

# GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 28–38)

THIS report continues the preliminary publication of inscriptions from the excavations of the Athenian Agora. The last previous report, including a number of outside inscriptions as well, appeared earlier this year (pp. 16-62, above).

22 (Plate 28). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on May 10, 1939, in a context of Turkish date east of the Panathenaic Way and west of the Eleusinion (R 22).

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5810.

## ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

ca. a. 330 a.

Φλυῆς

Μενέστ[ρατος]

Ἀνδροκλή[ς]

Τιμοκλής

5 Ἀριστομένης

[Ε]ὐαγγελίδη[ς]

[-----]

This list of names comes probably from a register of prytaneis. The nominative Φλυῆς (rather than Φλυεῖς) indicates a date before the last quarter of the century. The names appear without patronymics, like those in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1745, for example, of a generation earlier. If our interpretation is correct, this is the first evidence that Phlya in the fourth century had as many councillors as five.<sup>1</sup> The number 5+ is welcome, in place of Gomme's 2+, for Phlya was a populous deme and many citizens from it are known, more indeed than from any other deme of its phyle except Aixone and Melite.

Menestratos and Androkles both belong to families that furnished treasurers of the same names in the latter part of the fifth century.<sup>2</sup> A son of Menestratos

<sup>1</sup> The text of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1743 (cf. A. W. Gomme, *Population of Athens*, p. 62), shows two names but is broken below the second of them.

<sup>2</sup> *S. E. G.*, X, 191, lines 325-326; *S. E. G.*, X, 227, line 2.

is known from his tombstone, a columella of the third century (*I.G.*, II,<sup>2</sup> 7687):  
 Θράσων Μενεστράτου Φλυεύς.<sup>3</sup>

23 (Plate 28). Fragment from the mid part of a narrow stele of dark Hymettian marble, found on April 18, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9). The sides are smooth; the back is dressed with a toothed chisel over a considerable area at the edges and rough-picked in the center.

Height, 0.395 m.; width, 0.293 m.; thickness, 0.196 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6143.

*ante fin. saec. IV a.*

I		II
[ - - - - - ] [ . . . ] ρε [ - - - - - ] Διοκρέω [ ν - - - - - ] Διοπεΐθ [ ης - - - - - ] 5 Νικίας Νικοστρ[άτου] Ὀλύμπιχος Πεδιέω [ς] Χαρικλῆς Χαιρεφάνο (ν) Φιλόστρατος Φιλοκλέο (υς)	10	[ - - - - - ] [ - - - - - ] 15 Ἄντοχ[ος - - - - - ] Πάμφιλος Π[ - - - - - ] Κηφισοκλείδη [ς . . . <sup>5</sup> . . . ]
<i>vacat</i>		<i>vacat</i>

Two of these names, at least, have not hitherto been known as Athenian: Διοκρέων is known from Miletos and Ἄντοχος from Larisa.<sup>4</sup> Ἄντοχος is also known from Herakleia on a foreigner's tombstone in Attica (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 8565). But the other names are Attic, and all are probably of Athenian citizens, listed here with patronymics.

Νικίας Νικοστρ[άτου] may be identified with that [Ν]ικίας Νικοστράτου (Ὀῆθεν) who appears with other Athenians in an inscription of Euboeia *ca. a.* 323-320 *a.* (*I.G.*, XII, 9, 1242, line 8) and as Νικίας Ὀῆθεν on a dedication to Asklepios in Athens (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4402). The names of Col. I, at least, may all have belonged to Oe, for Πεδιεύς (cf. line 6) is known several generations later as of that deme (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 159). If these seven names are in fact all from the deme Oe, the suggestion lies near to hand that they, as well as the names in Col. II, were councillors of the phyle Oineis, for which Oe in 360/59 had a quota of six (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1745).

<sup>3</sup> Markellos Mitsos, Ἄρχ. Ἐφ., 1957, p. 165, No. 6, notes that this columella carries also the text of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 9933.

<sup>4</sup> F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen*, ss. *vv.*

24 (Plate 29). Part of a stele of Hymettian marble, with the left side preserved but otherwise broken, found on April 18, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9).

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.295 m.; thickness, 0.096 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 6144.

*imit. saec. III a.*

[— —<sup>ca. 5</sup> —] ΛΘ [— — — — —]  
 [. . .] πων Ι [— — — — —]  
 [Θρ] ασύβουλο [ς — — — — —]  
 [Φ] ανίας Ἐπι [— — — — —]  
 5 Εὐφρόνιος [— — — — —]

*in a wreath*

ἡ βουλή

Presumably the men were councillors, named with patronymics, in the register of a prytany-decree. The lettering is the best guide to the date: fairly large for such a register, some of the letters (though not all) with apices, and phi cruciform.<sup>5</sup> An alternative to the restoration in line 4 is [M]ανίας, a much less common name.

25 (Plate 29). Upper right corner of a stele of Hymettian marble, discovered on May 5, 1952, in the foundation-packing of a late Roman wall at the north end of the terrace of the Stoa of Attalos (Q 7). Part of the moulding above the text is preserved, and marks of the toothed chisel used in dressing the surface are clearly visible.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6533.

*a. 275/4 a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 38

[ἐπὶ Ὀλβίου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆ]ς Ἐρεχθίδος ἐνάτη  
 [ς πρυτανείας ἦι Κυδίας Τιμω]ρίδον Εὐωνυμεὺς ἐ  
 [γραμμάτευν Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος] ἐνάτει ἱσταμένο  
 [υ, δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησί]α· τῶν προέδρ  
 5 [ων ἐπεψήφισεν — — — — —]

For the date of the archonship of Olbios, see B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 233. The name of the secretary is known from *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 156, No. 5.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For the cruciform phi, see Kirchner, *Imagines*<sup>2</sup>, No. 77 and commentary.

<sup>6</sup> For this text, see now Chr. Pélékidis, *R.E.G.*, LXIX, 1956, pp. 192-194; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 55, note 6.

The restoration of the calendar conforms to the requirements of a normal ordinary year.

**26** (Plate 28). Part of a stele of Pentelic marble, with the toothed right side preserved, but otherwise broken, found in January of 1950 among marbles from the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.327 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.-0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6258.

### ERECHTHEIS

ca. a. 250 a.

	[τὸν τα]	[ἡ βουλή]	10	τὸν γραμ
	[μίαν --]	ὁ δ[ἡμος]		ματέα Θα
	[-----]	τοὺς πρυ		λίαρχον
	[-----]	τάνεις		Πυθίωνο
5	[---]			s Κηφισ
15	[ἐκ τῶν]	20 τὸν ιε		τὸν τα
	[φυλετῶν]	ρέα τοῦ		μίαν [τῆ]ς
	[-----]	ἐπωνύμου		βουλ[ῆς Καλ]
	[---]	Ἄριστῶν	30	[λ]ίαν [---]
	[---]	μον Ἄριστω		στα[---]
		25 νύμου Πι		[-----]
		θέα		

The date here given to this inscription is suggested, in part, by the arrangement of the citations in one group, evidently at the bottom of the stele. In 256/5, for example, in a similar prytany-inscription, the decree of the Demos was followed immediately by the decree of the Council, then by the register of names of the prytaneis, and finally, as here, by the citations.<sup>7</sup> By 228/7 it was becoming the habit to place the initial group of citations (3, or perhaps 4) between the decree of the Demos and the decree of the Council.<sup>8</sup> The new order is clearly seen in two prytany texts of 223/2,<sup>9</sup> and thereafter it becomes so nearly a standard form that one is constrained to date the present inscription earlier, surely, than 228 B.C.

Another indication of relatively early date lies in the order of the citations

<sup>7</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 43-47, No. 9.

<sup>8</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 73-76, No. 29.

<sup>9</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 917 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 76-77, No. 30) plus *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 115-118, No. 23; *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 71-73, No. 28. Cf. W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 391-397.

themselves. Evidently the first citation belonged to the Treasurer of the Prytaneis, chosen from their own number. The second citation, largely still preserved, shows that the Council and Demos honored the prytaneis. The third citation belonged to the Secretary of the Prytaneis, chosen from their own number, in this instance a demesman of Kephisia, which shows that the document as a whole belonged to the phyle Erechtheis. The citations of these individuals, and others, regularly followed the order in which the same individuals were named, if they were named at all, in the decree of the Council above. In the present instance this decree of the Council is lost, but the officials, so far as the order existed at all, must have been named as follows: [Treasurer], Secretary, [-----], Priest of the Eponymos, Treasurer of the Council, [-----], etc.

It argues an early date that the Priest and the Treasurer of the Council appear so high in the list, which probably went on to include the Herald of the Council and Demos, the Secretary of the Council and Demos, the Undersecretary, and perhaps the flutist, even though all these officials may not have been named in the decree itself.<sup>10</sup>

Moreover, there occurs in the present text an extraordinary citation between the Secretary of the Prytaneis and the Priest. The nearest parallel to this intrusion is found in two texts from mid third century which praise an official known as *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*.<sup>11</sup> I have made this restoration above in lines 15-16, and consider the intrusive citation here as another indication of date.

The Priest of the Eponymos was from the deme Pithos, which belonged not to Erechtheis but to Kekropis. This is the earliest instance so far known of the appearance of the Priest in a prytany-inscription.<sup>12</sup> The name which appears here is also to be restored in another text, which has also the same Treasurer of the Council, and which must therefore belong to the same early year in the mid third century (below, No. 27).

With this text now before us, it is possible to revise some of the attributions which Dow made in the citations of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 52-54, No. 11. His suggestion that Chionides (lines 16-19) was *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν* is confirmed; but this official should be followed next by the Priest of the Eponymos (lines 20-23) and the Treasurer of the Council (lines 24-27). These were in turn probably followed by

<sup>10</sup> See *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 43-47, No. 9 of 256/5, where the decree praises only the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Prytaneis, but where citations were added not only to these two officials but also, in this order, to the Herald, the Secretary of the Council and Demos, the Undersecretary, and one other.

<sup>11</sup> *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 10-11, line 7 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 678) of 256/5; *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 153-154, No. 12, plus Suppl. I, pp. 61-63, No. 20, of ca. a. 250 a. The designation in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 52-54, No. 11, is discussed below.

<sup>12</sup> Pritchett, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 396-397, held the earliest mention of him to be in 223/2, but he has now restored the title (correctly, I believe) in a decree of 235/4: *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 242-244, No. 47, plus Suppl. I, pp. 66-68, No. 23, and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 790.

the Herald, correctly restored in lines 28-31. But, as here and in No. 27 below, the Secretary of the Council and Demos and the Undersecretary must have come after the Herald. The assignment of Sosistratos of Perithoidai (lines 20-23) to the priesthood gives a demesman of Oineis as Priest of the Eponymos of Oineis, an appropriate relationship,<sup>13</sup> but as the text here published shows, by no means necessary at this time.

Of added interest is the observation that in the text of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 62, No. 20, the official named in lines 12-13 was doubtless the priest rather than the Secretary of the Council and Demos. Dow read and restored

[-----<sup>ca. 13</sup>-----<sup>v</sup> ε] παινέσαι δὲ [καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς]  
[βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου] Γ[. .]εα [-----].

But there is room for more than two letters between the gamma and the epsilon of line 13. The control can be made on the photograph *ad loc.* (p. 63). Indeed, the letter following the gamma was almost surely iota, and that was followed by lambda and then by another iota. The bottom halves of both strokes of lambda are preserved, as is the lower tip of the second iota. The reading, in short, is [Αἰ]γιλιέα, which practically necessitates the restoration of these two lines as

[--<sup>ca. 13</sup>-----<sup>v</sup> ε] παινέσαι δὲ [καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἔπω]  
[νύμου --<sup>ca. 10</sup>----- Αἰ]γιλιέα [-----].

The priest was from the deme Aigilia, and so a member of the phyle Antiochis whose prytaneis were being honored.<sup>14</sup>

**27** (Plate 29). Fragment of a stele of bluish marble, with the right side preserved, found on May 27, 1952, in a context of the mid first century after Christ in a cutting east of the southern part of the Odeion (N 12). The writing is stoichedon, with a chequer pattern in which the units measure 0.01 m. vertically by 0.0112 m. horizontally.<sup>15</sup>

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6530.

ca. a. 250 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 41

[. . . . .<sup>11</sup>. . . . . τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἔπωνύμου] ν Ἄρισ[τ]ών[υμου]  
[Ἄριστωνύμου Πιθέα<sup>v</sup> καὶ τὸν ταμία] ν τῆς βουλῆς Κα[λ]  
[λίαν . . . στα . . . . .<sup>15</sup>. . . . .<sup>v</sup> κα] ἰ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς  
[βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλήν Τριν]εμέα<sup>v</sup> κα[ἰ τὸν γρ]  
5 [αμματέα τοῦ δήμου . . . . .<sup>8</sup>. . . . . Κηφι]σιέα κα[ἰ τὸν ὑπογ]  
[ραμματέα<sup>v</sup> -----]

<sup>13</sup> See S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 15-16.

<sup>14</sup> See *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 427, note 11.

<sup>15</sup> This is an unusual pattern. In the third century the units were normally either square or taller than they were broad (cf. R. P. Austin, *Stoichedon Style*, pp. 35-36).

The date given to the inscription depends partly on the naming (in lines 3-4) of a herald from Trinemeia and on the fact that the writing is stoichedon. Now, heralds from Trinemeia are known in the prytany decrees of 222/1<sup>16</sup> and earlier,<sup>17</sup> and again in a briefer period extending approximately from 173/2<sup>18</sup> to 140/39.<sup>19</sup> In this latter period, however, the stoichedon order would be a distinct anomaly.<sup>20</sup> Hence the inscription should be assigned to some year earlier than 221/0. It does not have the characteristic letter-forms of the late third century, and for this reason as well as for the stoichedon writing it probably belongs earlier than *ca.* 228 B.C., when stoichedon writing was practically abandoned in the cutting of such decrees.<sup>21</sup> Yet it can hardly date much earlier than the middle of the century, for the officials praised had not before that date come to have the sequence which is apparent in the present fragment.<sup>22</sup> The earliest date so far known for a text praising the Priest of the Eponymos has now been pushed back to mid century,<sup>23</sup> where the Treasurer of the Council also stands high in the order, as he does here. In the second century the Treasurer of the Council during the period from 173 to 150, when there was a herald from Trinemeia, came last of all.<sup>24</sup>

In 145/4 the Treasurer of the Council was next to last, followed only by the *ἀντιγραφεύς*,<sup>25</sup> and in 140/39 he was followed only by the priest of the Eponymos.<sup>26</sup> In 135/4 he was still far down the list, but by now other officials had been added and

<sup>16</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 81-85, No. 36, a re-edition of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 848. For the date, see Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 235.

<sup>17</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 17.

<sup>18</sup> *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 33-35, No. 6.

<sup>19</sup> *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 17-19, No. 9.

<sup>20</sup> In spite of the exceptional text of 164/3 (*Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 75-77).

<sup>21</sup> Cf. S. Dow in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 30, and *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, p. 360, on the gradual breaking down of the use of the stoichedon order in the third century and its virtual abandonment after 230/29. The prytany-text of 228/7 published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 73-76, No. 29, is stoichedon.

<sup>22</sup> See, for example, the non-conforming texts of 256/5 (*Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 10-11; *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 43-47, No. 9) and *ca. a.* 250 *a.* (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 153-155, No. 12, plus Suppl. I, pp. 61-63, No. 20).

<sup>23</sup> See No. 26, above.

<sup>24</sup> *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 33-35, No. 6 (173/2); *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 129-133, No. 71, republishing also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 910 (169/8); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 918, re-edited in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 139-141, No. 77 (168/7); *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 141-142, No. 78 (168/7); *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 21-27, No. 19, supplemented by Suppl. I, p. 135-136, No. 73 (166/5); *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 162-163, No. 8, with notes by Dow, Suppl. I, p. 147 (167/6 or 165/4); *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 75-77, including Suppl. I, pp. 142-145, No. 79, and XV, 1946, pp. 140-142, No. 3 (164/3); *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 146-147, No. 80, republishing *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 972 (164/3); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 952, supplemented by *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 136-137, No. 75 (161/0); *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 148-153, No. 84, including *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 31-35, No. 21 (155/4); *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 122-126, No. 25 (*ca. a.* 160-150 *a.*).

<sup>25</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 153-155, No. 86.

<sup>26</sup> *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 17-19, No. 9.

the herald was no longer from Trinemeia.<sup>27</sup> The high priority given to the Treasurer of the Council, as well as to the Priest, agrees with an early date for the present inscription.

The "titles *plus* names" of the several officials honored were separated on the stone, presumably in each instance (cf. line 4), by an uninscribed letter-space. The name of the priest, taken from No. 26, above, can be restored in lines 1-2, and the name of the Treasurer of the Council, which appears in part in No. 26, above, aids in the restoration here of lines 2-3. The length of the line was 41 letter-spaces, and in lines 3-4 this is exactly suited to the restoration of Eukles as the name of the herald. He was herald also in 256/5, but (if Pritchett's restoration of *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 242-244, No. 47, is correct) no longer herald as late as 235/4.

The necessary restoration of lines 4-5 again suggests a date near mid third century. The official honored was probably the Secretary of the Council and Demos, but his full title cannot be inscribed in the available length of line. He was probably named here simply as *γραμματεὺς τοῦ δήμου*, the same abbreviation which appears in the comparable citation of 256/5.<sup>28</sup> This leaves eight letters for his name with the probable restoration of his demotic as [Κηφι]σιέα ([Λου]σιέα is also possible). No uninscribed space follows the demotic; hence presumably the Undersecretary was not named but simply added by title only and joined with the designation of the Secretary: *κα[ὶ τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου . . .<sup>8</sup> . . . Κηφι]σιέα κα[ὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα].*<sup>29</sup>

The various bits of available evidence all indicate a date for this text about 250 B.C., in the same year with No. 26. But the difference in the marble and the difference in the lettering do not permit the two texts to be assigned to the same inscription. Of interest for the history of the priesthood is the discovery that here in one year the same priest served as *ἱερεὺς τοῦ ἔπωνύμου* for two different phylai, one of them certainly and the other perhaps not his own.

The letters of the text have pronounced finials, or serifs. In this respect they make a noteworthy contribution to our scanty information about this style of writing in the third century. In commenting on the lettering of the Themistokles Decree from Troizen, Dow has emphasized the presence of serifs as an indication that the decree was not inscribed in Athens. Having determined that the Themistokles Decree belongs (epigraphically) to the third century, preferably earlier than 230 B.C., he concludes that the lettering, which in Athens "would favor a date later than 200 B.C.," is

<sup>27</sup> *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 360-362, No. 7, including Suppl. I, p. 113, No. 56, and IX, 1940, pp. 126-133, No. 26.

<sup>28</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 678, Col. III, lines 49-50. For the date see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxi. The normal later usage was to give the secretary his full title *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* and then to name the Undersecretary simply with the title *ὑπογραμματεὺς*. One should note, however, that in 155/4 the Undersecretary was entitled *τὸν ὑπογραμματέα τοῦ [δήμου]*.

<sup>29</sup> As was done in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 114, No. 58, line 7 of *paullo ante a.* 178/7 *a.*

“definitely, indeed absolutely, non-Athenian.”<sup>30</sup> Other allegedly unique characteristics of the writing are the minimum size and the high placing of the round letters.<sup>31</sup> But round letters of minimum size are found in a number of Athenian decrees throughout the third century, and in many instances they have the same high position that they have in the Themistokles Decree.<sup>32</sup>

The use of serifs is quite rare. Dow (*op. cit.*, p. 356) mentions their tentative use in the late fourth century (e.g., *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3056 = Kirchner, *Imagines*<sup>2</sup>, No. 67) and then skips to *fin. saec. III a.* (actually *init. saec. II a.*) to *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2798 of 197/6, along with which he mentions soon thereafter the pair of inscriptions in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 114-115 (*paullo ante a. 178/7 a.*) as among the early efforts. I would mention also the large letters in line 1 of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 797 of 305/4, and in the same inscription some of the smaller letters of the text proper below the heading which have pronounced finials as well. Serifs (or finials) appear again in the large letters of line 1 in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 650 of 286/5.<sup>33</sup> But their consistent use in the body of a decree is now for the first time securely documented in the mid third century by the inscription here published.<sup>34</sup>

So the argument that the letter forms and character of the writing prove the Themistokles inscription to be non-Athenian is not so well founded as one had

<sup>30</sup> *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, pp. 367-368.

<sup>31</sup> Dow, *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, p. 355.

<sup>32</sup> Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 356 (if I understand him correctly), denies this. But instances are, in fact, fairly numerous. For example, there is small high omikron in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 641 of 299/8 (in *Ἀντιγο*, line 2, and in *Ποσειδῆς*, line 20) as well as small high theta (in *Θεόφιλος*, line 3); in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 643 of 298/7 (cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 82, for a photograph) omikron was frequently small and sometimes “hung” from the upper line of its stoichos (in *τόν*, line 5, and in *ἀναγεγραμμένοι*, line 9); in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 652 of *ca.* 286/5 (archon Diokles) the omikrons are predominantly small and many of them are hanging (e.g., in *βουλῆι*, line 16) and there are small hanging thetas as well (e.g., *σθῆναι*, line 8); in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 653 of 285/4 there are examples of both hanging small omikron and hanging small theta (in *λιθίνῃ*, line 54, and in the second omikron of *ἀκροπόλει*, line 54); in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 655 of the same year there are hanging small omegas (in *Σιμωνίδης*, line 4, and in *τῶι Ἀθηνα-*, line 6) though there are omegas of normal size and position as well (e.g., in *πόλεως*, line 7); in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 752b (with *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 684) of 276/5 (cf. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 233, for the archon) there are a number of examples of hanging small omikron (*ακολ* in line 10, *τούς* in line 11, *εὐνοίας* in line 12); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 732 of *saec. III a.* (cf. Addenda) has a number of hanging small omikrons (*οι* in line 6, *πεπολέμητο* in line 14), and omega too sometimes hangs (in *τῶι*, line 8); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 746 and 858 of the period of the Demetrian War show hanging small omegas fairly consistently in the lower lines though not in the upper lines (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 858, line 1, *τῶι*; line 2, *συνέδρων*; line 4, *ἐνιαυτῶι*; and especially line 12, *γεγονότων φιλανθρώπων*); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 775 of 241/0 (cf. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 234, for the archon) has a beautiful example of hanging small omega in *τῶι* (line 32) and of hanging small omikron in *τό* (line 26).

