho as part of the word [*χά|ρ|ις*] (see above).

Apparently the over-all plan of the Stoa included also the fountain house which has been found at the extreme south end of the terrace in front of the Stoa.<sup>60</sup> Again the construction is contemporaneous and work on the Stoa must have included work on the fountain house as well. The elements can all be grouped (still item 2 in the

<sup>59</sup> See *The Athenian Agora: A Guide to the Excavations*, 1954, pp. 64-65; cf. *Hesperia*, XIX, 1950, pp. 317-318.

<sup>60</sup> See Thompson's report in *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 50, for a brief mention.

pattern of the inscription) by reading [τὴν στο|ὰν καὶ τὸν ἀν|δ]ρ[ιάντα καὶ |τὴν κρήνην φ|ιλοτιμίας ἔ|ρεκεν τῆς εἰ|ς τὸν δ]ῆμ[ον τ|ὸν Ἀθηναίων]. There need be no hesitation, I think, in enumerating the component parts of Attalos' gift, for donors were not apt to be overly modest.<sup>61</sup> The text here tentatively suggested contains 130 letters and would have extended over a span of 13 epistyle blocks. Inasmuch as the entire façade had 46 epistyle blocks the restoration thus proposed would have 17 blocks uninscribed on one side, 16 uninscribed blocks on the other, and a central group of 13 blocks inscribed.

But much depends on restoration, and as restorations change the name of Attalos will move to right or to left in the reconstructed building as the restoration favored is short or long.<sup>62</sup> It has been this uncertainty that has weighed heavily in my own judgment that the fragments, even of the name, ought not to be built permanently into the new façade. This matter was considered carefully by the staff of the excavations and by interested members of the archaeological service. Other considerations, such as the marked deterioration in the texture of the marble, and the danger of epigraphical loss in too much handling of it, also were kept in mind. The decision rested finally with the Archaeological Council of the Ministry of Education. By their decree it was decided, in my opinion wisely, to house the smaller fragments in the epigraphical collection in the basement of the Stoa, where they are always available for study, and to display the larger pieces at ground level before the terrace (Plate 21). The visitor thus sees the name of Attalos, and the Stoa itself is not committed irretrievably to a reconstruction that may prove in the end to be erroneous.

The text as given above contains all that can now reasonably be restored: (1) the full name of Attalos, (2) the name of his gift, of which the Stoa was at least a part, and (3) an expression of his sentiment toward the Demos of the Athenians which was the motivation that prompted the benefaction.

**32** (Plate 17). Four joining fragments of Pentelic marble which preserve part of the right side of a dedicatory base, found in the neighborhood of the Eleusinion and important as evidence for the site of the sanctuary.

Fragment *a* (Inv. No. I 5299): found on March 7, 1938 in the wall of the church of Hypapanti (T 21).

Fragment *b* (Inv. No. I 5718): found on

March 17, 1939 in a fill of Turkish date, north-west of the church of Hypapanti (S 20).

Fragment *c* (Inv. No. I 5299*a*): made up of two pieces found on March 7, 1938 in the west and north walls of the church of Hypapanti, and preserving part of the right side.

The measurements as joined are:

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

<sup>61</sup> Witness the items named in the dedication of the Library of Pantainos. Cf. *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 269.

<sup>62</sup> The fact that several significant fragments were found within the last decade gives hope that even relatively small pieces which may be discovered in the future, perhaps east of the Stoa, will add measurably to our knowledge of the text.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

*saec.* II/I *a.*

[-----]  
 [-----]υ ἰδὼν  
 [---- τὸν εἶν] τοῦ ἀδελφὸν ταῖν θεαῖν  
*vacat*

**33** (Plate 17). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the right side and rough-dressed back preserved, found on May 14, 1938 in water-washed gravel beside the east face of the Late Roman Fortification (T 22).

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.141 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 5437.

*saec.* I/II *p.*

[--- 'P] οὐφος  
 [---] ελέων  
 [--- θεσ] μοθέτης  
 [Ἄπόλλων]ι ἕπ' ἄκραις  
 [---] *vacat*  
 [-----]

For similar texts see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2891-2927; *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2928 plus *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 139, no. 2; *I.G.*, 2929-2931; *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 252-253, nos. 54-57; XV, 1946, p. 138, no. 1. There is also an unpublished fragment from the Agora (Inv. No. 4540) with a wreath resembling that of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2919, found on February 23, 1937 in the original filling of the Late Roman Fortification (T 24) with parts of two lines of text near the bottom of the wreath: δ[---]| Ἄπολλ[ωνι ---], and another fragment, even less well preserved (Inv. No. 4543), found on February 25, 1937, in a late context west of the Late

Roman Fortification (R-S 25), with parts of two wreaths, in the second of which are the beginnings of two lines ο[---]|λο[---].

**34** (Plate 17). Herm of Pentelic marble, found in the wall of a modern house (N 12) on November 7, 1934. The head is missing, and the sides have sockets for the attachment of beam-like arms. The back of the herm was uppermost in the threshold of a modern house.

Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.314 m.; thickness, 0.265 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 2061.

*ca. init. saec.* II *p.*

Ἄνακρέων

In 1884 the discovery in Rome of a herm with Anakreon's name (*I.G.*, XIV, 1132) made possible the identification of a number of portraits,<sup>63</sup> including the famous standing Borghese statue now in Copenhagen. Although the present herm is broken, a few anatomical details appear at the base of the neck; it seems clear that this portrait, at least, lacked the folds of drapery over the bust.

There is every reason to believe that the herm is identical with the "pedestal" seen by Pouqueville in the home of the French consul Fauvel before the Greek war of independence.<sup>64</sup> It survived the destruction of Fauvel's house only to be used as building material later in the century.

**35** (Plate 22). Small columnar altar of Hymettian marble, of which part of the rounded surface and part of a non-joining fragment of the moulded base (not illustrated) are pre-

<sup>63</sup> Cf. P. Wolters, *Arch. Zeit.*, 42, 1884, pp. 149-153 and plate 11; R. Kekulé, *Jahrbuch*, VII, 1892, pp. 119-126; Anton Hekler, *Greek and Roman Portraits*, New York, 1912, plate 6; K. Schefold, *Die Bildnisse der antiken Dichter, Redner und Denker*, Basel, 1943, pp. 64-65 (cf. pp. 50-51 and 203-204); Vagn Poulsen, *Les Portraits Grecs* (Publications de la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg, no. 5, 1954), pp. 25-27.

<sup>64</sup> F. C. H. L. Pouqueville, *Voyage dans la Grèce*, Paris, Didot, 1820-1821, IV, p. 74: A gauche, en entrant dans cette enceinte, on lit sur un piédestal le nom d'Anacréon, auquel on avait élevé une statue dans l'acropole.

served, found on April 17, 1953, in the foundation of a Byzantine wall west of the Church of the Holy Apostles (N 16).

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.-0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 6606.

The height of the fragment with moulding is 0.09 m.

*saec.* II/III *p.*

ὑψίστ[ω]

εὐχῆ[ν]

Μοιραγέ[νης]

For the sanctuary of Zeus Hysistos, see Kourouniotes and Thompson, *Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 193-200; Thompson, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 154-156; *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4798-4811, 4843. The present dedication is similar to those published in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 43, no. 34, and XXIII, 1954, p. 256, no. 40.

36 (Plate 22). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, and with the back re-cut in Byzantine times, found in modern fill on March 16, 1937, east of the Late Roman Fortification (U 22).

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.208 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 4626.

*aet. Rom.*

*In a wreath*

Ἄρτέμων

Πολυ

κτήτου

There are traces of other wreaths, above and at both sides of that here preserved.

37 (Plate 22). Boundary stone of hard gray poros, apparently complete, found on May 27, 1947, in the industrial area west of the Areopagus, re-used as a cover slab for a late Roman water-channel (C 19; not *in situ*). Both sides, the top, and the back are rough-dressed. Along the bottom of the front face the surface is slightly projecting for setting into the ground to a depth of 0.17 m.

Height, 0.62 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, 0.037 m.

Inv. No. I 5983.

*saec.* IV *a.*

ὄρος

ιεροῦ

Διὸς

ἐξοψ

The inscription is complete, and offers an epithet of Zeus hitherto unknown. The late A. B. Cook was kind enough to express his opinion that the sanctuary belonged to Ζεὺς ἐξόψιος, which "would have meant the god who watches over the fortunes of his realm. Zeus *Exopsios* is the god who from this sacred center, this very *temenos*, keeps watch and ward." There is no precise parallel, but Cook suggests a reference to Δὺ ἐξ αὐλῆς ἐπηκῶω Θεῶ in a Phrygian text<sup>65</sup> which was cut on an altar at Inönü, by a great cave visible in the rock above the village. One thinks almost inevitably of the association of Zeus with the northwest crags of the Acropolis. A. D. Keramopoulos wished to identify one of the caves with a primitive sanctuary of Olympian Zeus,<sup>66</sup> but there is no compelling reason to connect this inscription with it, even if the identification is correct.<sup>67</sup> Moreover, the place of discovery of the inscription was relatively remote from the Acropolis, on the west side, rather than the east side, of the

<sup>65</sup> See A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, II, p. 837, note 1.

<sup>66</sup> *Arch. Δελτίον*, XII, 1929, p. 89.

<sup>67</sup> See Ida T. Hill, *The Ancient City of Athens*, p. 100.

Areopagus. There was another sanctuary of Zeus closer at hand, on the slope of Museion Hill hardly more than a stone's-throw away. This is marked by a rock-cut inscription of the early fifth century (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 863), and would have been an admirable site from which to look out over the life of the city. Possibly the text here published is to be associated with this sanctuary.<sup>68</sup>

**38** (Plate 22). Boundary stone of Pentelic marble, with bottom, back, and sides preserved, found on September 24, 1938, in a modern house wall outside the market square to the southeast, west of the Late Roman Fortification (Q 21).

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.098 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5569.

*imit. saec. IV a.*

[ὄρος]  
[Ἄπ]ώλ  
[λ]ωνο  
ς Πατρ

5 ὦιο

For the sanctuary of Apollo Patroos, see H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 77-115. This inscription is probably to be assigned to that period between the destruction of the first temple and the building of its successor, when from 480/79 down to about 330 B.C. the precinct had not been rebuilt after the Persian Wars. See also *The Athenian Agora: A Guide to the Excavations*, 1954, pp. 48-49. Perhaps the limits of the sanctuary were again defined after the Stoa of Zeus was constructed late in the fifth century.

**39** (Plate 23). Boundary stone of Pentelic marble, broken at both sides, but with the

rough-picked back and part of the top preserved, found (not *in situ*) among marbles gathered at the southwest corner of the Odeion.

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.168 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 6373.

The letters are in a recessed band 0.155 m. high, with a rough-picked and somewhat projecting band 0.08 m. high above and another 0.10 m. high below. Preliminary mention of the discovery of this stone was made in *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 113.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

[ἡ ὁ] ρ ο [ς]  
[τε]μέν[ος]  
[Δε]ὸς [Ὀλ]  
[υμ]πί[ο]

**40** (Plate 23). Fragment of bluish marble, with the top (?), right side, and the back (worn smooth in re-use) preserved, found on March 3, 1937, in modern context under Acropolis Street west of the Late Roman Fortification (R 25).

Height, 0.102 m.; width, 0.163 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters (maximum), 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 4572.

*saec. II p.*

[εἶσ]οδος πρὸς  
[σηκ]ὸν Βλαύ[της]  
[καὶ Κουροτρόφου]  
[ἀνεμμένη -- ]

5 [---]

G. A. Stamires recognized the connection of this text with *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5183 and Keramopoulos' discussion of Blaute in *Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, XII, 1929, pp. 73-86. The restoration of lines 4-5 will depend on whether one takes it as a com-

<sup>68</sup> For the site see H. Thompson, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 182.

panion piece (Keramopoulos, p. 76) or a duplicate of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5183.

41. (Plate 23). Upper right corner of a grave monument of Pentelic marble, found on February 25, 1935, in modern fill east of the Odeion (N 11). The preserved portion shows part of the pedimental top, and of the pilaster at the right of the relief panel.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 2473.

This fragment was recognized by Eugene Vanderpool at the time of its discovery as part of the grave monument once exhibited among the antiquities in the house of the French consul Fauvel<sup>69</sup> and reported to Boeckh in notes from Ludwig Ross. The greater part of the monument has been lost since Fauvel's time, including most of the inscription and the entire panel of sculpture. The text, as known, reads as follows:

*ca. fin. saec. V a.*

[ - - ]έας : Μεγαρέες : Ὀνόμαστος

I give the date as about the end of the fifth century B.C. Ross's notes (according to Boeckh) reported an angular rho, which of itself would argue a date near the middle of the century. But rounded rho appears in the drawing reprinted by Conze from a Philipps manuscript. The letters still preserved are not especially distinctive, but are quite normal for the late fifth century. The mouldings have been examined in profile by Lucy Shoe, whose judgment is that they confirm the late fifth century date. Conze thought that the relief belonged to the fourth century. The spelling of the ethnic as Μεγαρέες clearly indicates the fifth century.

From the sketch reproduced by Conze it is

evident that the name Ὀνόμαστος belonged to the seated figure at the right and that the name [ - - ]έας belonged to the standing figure at the left. There were no other figures in the relief, and hence no other name is to be supplied. The ethnic Μεγαρέες simply means that [ - - ]έας and Ὀνόμαστος were Megarians, its unusual position between the names rather than after them being explained by the artist's desire to have each name over its appropriate figure.

This is a private funeral monument, and has no recognizable connection with any historical, political, or military event (cf. notes on *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 934).