<sup>33</sup> See the photograph in Kirchner, *Imagines*<sup>2</sup>, No. 75.

<sup>34</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 701 has pronounced finials, but its date is not definitely known. It is probably later than *ca.* 235 B.C., to judge by the formula *τούς λαχόντας προέδ[ρους]* in line 10. Cf. commentary on *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 779.

supposed. The forms of the letters and the character of the writing are all known at Athens within the third century. True, no other document by the hand of the Themistokles text has as yet come to light, but this is not surprising. The complete *Corpus* of inscriptions testifies to many stonecutters, and there are many styles of letters and of lettering in the numerous texts preserved, among which the decree of Themistokles is by no means unique in being the only example now extant from one hand. The fact that it is on Pentelic marble makes its Athenian origin, in my judgment, almost certain, and has not been duly stressed. I find it hard to credit Dow's hypothesis that the Pentelic marble was cut from some stray block that happened, by chance, to be "lying about" in Troizen.<sup>35</sup> Nor can the alleged conformity of some of its letters to forms familiar in uncial papyrus writing (surely not the serifs!) be used to support a theory that papyrus only was sent from Athens to Troizen and that the inscription was there copied from it.<sup>36</sup> All such inscriptions cut on stone, whether in Athens or in Troizen, were probably inscribed by their mason, as he cut the letters, from a papyrus script furnished to him as copy. A possible papyrus prototype, in other words, has no topographical significance. Nor is there any particular reason to believe that an Athenian decree to be set up in Troizen should not be inscribed in Athens.<sup>37</sup> The original text existed in Athens and was there available. On such occasions (with a decree to be set up abroad) the Athenians could, and sometimes did, inscribe and export finished stelai. The Athenian decree of the early fourth century on Karpathos seems to have been cut on Pentelic marble and exported from Athens.<sup>38</sup> The authorization for the cutting and erection of the stele was made in the terms of the decree itself, one copy to be placed on the acropolis at Athens and one copy in the sanctuary of Apollo on Karpathos.

I would also add to the examples of grave stelai adduced by Dow (not strictly analogous)<sup>39</sup> the numerous copies of the Athenian monetary decree of 449/8 cut in Athens and exported to the cities of the empire, one of which, in Attic lettering on Pentelic marble, has been preserved on the island of Kos.<sup>40</sup> Wherever the monetary

<sup>35</sup> Dow, *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, p. 354.

<sup>36</sup> Dow, *op. cit.*, pp. 356, 358.

<sup>37</sup> Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 358: "No one, I suppose, would imagine that the present text was inscribed in Athens."

<sup>38</sup> *I.G.*, XII, 1, 977 = Tod, *G. H. I.*, Vol. II, No. 110.

<sup>39</sup> Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 354.

<sup>40</sup> Meritt, Wade-Gery, McGregor, *Athenian Tribute Lists*, II, 1949, pp. 61-68 (D14), especially p. 63; and for the Athenian export of such stelai see also the provisions of the decree, p. 67, § 10. Segre, *Clara Rhodos*, IX, 1938, pp. 151-178, had no doubt about the difference between the marble of this inscription and that of the numerous other texts on Kos with which he was familiar. The theory of W. K. Pritchett (*B.C.H.*, LXXXVII, 1963, pp. 20-23) "that an Athenian stonemason moved from Athens to Kos in the 440's, and was called upon to cut an Athenian inscription in the 430's or 420's," when "he of course used his own native style, with the three-barred sigma," bristles with strange improbabilities. It discounts Segre's knowledge of the stone; it assumes a resident

decree was cut locally, it was cut in the local alphabet and (so far as I am aware) on local stone. Copies of Athenian decrees carried abroad by ambassadors were also sometimes cut locally on local stone.<sup>41</sup> In general, it is reasonable to suppose that the stone from which epigraphical stelai were cut is the best indication of where the inscribing was done. If the text to be cut was Athenian in origin and the stone was Pentelic marble,<sup>42</sup> then the cutting was done in Athens. Theoretically, if some city was so poor in good stone that it had to import for its own inscriptions that is another matter and does not concern the decree of Themistokles. But since what evidence we now have permits the assumption of Athenian workmanship, the Pentelic marble of the stele becomes the decisive factor in determining provenience.

**28** (Plate 29). Five fragments of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on June 16, 1946, in a late Roman context along with chips from the destruction of the Odeion marbles (L 9). Fragment *b* is made up of three pieces.

- a*: Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.12 m.
- b*: Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.15 m.
- c*: Height, 0.05 m.; width, 0.06 m.
- d*: Height, 0.025 m.; width, 0.045 m.
- e*: Height, 0.03 m.; width, 0.02 m.

The maximum thickness preserved is 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5918.

Athenian stonecutter who over a period of years had not learned Koan ways; it acquiesces in Mattingly's erroneous date for the inscription (cf. *J.H.S.*, LXXXII, 1962, pp. 69-74, and LXXXIII, 1963, pp. 100-117); and it neglects the straightforward solution of the problem of recalcitrant states, namely, that the Athenian inspectors had with them on board their ship stelai which could be set up without delay wherever needed. A petrofabric analysis of the stone on Kos might be good to have, but no matter how it turned out it could not do away with the Attic three-barred sigma of the text. Most epigraphists know what is meant by the conventional terms Pentelic, Island, and Hymettian when applied to marble. Pritchett's idea, for example, that a petrofabric analysis of the Athenian Tribute Lists (now, alas, as he claims, "unfortunately" embedded in plaster) is desirable so that their foliation plane, at least, can be discovered is most extraordinary. Does he imply that such a test might show that some of the fragments do not belong after all? They lock together, or are placed by other evidence, as shown in *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, pp. 376-384. From time to time a new fragment has been joined, without benefit of petrofabric analysis, to those already known (for the latest such addition see *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 262-263, No. 75).

<sup>41</sup> E. g., the Athenian decree partially preserved at Gonnos in Thessaly: 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1914, pp. 167-172, No. 232.

<sup>42</sup> This was my opinion when I examined the stone in 1961, shared by the Director of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, and confirmed by the master mason of the museum staff. Cf. also Jameson's assurance in *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 310.

## OINEIS

ca. a. 225 a.

a	[-----]μαῖ[----]	[-----]
	[-----]ς Θεοσέλ	Κικ[-----]
3	[-----]χύλου	6 'Απ[-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>	
b	[-----]	10 [Δ]ημήτριο[s ----]
	[Ἐπικη]φίσιοι	<i>vacat</i>
9	[-----]ς Καλλιὰδ	
	<i>lacuna</i>	
c	[-----]λο[----]	
12	Πλούτα[ρχος -----]	
	<i>vacat</i>	
d	13 [----]στ[-----]	
	Φιλιστ[-----]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	
e	15 Φ[-----]	
	Α[-----]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	

The disposition of the names is uncertain, except that fragments *b* and *c* come from the bottom of their respective columns.

**29** (Plate 29). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble with greenish veins, broken on all sides, found on June 7, 1947, in a context of Roman date north of the Civic Offices (I 12).

Height, 0.083 m.; width, 0.074 m.; thickness, 0.033 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5996.

fin. saec. III a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50

	[ . . . . . ἐπαινέσαι δ ] ἐ κα [ ἰ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου - - - <sup>ca. 12</sup> - - - ]
	[ . . . . . καὶ τὸν γρα ] ματέ [ α τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου - - - <sup>ca. 11</sup> - - - ]
	[ - - - <sup>ca. 12</sup> - - - ] ἦθεν <sup>v</sup> κα [ ἰ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα - - - <sup>ca. 15</sup> - - - ]
	[ - - - <sup>ca. 8</sup> - - - καὶ τὸ ] ν κήρυκ [ α τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλήν Βερε ]
5	[ νικίδην <sup>v</sup> ἀναγρά ] ψαι δὲ τ [ ὃ ψήφισμα τότε - - - - - - - - - ]

The lettering is of the characteristic disjointed style of the late third century. I have not found that this fragment is part of any hitherto known prytany-decree, but the roster of officials is similar in its disposition to the text of 203/2 published in *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 243-246, No. 96, lines 44-49, except for the omission here of the flutist. The official whose title is to be restored in line 1 may, however, have been equally well the Treasurer of the Council rather than the priest (cf. *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 59-60, No. 14, line 47).

The division of lines as shown is, of course, arbitrary.

**30** (Plate 28). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, with right side and rough-picked back preserved, found in January of 1950 among stones collected near the long late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.283 m.; thickness, 0.068 m.-0.081 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6261.

*a.* 203/2 *a.*

[ἡ βουλῆ]  
 [τὸν αὐ]  
 80 [λητῆ]ν Ν[εο]  
 [κ]λῆν Βε  
 ρενικί  
 δην

The surface treatment of the stone is so much like that of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 89-91, No. 40, that it seemed worthwhile to test in Athens for a join. The new Agora fragment was taken to the Epigraphical Museum and juxtaposed to E. M. 7484 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 915, frag. *b*). Mitsos reports a direct join between the two fragments. The present text, therefore, becomes the lower right (and final) citation of the prytany inscription most recently published as *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 14-16, No. 6, plus XXVI, 1957, pp. 243-246, No. 96, including Suppl. I, pp. 89-91, No. 40. The text replaces that restored in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 16, lines 78-83. A change of minor importance is the spelling of the demotic Βερενικίδην, whereas in the text of the decrees above the form was Βερενικίδην.

**31** (Plate 30). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the inscribed face and rough-picked back only preserved, found on May 4, 1939, in a late context west of the Panathenaic Way and west of the Eleusinion (R 22).

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.056 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5800.

ca. a. 185 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 39

[-<sup>ca. 7</sup> - - και στῆσ]αι ἐ[ν τῶι πρυτανικῶν εἰς δὲ τῆν]  
 [ποίησιν και τ]ῆν ἀνάθεσιν [τῆς στῆλης μερίσαι τὸ]  
 [γενόμενον] ἀνάλωμα τ[ὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτι]  
 [κῶν και τοὺς] ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικ[ήσει - - - - -]  
 5 [- - - - - στῆ]λη[ν τ]οῦ [ψ]ηφί[σματος - - - - -]

*In a wreath*

[ῆ βουλ]ῆ  
 [- - - - -]  
 [- - - - -]

The lettering is of the early second century, omega and pi, for example, being quite similar to those of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 897 (see Kirchner, *Imagines*<sup>2</sup>, No. 100). Moreover, the restorations require an unusual length for the title of the paymasters, which I have restored on the analogy of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 892, of 188/7 B.C. I have no sure suggestion for the restoration of line 5; even the reading of the first two preserved letters is doubtful.

**32** (Plate 30). Part of a stele of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on June 2, 1949, in a late context near Pier 17 of the Stoa of Attalos (Q 9).

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6197 = E.M. 13346.

This fragment must be dated later than the late twenties of the third century because in the register of prytaneis no patronymics appear with the names.<sup>43</sup> It belongs also, in all probability, earlier than 169/8, for in that year and thereafter the *ταμίαι τῶν στρατιωτικῶν* normally paid for setting up the stele. In the present text the paymaster was still ὁ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει.<sup>44</sup>

If earlier than 200 B.C., the demotic ἐξ Ο[ῖου] of line 53 shows the prytaneis to have belonged either to Hippothontis or to Demetrias; if later than 200 the same demotic indicates either Hippothontis or Leontis. The names in the upper lines of the first preserved column must have been rather long, for the first name impinges on the space allotted to the name to the right of it in the next column. [Ἀνθεμ]όκριτος, [Κηφισ]όκριτος, and [Ἀριστ]όκριτος are of suitable length, of which [Ἀριστ]όκριτος is far the most common. The name below it was probably [Ἀπολλ]ώνιος. These names condition also the demotic in the same column, for which [Σκαμβωνί]δαι (for Leontis) and [Ἰπποτομά]δαι (for Demetrias) alone are suitable.

<sup>43</sup> For this criterion of date, see W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 117.

<sup>44</sup> See *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 18, note 36.



- 5     ὁ δῆμο[ς]  
       τοῦ[ς]  
       πρυτ[ά]  
       νεῖς
- 10  ἐπ[ι] Τι[μ]οῦ[χου] ? ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -----  
   [. . . .] Σωκ[-----]  
   [. . . .] Γ[-----]

The text names an archon and a secretary of the early second century B.C. Possible dates are 198/7, 195/4, 191/0, 184/3, and 180/79, but these dates must accommodate also the new archons Sosias and Sostratos.<sup>47</sup> The secretary, if one assumes that the preserved letters in line 10 belong to his patronymic, might recommend the choice of 195/4,<sup>48</sup> but this is no more than a possibility for the name Timouchos may be too short for the archon of that year.<sup>49</sup> In the other years there is no clue either to the names of the archons or of the secretaries.

**34** (Plate 31). Upper right corner of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, badly worn, found on December 21, 1949, among collected marbles east of the Odeion. The back was rough-picked, but is now worn smooth. At some time the stone was used as a door-sill; the socket for the pivot is preserved in the pediment.

Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6271.

*init. saec. II a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50

- [ἐπὶ ----- <sup>ca. 8</sup> ----- ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆ]ς [Ἰ]ππο[θωντί]δος ἐν[δ]εκάτης πρυταν[εῖ]  
 [ας ἦμ ----- <sup>ca. 10</sup> ----- ε]ῦς ἐγ[ραμ]μάτευεν· Θαρ[γ]ηλιῶνος ἐνδ[ε]  
 [κάτει κατ' ἄρχοντα, κατὰ θεόν] δὲ ὀγδόει ἐπὶ δέκα, τρίτει καὶ εἰκοστ[εῖ]  
 [τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυ]ρία ἐν τῶ[ι] θε[ά]τρῳ· τῶν πρ[ο]έδρω[ν ἐ]  
 5 [πεψήφισεν ----- <sup>ca. 18</sup> ----- καὶ συν]μπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῶι [δῆ]  
 [μῶι ----- <sup>ca. 24</sup> -----] εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσ[ιν οἱ]  
 [πρυτάνεις τῆς ----- <sup>ca. 8</sup> ----- ὑπὲρ τῶν θυ]σιῶν ὧν [ἔ]θνο[ν -----]

The text yields a further example of triple dating,<sup>50</sup> in which the date *κατὰ θεόν*

<sup>47</sup> For the dates see Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 235-236, and for Sosias and Sostratos see *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 42, No. 45, and p. 34, No. 32, line 93.

<sup>48</sup> For the secretary of this year, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxvi.

<sup>49</sup> Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 235.

<sup>50</sup> Known examples were cited by Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, p. 15. For additions, and one subtraction, see Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 165-166. Cf. also Pritchett, *University of*

can be equated with the date by prytany, to show that the year was intercalary with normal prytanies of 32 days each. The festival calendar *κατ' ἄρχοντα* was here retarded by seven days ( $18-11=7$ ). It is tempting to assign this inscription to the year 186/5, known to be an intercalary year<sup>51</sup> with a secretary whose name ended in --- *εύς*.<sup>52</sup> But the space available for the secretary's name is hardly adequate, even if one restores (as I do) the word *πρυταν[είας]* in lines 1-2 with only the final two letters carried over into line 2. The right edge of the stone is worn, and this division permits the retention of syllabification. A possible date is 173/2 of the archonship of Alexis, known to be intercalary but for which the secretary is as yet not known.

In the year 186/5 the one sure equation of the month of Elaphebolion shows the civil (i. e., festival) calendar retarded by five days (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 896: Elaphebolion 21 = Prytany X, 4).<sup>53</sup> It was a suggestion of Dow that the text which he published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 109-110, No. 53, might also belong in 186/5, and he thought the equation Ἐλαφηβολ[ιῶνος πέμπτει ἰσταμένου εἰκοστ]εῖ [τῆς] πρυτανείας suitable.<sup>54</sup> This may well be correct, but a quite normal intercalary year with no retardation in the festival calendar can be reconstructed with the restoration Ἐλαφηβολ[ιῶνος δεκάτει ἰσταμένου εἰκοστ]εῖ [τῆς] πρυτανείας. This would imply that the retardation in the festival calendar took place between Elaphebolion 10 and Elaphebolion 21, during the time of the Dionysia. In 271/0 the retardation of the festival calendar at the time of the Dionysia was achieved by adding four days before Elaphebolion 9 and at least four days after Elaphebolion 9, making a retardation in all of at least eight days.<sup>55</sup> How the delay was managed in 186/5 must remain, I think, uncertain.

**35** (Plate 30). Part of a stele of bluish Hymettian marble, with the left edge and the smooth back preserved, but otherwise broken, found on April 2, 1951, in a late wall in the northwest corner of the Market Square.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6329.

#### ERECHTHEIS

*init. saec. II a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50-58

[.]ω[---<sup>ca. 18</sup>--- εἶπεν ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος]  
 καὶ οἱ ἀ[είσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνου]  
 [σ]ιν τεῖ βο[υλεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν - <sup>ca. 10</sup> - Κηφι]

*California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, IV, 4, 1963, p. 336 note 9, and p. 337. For another subtraction see *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 16-17, No. 15.

<sup>51</sup> Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 236.

<sup>52</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 896, lines 3 and 30: Μεγάριστος Πύρρον Αἰξωνεύς.

<sup>53</sup> See Pritchett and Neugebauer, *Calendars*, pp. 75-76.

<sup>54</sup> Tentatively adopted also by Pritchett and Neugebauer, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

<sup>55</sup> Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 152.



The text is from the so-called first decree of a prytany-inscription. The lettering indicates the date, and there are numerous parallels for the restorations proposed. One can cite, by way of example: *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 890, lines 12-19, of 188/7; Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 195-196, lines 11-17, of 181/0; *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 33-35, No. 6, lines 14-21, of 173/2; and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 977, lines 12-17, of 131/0. I have not found that the fragment belongs with any other known piece of similar character. Since the fragment is broken on all sides the division of lines here shown is arbitrary.

**37** (Plate 30). Fragment from the lower part of a stele of Pentelic marble, found on May 12, 1950, in the wall of a Turkish well north of the Odeion (M 8). The left side and part of the bottom tenon are preserved.

Height, 0.354 m.; width, 0.257 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.008 m. (lines 1-4, 38-45) and *ca.* 0.006 m. (lines 5-37).

Inv. No. I 6299.

### ANTIOCHIS

*ca. a.* 150 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 49-56

[δῆ]μον τὸν [Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε τὸν γραμμα]  
[τ]έα τὸν κατὰ [πρυταν]εῖ[αν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῶι πρυτανι]  
[κ]ῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν κ[αὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν]  
ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶ[ν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

	I	II	III	IV	V
5	Κριωεῖς	Σωσίδημος	Δ[-----]	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>
	Ἑρμογένης	Θεόδοτος	Στ[-----]		
	[Κ]εινησίας	Ἄριστειδης	Φιλο[-----]		
	Μενίσκος	Διονύσιος	30 Ζην[-----]		
	Ἄλωπεκ<ῆ>θεν	20 Ξανθίας	Χαιρ[-----]		
10	[Ἀ]ντιγένης	Εὔβουλος	Φι[-----]		
	[Ἀρ]χέδημος	Παλληνεῖς	Κηφ[ίσι]ο[ς]		
	[᾽Ολ]υμπος	Δημοκλῆς	Φιλοφάνης		
	[Σ]ωσικλῆς	Διονύσιος	35 Ἀπολλώνιος		
	[Ε]ὔβουλος	25 Διοφάνης	Πολύκλ[ε]ιτο[ς]		
15	[Οὐ]λιάδης	Εὔδημος	Ἄνδρέ[ας]		
	ἡ βουλή	ἡ βουλή	[ἡ βουλή]		[ἡ βουλή]
	Τέχωννα	Φαραδᾶν			
40	Φηγαῖα	Τίμωνος			
		Σκαμβωνί			
		45 δην			

For the flutist Technon, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 148-153, No. 84, including *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 31-35, No. 21 (*a.* 155/4 *a.*), and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 122-126, No. 25 (*ca. a.* 160/59-150 *a.*).<sup>58</sup> The date here must be later than 161/0, when Technon was not yet flutist (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 952, supplemented by *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 136-137, No. 75), and earlier than 145/4, when Technon's name can no longer be restored (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 153-155, No. 86). His name in lines 39-40 offers the clue to the approximate date of the inscription. Following his name, the citation in lines 41-45 must belong to the Treasurer of the Council.<sup>59</sup> For the sake of symmetry one must assume that there were two additional citations. We do not know who these added officials were, but in 145/4 there was one additional citation for the Antigrapheus (the restoration is certain),<sup>60</sup> and in 140/39 there was an additional citation (after the Treasurer of the Council) for the Priest of the Eponymos.<sup>61</sup> If these two officials claimed the final two citations of our present text, there would be left five citations by the Council<sup>62</sup> and one by the Demos<sup>63</sup> to be restored between the first and second decrees above, an unusual but certainly not an impossible arrangement.

The register of names was divided into five columns, and it invites comparison with the complete register of prytaneis for Antiochis in 169/8, now published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 129-133, No. 71, and with the substantial register of 140/39, now published in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 17-22, No. 9. Krioia in 169/8 and in 140/39 furnished four councillors; here it furnishes three, the first-named (Hermogenes) being of course the Treasurer of the Prytaneis. Alopeke in 169/8 furnished fourteen councillors and in 140/39 twelve councillors; here it furnishes twelve. Pallene in 169/8 furnished eight councillors and in 140/39 nine councillors; here it furnishes a minimum of fifteen,<sup>64</sup> the last four names of column II and all of column III.

Line 6: The gravestone of Hermogenes's son, Μέλανδρος Ἐρμογένου Κριωεύς, is preserved (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 6550).

Line 8: Meniskos had already been councillor in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, No. 71, line 73).

Line 10: Antigenes here holds the position usually given to the Secretary of the Prytaneis. He had already been councillor in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, No. 71, line 57).

<sup>58</sup> See also the bare citation in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 280-282, No. 76.

<sup>59</sup> See the order of names in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 148-153, No. 84, lines 59-60.

<sup>60</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 153-155, No. 86, lines 14-15.

<sup>61</sup> *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 17-19, No. 9, line 51.

<sup>62</sup> The Treasurer of the Prytaneis, the Secretary of the Prytaneis, the Secretary of the Council and Demos, the Undersecretary, and the Herald.

<sup>63</sup> The citation of the Prytaneis.

<sup>64</sup> See the note on line 37.

Line 14 or 21: The gravestone of Euboulos's son, Νικάνωρ Εὐ[β]ούλου Ἄλω[πε]-κῆθεν, is preserved (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5570).

Line 15: Ouliades had a son Demetrios who was kosmetes of the epheboi in 117/6 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1009).<sup>65</sup> His father, apparently, named Demetrios, had been councillor in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, No. 71, line 58) and it was he, according to Margaret Thompson (*The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*, pp. 558-559), who was mint magistrate in 164/3.

Line 17: Theodotos had a daughter Zopyra whose funeral columella was found by N. Kyparisses at 38 Ἴερά ὁδός in 1938: Ζωπύρα Θεοδότου Ἄλωπεκῆθεν θυγάτηρ, Ἄρχιου Βατῆθεν γυνή.

Lines 19 and 24: Dionysios is such a common name that any sure identification is difficult, but he of line 19 was apparently again councillor in 140/39 (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 19, No. 9, line 76), and the dates are admirably suited for him of line 24 to have been the father of the ephebos [Ἄπο]λλώνιος Διονυσίου Παλλην[εύς] of 123/2 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2485 + 1006, line 107).

Line 26: Eudemos had been secretary of the prytaneis of Antiochis in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 132, No. 71, line 38).

Line 37: One Ἀνδρέας Παλληνεύς was among the hieropoioi at the Ptolemaia (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1938) in the archonship of Lysiades in 152/1 or 148/7.<sup>66</sup> It is natural to identify him with the councillor here in line 37, but the identification cannot be considered certain. If Andreas here was not of Pallene, then it must follow that the stonemason has omitted a demotic which should have appeared in one of the lines above. One will note that if all ten of the demotics of Antiochis were inscribed there would have had to be five columns of twelve lines each. There are only eleven lines in each of the first three columns, and if columns IV and V also had only eleven lines each the roster would have been short by five lines. Is it conceivable that the stonemason dropped out through oversight the last four names from Pallene and, say, the demotic Semachidai? One could thus assume that Pallene had eight representatives here, just as in 169/8, and that all eleven of the names in Col. III belong to Semachidai, which in 169/8 furnished nine councillors and in 140/39 presumably ten. On this hypothesis one can hold the relative representations of the demes on a somewhat even keel. This would be easier to assume except that variations of considerable scope do appear at about this time in the representation of individual demes. The record of Hippothontis is illustrative, with three lists of 178/7 (which we may call A), of *ca. a.* 176-169 *a.* (which we may call B), and of *ca.* 150, the date which I would propose (which we may call C).<sup>67</sup> Peiraeus had eight demesmen in A, four

<sup>65</sup> See also *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 214, and XVI, 1947, p. 171.

<sup>66</sup> For the date see Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 187-188, 237; below, p. 207.

<sup>67</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 120-124, No. 64, for 178/7; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 118-122, No. 24, for *ca. a.* 176-169 *a.*; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 122-126, No. 25, for *ca. a.* 150 *a.* In the phyle

in B, and fifteen in C; Azenia had only two demesmen in A, six in B, and five in C; Koile had four demesmen in A, six in B, and four in C; Eleusis had six demesmen in A, eight in B, and six in C; Hamaxanteia had five demesmen in A, eight in C; Acherdous had eight demesmen in A, at least six in B, and three in C; Dekeleia had one demesman in A, and four in C; Ankaia had one demesman in A, three in B, and none in C; and so forth. Also, the columns of a register were not always of equal length, and, as just noted, sometimes a deme furnished no councillor. There were no demesmen in C, either, from Eroiadai, Auridai (four in A), and Thymaitadai (three in A). There was no room for a demesman from Besa, for example, in 140/39. In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 918, two of the four columns were longer by two lines than the other two; in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 120-124, No. 64, the lengths of the four columns were, respectively, of 17, 16, 15, and 16 lines.

If one assumes that the demes Eroiadai and Besa, which normally furnished one councillor apiece, were not represented in our present text, then a full complement in the register of 158 (not 160) lines could be made up by assuming 12 lines in Col. IV and 13 lines in Col. V. The solution of the dilemma is not so neat, symmetrically, as that which posits the accidental omission of four demesmen from Pallene and a following demotic, but it does allow Andreas of line 37 to belong to the deme Pallene. A further difficulty of the "neat" solution is its implication that the stonemason, in planning five columns of exactly eleven lines each, must have known from the beginning that he would accidentally omit five lines at the end of column II. This seems unlikely.

In the text of the register guide-lines to serve the engraver are sometimes quite noticeable, as under lines 13 and 24 and under lines 15 and 26, and sometimes not noticeable at all. The stonemason was at times careless: in line 9, for example, he wrote Ἄλωπεκέθεν instead of Ἄλωπεκῆθεν, and the outline of a possible tau is still discernible in the name Σωσίδημος of line 16 where delta was finally cut.<sup>68</sup>

**38** (Plate 30). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, showing a band of moulding at the bottom (picked away) and having a rough-picked back, but otherwise broken, found on May 23, 1949, in a modern retaining wall in front of the Stoa of Attalos.

Antiochis, Eitea furnished two representatives in 169/8 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 129-133, No. 71), and Dow claims for Eitea, either Akamantis or Antiochis, at least six representatives in another text of the early second century (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 94-95, No. 45). No comparison can be made here, for the text of this latter inscription belongs definitely to Akamantis, and not to Antiochis. One must restore in its line 7 not a name but the demotic [Θο]ρίκιοι, indented from the left margin just as was the demotic Εἰτραῖοι in line 1 above. This identifies the phyle and fixes the number of representatives from Eitea in Akamantis as five (see Dow's photograph, *op. cit.*, p. 95).

<sup>68</sup> In the decipherment of this text I have had the help in Athens of Eugene Vanderpool, who has commented particularly on lines 27 and 28, and who has made assurance doubly sure that neither of these lines could have held a new demotic to interrupt the long list of demesmen of Pallene.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.  
 Height of letters, 0.009 m.  
 Inv. No. I 6190.

*init. saec. II a.*

[τὸν]  
 [ταμ]ίαν  
 [X]αρμιάδην  
 Ἐρχιέ  
 5 α

The text is a citation from an honorary decree, but its position on the stone is not that of the normal citation for a treasurer in a so-called prytany-decree. Yet it is probable that Charmiades was such an official. For another citation of a treasurer of the prytaneis on an unconventional monument, see No. 39 (Inv. No. I 6178).

**39** (Plate 28). Fragment of an inscribed base of Hymettian marble, found on May 9, 1949, in the long late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7). The upper left corner is preserved, with mouldings around the top. In the upper surface is a cutting 0.21 m. in from the left edge and 0.10 m. from the front, for the reception of a stele; the cutting is 0.07 m. deep and 0.11 m. (the presumed thickness of the stele) from front to back. The width of the cutting (and so of the stele) is not preserved.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.29 m.  
 Height of letters, 0.007 m. (omikron smaller).  
 Inv. No. I 6178.

*med. saec. II a.*

	<i>in a wreath</i>	<i>in a wreath</i>
	ἡ βουλή, οἱ πρυτάνεις	[ἡ βουλή, οἱ πρυτάνεις]
	τὸν ταμ[ίαν]	[τὸν γραμματέα]
	Ἄλέ[ξ]αν[δρο]ν	[-----]
	[Φιλ]ίππ[ου - - - -]	[-----]
5	[-----]	[-----]

Possibly three more wreaths have been lost by the fracture at the right. If the stele which once filled the cutting on top of the base had a normal width for a prytany-stele of about 0.43 m. (like, for example, that of *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 31-35, No. 21), then the total width of the base may have been about 0.85 m. This would allow room for five wreaths below the moulding. Part of the second wreath is preserved, probably belonging to the secretary who was normally praised next after the treasurer in prytany-decrees of the phyle from which both served.

40 (Plate 31). Part of a stele of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and re-cut, but with the original thickness preserved, found in January of 1950 among stones collected from the long late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way.

Height, 0.39 m. ; width, 0.245 m. ; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6257.

## ERECHTHEIS

*ca. med. saec. II a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 43-48

[ἡ βουλή]		[ἡ βουλή]		ἡ βουλή
[τὸν ταμίαν]		[ὁ δῆμος]		[τὸν] γραμμα
[Ἄθ - - - -]		[τοὺς πρυτά]		[τέα Μη]νό[δοτον]
[ - - - - - ος]		[νεις]		[ - - - - - ]
[Λαμπτρέ]	10		15	[ - - - - - ]
[α]				α

[ἐπὶ - - - - - ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς] Αἰγείδος ἐνδεκάτης [πρυτανεί]  
 [αs ἦι - - - - - ]s ἐγραμμάτευε[ν· Θαργηλι]  
 [ῶνος - - - - - ]s πρυτανείας· βου[λή ἐμ βου]  
 20 [λευτηρίων τῶν προέδρων ἐπε]ψήφισζεν Αὐτοκλ[ῆς - <sup>ca.</sup> - <sup>5</sup> - ]  
 [ - - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδ]ροι· *vac.* ἔδοξεν τῆ[ι βουλήι·]  
 [ - - - - - εἶπ]εν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτά[νεις τῆς]  
 [Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ οἱ αἰσίτοι ἐπ]αινέσαντες καὶ στε[φανώ<sup>v</sup>]  
 [σαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βου]λεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν ε[ἴλοντο]  
 25 [ἐξ ἑαντῶν Ἄθ - - - - - ]ος Λαμπτρέα τάς [τε θυσί]  
 [αs τεθυκέναι τὰς καθηκούσας] ἀπάσας ἐν τεῖ πρυ[τανεί]  
 [αι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλήs καὶ τοῦ δήμο]υ, ἐπιμεμελήσθαι δ[ὲ καὶ]  
 [τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶs] καὶ φιλοτίμωs· ἀγα[θῆι τυ<sup>v</sup>]  
 [χει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπαινέσ]αι τὸν ταμίαν Ἄθ[ - - - ]  
 30 [ - - - - - οs Λαμπτρέα καὶ στεφανῶ]σαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στ[εφά]  
 [νωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέ]α Μηνόδοτον [ - <sup>ca.</sup> - <sup>8</sup> - - ]  
 [ - - - - - καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἔπωνύ]μου Καλλία[ν - - - - - ]

The space available for the archon's name in this prytany inscription cannot be accurately determined, for the margins are uncertain; one can only say that it was not one of the longer names. The date is suggested by the character of the writing. I have been able to identify neither the proedros, nor the treasurer, nor the secretary, but the Priest of the Eponymos is apparently the same as that Kallias who served in this capacity for the phyle Hippothontis at about the same time.<sup>69</sup> It was a sug-

<sup>69</sup> *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 122-126, No. 25, lines 8, 77.

gestion of W. K. Pritchett that Kallias was the son of Θράσιππος Καλλίου Γαργήτιος who is known to have served as priest on several occasions in the seventies of the second century for this same phyle, also not his own.<sup>70</sup> Kallias and his father have been heretofore associated with the priesthood for Hippothontis, though their own phyle was Aigeis; here Kallias is found to have served also for Erechtheis as well. The name of Thrasippos, son of Kallias, of Gargettos appears again in 135/4 as that of the Priest of the Eponymos for Hippothontis,<sup>71</sup> and this name (Θράσιππος Γαργήτιος) is restored also in another text of the same year which must belong to a phyle other than Hippothontis.<sup>72</sup> This last Thrasippos was probably the son of the Kallias of our text, and certainly grandson of the Priest of the Eponymos from the seventies.<sup>73</sup>

**41** (Plate 32). Two non-joining fragments of Hymettian marble, with blue veins, the larger piece (*a*) found on April 14, 1948, in a late context west of the southwest fountain house (H 15) and the smaller (*b*) found on April 10, 1948, in the same locality.

*a*: Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6099.

*b*: Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6097.

Both fragments are broken on all sides.

*ca. a. 130 a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca. 46-49*

	[θ	ε	ο	]ί
<i>a</i>	[ἐπὶ ----- ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -----]s πρ[υτανείας]			
	[ἦμ ----- ἐγραμμάτευεν· δ]ήμον [ψήφισμα·			
	[-----] καὶ δεκ[άτει τῆς]			
5	[πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐμ Πειραιεῖ·] τῶν προ[έδρων ἐπε]			
	[ψήφισμα -----] ὅς καὶ συν[πρόεδροι]			
	<i>vacat</i>	ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳ ὅ	<i>vacat</i>	
	[----- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἄ]παγγ[έλλουσιν οἱ]			
	[πρυτάνεις τῆς -----]			
	<i>lacuna</i>			

<sup>70</sup> *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 124.

<sup>71</sup> *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 359-367, No. 7, lines 52-53.

<sup>72</sup> *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 21-22, No. 21, lines 1-2.

<sup>73</sup> A stemma of the family is given by Sterling Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 123.

*b* 10 [--- τὸν γραμματέα ---]ν[----- ἐπαινέσαι]  
 [δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆ]ς βουλ[λῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ----]  
 [----- καὶ τὸ]ν ὑπο[γραμματέα ----]  
 [---- καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆ]ς βουλ[ῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ----]  
 [----- καὶ τὸν] ἱερ[έα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου ----]  
*Iacyna*

The date of this prytany-inscription is determined partly by the writing and partly by the order of the citations in fragment *b*. Only after the middle of the second century did the listing of the priest, for example, come so low in the order of precedence. He came immediately after the secretary of the prytaneis in 155/4 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 148-153, No. 84), but at the end of the list in 140/39 (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 17-19, No. 9). In 135/4 the priest followed the herald of the Council and Demos (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 360-362, No. 7), just as in the present text, and preceded the flutist (cf. *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 21-22, No. 21).

The reading of a clear iota in line 1 was determined by Ronald Stroud, to whose examination of the stone in Athens I am greatly indebted.

**42** (Plate 32). Fragment of a pedimental stele of Pentelic marble, found on April 19, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9). The back is rough-picked, and the stone is broken on all sides. A plain moulding and part of the tympanum are preserved above the inscription.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6155.

*a.* 126/5 *a.*

[ἐπὶ Δ]ιοτίμου ἄρχον[τος ----]  
 [----]τ[--- traces ----]

**43** (Plate 33). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on July 13, 1946, in the area southwest of the Odeion.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 5919.

*ca. a.* 100 *a.*

[-----]	5	[-----]
Μένανδρ[ος]		[-----]
[Ἄ]ριστόβουλος		[-----]
4 [Ἐπ]ικλῆς	8	Διόδ[----]

	[ῆ] βουλή	15	ῆ βουλή
10	Μή δειον Πει ραιέ α	20	Οινό φιλον [Ἄφιδ] [να]ῖ ον

The lettering dates the inscription near the turn of the century, late second or early first, while the absence of patronymics in the register argues a date before the radical change in these prytany-inscriptions at the time of Sulla.<sup>74</sup> Oinophilos is undoubtedly that Οἰνόφιλος Ἀμφίου Ἀφιδναῖος whose *floruit*, according to Kirchner (*P.A.*, 11364), fell about 90 B.C. Medeios of Peiraeus may therefore be identified as Kirchner's Medeios II (*P.A.*, 10098) whose *floruit* he gave as about 103 B.C.

In line 4 the restoration [Ἐπ]ικλήης is not unique, though it is, I believe, probable; [Δα]ῖκλήης, [Ἰσ]ικλήης, and [Ῥψ]ικλήης are also known at Athens.

44. Fragment *b* of *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 226-228, No. 54, is probably earlier than the time of Sulla. Its names have no patronymics, and the concluding lines of the decree before the register should be restored, in all probability, to show payment for the stele by the Treasurer of the Military Funds, who does not appear in the post-Sullan prytany-decrees. This fragment, therefore, is to be dissociated from its erst-while partner (No. 48, below) and restored as follows:

ca. a. 100 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 57

[----- ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα]  
 [τὸ] γ γ[ραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι οὐδ' ἂν]  
 [εὖ] καιρ[ον ἦν εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ποίησιν τῆς στήλης τὸν ταμίαν]  
 [τ]ῶν σ[τρατιωτικῶν μερίσαι τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα: -----<sup>ca. 17</sup>-----]  
 5 τάδης Π[-----]  
     Παιανιε[ῖς]  
     Ἱεροκλήης ὁ  
     Μητρό<δ>ωρ[ος]  
     Λεωνίδης  
 10 Ζωῖλος ὁ  
     [Δ]ημόστρατος  
     [Ἄν]δρων ὁ  
     [-----]

<sup>74</sup> W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 117, noted the absence of patronymics in the texts of Dow's collection from late third century to a date not long before 60 B.C.

The restoration in line 5 remains a puzzle, but seems to be a kind of postscript to the decree showing part of a demotic, in the nominative (Βουτάδης, Θυμαϊτάδης, or Παμβωτάδης), belonging to a proper name, yet not one of the councillors.

45 (Plate 33). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on March 20, 1948, in a context of Byzantine date in the industrial area east of the Great Drain.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.-0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6086.

ca. a. 95/4 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 52

[-- -- <sup>ca. 12</sup> -- -- ἐπιμεμελήσ]θ[αι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ]  
 [φιλοτίμως <sup>v</sup> ὅπως οὖν κ]αὶ ἡ βου[λή φαίνεται τοῖς ὑπομένουσι τὰς]  
 [λειτουργίας ἀπονέμ]ουσα τὸν [καθήκοντα ἔπαινον ἀγαθῆι τύχηι δε]  
 [δόχθαι τῆι βουλῆι ἐ]παινέσα[ι τὸν ταμίαν -- -- -- <sup>ca. 17</sup> -- -- -- ]  
 5 [- <sup>ca. 8</sup> -- -- καὶ στεφα]νώσαι θα[λλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν]  
 [γραμματέα -- <sup>ca. 7</sup> -- --]να Στ[--- -- <sup>ca. 22</sup> --- -- καὶ τὸν γραμ]  
 [ματέα τῆς βουλῆς κ]αὶ τ[οῦ δήμου --- --- --- --- ---]  
 [- -- -- <sup>ca. 15</sup> --- ---]|||[- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---]

The restorations have been made by comparison with the similar text of *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 25-26, No. 12, lines 49-54. The division of lines is, of course, arbitrary.

46 (Plate 33). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on April 29, 1937, in a well on the north slope of the Acropolis.

Height, 0.068 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.046 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4811.

init. saec. I a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50

[ἐπὶ --- ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τ]ῆς [- --- --- πρυτανείας ἦι]  
 [- --- --- ἐγρ]αμμάτε[υεν· --- ---]  
 [- --- · ἐκκλησία ἐν τῶι θεάτ]ρωι <sup>vv</sup> ἔδοξε[ν τῶι δήμωι --- ---]  
 [- --- --- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ] ὧν ἀπαγ[γέλλει --- ---]  
 5 [- --- --- Ἔ]ρμε[ιος --- ---]

The elements of this introduction to a decree cannot be matched exactly with any known decree of the early first century, but there is some similarity with such ephebic texts as *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1039. Yet here the meeting took place in the theater, and was



For lines 1-2, see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1048, lines 9-10.

Lines 5-8 are here patterned on the similar lines, for example, in *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 57, No. 14, lines 17-21.

In line 13 occurs a mark, quite distinct, which seems not to be part of any letter. I suggest that it may be a mark of punctuation and that the phrase which follows it was added as an afterthought. For the sentiment, see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1009, lines 57-58, as these are now published in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 214, No. 42.