42 (Plate 23). Two joining fragments of Pentelic marble, from the upper part of a grave stele, showing part of the left edge and a moulding above the inscription, found in a modern wall outside the market square, to the south, on March 20, 1937.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.056 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4640.

*saec. V/IV a.*

Γούρος  
[T]ενέδι[ος]

43 (Plate 23). Grave stele of Pentelic marble, with a loutrophoros in relief, broken at the top and bottom, but with the full width preserved, found on February 11, 1937, in a modern fill on the north slope of the Areopagus (K 18).

Height, 0.48 m.; width, 0.382 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4516.

*saec. IV a.*

Νεο[-<sup>2-3</sup>]<sub>s</sub> Δ[- - -] Χαίρεφ[ὦ]ν

<sup>69</sup> *C.I.G.*, I, 871; *I.G.*, II, 1674; *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 934; A. Conze, *Die Attischen Grabreliefs*, no. 767.

The relief shows two adult male figures, draped, facing each other and clasping hands. Behind the man on the left is a draped female figure and behind the man on the right a younger nude figure. A name was inscribed by the head of each adult. All three names have been purposely obliterated, that on the right, however, not beyond recovery. The faces of all four figures have also been intentionally excised.

44 (Plate 24). Columnar grave monument of Pentelic marble, with part of the top and almost half the circumference preserved, found on March 17, 1937, in a Byzantine context over the southeast part of the Temple of Ares (K-L 8).

Height, 0.308 m.; diameter, *ca.* 0.22 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 4635.

*saec.* III *a.*

[Ὀλύμ]πιχο[ς]  
[Ὀλυμ]πίχου  
[— —]αίεός

45 (Plate 24). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the top and right side preserved, found on March 18, 1937, in a modern wall east of the Late Roman Fortification (U 22).

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.295 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4628.

*aet.* Rom.

[Ἀ]πολλώνιος  
[Μ]άρωνος  
[ *rasura* ]  
*vacat*

Part of a cutting is preserved near the back (as preserved) of the top surface.

46 (Plate 24). Fragment from the upper part of a columnar grave monument of Hymettian

marble, found on March 29, 1937, in a modern cellar west of the Stoa of Attalos. Part of the ring and about two-thirds of the circumference are preserved.

Height, 0.19 m.; diameter, 0.159 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4671.

*aet.* Rom.

[Ἀπολ]λώνιο[ς]  
[Χ]ρηστό[ς]

47 (Plate 24). Re-used building block of Pentelic marble, broken in many pieces, found on March 24, 1937, in a Byzantine road-filling over the southeast part of the Temple of Ares (K 8). As re-used, the right side, back, and bottom are preserved.

Height, 1.455 m.; width, *ca.* 0.535 m.; thickness, 0.54 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 4652.

*aet.* Rom.

[Διον]ύσιος Ἀθηναίου  
*vacat*

48 (Plate 24). Columnar grave monument of coarse Pentelic (or Island) marble, broken at the bottom, found on April 1, 1937, in modern fill at the north foot of the Areopagus (L 17).

Height, 0.34 m.; diameter, 0.183 m.

Height of letters, 0.021 m.

Inv. No. I 4677.

*aet.* Rom.

Ολυμπιάς

It is possible that this text is the same as that already published as *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 12356, from a stone once known and subsequently lost. The fact of its discovery in modern fill argues that it may well have been above ground and available when H. K. E. Koehler copied the name and sent it to Boeckh for his *editio princeps* of the *Corpus* text (*C.I.G.*, Addenda, no. 981b).

## SUMMARY TABLE OF ATHENIAN ARCHONS FROM 203/2 TO 101/0

	METONIC CYCLE	ARCHONS	DEMES OF SECRETARIES	EVIDENCE <sup>70</sup>
203/2	O*	Proxenides	X Aixone	
202/1				above, p. 64
201/0	I	Isokrates	V Aigilia	above, p. 64
200/199		Nikophon	6	above, p. 64
199/8	O	[ <sup>ca.</sup> :i]ppos	VII Kothokidai?	above, pp. 62-63
198/7		Demetrios	VIII Aixone?	above, pp. 30-31
197/6		Dionysios	9	above, p. 64
196/5	I*	Charikles	X Rhamnous	
195/4	O	[-- <sup>9-12</sup> --]	XI Semachidai	above, p. 69
194/3	I		12	
193/2	O*	Phanarchides	I Lamptraí	above, pp. 31-32
192/1	O*	Diodotos	II Halai?	<i>Hesperia</i> , XI, 1942, p. 311; <i>A.J.A.</i> , XLVI, 1942, p. 575
191/0	I*	Hippias	3	
190/89	O		4	
189/8	I*	Euthykritos	V Kydantidai	above, pp. 63-66
188/7	O*	Symmachos	VI Thorikos	above, p. 66
187/6	O*	Theoxenos	VII Perithoidai	
186/5	I*	Zopyros	VIII Aixone	
185/4	O	Eupolemos	IX Hamaxanteia	
184/3	O		X Rhamnous	<i>Hesperia</i> , X, 1941, no. 74; <i>A.J.A.</i> , XLVI, 1942, p. 575
183/2	I	Hermogenes	XI Pallene	
182/1	O	Timesianax	XII Probalinthos	above, p. 66
181/0	O	Aphrodisios	1	above, p. 38, note 28
180/79	I*	Dionysios	2	
179/8	O*	Menedemos	III Prasiai	
178/7	O*	Philon	IV Potamos	
177/6	I	[ <sup>ca.</sup> :i]ppos	V Oinoe	<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, no. 94; above, p. 38, note 28

<sup>70</sup> Reference should be made also to Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxvi-xxxv, and to Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars, passim*.

METONIC CYCLE	ARCHONS	DEMES OF SECRETARIES	EVIDENCE	
176/5	O	Hippakos	VI Iphistiadai	above, pp. 69-71
175/4	I*	Sonikos	VII Perithoidai	above, pp. 68-69
174/3	O	Alexandros	VIII Pithos	above, pp. 71-72
173/2	I*	Alexis	(not inscribed)	above, pp. 33-38
172/1	O	Sosigenes	10	
171/0	I*	Antigenes	XI Alopeke	
170/69	O			<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, p. 168; above, p. 35
169/8	O*	Eunikos	I Kephisia	
168/7	I*	Xenokles	II Teithras	
167/6	O	Nikosthenes	3	
166/5	?	Achaios	IV Eupyridai	The calendar of this year needs further study
165/4	O*	Pelops	V Hekale	
164/3	O*	Euergetes	VI Kephale	above, pp. 73-77
163/2	O*	Erastos	VII Epikhephisia	
162/1	I	Poseidonios	8	
161/0	O*	Aristolas	IX Eleusis	<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, no. 64
160/59	I*	Tychandros	X Marathon	
159/8	O	Demetrios	XI Pallene	above, p. 72
158/7	O	Aristaichmos	12	
157/6	I*	Anthesterios	1	<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, p. 224
156/5		Kallistratos	2	
155/4	O*	Mnesitheos	III Paiania	
154/3		Epainetos		above, p. 72
153/2		Speusippos	V Phlya	<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, p. 188
152/1		Phaidrias?		
151/0		Aristophantos?		
150/49		Zaleukos?		
149/8		Mikion?		
148/7		Lysiades		
147/6		Archon		

	METONIC CYCLE	ARCHONS	DEMES OF SECRETARIES	EVIDENCE
146/5	O*	Epikrates	VIII Sypalettos (not XII)	see above, p. 47
145/4	O*	Metrophanes	I Lamptraï	
144/3		Andreas?	2	
143/2		Theaitetos	3	
142/1		Aristophon	4	
141/0		Pleistainos?	V Boutadai	
140/39		Hagnotheos	VI Thorikos	
139/8		Diokles	7	<i>Hesperia</i> , XVI, 1947, pp. 55-57; above, p. 28
138/7		Timarchos	8	<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , LXVI, 1941, p. 228
137/6		Herakleitos	IX Anakaia	
136/5		Timarchides	10	
135/4	I*	Dionysios	XI Amphitrope	
134/3		Nikomachos	12	
133/2		Xenon	1	
132/1		Ergokles	2	
131/0	O*	Epikles	III Angele	
130/29		Demostratos	4	
129/8		Lykiskos	V Berenikidai	<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , LXVI, 1941, pp. 181-195
128/7	O*	Dionysios	VI Kephale	
127/6	O*	Theodorides	VII Thria	
126/5		Diotimos	8	
125/4	O*	Jason	IX Eleusis	
124/3		Nikias and Isigenes	X Phaleron	
123/2		Demetrios?	11	
122/1	O*	Nikodemos	XII Oinoe	
121/0		Phokion?	1	
120/19		Eumachos	II Diomeia	
119/8	I*	Hipparchos	III Paiania	<i>Kerameikos</i> , III, pp 2-3
118/7	O*	Lenaios	IV Skambonidai	
117/6		Menoites	5	

	METONIC CYCLE	ARCHONS	DEMES OF SECRETARIES	EVIDENCE
116/5	I*	Sarapion	VI Iphistiadai	<i>Hesperia</i> , XV, 1946, no. 42; <i>ibid.</i> , XVI, 1947, no. 67
115/4		Nausias	7	
114/3		--- ratou(gen.)	8	
113/2		Paramonos	9	
112/1	O*	Dionysios	X Rhamnous	
111/0		Sosikrates	XI Krioia	
110/09		Polykleitos	12	<i>B.C.H.</i> , LIX, 1935, pp. 66-67
<hr/>				
109/8	O*	Jason	I Lamptrai	<i>B.C.H.</i> , LIX, 1935, pp. 66-67
108/7	I	Demochares	II Ankyle	
107/6	O*	Aristarchos	III Paiania	
106/5	O*	Agathokles	IV Aithalidai	
105/4	I		5	above, p. 28
104/3	O*	Herakleides	VI Hermos	above, pp. 25-28
103/2	O*	Theokles	VII Kothokidai	
102/1	I	Echekrates	8	
101/0	O*	Medeios	IX Eleusis	

This table supplements that offered by Dinsmoor in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, pp. 312-316, which must now be corrected for the years 294/3-290/89 (cf. above, pp. 53-54). Uncertainties still abound in the third century, but I believe that Peithidemos belongs in 265/4 where he can begin a secretary-cycle (cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 33-34), and that Diognetos belongs in 264/3, with Antipatros and Arrheneides in 263/2 and 262/1 respectively. Kleomachos, with a secretary from phyle VI, may perhaps go to 260/59, with no break here in the cycles (differing from Dinsmoor). I am not unaware of the tables of Eugenio Manni, *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*, CCCXLVI, 1949, pp. 67-85 (*Rendiconti della Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche*, Serie VIII, vol. IV, fasc. 1-2); *Athenaeum*, XXXIII, 1955, pp. 247-266 (corrigenda *ibid.*, XXXIV, 1956, p. 235). A secretary from Aixone (above, p. 78) must be assigned to some year between 150 and 100 B.C.