48. Two fragments were published as parts of one inscription in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 226-228, No. 54. Of these, fragment *a* can be restored to conform to a more or less normal type of post-Sullan prytany dedication, as follows:

*ca. med. saec. I a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 39

[— —<sup>ca. 6</sup> — κα]ῖ ἐπιμ[εμελήσθαι ἐν τῇ πρυτανείᾳ τῶν]  
 [ἄλλων ἀπάν]των ὧ[ν αὐτοῖς καθήκον ἦν καλῶς καὶ φι]  
 [λοτίμως καὶ] διὰ ταῦ[τα παρακαλοῦσιν τὴν βουλήν]  
 [ἐπιχωρήσ]αι ἑαυτοῖς π[οιήσασθαι αὐτοῦ γραπτῆς]  
 5 [εἰκόνος ἀνάθ]εσιν ἐν ὄπλω[ι ἐπιχρύσῳ ἐντὸς τοῦ (?)]  
 [ἀποδεδειγμ]ένου ὑφ' ἑαυτ[ῶν τόπου ἐν τῷ βουλευ]  
 [τηρίῳ, ποιη]σαμένο[ις καὶ τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν τῆνδε οἱ]  
 [πρυτάνεις τ]ῆς Παν[διονίδος καὶ οἱ αἰσιτοί — — — —]  
 [— — — — —]σκ[— — — — —]

Improvements have been made in the readings of lines 1, 4, and 7. The photograph with the original publication gives a measure of control. See the similar text in No. 44, above. The division of lines is, of course, arbitrary. For εἰκὼν ἐν ὄπλωι (line 5) see now the comments of G. Klaffenbach, *Philologus*, CVII, 1963, pp. 156-157.

49 (Plate 33). Upper part of a pedimental stele of Pentelic marble, broken at the left and bottom, found on March 4, 1936, near the surface north of the Odeion.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 3692.

*fin. saec. I a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50

[ἐπειδὴ πρόσδοτον ποιησάμενοι πρὸς τὴν βο]υλήν οἱ πρυτάνεις  
 [τῆς — — — — — ἐμφανίζουσιν τὸν ταμί]αν ὃν αὐτοῖ ἴ[λοντο]  
 [— — — — —<sup>ca. 20</sup> — — — — — κεχρήσθαι πάσῃ δικαί]οσύνη καλ[λι]  
 [εῤῥήσαντα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν vac.] vacat [— — —]  
 5 [— — — — —]

The text is similar in type to that of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 186-191, No. 116, with reference to which the restorations have been made, though there is no exact parallel for lines 3-4. The rather long uninscribed space near the end of line 4 doubtless served as punctuation, but is none the less an unusual feature. In overall physical appearance the pedimental stele itself belongs to the type illustrated in *Hesperia*, *op. cit.*, p. 187. See also No. 50, Plate 33.

**50** (Plate 33). Fragment from the upper right side of a pedimental stele of white (Pentelic ?) marble, broken at the left and below, found on April 29, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 8).

Height, 0.46 m. ; width, 0.247 m. ; thickness, 0.098 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 6164.

### ANTIOCHIS

*fin. saec. I a.*

*In the Pediment*

[----- τὸν ταμία]ν  
[-----]ον

*mouldings*

- [ἐπειδὴ πρόσοδον ποιησάμενοι] οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς  
[Ἄντιοχίδος φυλῆς ἀποφαίνου]σιν Μᾶρκον Φόλβιον[ν]  
5 [----- ον) Βησαιέα τὸν ταμίαν] εἰσηγηθέντα πρόνο[ι]  
[αν χρημάτων ἐκ τῶν ιδίων, ἐπιμεμε]λήσθε δὲ καὶ τῶν κ[οι]  
[ῶν συμφερόντων τῇ τε βουλῇ καὶ αὐ]τοῖς τοῖς πρυτάνε  
[σιν τῆς φυλῆς ἐνδεικνύμενον π]ᾶσαν προθυμίαν  
[καὶ διὰ ταῦτα παρακαλοῦσιν ἐπιχ]ωρήσαι αὐτοῖς ποιή  
10 [σασθαι αὐτοῦ γραπτῆς ἰκόνος ἀν]άθεσιν ἐν τῷ Ἄσκλη  
[πιείῳ ἔχουσιν ἐπιγραφὴν τήνδε· οἱ] πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἄντ[ι]  
[οχίδος οἱ ἐπὶ ----- ἄρχο]ντος καὶ οἱ αἰσίτοι <sup>vv</sup>  
[Μᾶρκον Φόλβιον ----- ον) Βησαι]έα τὸν ἐαντῶν ταμία[ν]  
[φιλίας ἔνεκα καὶ προθυμίας καὶ] χρημάτων προνοία[ς]  
15 [ἀνέθηκαν <sup>vv</sup> Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ δεδό]χθαι τῇ βουλῇ ἐπαινέσ[αι]  
[Μᾶρκον Φόλβιον ----- ον) Β]ησαιέα ἐπὶ τῇ περὶ τὸν Βη  
[σαιέων δῆμον προθυμίαι καὶ διὰ τ]ῆν τέχνην πρὸς τοὺς  
[ἄλλους τῶν πρυτάνεων καὶ στεφαν]ῶσαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ  
[στεφάνῳ ὧι πάτριόν ἐστι στεφ]ανοῦν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς  
20 [τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἐπικεχωρῆ]σθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς πρυτάν[ε]  
[σιν καὶ τοῖς αἰσίτοις ποιήσασθα]ι αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν τῆς ἰκόνου[ς]  
[ἀνάθεσιν ἐν τῷ Ἄσκληπιείῳ] ἵνα τούτων πρατ<τ>ομένω[ν]

[καὶ ὑπαρχούσης ταύτης τῆς μα]ρτυρίας οἱ καὶ κατ' ἰδίαν[υ]  
 [-----] παρεχόμενοι γείνων[ται]  
 Σοκλήης ὁ Ἰσιδότου  
 [Πα]ρ[ά]μονος Ξεν[---]

This prytany decree is of the post-Sullan type, examples of which are enumerated by G. A. Stamires in *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 248, note 45. Restorations are made possible largely by reference to these other similar texts. One signal service of the treasurer was his contribution of money; I believe that this is indicated in lines 5-6 as well as in line 14, and that a restoration is appropriate in line 24 which will express a public hope that other men of means in future will be equally generous.

The stone when found was heavily encrusted with cement and many letters have been hard to decipher. I am greatly indebted to Eugene Vanderpool and to Ronald Stroud for their help toward overcoming this difficulty.

**51** (Plate 33). Fragment from the upper center of a pedimental stele, broken at both sides and below, but with the rough-picked back preserved, found on May 6, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7).

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6173.

a. 27/8 ρ.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[ἐπὶ Θεμιστο]κλέους Μαραθωνίου [ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς . . . ]  
 [---<sup>ca. 14</sup>---]πρ]υτανείας ἧ Ἀγαθοκλήης [---<sup>ca. 16</sup>---]ἔγραμ]  
 [μάτευεν· ---<sup>ca. 8</sup>---]ῶνος ἔνη καὶ νέαι, τρια[κοστῆ τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλῆ]  
 [ἐμ βουλευτηρίων· τῶν] προέδρων ἐπεψήφ[ιζεν ---<sup>ca. 18</sup>--- καὶ]  
 5 [συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τ]ῆ βουλῆ· Θρασυκλή[ς ---<sup>ca. 15</sup>--- εἶπεν· ἐπει]  
 [δὴ πρόσοδον ποιησάμεν]οι πρὸς τὴν βουλ[ῆν οἱ -----]  
 [----- ἐπὶ Παμφίλ]ου ἄρχοντος ὁ [ἐμφανίζουσιν -----]  
 [----- Φ]ιλόξενον ) Σ[-----]  
 [----- σ]ωφροσύνη[-----]  
 10 [-----]στης ! [-----]

The slope of the moulding in the pediment gives some indication of the margins, while the restoration (e. g.) of lines 3-4 establishes the length of the line. The decree evidently praises one Philoxenos, son of Philoxenos, among other things for his *σωφροσύνη* (lines 8-9), and his case was presented to the Council by advocates (in the plural: [πρόσοδον ποιησάμεν]οι) who had held some responsible position during the preceding archonship, when presumably Philoxenos also served.

The pedimental slope shows that the name of the archon in line 1 must have been

fairly long. The epigraphical requirements are satisfied by restoring the name of Themistokles in line 1 and of Pamphilos in line 7 (cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1713, lines 35 and 36). The dates thus determined are otherwise suitable to the character and lettering of the text.

52 (Plate 32). Slab of Pentelic marble, with the right edge and rough-picked back preserved but otherwise broken, found on June 18, 1955, in a late Roman context near the northwest corner of the Temple of Ares (I 7).

Height, 0.37 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 6735.

*post a.* 196 *p.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 67

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος - - - - ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - - δεκάτης  
 πρυτανεί]ας ἧς ἐγραμμά[τευεν - - - - -]  
 [- - - - - , ἱερεὺς - - - - - ἐπεστάται, μηνὸς  
 Μ]ονιχιῶνος ὀγδ[όη μετ' εἰκάδας]  
 [- - - - - καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τῶν προέδρω]ν  
 ἐπεψήφισεν Ε[- - - - -]  
 [- - - - - καὶ οἱ συμπρόεδροι κατὰ τὴν ἐξήγησιν τοῦ  
 πν]θοχρήστου ἐξη[γητοῦ - - - - -]  
 5 [- - - - - Ἐλπιδηφόρος - - - - - ἄδου Παλληνεῦ]ς  
 εἶπεν· ὅ ἐπει ο[- - - - -]  
 [- - - - -]ν ἀγαθῶν τὴν π[- - - - -]  
 [- - - - -] κηδεμονίαν ἠ[- - - - -]  
 [- - - - - ὑ]πὲρ τῶν Ὀλυμπ[ίων . . .]  
 [- - - - -]ίας τοῦ μηνὸς τα[ . . .]  
 10 [- - - - -] *rāsura* [.]  
 [- - - - -]ς προθυσάμε  
 [νος - - - - -]ους τῆς ὅ  
 [- - - - -]νος

This fragment was recognized by A. G. Woodhead as being part of the same inscription with that published by J. H. Oliver in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 84-85, No. 36. There is no join, and I have not found any direct connection between the texts. But the length of line suggested by Oliver (*ca.* 67 letters) suits very well the opening lines of the new fragment, which contains the preamble of the decree. Lines 1-3 have been here patterned on the opening lines of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1077, of approximately the same date. The name of the orator in line 5 has been supplied from a text which Oliver has shown to be a revised version of this one and which he republished in *Harv. Stud. Cl.*

*Phil.*, Suppl. Vol. I, 1940, pp. 528-529. The orator of the original decree is there named in line 10.

It was Oliver's determination that the revised version could not be earlier than A.D. 195 because Julia Domna, in whose honor the decree was passed, was called *μήτηρ στρατοπέδων* ([*τῆι μητ*] *ρὶ τῶν στρατοπέδων*, line 23), a title which was first given to her in that year. The new text now before us has an erasure in line 10 which probably reflects the *damnatio* of her son Geta, who was murdered by his brother Caracalla in 212.

The restoration of line 4 has been suggested on the analogy of a similar phrase in Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders*, pp. 160-161 (I 52). Too little is preserved to allow much restoration beyond the preamble, but *προθυσάμε[vos]* in lines 11-12 may be reflected in the revised version (lines 28-29) where Oliver has restored *προθύειν*.

**53** (Plate 34). Block of Hymettian marble from the tower of the Late Roman Fortification Wall at the southwest corner of the Library of Pantainos (R 15), removed in August of 1959. Two corners are broken away and there are minor abrasions. All four sides are smooth-finished, with a recessed band 0.003 m. deep and 0.03 m. high around the bottom. The top surface is rough-picked to within 0.06 m. of each edge, and has a lifting hole in the center measuring 0.095 m. by 0.02 m.

The inscription is on one of the short ends, and forms the lower part of a text that presumably was begun on a block above. The lines are not stoichedon, but the names are arranged in two columns with straight margins at both left and right with demotics centered above their respective demesmen.

Height, 0.405 m. ; width, 0.578 m. ; depth, 1.195 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6954.

### ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

ca. a. 321 a.

[-----]  
 [-----]οῦ  
 [-----]ώρο(ν)

*vacat*

*vacat*

Μελιτεῖς

Κηφισοφῶν Πυθοδώρου

Πανσανίας Χαριδήμου

Ἰερόνυμος Ἰερονύμου

15 Ἄριστόμαχος Δημοχάρου

Δημοχάρης Δημοχάρου

		Θεόδωρος Θεοδώρο[ν]
		Πυθόδωρος Ἀγωνίππου
		Εὐφήμος Θάλλου
	20	Ἠγήσιππος Θάλλου
		<i>vacat</i>
	25	Ξυπεταῖους
		Ἄσωπόδωρος [Ἰ]σχομάχου
		Ἰσχομάχος Ἀριστομάχου
		Λυσικράτης Χιωνίδου
		Μεναῖος Θεοδ<ό>του ἐκ Κοίλης
	30	<i>vacat</i>

The evidence favors our belief that these names belong to councillors rather than to epheboi. The last line, at first glance, seems to have been added as an afterthought, for it introduces a name from Koile under the caption for Xypete. It is tempting to assume that this name from Koile, in the same list with captions for Daidalidai, Melite, and Xypete, identifies all the demes as belonging to the phyle Demetrias, as indeed they did after 307 B.C.,<sup>77</sup> and that the date of the inscription is thus determined. If this should be true, then part of Sypalettos (line 4) belonged to Demetrias. Though the record of Sypalettos in the second century has given rise to much speculation,<sup>78</sup> there has so far been no evidence that any part of it was ever transferred from Kekropis to Demetrias. Before 307/6 all the demotics in this list of names belonged to Kekropis, except Koile, and that belonged to Hippothontis.

Among the names are two pairs of brothers (lines 15-16 and 19-20). Though the argument has been advanced that brothers (not necessarily twins) could have been in the same ephebic corps in the same year soon after 307/6,<sup>79</sup> it is an indication in favor of taking the names as prytaneis that no objection can be raised against the appearance of brothers in a prytany-list.<sup>80</sup> It looks also as if a son and his father were both named in lines 26-27. If true this militates against the notion of an ephebic list. To this must be added the cogent objection that Menaios in the last line is best explained as a supernumerary, even though he is not specifically so designated.

<sup>77</sup> For the demes of this phyle so far known, see B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 72-80; W. K. Pritchett, *The Five Attic Tribes after Kleisthenes* (Diss. Baltimore, 1943), pp. 8-10 [reprinted from *A.J.P.*, LXI, 1940, pp. 189-191].

<sup>78</sup> See B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, 1961, pp. 227-230. W. K. Pritchett, *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, IV, 4, 1963, pp. 385-386.

<sup>79</sup> See G. A. Stamires, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXVII, 1942, p. 225, note 1 (citing *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 478, and the judgment of Thalheim in *P.W.*, *R.E.*, Vol. V, p. 2738).

<sup>80</sup> See, for example, the two sons of Polyuktos in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 678, Col. II, lines 35-36, of 256/5.

It was, I think, not accidental that the name of Menaios appears last in the list. Candidates for this position in a prytany-inscription might be the *ὑπηρέτης*, the *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου*, or even the *ἀντιγραφεύς*.<sup>81</sup> We do not know for sure that the *ὑπηρέτης* was necessarily a member of the phyle with which he served, though he might be, and in the complete register of prytaneis from 135/4 he certainly was. Epigenes of Koile was named as *ὑπηρέτης* at the end of the list of his fifty fellow-demesmen of Hippothontis who were members of the Council.<sup>82</sup> If Menaios was the *ὑπηρέτης* and if the same relationship of membership in the phyle prevailed here, this present list belongs to Demetrias and the date is after 307/6. Yet it cannot have been much later in any case. Another very likely office that Menaios could have held is that of *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου*, one example of which, as postscript to a prytany-register, is from the late fourth century. As an annual officer he could have belonged to the phyle of the register for only one prytany of the year, and there is, therefore, no problem about his being here of Hippothontis while the other demes come from Kekropis, if the date is in fact earlier than 307/6.

The prosopographical evidence inclines toward this earlier date. It would make little difference if the choice were merely a matter of just before or just after the critical year. But fortunately the distinction must be between a date earlier than Demetrios of Phaleron and one later than his overthrow, for a prytany-list of this character is not likely during his régime. There was little activity of Council and Demos from 318/7 to 308/7; only three (or four) decrees now known can be assigned to these years after the sixth prytany of 318/7, and in these there was no mention of the secretary.<sup>83</sup> On the other hand, decrees were exceedingly numerous after 307/6 and, of course, plentiful before 318/7. Catalogues of prytaneis occur during the fourth century before and after the age of Demetrios but none during his rule. If the date of our text is not *paullo post a. 307/6 a.*, the alternative for it is probably *ca. a. 321 a.*, or thereabouts, earlier than 318/7. This suits admirably the career of Θεόδωρος Θεοδώρου (Μελιτεύς) of line 17. A man of this same name appears in the manumission lists about 320 B.C.<sup>84</sup> and another (or the same) man appears in a naval catalogue of 334/3 B.C.<sup>85</sup> as paying a debt owed by his father, whose heir he was (*P.A.*, 6883). The father had been trierarch in 357/6. It is difficult to fix within any precise dates the *floruit* of either father or son. If the father was, say, fifty years of age in 357/6,<sup>86</sup>

<sup>81</sup> *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 360-362, No. 7, lines 123-124, for the *ὑπηρέτης* (cf. also *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 236, No. 6); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1751, for the *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* (cf. also *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1740); and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1740, for the *ἀντιγραφεύς*.

<sup>82</sup> *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 360-362, No. 7, lines 123-124.

<sup>83</sup> Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 1-2.

<sup>84</sup> *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 219, lines 508-509 = *I. G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1557, lines 66-67.

<sup>85</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1623, lines 50-59.

<sup>86</sup> The age limit of 50 which we know from the Themistokles decree for 480 B.C. (*Hesperia*,

the son may have been fifty years of age in 324 B.C. This would make the son of the trierarch the same with him of the manumission lists, and no doubt such was the case. He would also have been of suitable age to serve as councillor (the present text) and one does not have to posit his tenure of the councillorship at an advanced age or assume another Θεόδωρος of a third generation, as would be the case if the inscription were dated twenty years later.

Of the family of Thallos (lines 19-20) we know that his father Hegesippos was ἐπιμελητής τῶν νεωρίων in 366/5 and that his two sons Aristomachos and Thallos made a payment on his behalf at some time between 345/4 and 342/1.<sup>87</sup> It is difficult to fix their age, but the following suggestions are not unreasonable. Hegesippos may have been 50 years old when he was ἐπιμελητής; his son Thallos was perhaps about 45 years old in 345/4-342/1 when he and his brother Aristomachos made the payment on behalf of their elderly parent. They may themselves at that time have had sons 15 years of age, even those of Thallos (younger than Aristomachos ?) being over 30 in the twenties and hence eligible as councillors, certainly before *ca. a.* 321 *a.*

There was another Hegesippos of this family who was secretary of the Council in 276/5 in the archonship of Philokrates. It has been assumed heretofore that he was a grandson of Hegesippos (I) of 366/5, his father having been one of the sons (Aristomachos) who made the payment in 345/4-342/1, and indeed the name of this later Hegesippos is all but perfectly preserved in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 685: Ἡ[γ]ήσιππος Ἀριστομάχου Μελιτεῦς.<sup>88</sup> But this spreads the generations unduly, and the second Hegesippos may with more propriety be taken as the great-grandson of Hegesippos (I), with the *floruit* of his father dated about 320 B.C.

There are perhaps two other items that favor a date for this text *ca. a.* 321 *a.* Euthyboulos (line 5) is a rare name in Attica, the only occurrence of it so far attested being in the funeral monument *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 11909 (*S.E.G.*, XIII, 215) where one Euthyboulos is named as father of a married woman Κρατιστώ who died in the fourth century. The type of funeral monument antedates the reforms of Demetrios of Phaleron. If this Euthyboulos was the councillor named here in line 5, a date for the text *ca. a.* 321 *a.* is clearly preferable to a date *post a.* 307/6 *a.*

There is also a possible identification of Chionides of Xypete (line 28). A man of this name is known to have been witness at a trial between 343 and 340 B.C.<sup>89</sup> But what he was witness to was an unseemly revel which celebrated a Pythian victory

XXIX, 1960, p. 200, line 22) did not apply in the fourth century. Isokrates, though his case was probably exceptional, was trierarch in 354/3 at the age of 82 (XV, 9). Cf. Daremberg-Saglio, *s.v.* Trierarchus, p. 451. Indeed, the nature of the trierarchy in the fourth century was quite different from that of the early fifth; for one thing, military ability counted relatively for less and financial resources relatively for more.

<sup>87</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1622, lines 379-385, 506-509.

<sup>88</sup> For the date see Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 222, 233.

<sup>89</sup> Demosthenes, LIX (κατὰ Νεαίρας), 33-34 = *P.A.*, 15560.

of Chabrias in 374/3 (archonship of Sokratides). His son Lysikrates (line 28) is more easily dated *ca. a. 321 a.* than *paullō post a. 307/6 a.*

The demes named in this text, then, are all of Kekropis, except for Koile, and that may define the *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* who in this particular year came from Hippothontis. Negatively, one may say that the date of the text is such that it gives no evidence for a possible division of Sypalettos between Kekropis and Demetrias. Nor do I believe that it was divided in the second century between Kekropis and Attalis. The Sypalettos which furnished the secretary in 146/5 must have been from Kekropis (VIII) unless indeed the whole deme went temporarily over to Attalis.<sup>90</sup> And if an unbroken continuity of the secretary cycle could be preserved, there would seem to me some virtue in the suggestion of Attalis. After all, Attalos II was himself a demesman of Sypalettos.