BENJAMIN D. MERITT

PLATE 4



No. 1, Fragment D, Lines 1 - 10



No. 1, Fragment F, Lines 40 - 46

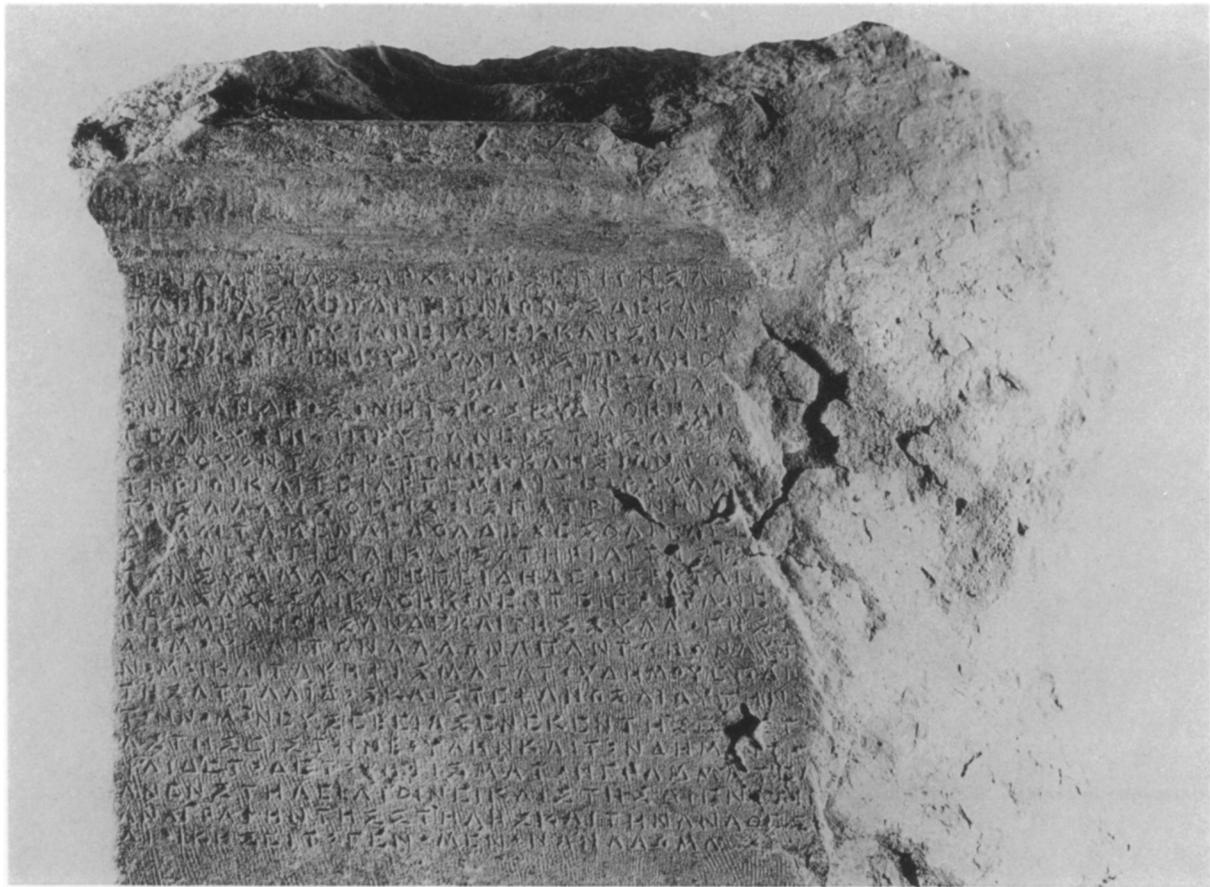


No. 1, Fragment E, Lines 11 - 22, 34

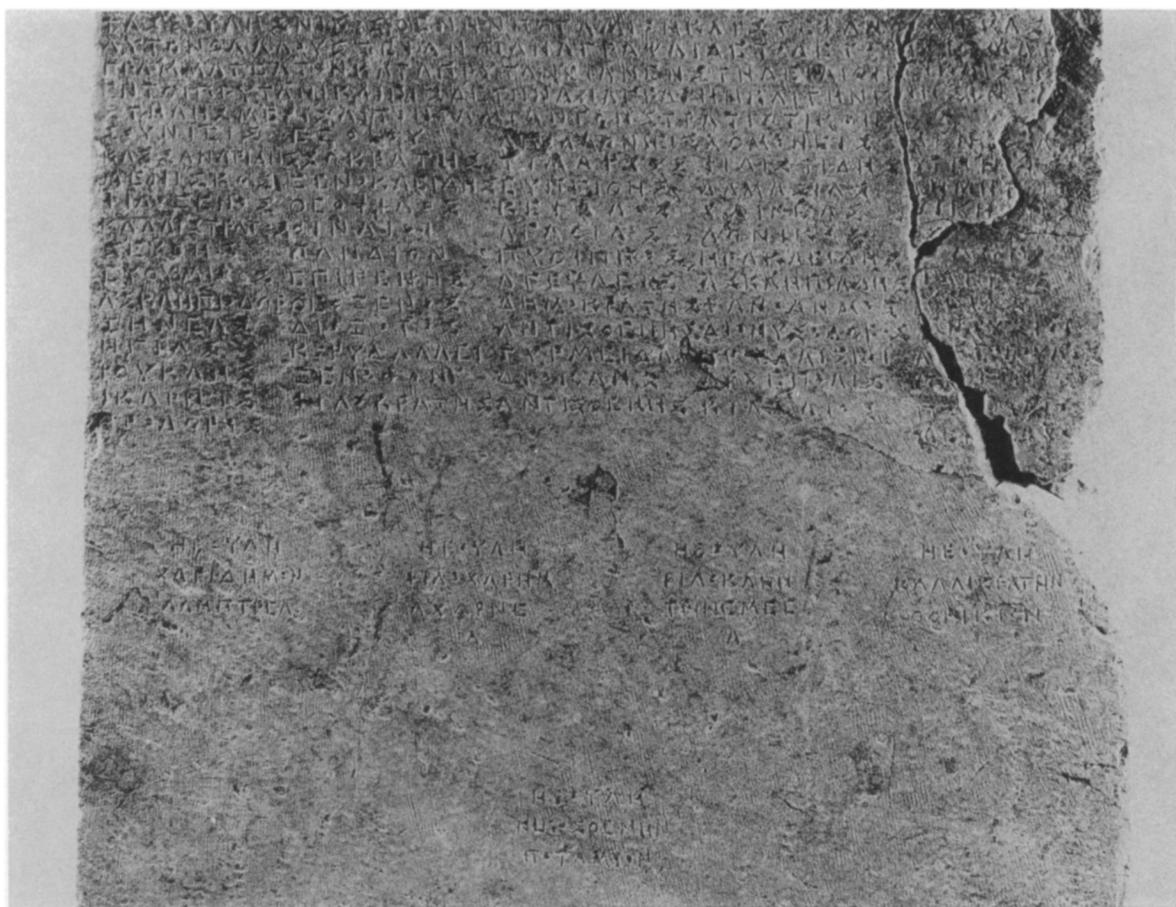


No. 1, Fragment G, Lines 64 - 68

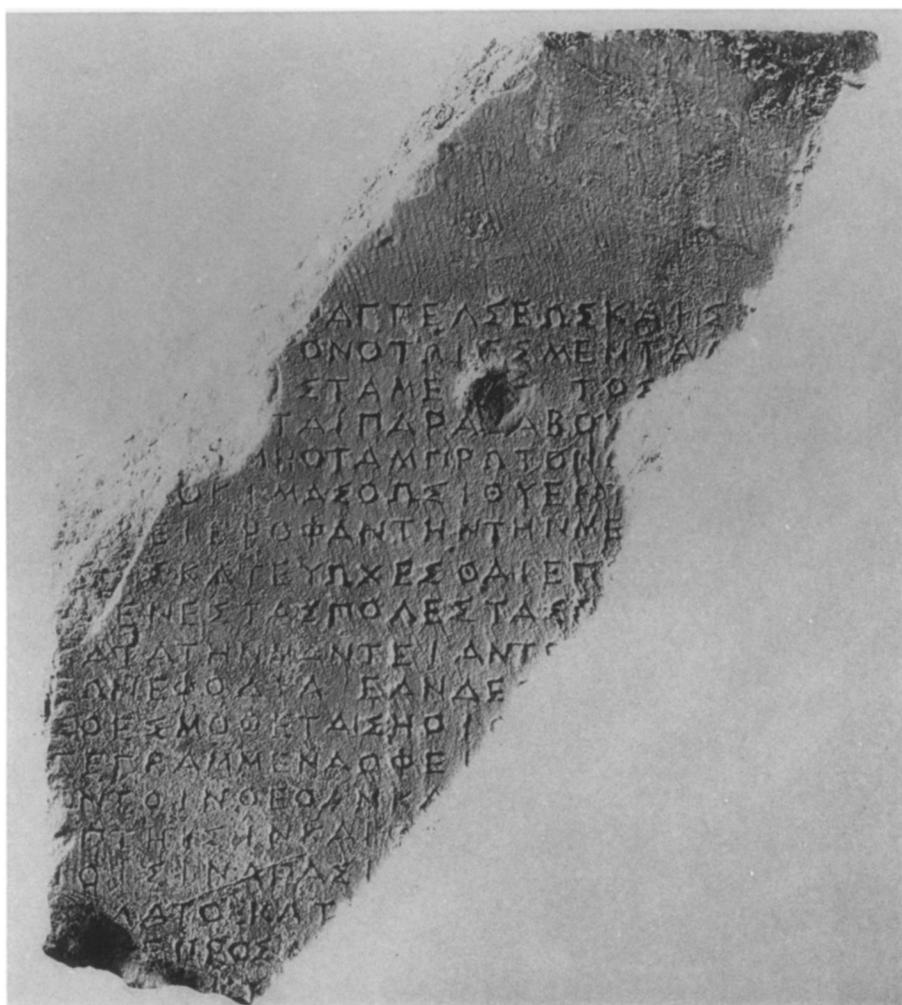




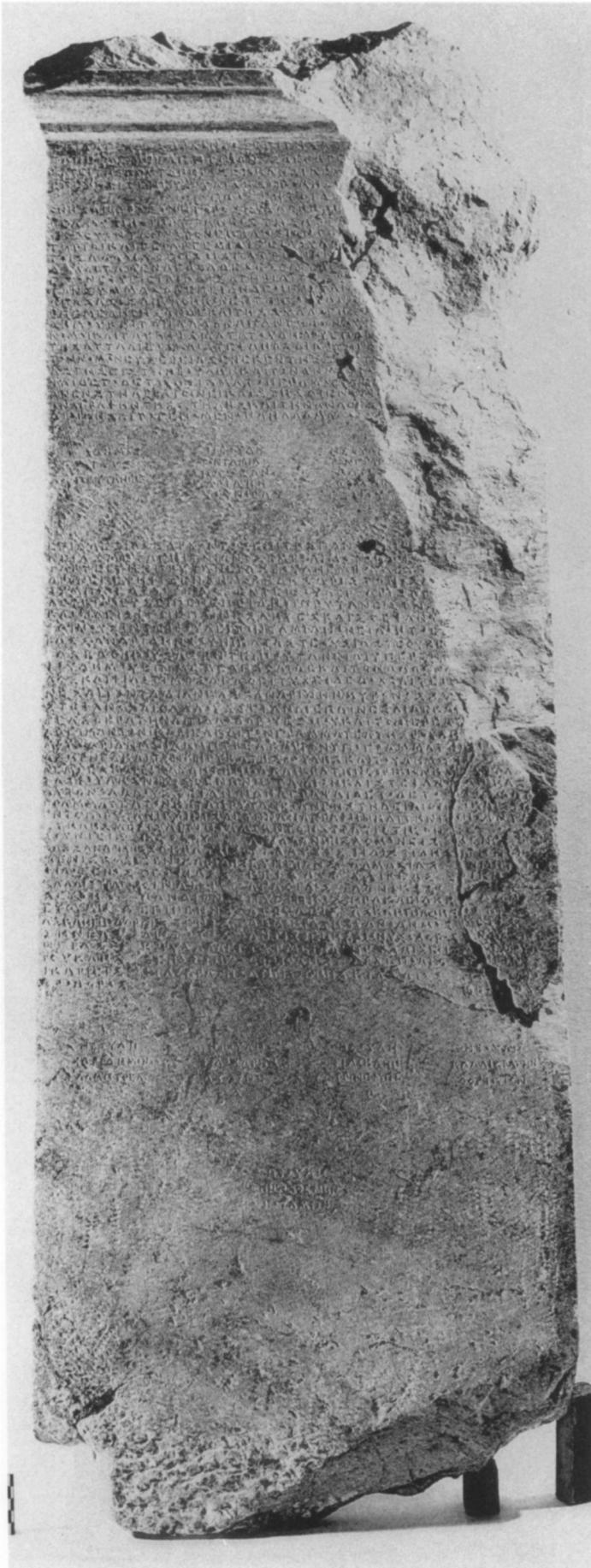
No. 6



No. 6



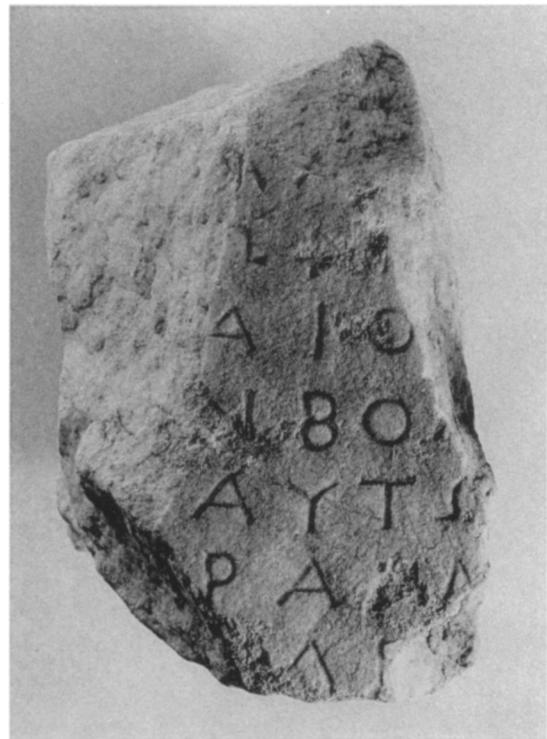
No. 9



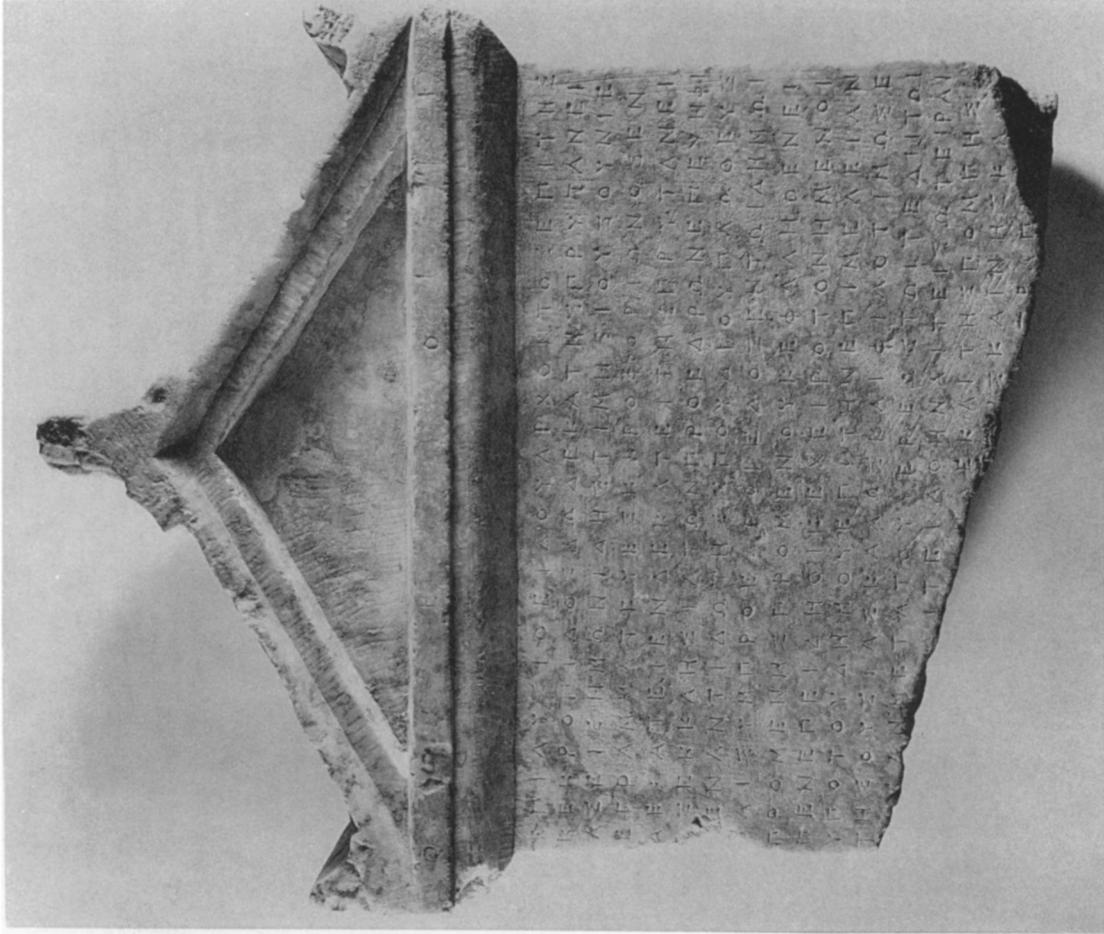
No. 6



No. 7



No. 8



No. 11



No. 10

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



I. G., II<sup>2</sup>, 704



No. 12



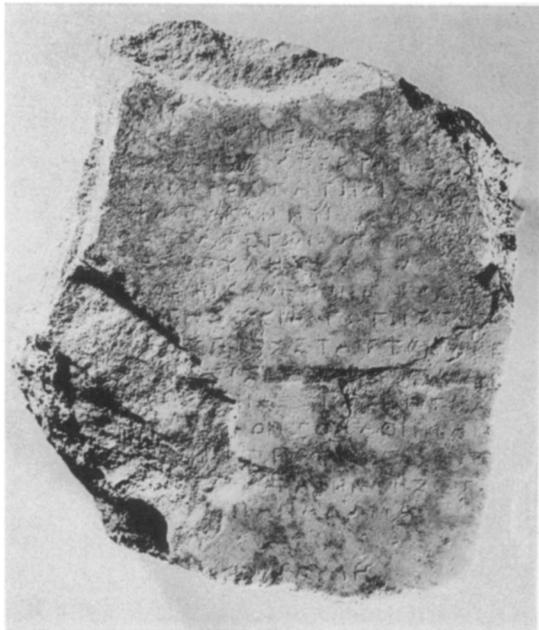
No. 13



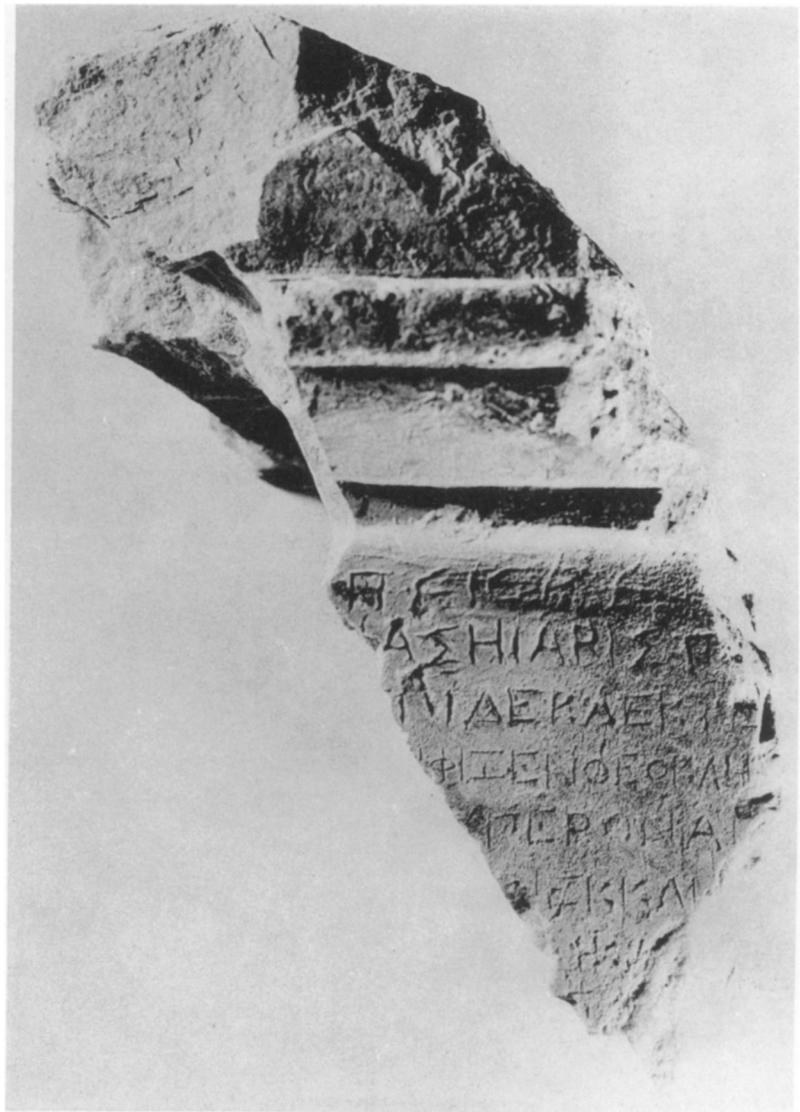
No. 15



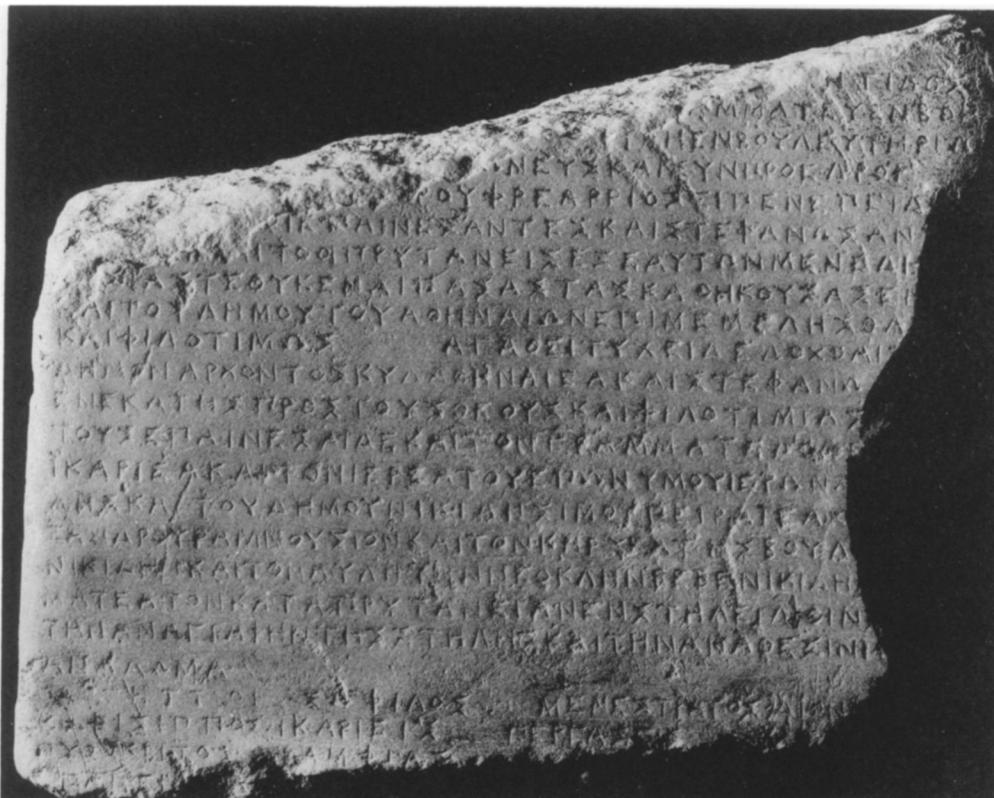
No. 16



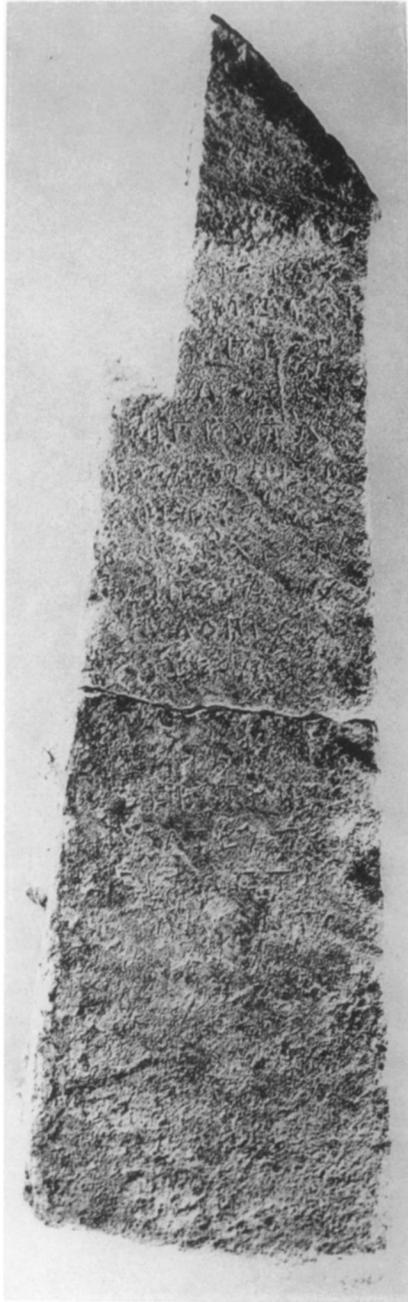
No. 14