The question of a broken, or unbroken, cycle comes up again, because Chr. Pélékidis, in his study of the Theseia at Athens, has dated the archon Phaidrias in 153/2.<sup>91</sup> If this is correct, the archon Speusippos with the secretary from Phlya (V) is displaced from this year, to which I had assigned him in my table of archons in *The Athenian Year* (p. 237) and, having no other cyclical year to which to go, must be put in some year not represented in cyclical rotation by the phyle Ptolemais (V). In other words, Pélékidis' attribution of Phaidrias necessitates the assumption of a break in the secretary cycle between 155 and 146 B.C.

Having examined Pélékidis' thesis for the Theseia, I believe that his date for Phaidrias is in error. Yet he has made a good case for the elaborate quinquennial festival: 161/0, 157/6, 153/2, etc. The evidence for dating the Theseia and the archons Aristolas (161/0: *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 956) and Anthesterios (157/6: *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 957) does not need to be reexamined. It is the date of Phaidrias (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 958) that comes into question, and this is fixed in its relation to Anthesterios and Aristolas by the records and ages of the young men (*παῖδες* and *ἔφηβοι*) who are named in the victor-lists of the three pertinent inscriptions.<sup>92</sup>

In the year of Anthesterios (157/6) a boy *Εὐαρχ[ίδης Ἀνδρέ]ου Ἀντιοχίδος φυλῆς* (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 957 I 84-85) won his match under the heading [*παῖδας πάλην τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας*]. There is no doubt about the restoration. In the archonship of Phaidrias (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 958 I 63-64) he won in the torch race when he was 19 years old: *τῆμι λαμπάδι ἐκ τῶν ἔνων ἐ[φῆβων]*. *Εὐαρχίδης Ἀνδρέου Ἀντιοχ[ίδ]ος φυλ[ῆς]*.<sup>93</sup> There

<sup>90</sup> This was a tentative suggestion of mine, in *The Athenian Year*, pp. 227-230, in an attempt to preserve a regular rotation in the secretary cycle in mid second century. See note 78, above.

<sup>91</sup> Chr. Pélékidis, *Histoire de l'Éphébie Attique*, 1962, pp. 295-300.

<sup>92</sup> This evidence has not heretofore been examined with sufficient care, either by Pélékidis or by any other student of these texts, including myself.

<sup>93</sup> He also won in Phaidrias' year a wrestling match under the heading *παῖδα[s ἐκ πάλιντων]* (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 958 II 42-43). This does not concern the chronology at the moment except to show that even the ex-epheboi (19 years of age) were still generically classed as *παῖδες*.

have been many suggestions about how to define in terms of age the epigraphical expressions *τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας*, *τῆς δευτέρας ἡλικίας*, and *τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας* found in these victor-lists. The most condensed is that of Kirchner in his commentary on *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 958, where he gives the ages 14 and 15 to the *πρώτη*, the ages 16 and 17 to the *δευτέρα*, and the ages 18 and 19 to the *τρίτη ἡλικία*. This, it appears, would make possible a date for Phaidrias in 153/2 provided Euarchides was 15 years old in the archonship of Anthesterios and (as we know) 19 years old in the archonship of Phaidrias.

But such a condensed scale of ages is not compatible with the career of Ἄβρων Καλλίου [A]ίγ[ε]ῖδος φυλῆς who won a match in 161/0 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 956 II 71-72) under the heading *παῖδας παγκράτιον τῆς δευτέρα[s] ἡλι[κίας]* and who in 157/6 was still not 20 years of age, for he won again in that year (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 957 II 35) under the heading *παῖδας ἐκ πάντ[ων πυ]γμῆν*. It follows, therefore, that he cannot have been more than 15 years of age when he won his match in 161/0. The *δευτέρα ἡλικία* did not begin at age 16, as Kirchner's scheme demands, but at some earlier age for which we have no sure testimony.

Let us, therefore, return to the career of Euarchides. He was 19 years old in the archonship of Phaidrias and *τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας* in the archonship of Anthesterios. If the *δευτέρα ἡλικία* began only one year earlier than age 16 (which Habron's career shows to be too late), the *πρώτη ἡλικία* must have ended no later than at age 14. Euarchides, therefore, could have been no older than 14 in 157/6 and his age of 19 in the archonship of Phaidrias means that Phaidrias cannot be dated earlier than 152/1. I see no easy way to avoid the implication of these calculations.

Phaidrias, of course, should be dated in the next quinquennial year (149/8) and the scale of the ages must be broadened, so that the *πρώτη ἡλικία* runs up to and includes age 13, the *δευτέρα ἡλικία* runs from 14 through 15, and the *τρίτη ἡλικία* from 16 through 17, with the epheboi and the graduated epheboi in the top ages of 18 and 19. Euarchides, who was eleven years old in 157/6, was nineteen years old in 149/8 (from Anthesterios to Phaidrias); and Habron, who was not more than 19 in 157/6, was not more than 15 in 161/0 (from Aristolas to Anthesterios). The quinquennial nature which Pélékidis has stressed for our three best preserved victor-lists for the Theseia is thus preserved, and Phaidrias does not displace Speusippos from the year in the cycle to which the secretary of the one known decree of his archonship assigns him.

The archons from Mnesitheos to Metrophanes are to be disposed as follows:<sup>94</sup>

<sup>94</sup> This listing replaces that in *The Athenian Year*, p. 237.

TABLE I

Type	Year	Archon		Deme of Secretary
		Scheme A	Scheme B	
O*	155/4	Mnesitheos	Mnesitheos	III Paiania
I*	154/3	Aristophantos?	Aristophantos?	4
	153/2	Speusippos	Speusippos	V Phlya
	152/1	Lysiades	Epainetos	6
	151/0	Epainetos	Zaleukos?	7
	150/49	Zaleukos?	Mikion?	8
	149/8	Phaidrias	Phaidrias	9
	148/7	Mikion?	Lysiades	10
	147/6	Archon	Archon	11
O*	146/5	Epikrates	Epikrates	XII ( <i>vice</i> VIII) Sypalettos
O*	145/4	Metrophanes	Metrophanes	I Lamprai

Much is still very uncertain about the chronology of this decade. Especially, the dating of Lysiades in 152/1 (Scheme A) because of the exceptional splendor of the Ptolemaia in his year and because the coins show unusual recognition of Ptolemy at that time must be weighed against the natural desire to have him come in 148/7 (Scheme B), as soon as might be before Archon of 147/6.<sup>95</sup> The numismatic honors might still be dated in 152/1 with elaborate games again in 148/7, at the next celebration of the Ptolemaia.

This inscription gives the first clear-cut evidence for the representation of Melite in the Council. It was a suggestion of A. W. Gomme that seventeen or more demesmen of Melite may each year have been councillors from the phyle of Kekropis.<sup>96</sup> This judgment was based largely on the list of names in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1698, where, however, the demotic does not appear, and where Kirchner had made the attribution to Halai rather than to Melite. The evidence of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2377, cannot be used (in spite of Gomme's belief) to show that Melite had more than four (or perhaps eight) councillors. This inscription must be studied from its publication by Koehler in *I.G.*, II, 1006, and even there the spacing of the lines is not correctly given. There is no un-inscribed line between [— — — —]ης Ἀντικλέου[ς] and [Ἀθη]νόδωρος Δη[— — — —], which follows immediately after it. Indeed, after the first four names from Melite the fifth line, for all the stone shows, may have held a new demotic. But since four names only would be too small a contingent for Melite one might count eight lines

<sup>95</sup> As by Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxx; but see Roussel's comment on the date in *Insc. Délos*, No. 1505.

<sup>96</sup> *The Population of Athens in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.*, Oxford, 1933, p. 62. The number is given by Pritchett, *The Five Attic Tribes after Kleisthenes*, p. 9, as definitely seventeen, without question.

and let the next demotic fall in the ninth line. There would then still be four lines for names from the new deme before the legible letters of  $\text{A}\iota\sigma\chi\rho\alpha\hat{\iota}[\text{os} \text{---}]$ . Koehler wrote that seven lines, approximately, had disappeared between his readings of  $[\text{---}] \text{πο}[\text{---}]$  and  $\text{A}\iota\sigma\chi\rho\alpha\hat{\iota}[\text{os} \text{---}]$ . This is correct, if  $[\text{---}] \text{πο}[\text{---}]$ , which I cannot find on my squeeze, was in the line immediately below  $[\text{---}] \text{Δημοφίλ}[\text{o}] \nu$ . I count eight lines intervening between  $[\text{---}] \text{Δημοφίλ}[\text{o}] \nu$  and  $\text{A}\iota\sigma\chi\rho\alpha\hat{\iota}[\text{os} \text{---}]$  and somewhere in this lacuna may have been a demotic. In view of the new evidence that Melite once had only nine councillors, I think it almost certain that such a demotic, other than  $\text{Μελιτ}\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ , should be so restored. One might, for example, read this portion of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2377, as follows:

$\text{Κεκροπίδος}$   
 $[\text{Μελιτ}] \hat{\eta}\varsigma$   
 $[\text{---}] \eta\varsigma \text{Ἀντικλέου}[\varsigma]$   
 $[\text{Ἀθη}] \nu\acute{o}\delta\omega\rho\varsigma \text{Δη}[\text{---}]$   
 5  $\text{Π}[\text{ολύ}] \alpha\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma \text{? Εὐθύ}[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}] \text{Δημοφίλ}[\text{o}] \nu$   
 $[\text{---}] \text{πο}[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}]$   
 10  $[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}]$   
 $[\text{---}]$   
 15  $\text{A}\iota\sigma\chi\rho\alpha\hat{\iota}[\text{os} \text{---}]$   
 $\text{Θουγ}[\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma \text{---}]$   
 $\text{E}[\text{---}]$   
 etc.

There is also an unpublished list of demesmen in the Council from Melite after the deme had been transferred to Demetrias.<sup>97</sup> Here Melite has a complement of only seven. The representation of Melite has been heretofore greatly exaggerated. I see no real reason for believing that *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2383, with fifteen names (at least) certainly from Melite, belongs to a list of councillors.

The demes of Sypalettos and Xypete were represented in our present list by one and by three councillors respectively. In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1700, Sypalettos had two councillors.<sup>98</sup> The number from Xypete has not heretofore been known. Daidalidai had one

<sup>97</sup> Agora Inv. No. I 249.

<sup>98</sup> As also in an unpublished inscription from the Agora (Inv. No. I 4720m) of 303/2, in the phyle Kekropis.

councillor in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1700, lines 163-165; the demotic was cut in our present text, but no councillor was named beneath it. The normal number in the epoch of Demetrias was one.<sup>99</sup> As the inscription was cut upon the stone, it is evident that the demes were arranged in the order of their trittyes: coastal, inland, town. The record of no coastal deme has been preserved.

54 (Plate 32). Fragment of a stele (?) of Pentelic marble with the left side preserved, but otherwise broken, found among collected stones east of the Odeion on April 16, 1952.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.193 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6509.

*paullo ante med. saec.* III *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

I

II

[-----]ὺς Καλλίου Εὐωνυμε[ύς]

[-----]ος Τιμοφῶντος Ἀναγυρ[άσιος]

[...]ητ[-----] Ἀγρυλῆθεν

[Αἰγ]εῖ[δος]

5 Φιλόθεος [-----]εύς

Δημόνικος Χαιρίνου Ἰκαριεύς

Θεογένης Ἀντιγένους Φηγαιεύς

Φρύνων Ἀναξικράτους Φιλαΐδης

Λυκομήδης Σμικύθου Τειθράσιος

10 Δεξικράτης Ἡγησίου Ἐρχιεύς

[Π]ανδιονίδος

Καλλίας Φιλονίκου Κυδαθηναίεύς

[Λυ]κόφρων Λυκίνου Πρασιεύς

[-----] Δημοτέλους Μυρρινόσιο[ς]

15 [-----] Παιανεύς

Κεκ[ροπίδος]

Θρα[-----]

Νικο[-----]

Δεωχά[ρης -----]

20 Εὐκαδ[μίδης -----]

Χαιρικ[λῆς -----]

Αἶας [-----]

Ἴππο[θωντίδος]

[-----]

25 [-----]

This is part of a roster of epheboi, similar to those of the third century appended to decrees in their honor and in honor of their instructors.<sup>100</sup> In spite of the fact that some of the names suggest an earlier date,<sup>101</sup> and in spite of the spelling *Μυρρινόσιο[ς]*,

<sup>99</sup> *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 273, No. 71, lines 13-14.

<sup>100</sup> The comparable ephebic stelai are arranged chronologically by Chr. Pélékidis, *Histoire de l'Éphébie Attique*, 1962, p. 165. His dates for some of the archons differ from those given by Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, 1961, pp. 233-236, but the questions raised by these differences do not affect the attribution of the present text.

<sup>101</sup> A Kallias of Euonymon (cf. line 1) is known *ante med. saec.* IV *a.* from *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 262, No. 64 (*S.E.G.*, XIV, 154); a Hegesias of Erchia (cf. line 10) is known *ca. a.* 353 *a.*

rather than *Μυρρινοῦσιο[ς]*, in line 14,<sup>102</sup> the limited number of the epheboi in their arrangement here by phylai, not separated out by demes, dictates the third-century date.<sup>103</sup> In type the inscription falls after *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 665, of 266/5, in which the demes were separately recorded within their phylai, and is like *Hesperia*, VII, pp. 110-112, No. 20, of 258/7, in which the demesmen from each phyle were named with nomen, patronymic, and demotic.

As was usual in these mid third-century lists, the names were arranged in two columns, the varying number of epheboi from each phylē allowing a very considerable latitude in the division of the phylai between the columns.

**55** (Plate 35). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, broken above, below, and at the left, found on May 9, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7). Parts of the toothed right edge and the rough-picked back are preserved. The surface has been much blackened and damaged by exposure in a modern cesspool.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.337 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6179.

### AIGEIS

*post med. saec. III a.*

I	II	III
<i>lost</i>	Κολλυτεῖς	15 Πλ[ωθ]εῖς
	Ἱερομνήμων Πολυκλ	Δέξιππος [----]
	Ἄριστοκράτης	Πε[-----]
	Φερεκλῆς Φιλοκράτ	Ε[-----]
	5 Εὐ[-----]	Χα[-----]
	--- <i>traces</i> ---	20 [demotic]
	--- <i>traces</i> ---	[-----]
	[-----]	etc.
	[-----]	

from *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 223, line 105 (= *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1558, line 59); a Dexikrates of Erchia (cf. line 10) is known *ante med. saec. IV a.* from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 6104; and a certain Smikythos of Teithras held a mortgage on a house in Alopeke in 367/6 (cf. *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 16, No. 1, lines 15, 38).

<sup>102</sup> But see Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik*<sup>3</sup>, p. 6, note 22, for the survival of ο = ου into the third century. And see also *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 9-10, No. 2, lines 25, 31, 39, 42, and Ferguson's note on p. 72 [the reading Ἱρακλέος there in line 8 is an error for Ἱρακλέως].

<sup>103</sup> For the fourth-century rosters, see O. W. Reinmuth, *T.A.P.A.*, LXXIX, 1948, pp. 213-214; Chr. Pélékidis, *op. cit.*, pp. 119-152.

10 [-----]  
 'Αντι[-----]  
 Δ[ι]οκλήης [----]  
 Κηφισόδωρος [---]  
 [Κα]λ[λ]ια[----]  
 etc.

The names belong to a register of the prytaneis of the phyle Aigeis from the lower part of a so-called prytany-decree. The disposition was probably in three columns of 22 lines each, like the register of 256/5 in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 47-52, No. 10 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 678).<sup>104</sup> One, or perhaps two, demotics should be restored somewhere in lines 6 to 10. Plotheia here, as in 256/5, was represented by two councillors.

**56** (Plate 33). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 27, 1934, in a late fill near the Tholos.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.056 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1703a.

ca. a. 220 a.

[<sup>ca. 7</sup>-----] αμ[----]  
 [Ε]ῖω[νυμείης]  
 [<sup>ca. 8</sup>-----] ικλήης[----]  
 [<sup>ca. 5</sup>-----] κράτης[----]  
 5 [Ἄγα]θοκλήης[----]  
 [...] οχάρης[----]  
 [...] λείδης[----]  
 [...] κράτης[----]  
 [Δημ]ήτριος[----]  
*lacuna*

The stone apparently carries part of a roster of councillors from the phyle Erechtheis. The date is indicated by the disjointed style of lettering, especially noticeable in the alphas, where in line 4 the cross-bar also sags slightly.<sup>105</sup> In line 2 the letters are more widely spaced than in the other lines, and the omega is large. This might suggest a short name, like [...]ῖω[ν], with wide-spaced lettering so designed as to give the short name as much room on the stone as the longer names. But such compensation was not normal in the registers of prytany decrees, and it is better to inter-

<sup>104</sup> For this text see now *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 9-11.

<sup>105</sup> See J. Kirchner, *Imagines*,<sup>2</sup> plate 38 (Nos. 94-97).

pret the line as containing a demotic. If this is so, only [E]ϰω[νυμείς] represents a known deme (consistent with the letters on the stone) supplying at least seven councillors.<sup>106</sup> A tendency toward wider spacing of the letters in demotics was natural, especially in those lists where the names were accompanied by patronymics,<sup>107</sup> and it should be assumed that patronymics accompanied the names in the present text. This criterion gives a rough lower limit in date, hardly later than the twenties.<sup>108</sup>

Another small fragment of this same inscription, broken on all sides, was found at the same time and place, containing five letters in two lines (— — — δη — — —, and — — — αρο — — —). It is not illustrated or otherwise recorded here.

57 (Plate 33). Fragment from the left side of a stele of Hymettian marble, found on May 7, 1954, in a late Hellenistic context in débris over a classical house south of the Tholos (G 13).

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6668.

#### OINEIS

*imit. saec.* II *a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Λ [— — — — —]  
 Γ [έ] τ [α ς]  
 Μηνο [— — — — —]  
 Διω [— — — — —]  
 5 Ἄχ [αρνείς]  
 Ἐρμόδ [ωρος]  
 Σοφο [— — — — —]  
 Κρατ [— — — — —]  
 Θεοστ [— — — — —]  
 10 Εϰβ [— — — — —]  
 Κτη [— — — — —]  
 [.]ο [— — — — —]

The letters determine the approximate date. For comparison, one may refer to *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 892, of 188/7 B.C. (cf. Kirchner, *Imagines*,<sup>2</sup> No. 99). Ruled lines at the tops and bottoms of the letters served as guides to the writing.

The names seem to belong to councillors of the phyle Oineis, in which Hermodoros son of Heortios of Acharnai (paidotribes of the epheboi in the early second

<sup>106</sup> Euonymon supplied twelve councillors in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 85-86, No. 37 (a republication of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 913), also of the late third century.

<sup>107</sup> See, for example, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 57-59, No. 16.

<sup>108</sup> Cf. W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 117.

century) was a prominent citizen. See, for example, the stemma of his family in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 302.

58 (Plate 35). Nine fragments of Pentelic marble, which are part of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008. Fragment *a* is mended from five pieces, all found in June of 1950 in the foundation of the Late Roman Fortification Wall at the south end of the Stoa of Attalos. It may preserve the bottom of the stele. Fragment *b*, broken on all sides, was found at the same place and at the same time.

*a*: Height, 0.426 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

*b*: Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.092 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Inv. Nos. I 6319 *a-e*, *f*.

Fragment *c* is made of three pieces, now joined, the upper found at the same time and place as fragments *a* and *b*, the lower two found on October 14, 1954, inside the terrace wall at the southwest corner of the Stoa of Attalos.

*c*: Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Inv. Nos. I 6319 *g* + 6695.

The height of letters measures *ca.* 0.021 m. in the heading of fragment *b*, and elsewhere 0.008 m. in the lists of names and 0.007 m. in the citations.

Fragment *b* fits into the stele of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, to make part of line 89 in the heading and part of lines 90-97 in Cols. II and III of the list of names of the epheboi. The position is most readily seen by reference to the majuscule text in *I.G.*, II, 469 (p. 256). The text of the inscription here now reads as follows:<sup>109</sup>

*a.* 119/8 *a.*                      οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες ἐπὶ Ἰππάρχ[ο]υ ἄρχοντος

II

III

90 Ἐρυτημένης Θεοδώ[ρου Οἰ]ναῖος

Ἄνδρων Ἄνδρωνος Αἰζωνεύς

Μηνόδοτος Λάκωνος Προσπάλιος

Ἄριστόβουλος Τίμωνος Μελιτ[εύς]

Ἄνδρόλαος Τιμάνορ[ο]ς Βουτάδης

Γνωτάδης Διονυτᾶ Συναλήτ[τιος]

Ἄγαθοκλῆς Ἄγαθοκλέ[ο]υς Φλυεύς

Ἄλέξανδρος Ἀριστογένου Αἰξ[ωνεύς]

Δρομοκλείδης Δρομοκλε[ίδο]υ Ἀφιδναῖ<ο>ς

Μάαρκος Μαάρκου Μελιτεύς

95 Θεοδόσιος Ἄλκωνέως Ἐ[καλ]ῆθεν

Εὐάνωρ Εὐάνωρος Συναλήττιο[ς]

Καλλιφάνης Καλλιφάνου [Φλυ]εύς

Μένανδρος Μενάνδρου Αἰξω[νεύς]

Κρίτων Ἐστιαίου Βερενικίδης

Μόσχος Φρουρίωνος Μελιτεύς

etc.

etc.