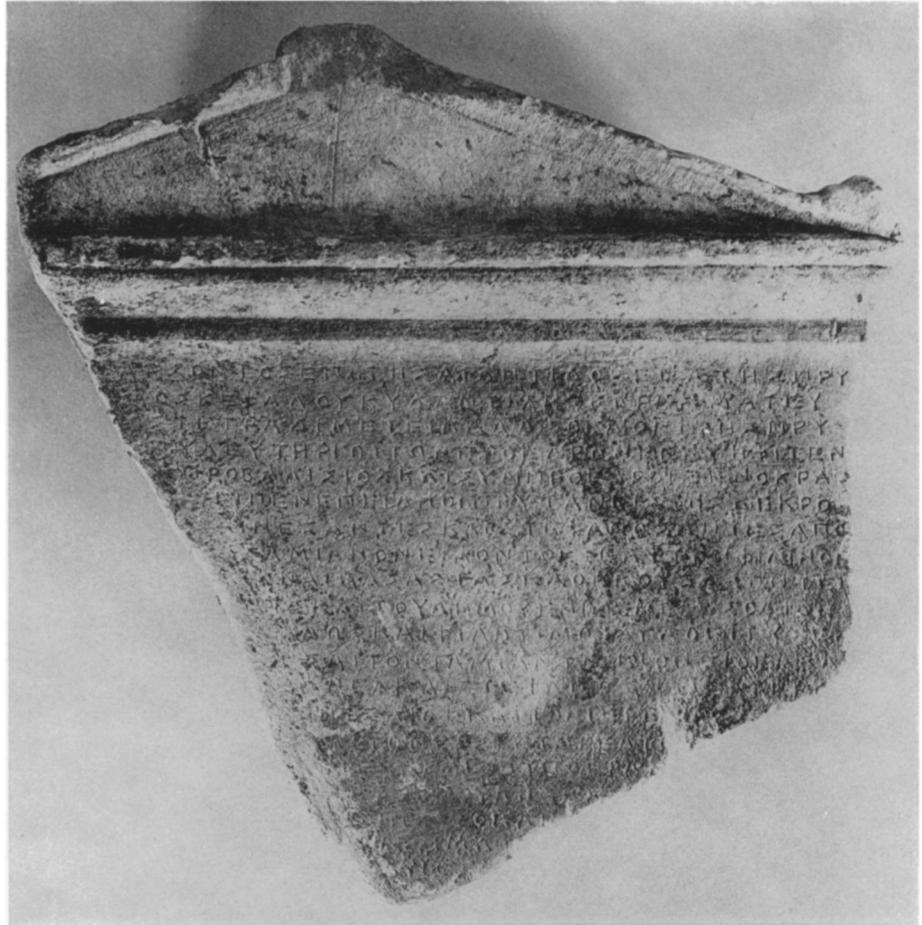
No. 19



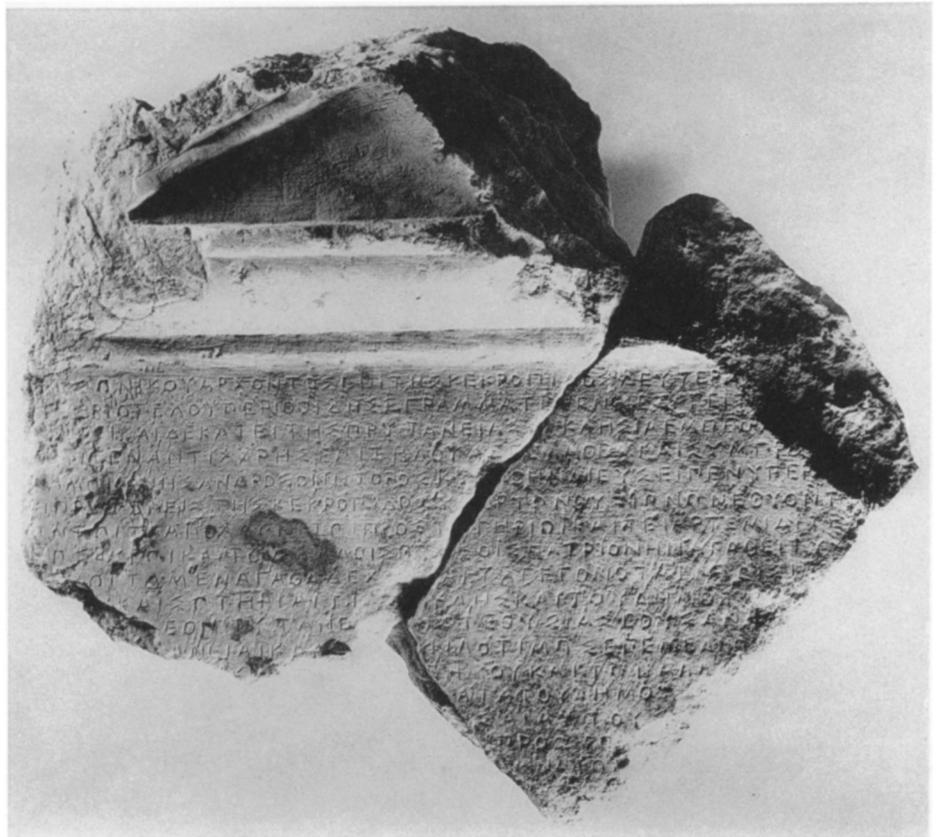
I. G., II<sup>2</sup>, 912



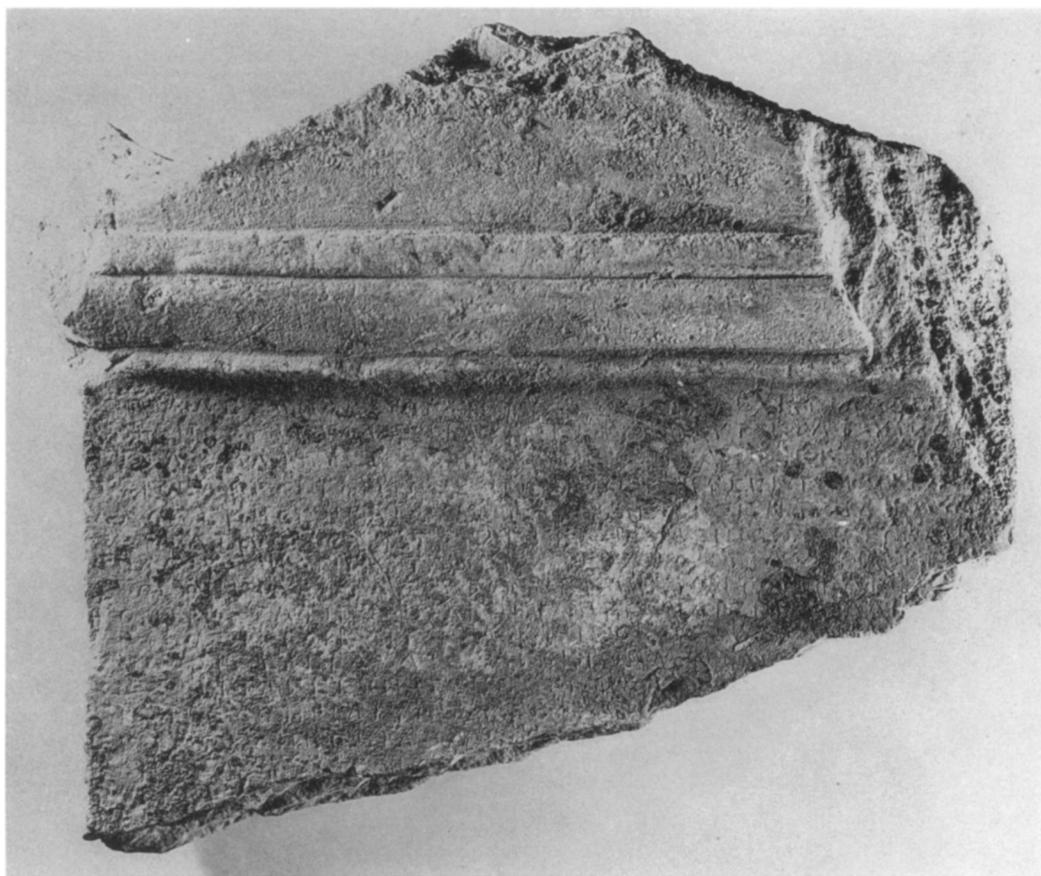
No. 18



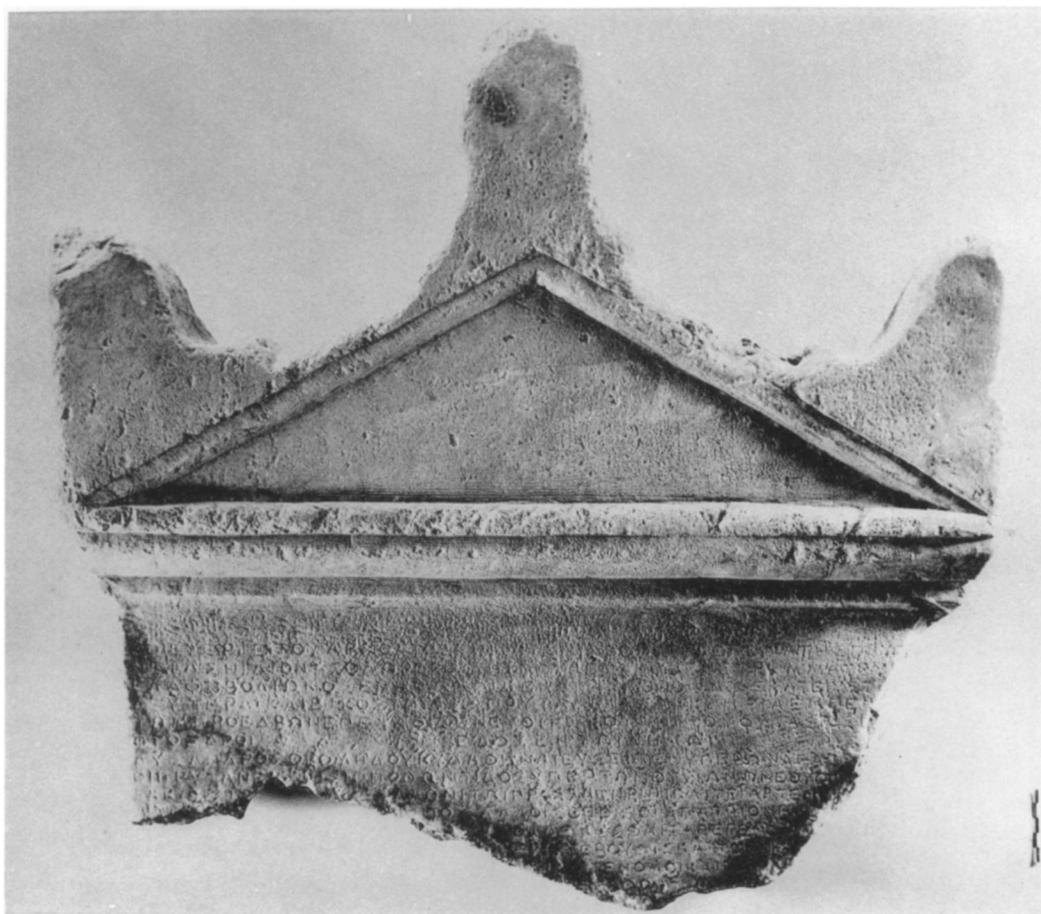
No. 17



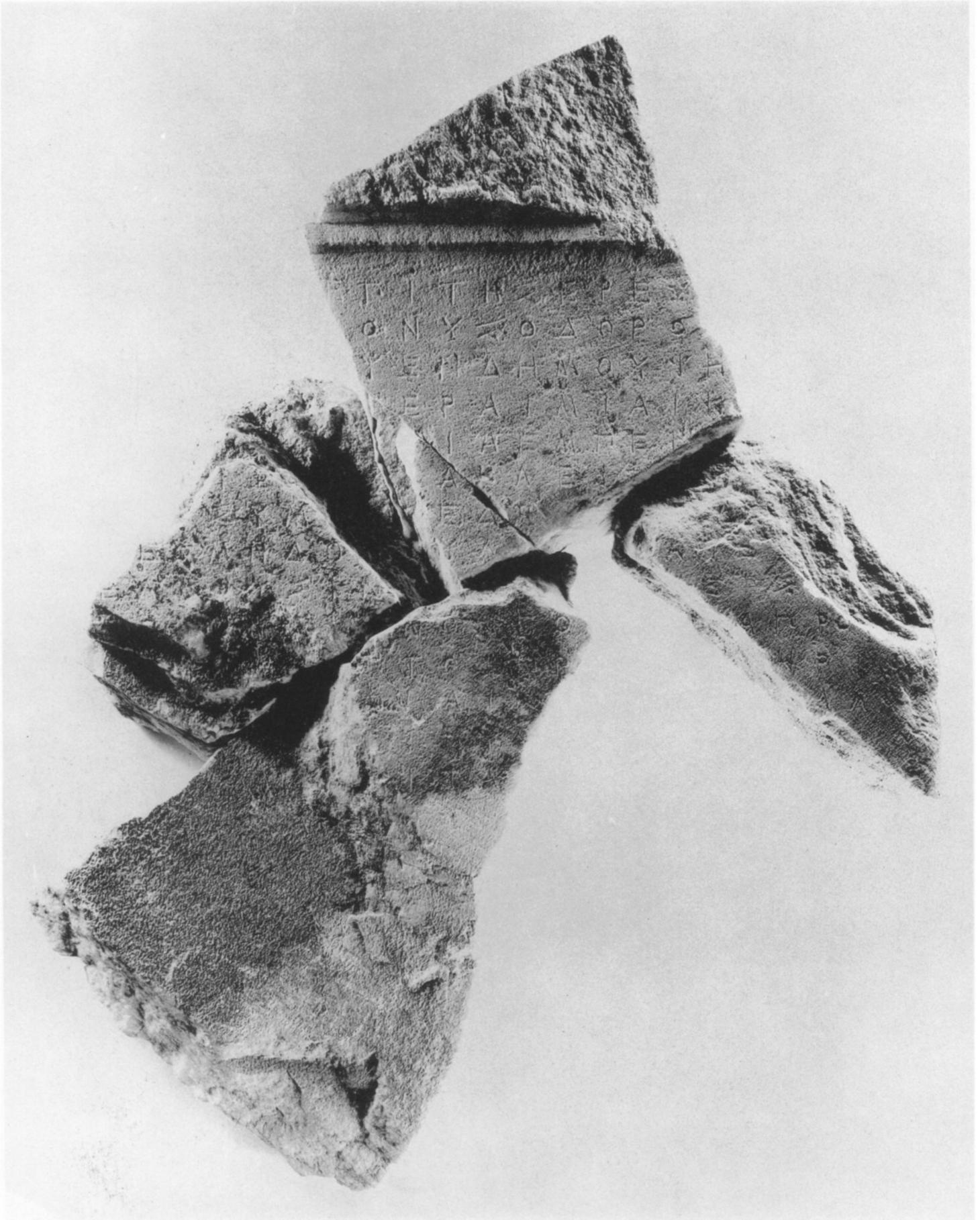
No. 20



No. 21

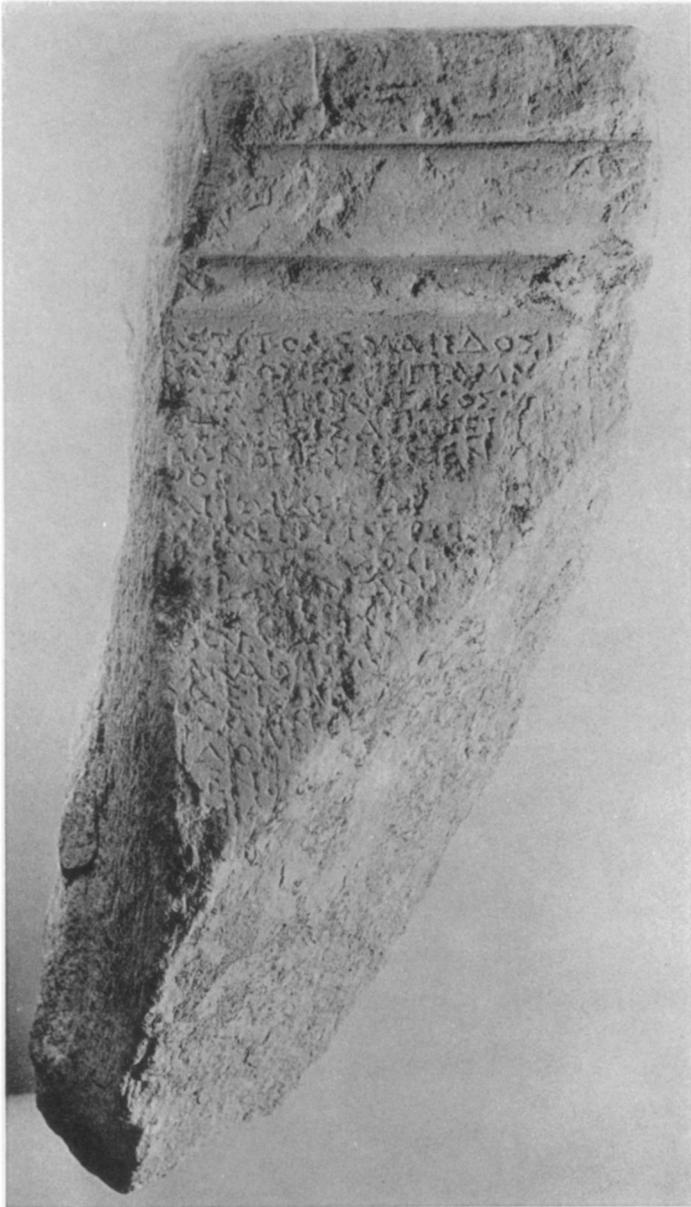


No. 22



*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 79 (upper part)