The new fragment serves principally to give the demotics of those epheboi from Ptolemais whose names come at the top of Col. II. Some demotics were already partly

<sup>109</sup> A control of older readings has been made from the squeeze in Princeton.

preserved and one at least, that of Erytemenes, had been correctly inferred.<sup>110</sup> But it also corrects the name of line 92 in Col. III from [Φιλ]ωπάδης to Γνωτάδης, new to Attica.

The group of five pieces joined together as Fragment *a* belongs to the lower part of Cols. I and II in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, and to the third and fourth citations. The position can most easily be envisaged by reference to the majuscule text of *I.G.*, II, 469 (p. 257). The new text of Cols. I and II, lines 118-128, and of the third and fourth citations (lines 129-133), follows:

	I	II
	[Κ]τησικλῆς Δικαίάρχου Δειραδιώτης	[Ἄριστοκρ]άτ[ης Ἄρι]στοκράτου Ἀχαρνέυ
	Ἀντίφιλος Ἀντιφίλου Σκ[αμβων]ίδης	[Διοκ]λῆς Διοκλ[έου]ς Ἀχαρνέυς
120	[Ἄρ]χέλαος Ἀρχελάου [- <sup>α</sup> . <sup>β</sup> --]ς	Εὐπολις Ἐπιγένου Ὀῆθεν
	[. . . .]κος Δημη[τρίου-----]ύς	Μοσχίων Δημοκλέους Κοθωκίδης
	[-----] Κρωπίδης	Μέλητος Τιμαγόρου Φυ[λ]άσιος
	[Πτο]λεμα[ίδ]ος	Πυθόδωρος Πυθοδώρου Ὀῆθ[ε]ν
	[Πλούταρ]χος Σωσιβίου Θημακέυς	Σόλων Διοδώρου Θορίκιος
125	[Φαῖδρ]ος Λυσιάδου Βερνικίδης	Σώσις Σώσιδος Ὀῆθεν
	[Ἄττιν]ᾶς Ἡρακλείδου Φλυ[εύ]ς	Ναυκλῆς Δημ[έου] Περιθ[οίδης]
	[Ἄρι]στόνικος Ἀργαίου Φλ[εύ]ς	Ἄπολλωνι[-----]δης
	<i>vacat</i>	Κε[κροπί]δος
	<i>vacat</i>	<i>vacat</i>
	Third Citation	Fourth Citation
	<i>in a wreath</i>	<i>in a wreath</i>
	[ἦ β]ουλή	ἦ βουλή
130	[ὁ δ]ῆμος	ἦ δῆμος
	[τὸν το]ξότην	τὸν ἀκοντισ<τῆ>ν
	[Διοκλῆ]ν	Ἰέρωνα
133	[Κολωνῆ]θεν	Ἄναγυράσιον

Lines 123-127 of Col. I are here read as by Raubitschek (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 98). In Col. II the intrusion of an ephebos from Thorikos (Akamantis) amongst the epheboi of Oineis is remarkable, and must, I think, be counted an out-and-out error.<sup>111</sup> The order of the citations (τοξότης third and ἀκοντιστής fourth) now cor-

<sup>110</sup> See A. E. Raubitschek in *Hesperia Index* (Vols. I-X, Suppls. I-VI), p. 55.

<sup>111</sup> One may speculate whether the stonemason had in his copy some form of ambiguous shorthand, perhaps something like Θριος, which he should have expanded to Θριάσιος. I make the suggestion because in one other instance known to me Θορίκιος, apparently, was written erroneously for the demotic, and then corrected to Θριάσιος (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 36, No. 3, line 19) by the erasure of initial theta and the adding of a dot in the omikron before the rho. How much of the demotic after the rho was wrongly cut and corrected remains unknown, for the stone is broken.

responds to the order in which these instructors were praised in the body of the decree (line 84).

Fragment *c* preserves traces of the last line in Cols. III and IV and parts of the fifth and sixth citations, as follows :

	III	
	Ἐρμοκλῆς Κλειδάμ[ου - - -]ς	[- - - - - ν]δρος Μενάνδρου Ἀντιοχεύς
	<i>vacat</i>	Κορ[νήλιο]ς Ποπλίου Ῥωμαῖος
	Fifth Citation	Sixth Citation
	<i>in a wreath</i>	<i>in a wreath</i>
	ἡ [βουλ]ή	ἡ βουλ[ή]
130	ὁ δ[ῆμο]ς	ἡ δῆμ[ος]
	[τὸν] ἀφέτη[ν]	τ[ὸν] γρα[μματέα]
	Καλχη[δόνα]	Μεν[ε]κλ[ῆν]
	Περιθοί[δην]	Κυδα[ντίδην]

The face of each column of names is marked by a faintly incised vertical line, which is visible on all three of the fragments here published, especially on Fragment *c*. It may not be out of place to remark in passing on Dow's correction of the demotic in Col. II, line 113, from Ποτ[άμιος] to Πόρι[ο]ς,<sup>112</sup> confirming Dinsmoor's objection to using this text as evidence that part of Potamos belonged to Akamantis.<sup>113</sup> It has also been a misreading in Col. IV, line 109, that has led to suggestions that Ankyle belonged in part to Attalis.<sup>114</sup> But the demotic there is Ἀγρυλῆθεν and not Ἀγκυλῆθεν, and the evidence for Ankyle in Attalis does not exist.<sup>115</sup>

59 (Plate 36). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the right side preserved, found on March 3, 1955, built into the packing of the later roof of the southwest conch of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.108 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6708.

Dow's explanation of the correction seems to me unconvincing (*op. cit.*, p. 38), for the initial round letter appears to have been quite large enough to have received the central dot of theta. C. W. J. Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, p. 152, note 37, has questions about the attribution of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 36, No. 3. I shall have a further note on it in the forthcoming volume in honor of Harry Caplan.

<sup>112</sup> *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 189.

<sup>113</sup> *Archons*, p. 450.

<sup>114</sup> Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 448; W. K. Pritchett, *The Five Attic Tribes after Kleisthenes* (Diss. Baltimore, 1943), p. 33.

<sup>115</sup> Cf. *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 47. This and other comment on the text is summarized in *S.E.G.*, XVI, 101.

ca. a. 40-30 a.

[Παμβωτάδαι]  
 [— —] traces [— —]  
 [...] ὄδωρος  
 [. . . .] χιος Διονυσ  
 5 [Τίμα]ρχος Ἀργαί  
 [Εὐσ]έβης Ἀριστοδ  
 [Ἴο]ύλιος Οὐίβιος  
 [. . Π]οπ<λ>ίκιος  
 [. . . .]ς Σέρουιος  
 10 [Ἄ]γρυλεῖς  
 [Ἀλέξα]νδρος Σω  
 [— — —]ος Καλλι  
 [Συβ]ρίδαι  
 [— — —] traces [— —]

The names are from a catalogue of councillors of the phyle Erechtheis. In line 5 the name is certainly to be restored [Τίμα]ρχος Ἀργαί(ον); cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1757, lines 44-45. This marks all his fellow demesmen as of Pambotadai, the deme to which he himself belonged. It is probable that Timarchos here was brother of Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀργαίου (Παμβωτάδης) of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1757, line 45, and if so the approximate date of the inscription is determined.<sup>116</sup> It is noteworthy that the Greek names from Pambotadai were recorded first, and after them the Latin names, here Vibius, Publicius, and Servius, with their praenomina spelled out in full or abbreviated. The Greek name of Publicius was misspelled, with an alpha in place of the correct lambda.

**60** (Plate 36). Left corner of a low base of Hymettian marble, with the left side smooth and the bottom dressed with a toothed chisel, found on April 18, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9). The top surface has been worn quite smooth.

Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6142.

*fin. saec. I a.*

οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν ἐπ[ὶ τὰ]  
 ὄπλα στρατηγ[όν]  
 wreath  
 Δεωνί  
 δην  
 5 Μελιτέ  
 α

<sup>116</sup> See S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 174-175, No. 106, for comment on *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1757.

Leonides belongs to the distinguished family from Melite, whose stemma has been given by Kirchner under *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2342. No Leonides is named by Sarikakis as having held this generalship, but the identification is probably to be made with him who was archon in 12/1 B.C. (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1713, line 30).<sup>117</sup>

**61** (Plate 36). Part of a dedicatory monument of Pentelic marble, with the left side and rough-picked back preserved, found on April 18, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 9). The upper part of the face has three lines in larger letters. Below these is a relief, the background of which is recessed. On the upper left corner of this recessed area is a citation in smaller letters.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.147 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m. and 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6157.

*saec.* I *a./p.*

[-----]ε[-----]  
 [----]ρος [-----]  
 [Γαρ]γήτ[τιο-----]

[ο]ἱ συνάρχοντες *relief*  
 5 τὸν κήρυκα  
 τῆς βουλῆς  
 καὶ τοῦ δήμου  
*vacat*

**62** (Plate 37). Fragment from a prytany-decree of Pentelic marble, broken above, below, and on the right, but with the left edge (dressed with a toothed chisel) preserved, found on April 28, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (O 8).

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.062 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6158.

#### ANTIOCHIS

*saec.* I *p.*

[ῆ]  
 βο[υλή]  
 Οἰνόφι  
 λον

<sup>117</sup> Theodore Ch. Sarikakis, *The Hoplite General in Athens*, Princeton, 1951.

5 Βησαιεῖ[ς]  
 Θεμιστ[οκλής]  
 Ἀρχίτιμ[ος]  
 Ἀντίγον[ος]  
 Ἀλέξαν[δρος]  
 10 Γάιος [----]  
 Ἐμπο[ρος]  
 Αὐ[----]

Whether Oinophilos is to be identified as of the well-known family from Steiria is uncertain; the most that can be said here is that he was one of the officials honored along with the prytaneis of Antiochis.

Themistokles is probably the same as the Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Θεμιστοκλής who is named on a gravestone of the first century after Christ belonging to his son Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Θεόφιλος Βησαιε<ύ>ς (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5902). At the time of the son's death both father and son had apparently achieved Roman citizenship and had added the emperor's Latin name to their own Greek names. The present text is earlier in date than the tombstone.

**63** (Plate 38). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, with part of the right side preserved (dressed with a toothed chisel) and a rough-picked back, found on May 9, 1949, in the long late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7).

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.073 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6177.

*saec.* I *p.*

#### ANTIOCHIS

	[τὸ]ν ταμίαν	
	[τ]ῶν πρυτάνεων	
	<i>in a wreath</i>	<i>in a wreath</i>
	[-----]	Παλληνεῖς
	[-----]δρον	Μένανδρος
3	[----]δην	40 Λεωνίδης
		Ἄκτιος
		Νικίας
		Μένανδρος
		Διονύσιος
		45 Διονύσιος
		Ἐράτων
5	[Ἀναφλύ]στιοι	Ἐπίγονος
	[---]μαχος	
		ἑστιούχοι
		Μένανδρος

	[-----]δης	Φιλήμων		Ἐπάγαθος
	[-----μ]αχος	Σάτυρος		Ἐπίκτητος
	[-----]ς	30 Σωσίβιος	50	Ζώϊλος
	[-----]ς	Διονύσιος		Πρωτογένης
10	[-----]ος	Ἐπίκτητος		Ἴεροκλῆς
	[-----]ώνιος	Δέκμος		Καρπόδωρος
	[-----]ος	Ἄφροδίσιος	55	Φιλότειμος
	[-----]ιος )	35 κληρωτοί		Φίλιππος
	[-----]ιος	Λεωνίδης		Ἀθήναιος
15	[-----]σιος	Κράτων		Διόδοτος
	<i>vacat</i>			Αὔλος
	[-----]ος Σημαχίδης		60	Ἀλέξανδρ[ος]
	[-----] <i>vacat</i>			Ἀπολλών[ιος]
	[-----]			[Ἄτ]ηνεῖς
20	[-----]			[-----]

The treasurer of the prytaneis (lines 23-25) is, so far as I am aware, otherwise unknown. I make no attempt to identify the other names, since they lack patronymics, and since many are of quite common occurrence. Aktios (line 41) has not so far appeared as a name in Athens before the first century after Christ. The date of the inscription is definitely before the creation of Hadrianis (A.D. 126/7)<sup>118</sup> and the predominantly Greek, rather than Latin, character of the names argues a date early in the Roman era.

**64** (Plate 37). Block of Pentelic marble, with part of the right side preserved, but broken above, at the left, below, and behind, found on April 22, 1959, in the wall of a modern house near the Eleusinion (U 21). It might be thought a herm, except that it has none of the distinguishing marks of a herm: no trace of an arm-slot, no modeling of the breast, and no median line. There is, in fact, no original surface preserved on the break which gives the appearance of the breast of a herm.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6867.

*post a. 126/7 p.*

[ἀγαθῆι] – τύχηι  
 [–<sup>ca. 9</sup> – Ἄφρ]οδᾶ Φλυέα ο[ί]  
 [πρυτάνεις τῆς] Πτολεμαΐδος  
 [φυλῆς κατὰ τὸ ἐ]περώτημα τ[ῆς]  
 5 [σεμνοτάτης βουλ]ῆς τῶν Φ[τιμῆ]  
 [σαντες αὐτὸν ἐπὶ] τῇ εἰς ἑα[νοῦς]  
 [φιλοτιμία καὶ εὐ]νοία

<sup>118</sup> J. A. Notopoulos, *T.A.P.A.*, LXXVII, 1946, pp. 53-56.

The date depends on the reorganization of the Council of the Five Hundred (cf. J. A. Notopoulos, *T.A.P.A.*, LXXVII, 1946, pp. 53-56). For the restoration of lines 3-4, see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4014, and for lines 4-5 see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3962; for ἐπί with the dative in lines 6-7, see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3999.

**65** (Plate 37). Fragment from the right side of a herm of Pentelic (not Hymettian) marble, broken above, below, and at the left, found on January 26, 1938, in a modern context west of the Panathenaic Way (R 19).

Height, 0.249 m.; width, 0.228 m.; thickness, 0.182 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 5168.

This fragment is a rediscovered part of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1768, a fact noted by J. H. Oliver when the stone was found. Dittenberger had observed the similarity between *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1768 and 1769, both documents naming the same herald of Council and Demos. In 1949 J. A. Notopoulos demonstrated that the two inscriptions belonged to one year shortly before A.D. 165, and that the name of the *δαδούχος* in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1769, was to be restored as [Πομπή]ιος.<sup>119</sup> He also restored in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1769, the name of the *γραμματεὺς βουλευτῶν* from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1768, reading in line 1: [γραμματεὺς βουλευ]τῶν Φ[ούριος Ἡράκλειτος Γαρ]. The text of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1768, with a correction by Notopoulos in line 9 and still a further correction in line 10 now reads as follows:

#### AIGEIS

*ante a.* 165 *p.*

Ἐρχιε[ῖς]  
 [Ἄφρ] <ο>δίσιος  
 [ . . . ] δωρος )  
 [γρα]μματεὺς βουλευτῶν  
 5 [Φο]ύριος Ἡράκλειτος Γαρ  
 αἰσιτοι  
 [κῆρν]ξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου  
 [ . . . ] νος Παλληνεύς  
 [ . . . Ἱεροκ]ῆρξ  
 10 [ . . . Ἱεροφάν]της  
 [-----]

**66** (Plate 37). Part of a shaft of Pentelic marble,<sup>120</sup> broken at the top and bottom but with both sides and possibly the original back preserved, found on May 3, 1950, in a Byzantine wall northeast of the Odeion (N 8). In the right side is a roughly worked vertical slot *ca.* 0.055 m. wide and *ca.* 0.04 m. deep.

<sup>119</sup> *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 41-42.

<sup>120</sup> For the type of monument see S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 169 with note 7.

Height, 0.43 m.; width, 0.285 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6294.

*saec.* II *p.*

## PTOLEMAIS

[----- καὶ τοὺς αἰε]

[σί]τους ἀνέ[γρ]αψαν *vacat*

*vacat*

[ἐπώ]νυμο[s-----]λος Ἀφροδισί[ου-----]

I

II

5	[Ἀφιδν]αἰ[οι]	[Αἰγ]ιλιεῖς	27
	[ <i>traces</i> ]	[---] ιος [-----]	
	[ <i>traces</i> ]	Γ[. .]υς Καπο[-----]	
	[-----]ος Ἀφροδι[σ]ίου	[. . .] Ἀγαθόπους	30
	[Ἀπ]ολλώνιος )	[-----]	
10	[Διο]νυσόδο[τος] Ἀπολλωνί[ου]	[Βερενικίδαι?]	
	[Διογ]ένης )	[-----]	
	[. . .]τιος Διογένους	Μάξιμος Εὐφρων	
	[. . .]ων Ἀρχικλ[έους]	Πέλλης ) Ν[εώτερος]	35
	[. . .]των Ἀρχικλέους	Πέλλης ) Ν[εώτερος]	
15	[-----]ιον ( )	Φλ· Εὐφραντίδης	
	[-----]μη[. .]ης	Νικόστρατος Θεοσό[φου]	
	[-----]ίου	Σωτᾶς ὁ καὶ Νικόλαος	
	Φλ· Ἴσοκράτης	Νικόμαχος )	40
	Κλωπίδαι	Ἐπίγονος Ἐπικτήτου	
20	[Α]ῦρ· Μάξιμος	Δονᾶτος ὁ καὶ Ἐπίγονος	
	[Δι]κίν· Θρεπτός	Μᾶρκος ὁ καὶ Εὐσέβης	
	[γ· βο]υλευτῶν· Μηνο	Αἰλ· Ἴσόχρυσος	
	[. . .]ς ) Φλυ(εύς)	Ἡρακλέων )	45
	[ἀείσιτοι]	Ἀ[. . .]μων Ἡρακλέωνος	
25	[-----]	[-----]αος )	
	[-----]	[-----]ης Ἀρ[ιστο]βούλου	
	etc.	etc.	

Much of the stone is worn smooth; hence readings are difficult and not always certain. This catalogue of prytaneis of Ptolemais begins with demesmen from Aphidnai in Col. I, thirteen in number, followed by two from Klopidai, and then by the secretary of the Councillors and (presumably) by the *ἀείσιτοι*. In Col. II names of the prytaneis were continued with demesmen from Aigilia. Somewhere in the lacuna

of lines 31-33 should be restored the demotic *Βερενικίδαι*, for a large deme is here demanded by the fifteen (at least) consecutive names that follow.

**67** (Plate 37). Fragment from a large stele of Pentelic marble, with the left side preserved, found on April 11, 1953, in débris of late Roman times outside the Civic Offices (I 12). The back is much worn, but may be original.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.105 m.

Heights of letters, 0.026 m. & 0.013 m. & 0.008 m.-0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6600.

*saec.* II *p.*

[ . . . ] ε [ - - - -  
 [ - - - ] σ ο ι π ρ [ υ τ ά ν ε ι ς έ α υ τ ο ύ ς τ ρ ε ι μ ή ]  
 [ σ α ] ν τ ε ς τ ο ύ ς [ ι δ ί ο υ ς σ υ ν ά ρ χ ο ν τ α ς ]  
 κ [ α ] ι τ ο ύ ς ά ι σ ε ί τ ο υ ς ά [ ν ] έ [ γ ρ α ψ α ν ]

I

II

III

Μαραθώνιοι

[Π]δ̄ <Δ>ωρόθεος	Ἄχαρνος )	[ - - - - - ]
[Α]ύλ· Εὐκαιρος	Πομπώνιος Ἐπάγαθος	20 Φλ [ - - - - - ]
[ . . ] Θεοκλύμενος Ἰμέρτου	Νεικόστρατος )	Αἴλιο [ σ - - - - - ]
[Σωσ]ίβιος Ἰσιγένου	15 Φιλογένης Νεικοστράτου	Αἴλιος [ - - - - - ]
10 [ - <sup>ca.</sup> 6 - - ] λος )	Αἴ<λ>ιος Ἀττικός	Ἀθηνίων [ - - - - - ]
[ - - - - - ] ὠντος	Ἀθήναιος Εἰρηναίου	Διονύσιο [ σ - - - - ]
	Νομικὸς Γλύκωνος	25 Ζω [ ἴ λ ] ο ς )
		Ζωῆλος )
		Ἐράτων )

In line 6 the abbreviation seems to be [Π]δ̄ = [Π]ό(πλιος). The stonecutter has an unintelligible slanting stroke after the omikron, and he omitted the bottom stroke of the following delta. Probably he was following poor copy. In line 16 he cut delta when he should have cut lambda in Αἴλιος. But the stonecutter of line 16 may have been different from him of line 6. The character of the lettering changes in line 13, with cursive mu and lunate sigma.

In lines 2-4 the restoration (scaled to the probable width of the stone) is patterned on a combination of elements which appear in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1764, 1765, and 1772.

**68** (Plate 36). Three joining fragments of Pentelic marble, found on May 9, 1949, in the long late Roman wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7), broken above and below but together preserving the complete width of the stele. At left and right are simple, nearly flat, mouldings. The edges are smooth-picked, the back rough.

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.598 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m. and 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6175.

*fm. saec. II p.*

## PANDIONIS

		[----- ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδι]	
		ονίδος τετάρτης πρυτανε[ίας·]	
		γραμματεὺς τῶν βουλευτῶν Ϛ	
		Κάλλων Φιλοκράτους Κυδαθη	
	5	ναίεὺς τιμήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ συν	
		άρχοντας καὶ τοὺς ἀσιείτους ἀνέ	
		γραψεν Ϛ Ἐπώνυμος [-----]βουλῆς	
		Φλ' Ἀλκιβιά[δ]ης	15 Ὀλ[ύμπι]χος [-----]
		Παιανιεύς	Εὐ[... ] ΩΘ [---]
10		Φλ' Λεωσθένης	Νεικίας )
		Φλ' Ἀλκιβιάδης	Εὐκαρπος Σωτοῦ
		ἱερεὺς Ἴρηναῖος	25 [-----]
		Βιβούλλιος Θεόφιλος	Νάρκισσος [ ) ]
		Πάμφιλος Διονυσίου	20 Διονυσόδωρος )
		etc.	Ἐρμώναξ Εὐπόρου
			etc.
			etc.