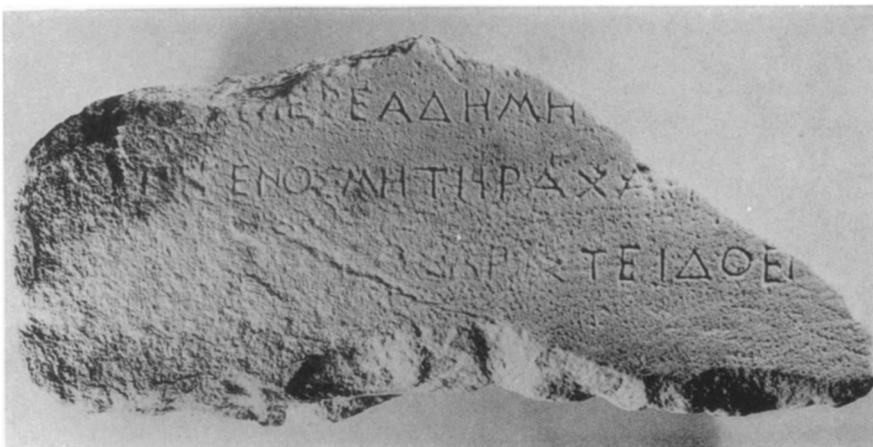
BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