Flavius Alkibiades (lines 8, 11) and Vibullius Theophilos (line 13) were councillors in A.D. 162/3.<sup>121</sup> Indeed, Vibullius Theophilos was councillor also in A.D. 166/7;<sup>122</sup> hence the name here marks his third known tenure of the office, which in Classical times could be held at most twice. Flavius Alkibiades (lines 8, 11) was probably the cousin of Leosthenes (line 10); for the stemma of their family see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3589, and commentary (p. 140). Hermonax son of Euporos (line 21) was probably son (or father) of the councillor Εὐπόρος Ἐρμόνακτος of A.D. 169/70.<sup>123</sup>

**69** (Plate 36). Dedicatory monument of Hy-mettian marble, broken at the right and behind and trimmed down above, found on July 21, 1959, in a well near the north wall of the Eleusinion (T 18).

Height, 0.44 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 6937.

*ca. a. 200 p.*

[. . .] Δημήτριον [ν Τρικο]  
 Ϛύσιον Κ(αίου) Καιλί[ου Θε]  
 στέλους Τρικο[ρυσί]  
 ου υἱὸν καὶ Ἄνν[ίας Εὐ]  
 5 φάμας τῆς Ἄνν[ίου υ']  
 Πυθόδωρου θυ(γατρὸς) ἀ[ρετῆς]  
 ἔνεκεν

<sup>121</sup> See *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1772.

<sup>122</sup> See *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1773, line 13.

<sup>123</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1776, line 24.

For the abbreviation  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{K}(\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma)$  in line 2 see Avi-Yonah, *Abbreviations in Greek Inscriptions*, 1940, p. 73. Kailios Theoteles of Trikorinthos was councillor about A.D. 180 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1793, line 21). We did not know before the name of his wife, a daughter of Annios Pythodoros (for the abbreviation  $\theta\nu = \theta\nu(\gamma\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\sigma})$  see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 3965, line 4). An Annios Pythodoros, probably the great-grandfather of the present Annia Euphama (= Euphema), is known in the deme Cholleidai about A.D. 100; his son was an ephebos in 112/3 (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2024, lines 2-6).

**70** (Plate 36). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, found on May 7, 1949, in the long late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way (N 7). The smooth left side and rough-picked back are preserved, but the stone is otherwise broken.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.069 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 6174.

#### AIGEIS (?)

*fin. saec.* II *p.*

Ἐλευσίνιος )

Ἐυφίλιπτος )

Ἐστιαῖος ) ὁ καὶ Δόνγο[s]

Ἐύφημος Ἐυδῆμος

5 Κ· Φον Ϝ Μάξιμος

[ *rasura* ]

Σωτήριχος )

Θεόφραστος Περιλάου

Π Πον ) Φίρμος

10 Πωλλίων Ζωπύρου

Φί[ρ Ϝ Πρ]όκλος

etc.

The fragment probably belongs to a list of prytaneis. In line 5  $\mathbf{K}(\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma)$  Φον(τήμος) Μάξι-

μος may be identical with the Φον(τήμος) Μάξιμος (Γαργήττιος) of a prytany list of A.D. 182/3.<sup>124</sup> If this is correct the list names demesmen of Gargettos of the phyle Aigeis.

Letters can be made out with difficulty in the erasure of line 6, where the name seems to have been Φί[.] Πρόκλος, perhaps a duplicate of that cut in line 11.

**71** (Plate 36). Fragment from a herm of Pentelic marble, with right side preserved, found on September 10, 1938, in the wall of a modern house southeast of the Market Square (Q 2).

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.141 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m. (except phi).

Inv. No. I 5555.

*fin. saec.* II *p.*

νούσων εἰη[τήν] Σ[. . .]ης Ἀγάθ[οιο]

Κράτωνα <sup>vν</sup> Κύντον Φοντήμιον

Γαργήττιον ἦδε κέκευθε

χθών, φιλίους δὲ τύπους δείκνυ

5 σιν ὁ λάινος Ἐρμῆς

The fragment from the Agora fits onto the right side of the herm already known as *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 5935,<sup>125</sup> and the text as given above is taken from the two fragments so joined.

The first line was read, tentatively, by Wilhelm<sup>126</sup> as *νούσων εἰη[τρὸν] σ[οφίη λάμψαντα]*, a rendering which he suggested as replacement for the earlier *νούσων εἰη[τήρα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα]* because he had deciphered from the stone the letter sigma three full letter-spaces to the right of *νούσων εἰη* — —. The sigma is clear, and three spaces do indeed intervene between it and *εἰη* — —, but three only, not four. In plotting the text on paper I have found the restoration *εἰη[τρὸν]* quite impossible; it would be epigraphically sound to read *εἰη[τρό]ς*, but a resto-

<sup>124</sup> *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 48, No. 11, line 23. For the date see J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 55. For a further possible expansion of his name see No. 71, below.

<sup>125</sup> The attribution was made by G. A. Stamires.

<sup>126</sup> A. Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, p. 161.

ration in line 1 with a nominative here seems difficult. Moreover, there are now preserved on the new fragment traces of letters which belong to the same line, and which render impossible the acceptance of any restoration so far proposed.

These new letters are difficult, because only the bottoms of them are preserved. They must be studied on the photograph, but, in my opinion, the letters which I have indicated are possible. The upright stroke of the sigma is not quite right either for sigma or for epsilon, but on the whole sigma seems preferable to epsilon. About the other letters there is less question; from the final theta the lower part of the rounding is discernible.

I suggest therefore that the latter part of the line contains no descriptive epithet of Kraton, but rather the name of the man, with patronymic, who set up the herm in Kraton's memory.<sup>127</sup> The line was moulded into hexameter verse with the late form *είη[τήν]* (for *ια[τρόν]*) and the epic genitive of the patronymic *Ἀγάθ[οιο]* (for *Ἀγάθ[ου]*). After the name of the physician in whose name the herm was erected (*Κράτωνα*) there were left two uninscribed spaces in line 2. The significance of this punctuation has been lost in the *Corpus* by the omission of any mention of it. The memorial epigram proper resumes with *Κύντων Φοντήιον Γαργήτιον*.<sup>128</sup> This was, of course, *Κράτων*, whose full name, removed from the strictures of verse form, may now be given as *Κύντων Φοντήιον Κράτωνα Γαργήτιον*. Or, since there was no reason why a physician should not also exercise civil rights and serve as councillor (see No. 70, above), the name may be read as *Κύντων Φοντήιον Κράτωνα Μάξιμον Γαργήτιον*, or, preferably, *Κύντων Φοντήιον Μάξιμον τὸν καὶ Κράτωνα Γαργήτιον*.<sup>129</sup>

<sup>127</sup> For the name of the responsible party above a commemorative epigram, whether public body politic or individual, see, for example, G. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca*, Nos. 111 (*ὁ δῆμος Λήγαιον Ἀρτεμιδώρον*) and 113 (*Ἴλαρος τοῦ ἰδίου συντρόφου ἐποίησεν*).

<sup>128</sup> See No. 70, above.

<sup>129</sup> There was a famous physician Quintus in the second century (*P.I.R.*, III, p. 122, No. 45), predecessor of Galen and often mentioned and quoted by him, but he seems to have died at Pergamon and is not, I believe, a candidate for the herm here in question.

72 (Plate 38). Statue base of Hymettian marble, broken at the left and above, but with part of a cutting for sculpture preserved in the top surface, found on June 5, 1950, in the wall of a Byzantine house north of the Odeion. Above the lettering was a moulding, which carried around onto the rough-picked right face. The bottom surface was also rough-picked.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.645 m.; thickness, 0.505 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 6308.

*post med. saec. IV a.*

[Χαιρεστ]ράτη	Χαιρέστ<ρ>ατος
[Σμικύθ]ου	Σμικύθου
[Ἀγκυλῆθεν]	Ἀγκυλῆθεν

73 (Plate 38). Lower left corner of a slab of Hymettian marble, with part of the tenon preserved, found among stones collected east of the Stoa of Attalos on November 7, 1949.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6244.

*ca. med. saec. II a.*

*vacat ?*

[. .]ης π[-----]
[. . .]ε[.]αι του[-----]
κα[ι] τάσδε προσ[-----]

*vacat*

5	ξ[ν] Θησείο[ις ---]
	ὁ τὸν σίτον παρα[-----]
	ὁ τὸν σίτον περι[άμενος ? ---]
	ὑπηρέτης ε[-----]
	καὶ τάσδε προ[σ-----]
10	ὑπηρέτης επ[-----]

*vacat*

Lines 9-10 were cut later than lines 1-8 and in different lettering. The first letter of line 5 resembles beta, but the stone is worn and chipped. The reference to the Theseia, if such it is, offers the chief interest (and enigma) of the fragment.

74 (Plate 37). An honorary base of Pentelic marble, reworked as an altar, found on May 3, 1934, west of the narthex of the church of St. Dionysios the Areopagite on the north slope of the Areopagus (M 24). The inscribed surface made the top of the altar, which carried mouldings across its sides and front; in its front was also a cross, now damaged. The ancient back of the stone (modern bottom) is rough-picked; the ancient bottom (modern back) is broken away.

Height, 0.70 m.; width, 0.665 m.; thickness, 0.455 m.

Height of letters (except phi), 0.04 m.

Inv. No. I 1936.

*init. saec. III p.*

ψηφισαμένης τῆ[ς]  
ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου  
βουλῆς Κορνήλιου[ν]  
Ἄνόμαρχ[ον] [ . . . ]

The stone was seen by Fourmont, whose copy is the basis of the publication in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 4004.<sup>130</sup> It will be seen from the photograph that there is no room for the final sigma of τῆ[ς] upon the stone. One may suppose that it was cut very small and close to the eta, perhaps combined with it. It is not likely that the reworking of the stone into a Christian altar-top removed as much as a full letter's width along the whole right margin. The stone was, however, trimmed of its original top mouldings to make a flat oblong surface for the altar. The rough picking above the inscription indicates

the extent of the heavy moulding, probably similar to that, for example, in a monument of about the same date illustrated in Kirchner, *Imagines*<sup>2</sup>, plate 52, No. 144.

Kornelios Onomarchos was identified by Dittenberger (*I.G.*, III, 823) with that Γναί(ος) Κορ(νήλιος) Ἄνόμαρχος who was ephebos and gymnasiarch of the phyle Aigeis *ca. a.* 200 *p.*<sup>131</sup>

75 (Plate 37). Rough fragment of conglomerate stone, broken at the top and left, found in the wall of a house of Byzantine date on June 13, 1947, southwest of the Market Square and east of the Great Drain (D 18).

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 6013.

*saec. IV a.*

[ὄρος οἰκίας]  
[πεπραμ]ένη[ς]  
[ἐπὶ λύσ]ει Πείθωνι  
[Μαρα]θωνίωι  
5 [Ἄρμ]οδίου Ἄ  
[φι]δναίου [X]!

For such markers, see in general J. V. A. Fine, *Horoi* (*Hesperia*, Suppl. IX, 1951), especially pp. 31-36, 142-166; see now also Claude Vatin, *B.C.H.*, LXXXVI, 1962, pp. 524-534. The Harmodios named here in line 5 is doubtless to be identified with Ἄρμόδιος Προξένου Ἀφιδναῖος (*P.A.*, 2235) whose *floruit* Kirchner gives as *ca. a.* 330 *a.*

76 (Plate 36). The upper part of a small grave stele of Hymettian marble with pedimental top and rough-picked back, found in March of 1949 among stones collected on the site of the Stoa of Attalos.

<sup>130</sup> This recognition of the Agora text was made by A. E. Raubitschek and by Eugene Vanderpool, independently.

<sup>131</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2199, line 10; the name appears as Κορ Ἄνόμαρχος (*ibid.*, line 78) under the heading Αἰγείδος.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.193 m.; thickness,  
0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6188.

*saec.* IV *a.*

Ἰππῶ[ρ]χα

Θειβ[αία]

77 (Plate 33). Fragment of a columnar grave  
monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all  
sides, found on May 10, 1939, in a modern wall

west of the Panathenaic Way and west of the  
Eleusinion (R 20).

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.21 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.-0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 5809.

*saec.* I *a.*

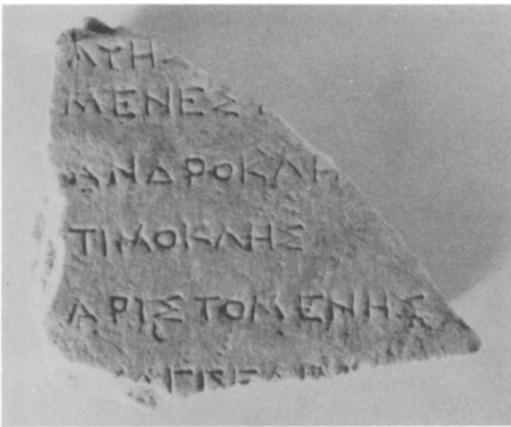
Μυρρο[— —]

Μηδε[ίου]

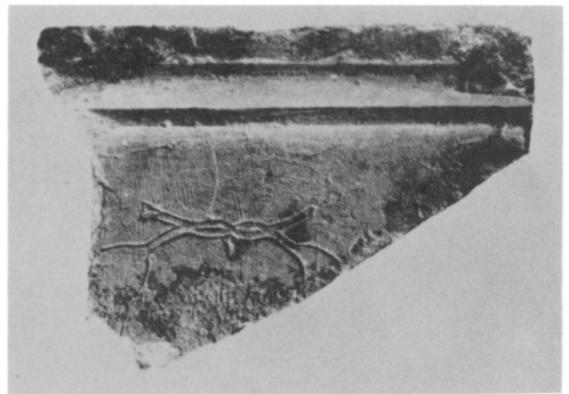
Καρύ[στριος]

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No. 22



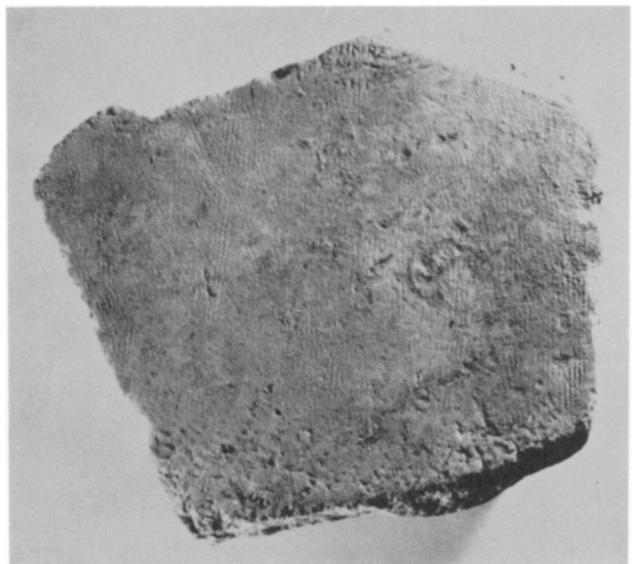
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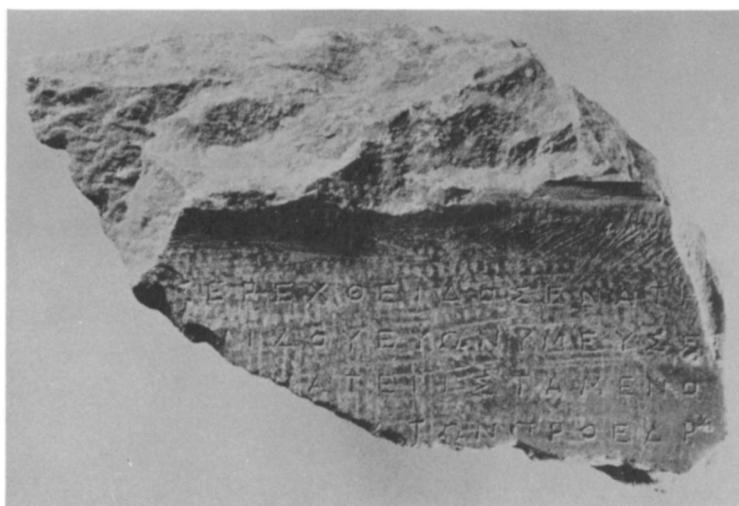
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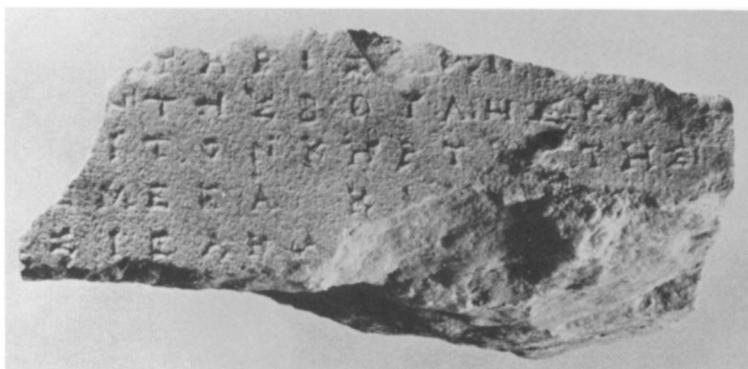
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No. 24