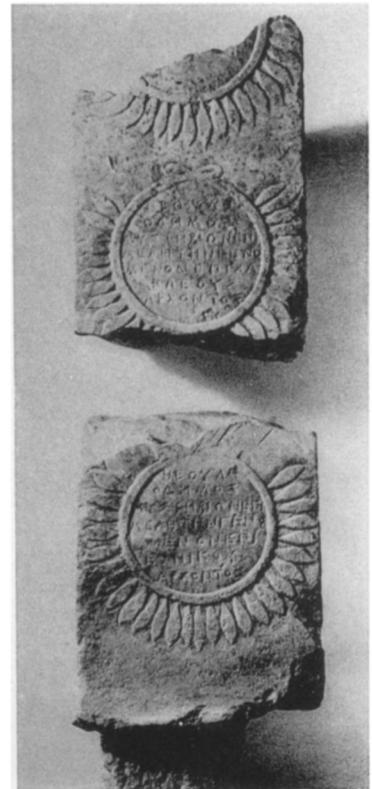
No. 23



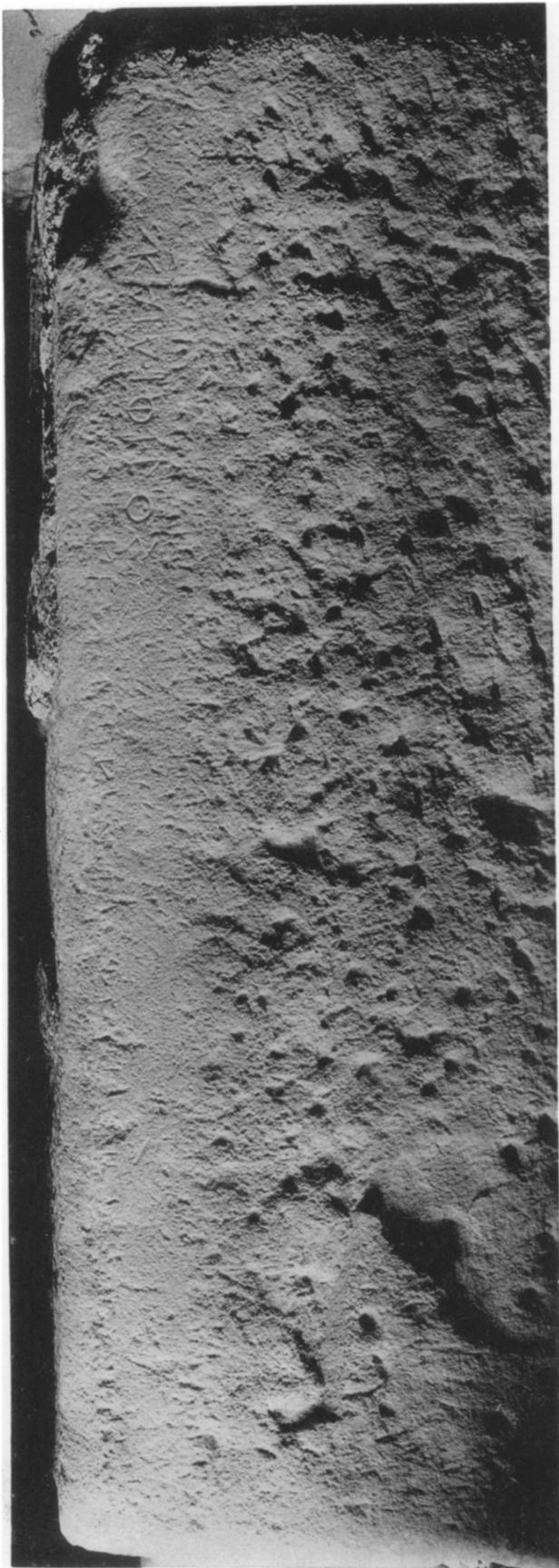
No. 26



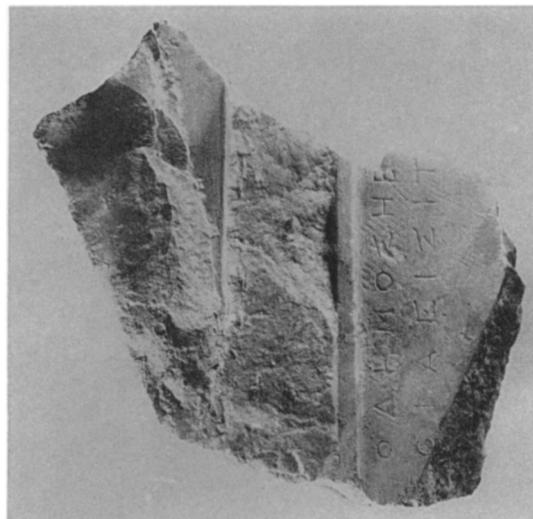
No. 25



No. 30



No. 24

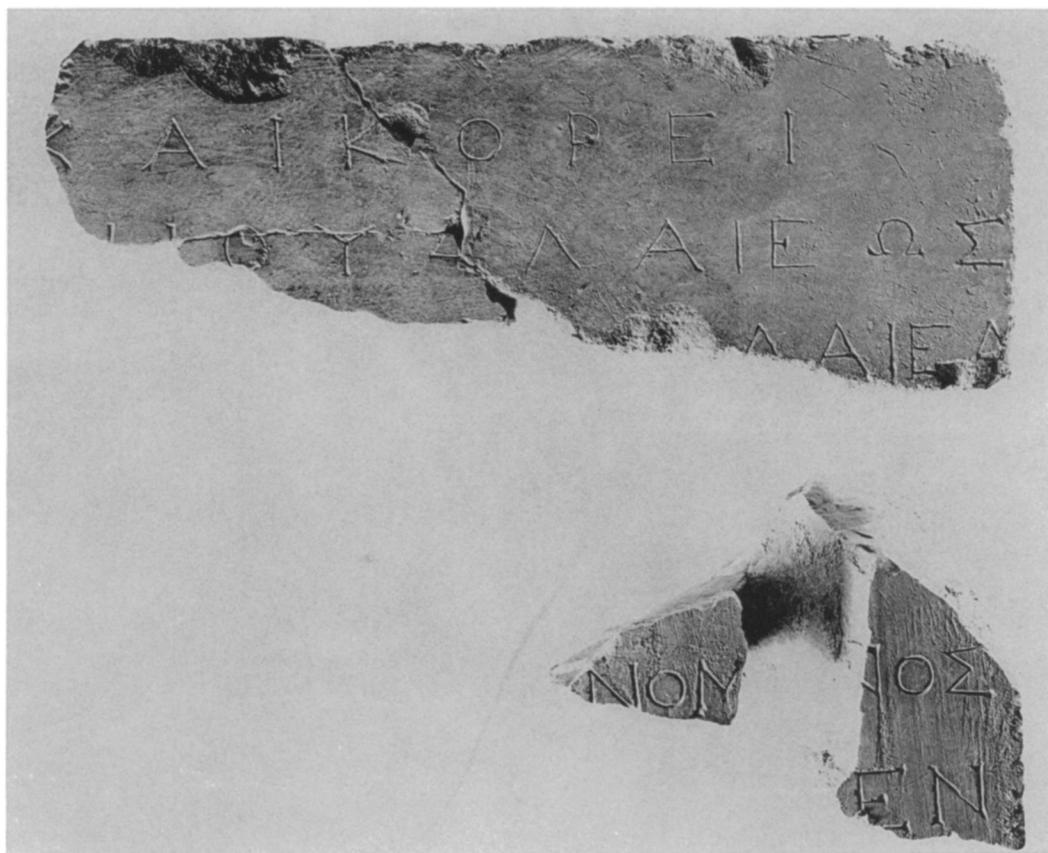


No. 29



No. 27

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



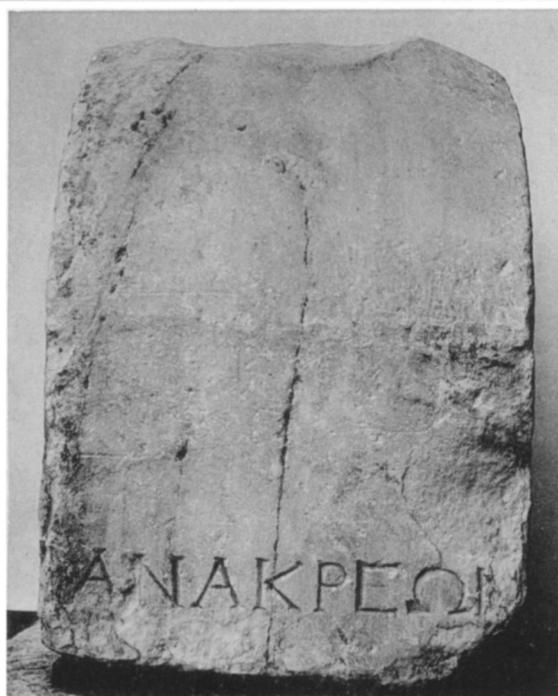
No. 28



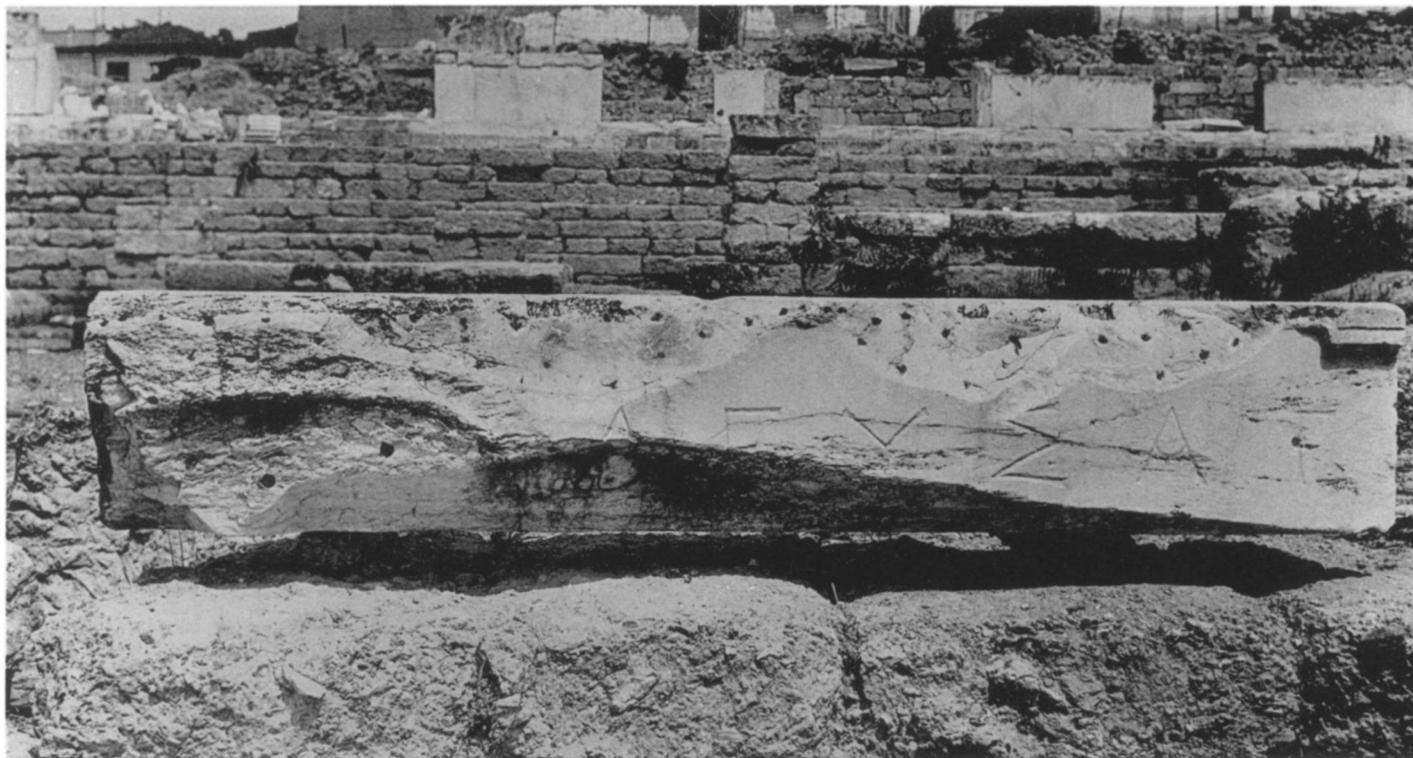
No. 32



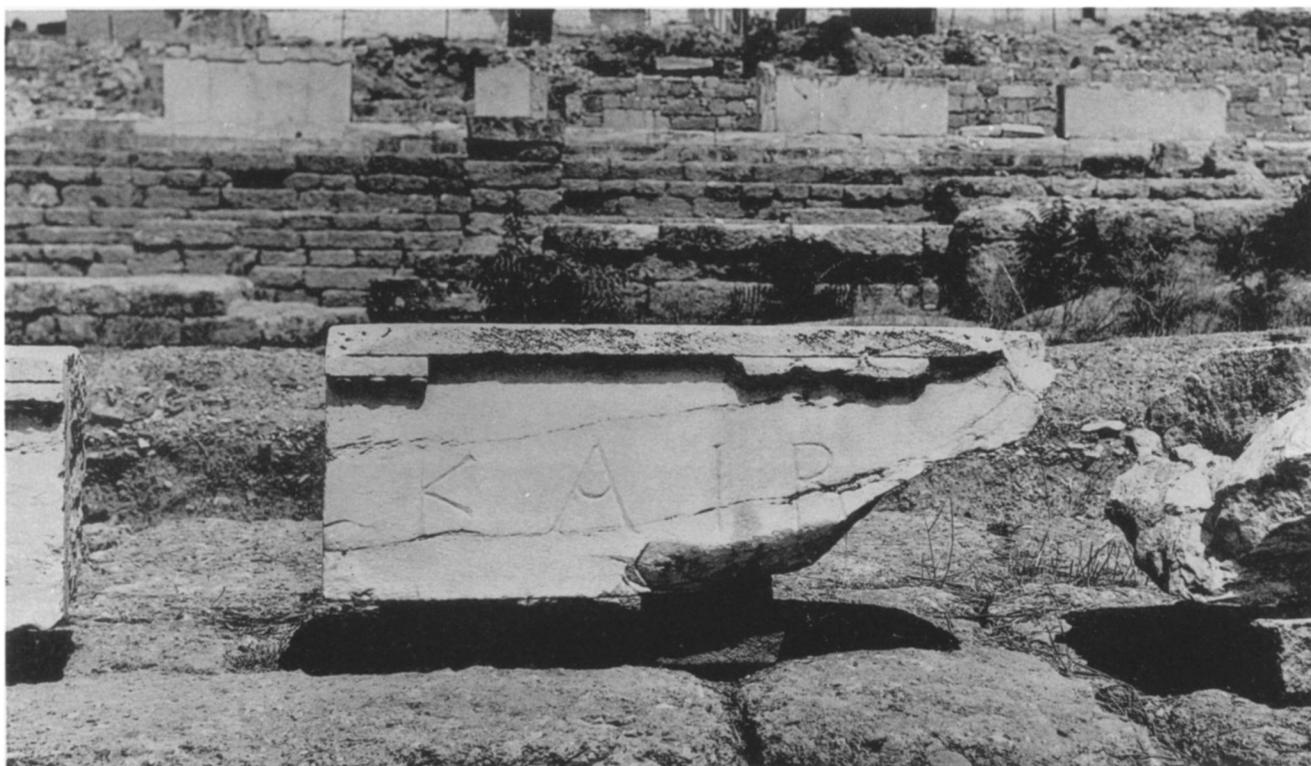
No. 33



No. 34



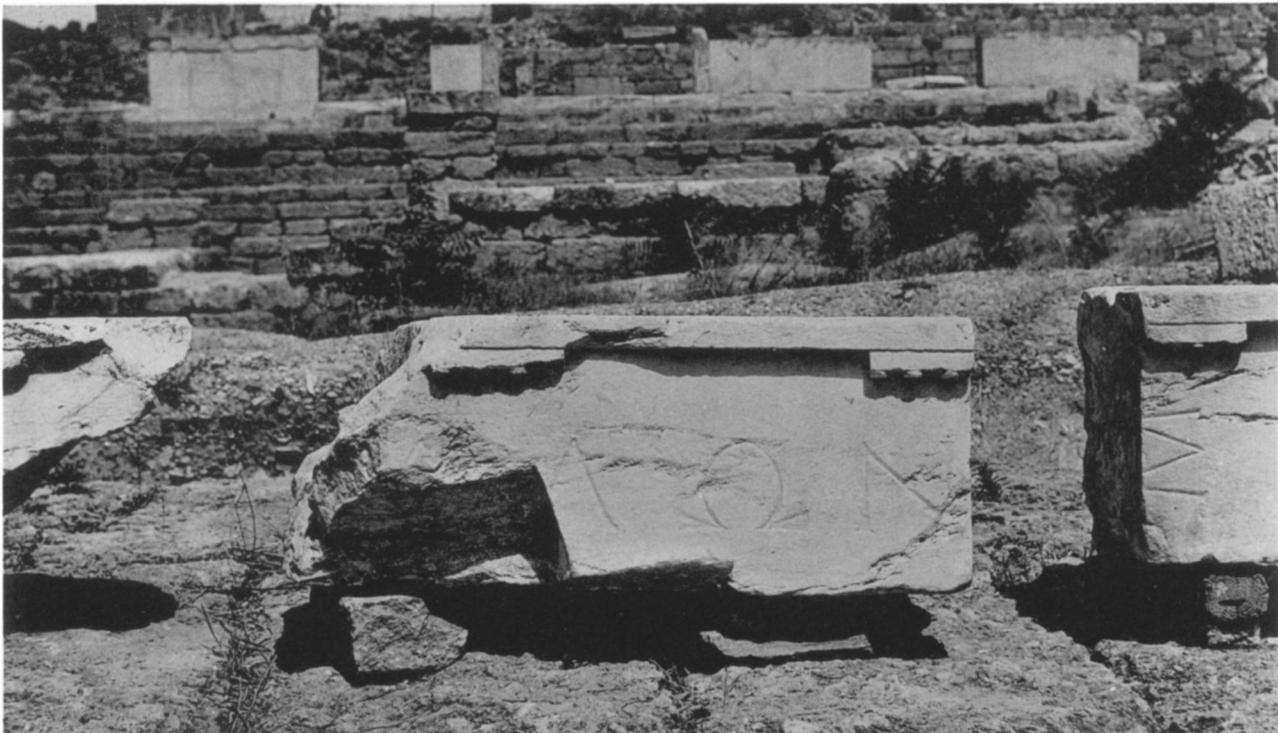
No. 31. Fragment 5 of Koumanoudes' drawing



No. 31. Fragment 12 of Koumanoudes' drawing

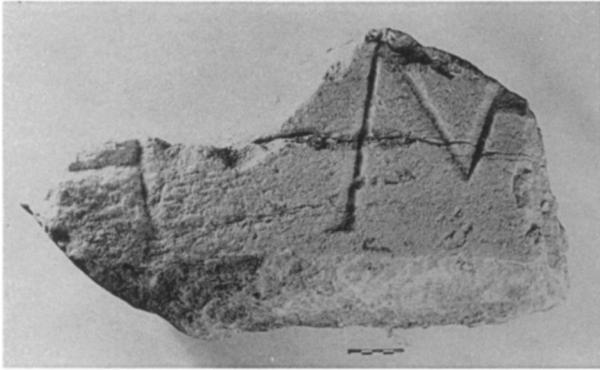


No. 31. Fragment 16 of Koumanoudes' drawing

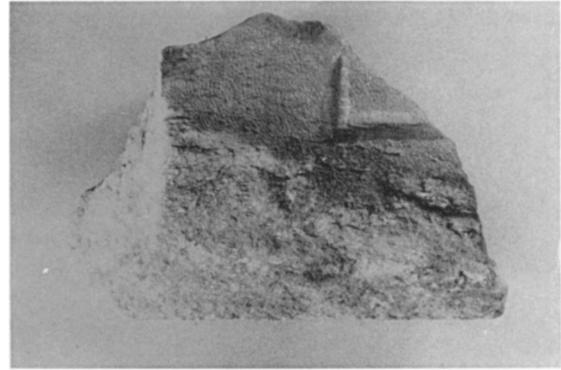


No. 31. Fragment 19 of Koumanoudes' drawing

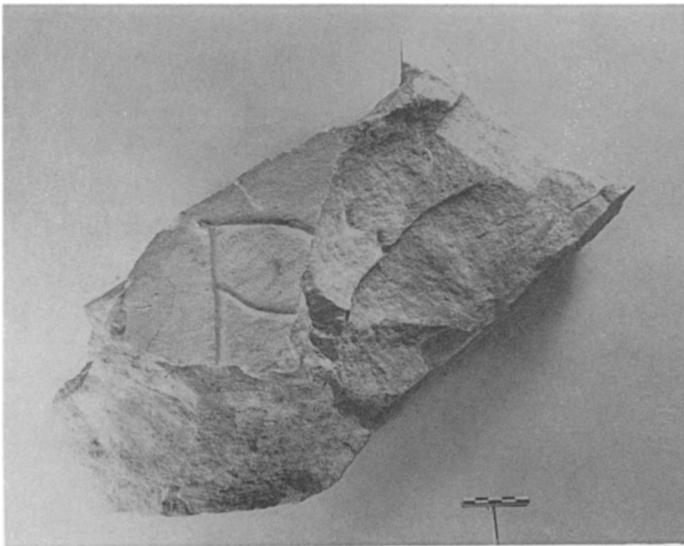
PLATE 20



No. 31, Fragment 1



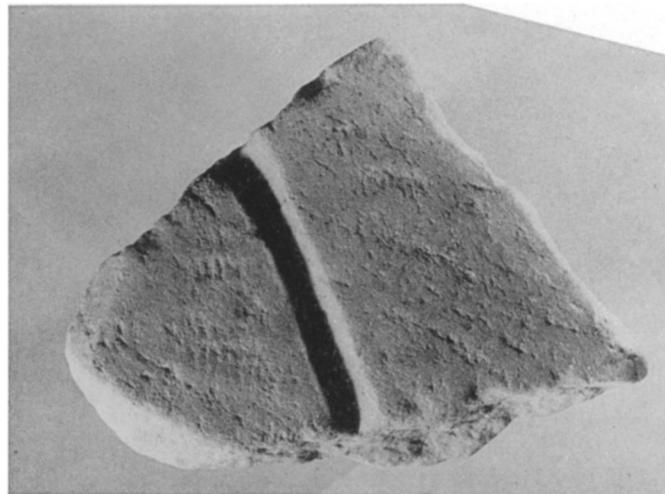
No. 31, Fragment 2



No. 31, Fragment 3



No. 31, Fragment 4



No. 31, Fragment 5

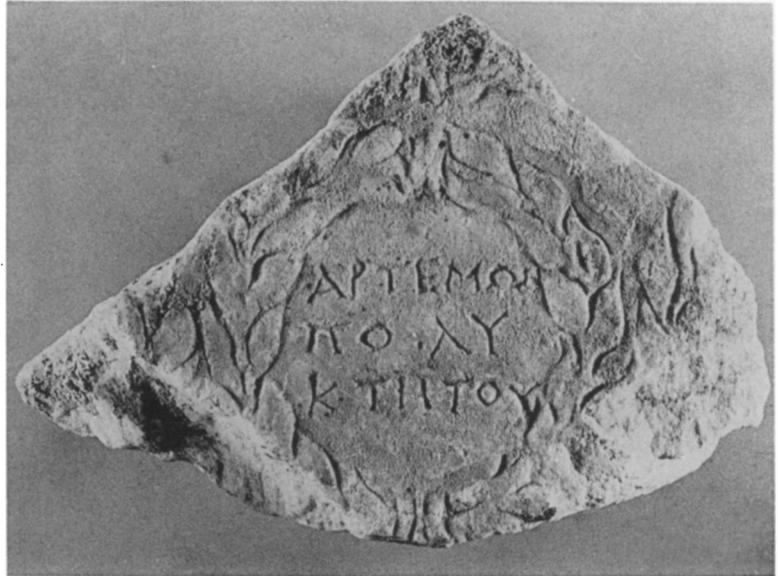


No. 31. The Larger Fragments displayed before the Reconstructed Stoa of Attalos

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



No. 35



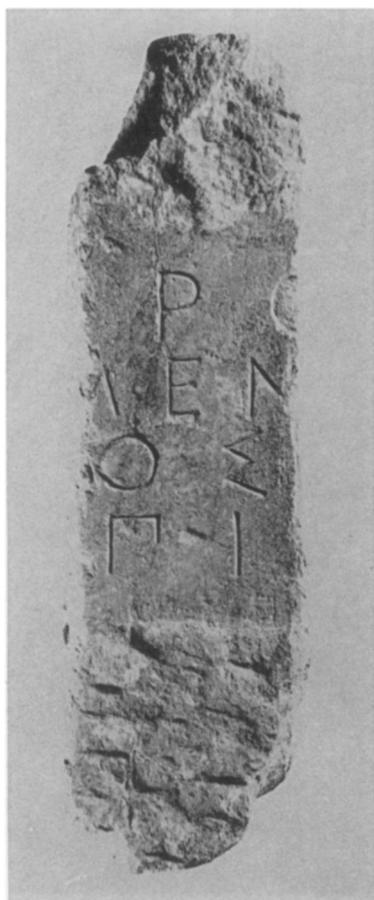
No. 36



No. 37



No. 38



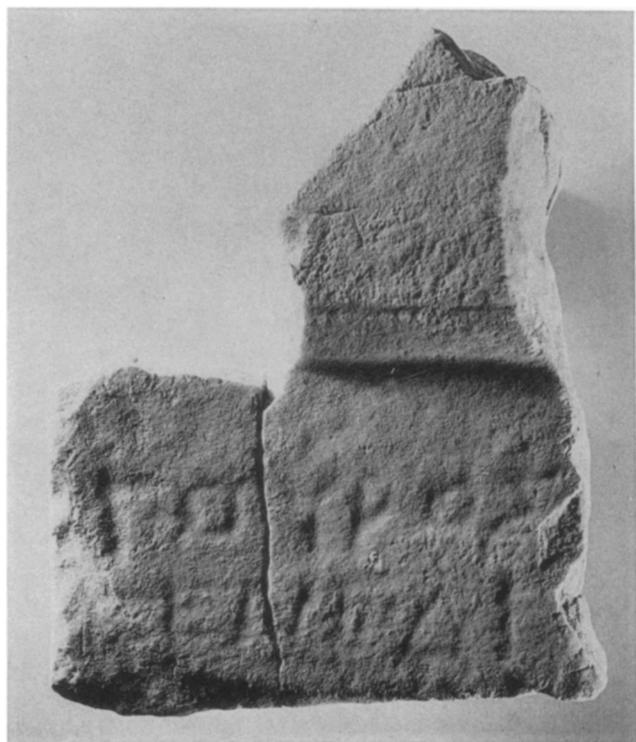
No. 39



No. 40



No. 41



No. 42



No. 43



No. 48



No. 46



No. 44



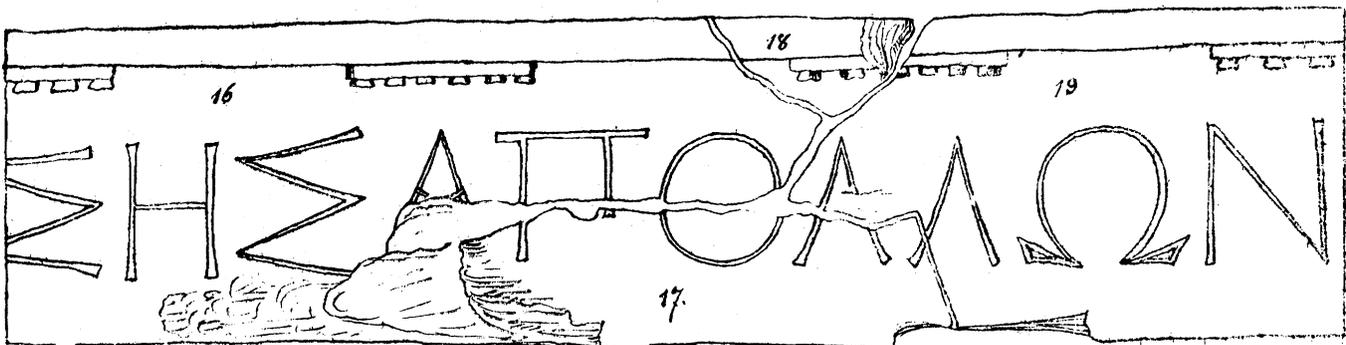
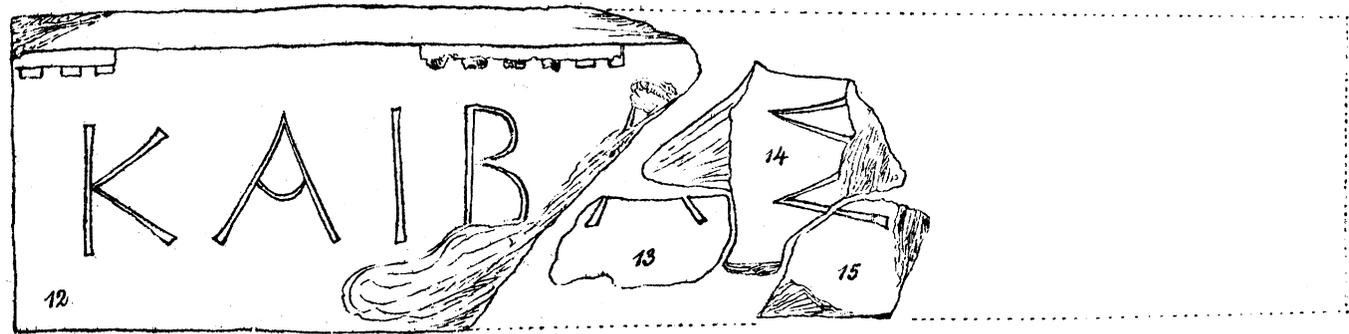
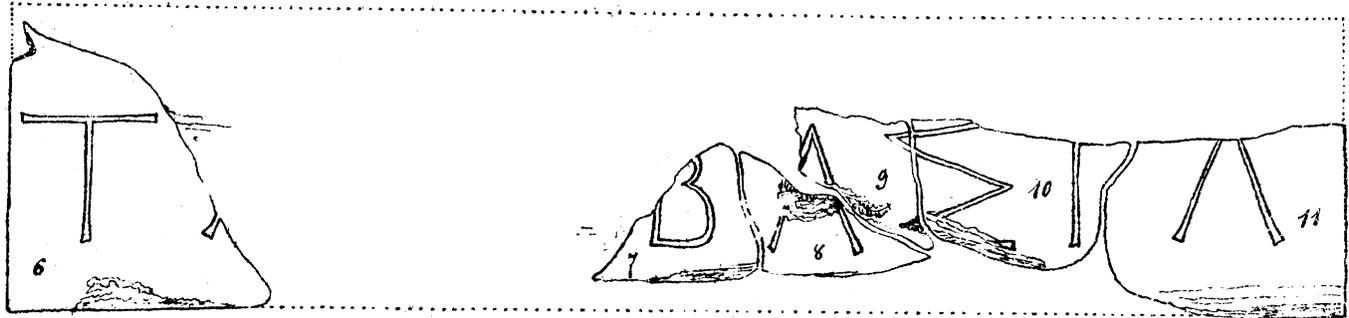
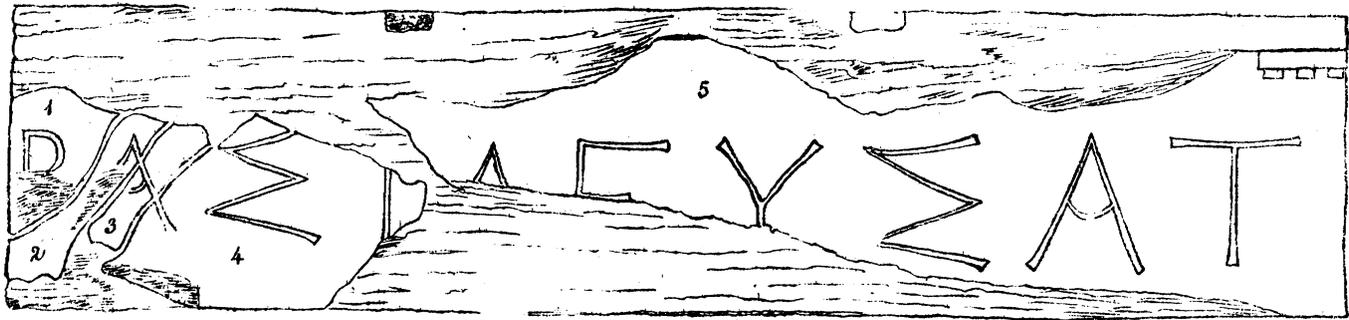
No. 47 (from a squeeze)



No. 45

BENJAMIN D. MERRITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

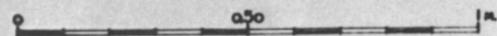
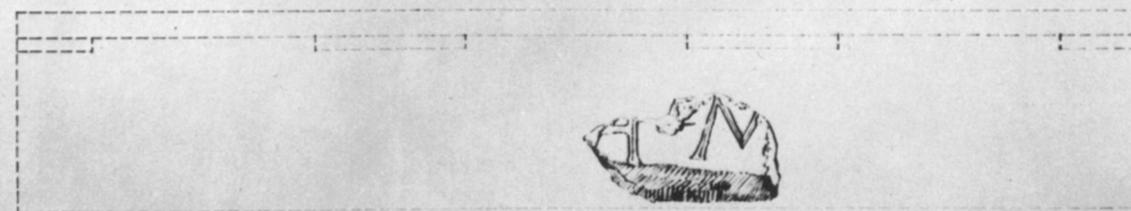
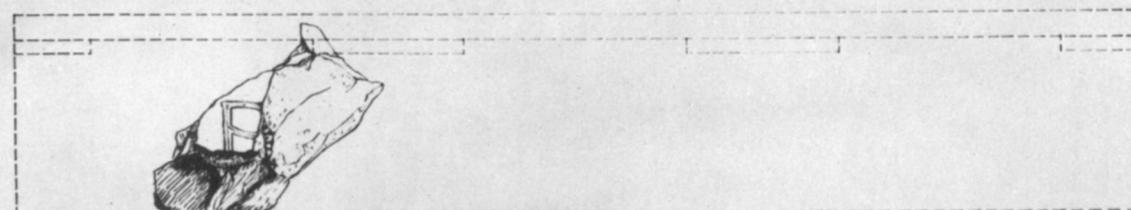
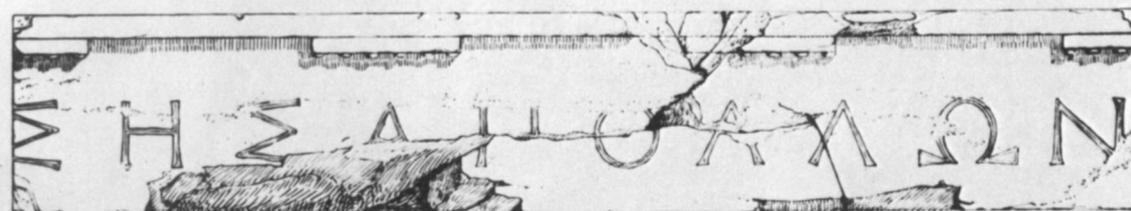
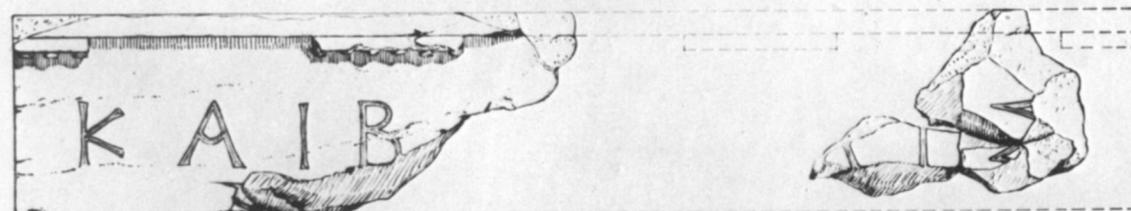
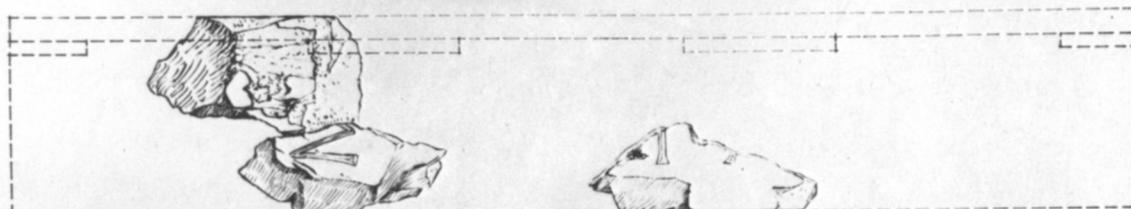
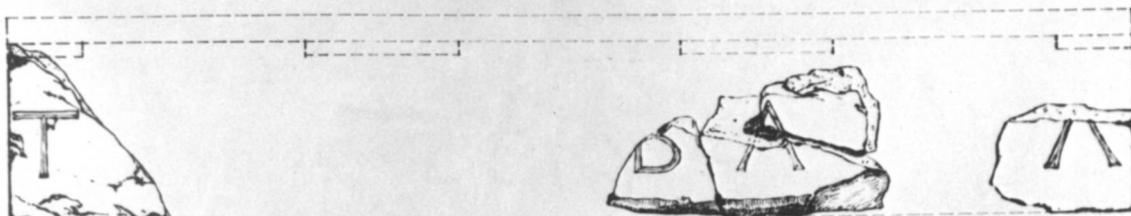
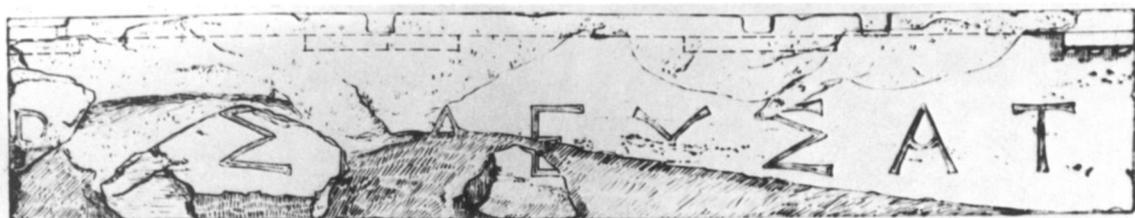




*Ἐν τοῖς ῥοκκοῖς ἀσυναρμύστοις ἐπὶ ἰσμαγίαις ἀναγρῦνθῆναι ἐν Ο ἢ Ω, ἐν Σ, ἐν Ι.*

No. 31

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



No. 31