No. 25



No. 27



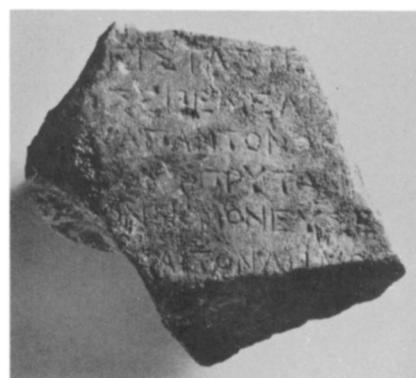
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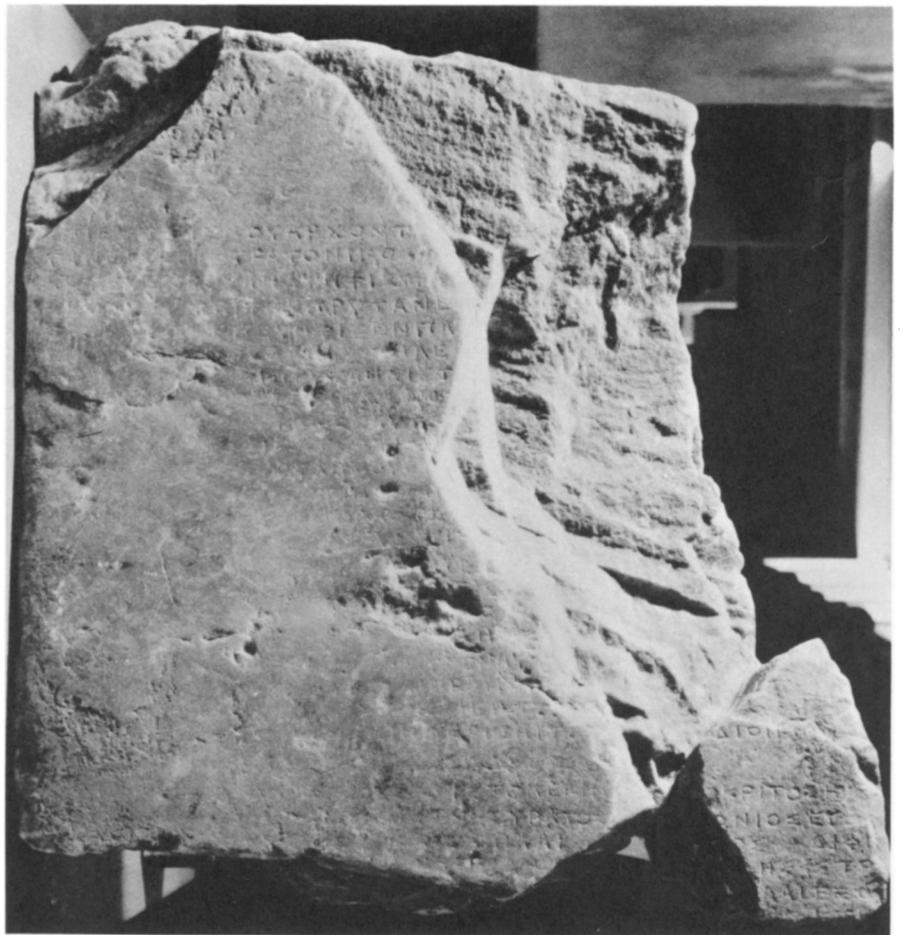
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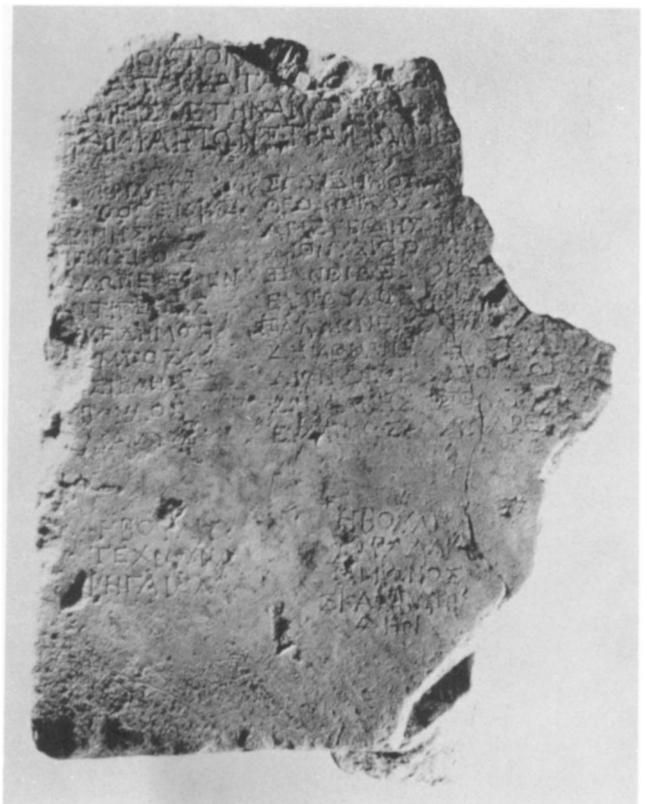
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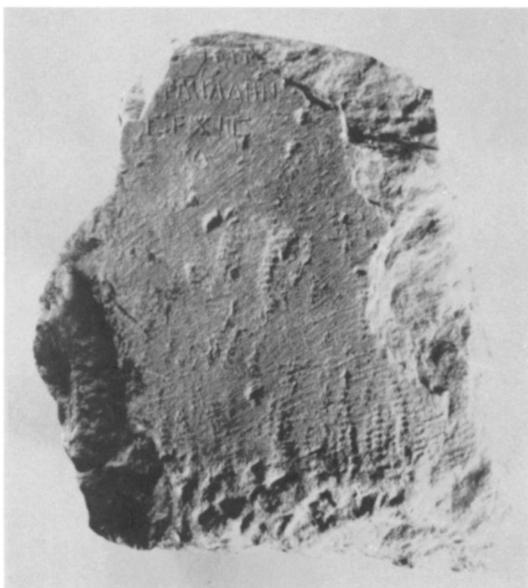
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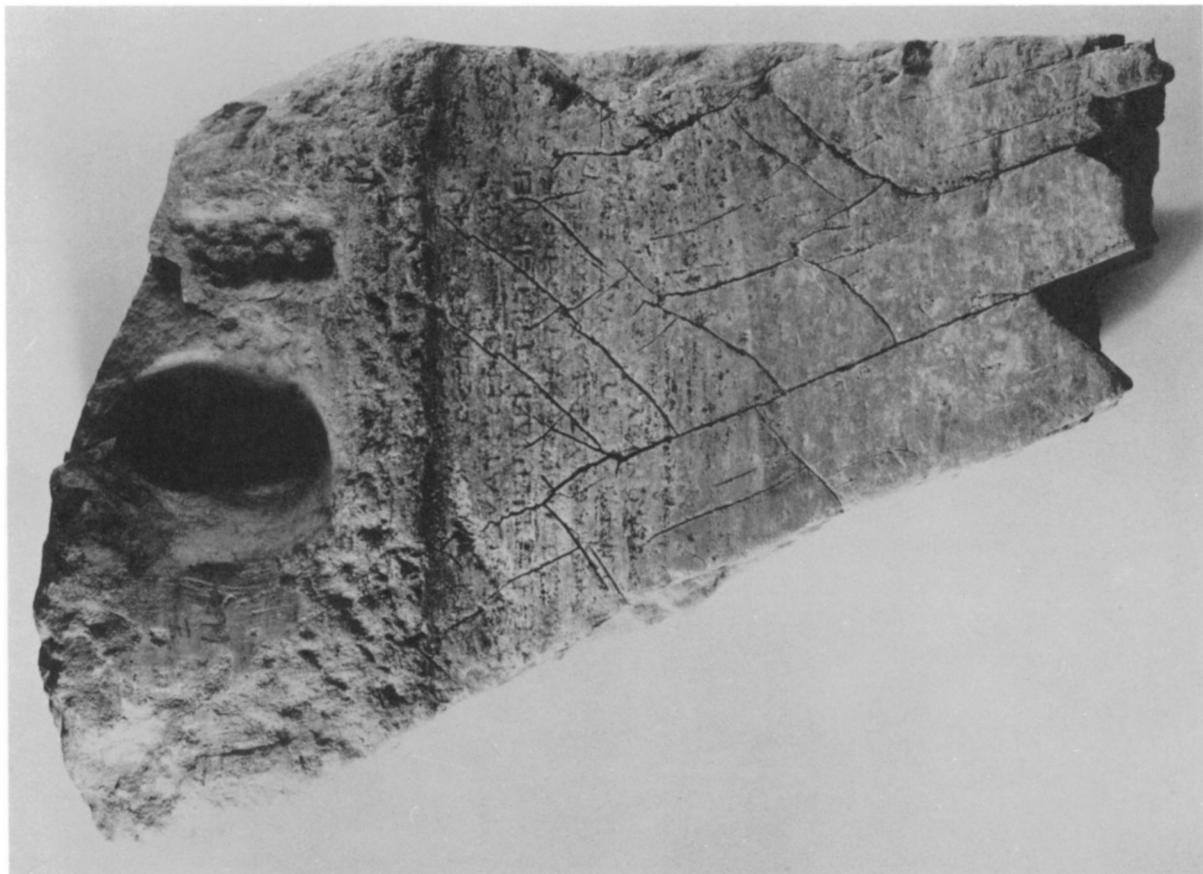
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No. 38



No. 40

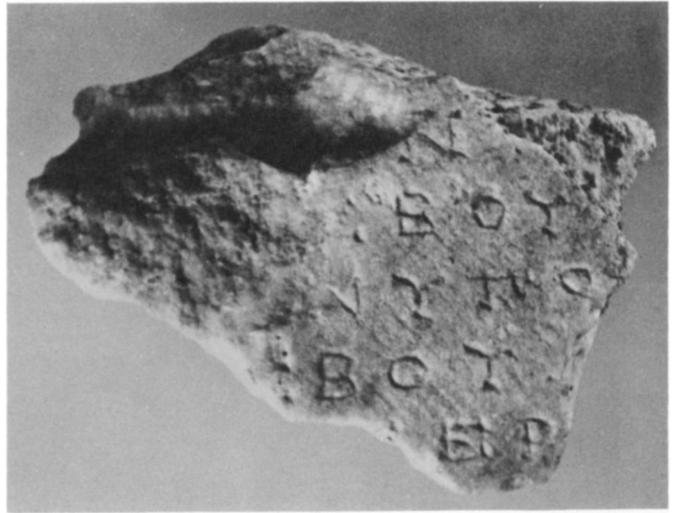


No. 34

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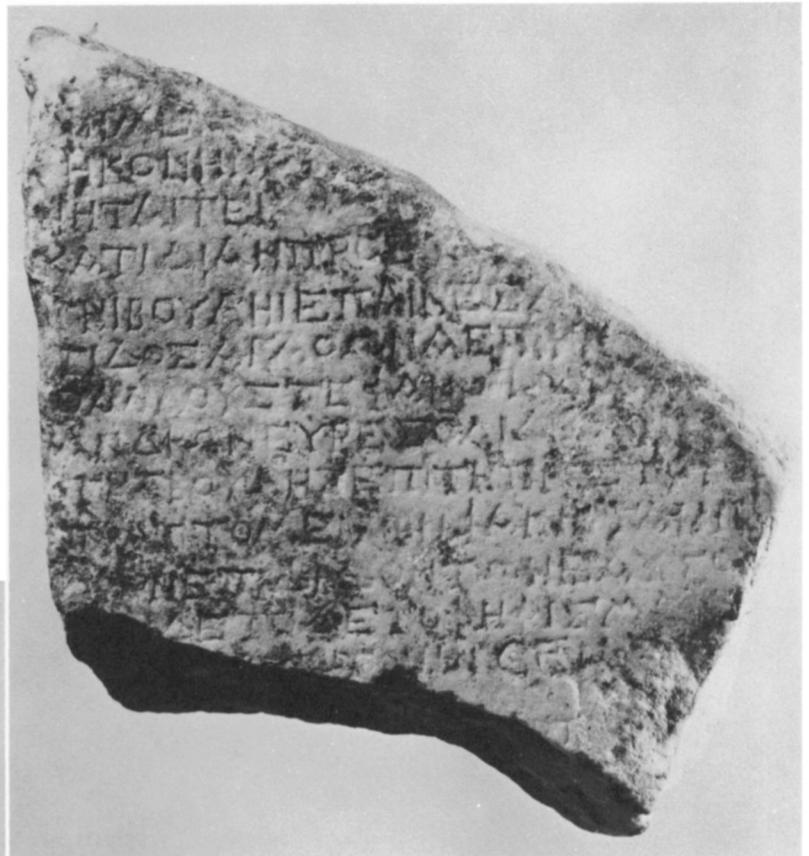
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No. 41b



No. 42



No. 47



No. 52



No. 54



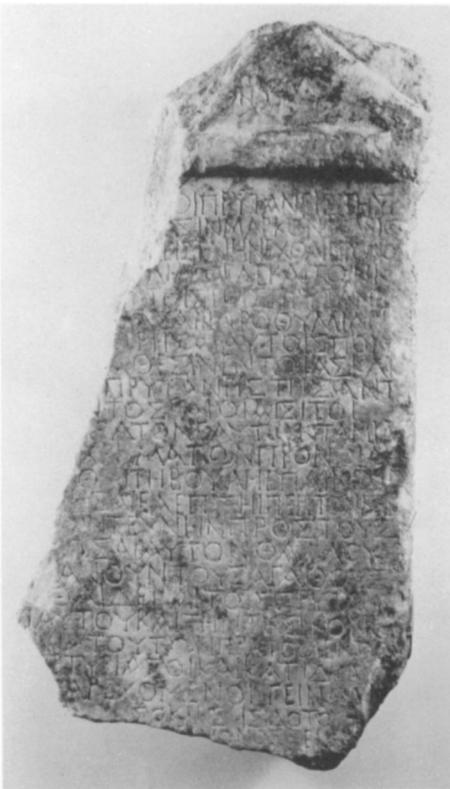
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No. 57



No. 49



No. 50



No. 45



No. 46



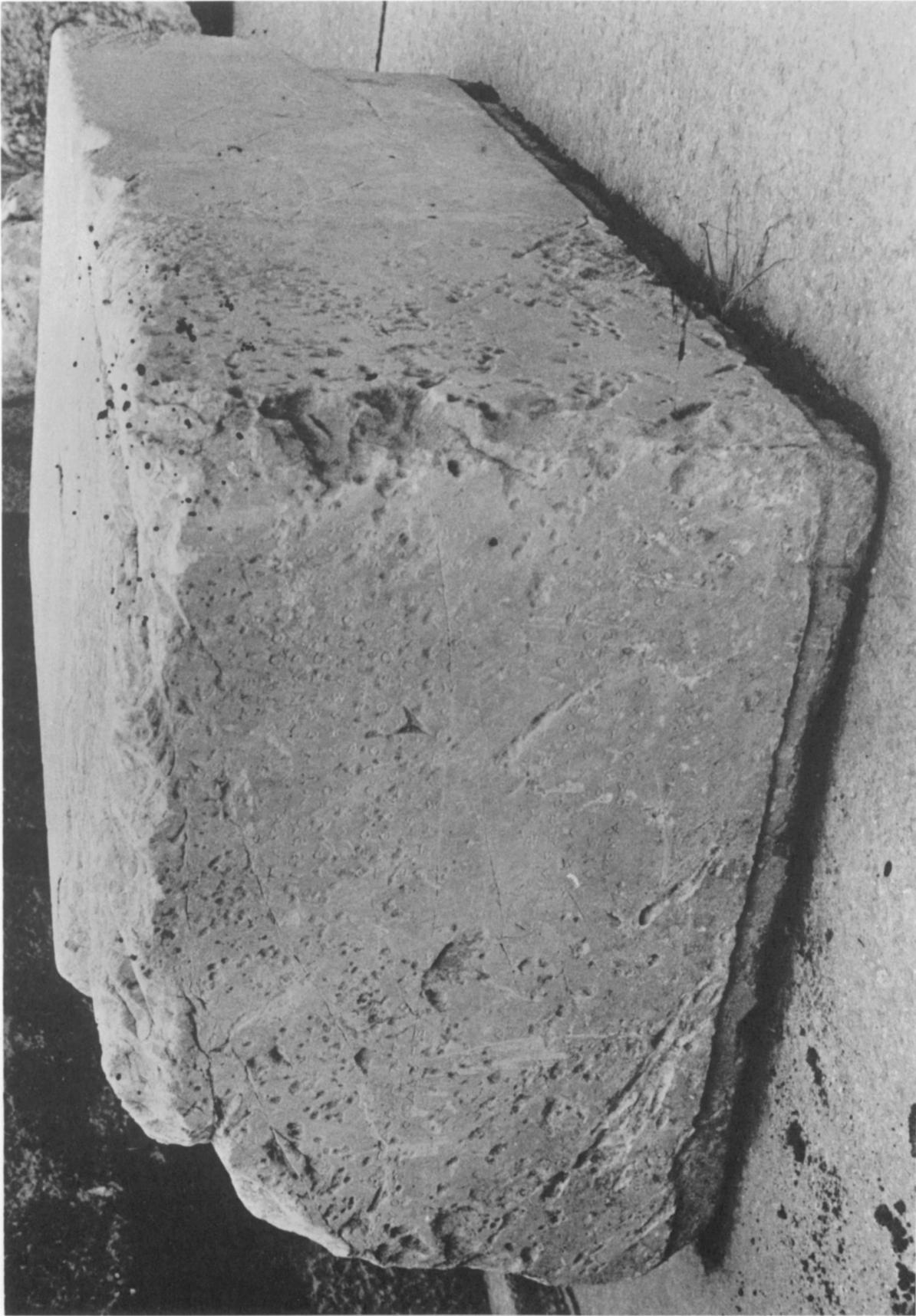
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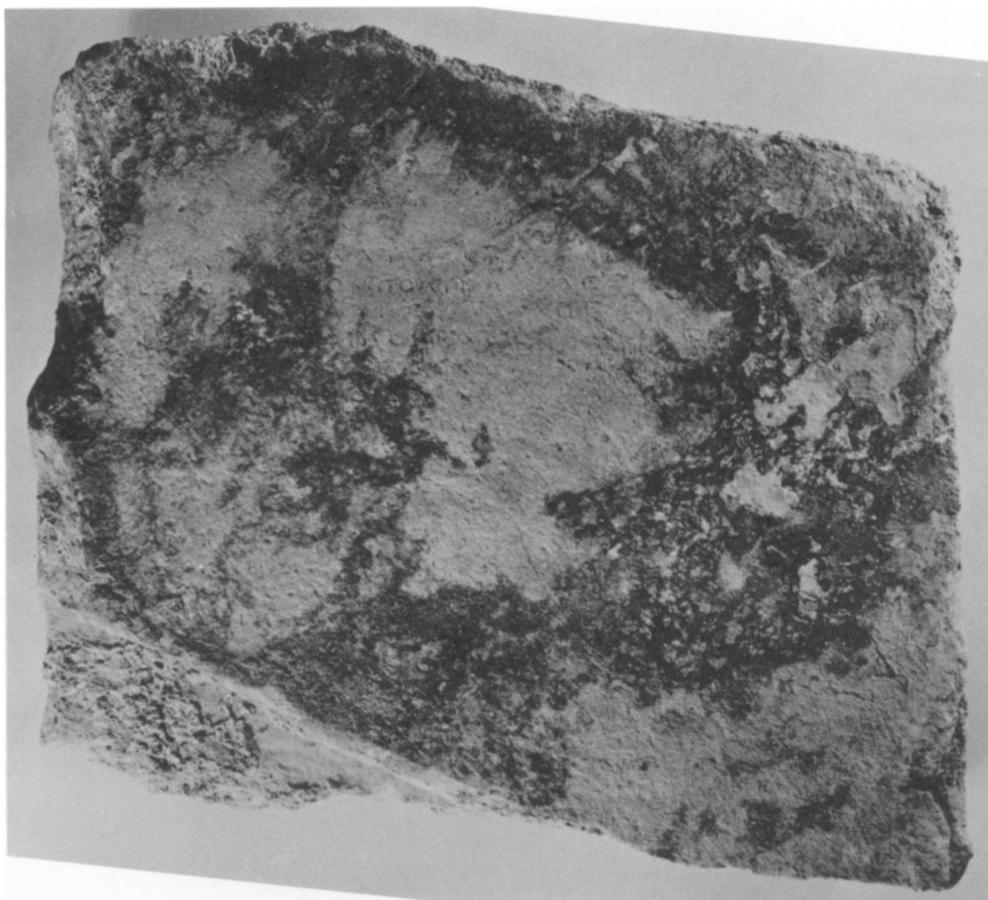


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No. 53

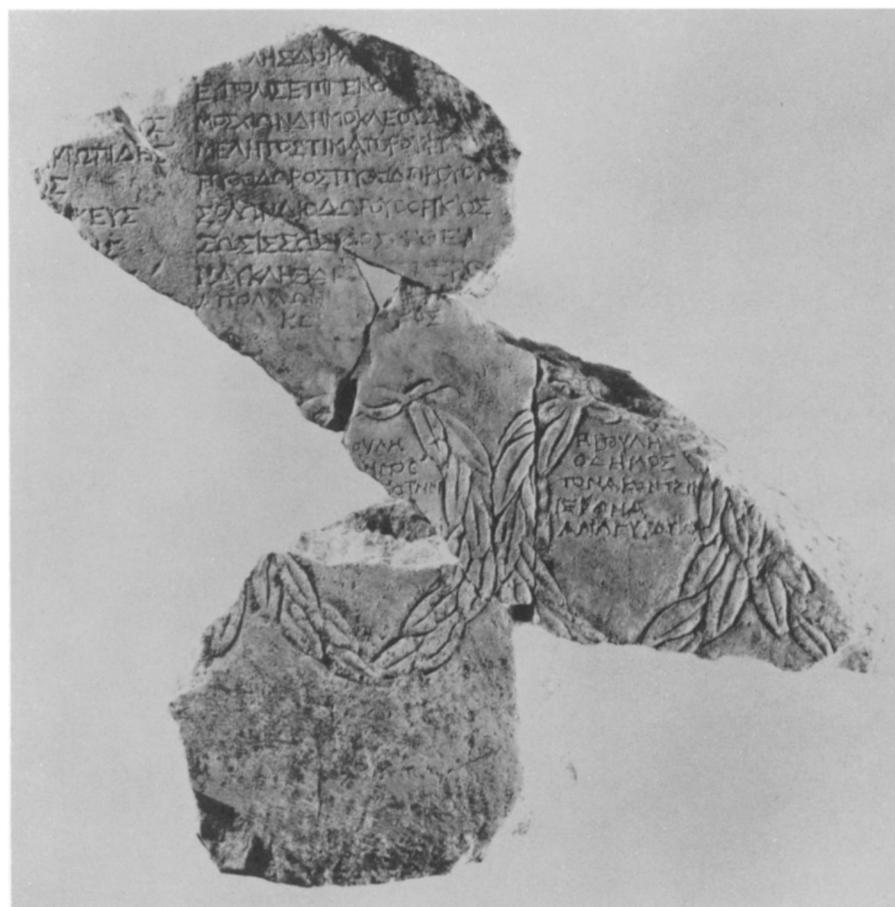
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No. 55



No. 58c



No. 58a



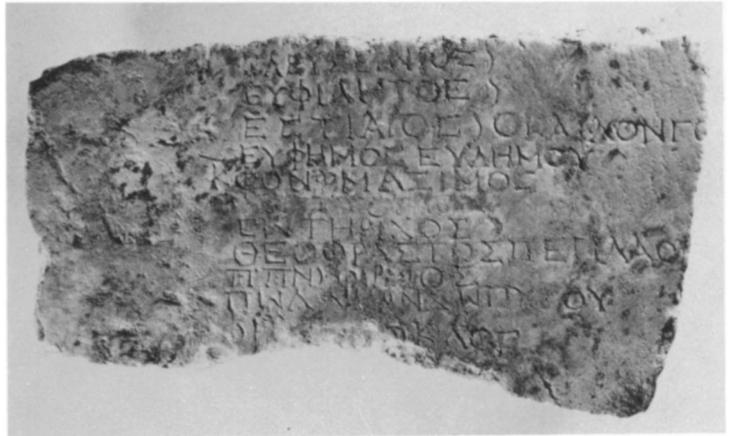
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No. 61



No. 60



No. 70



No. 69



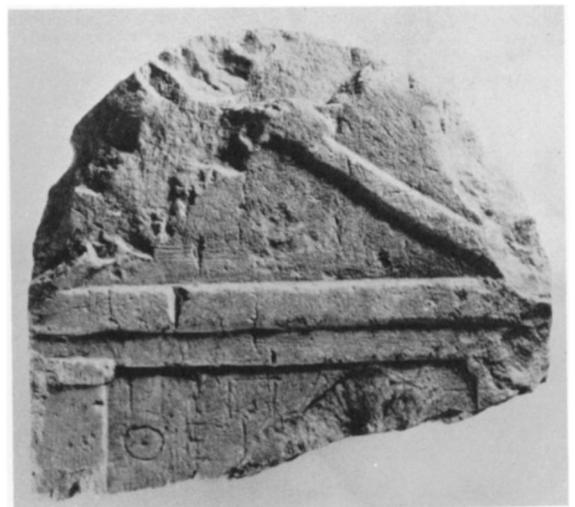
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No. 71



No. 59



No. 76



No. 62



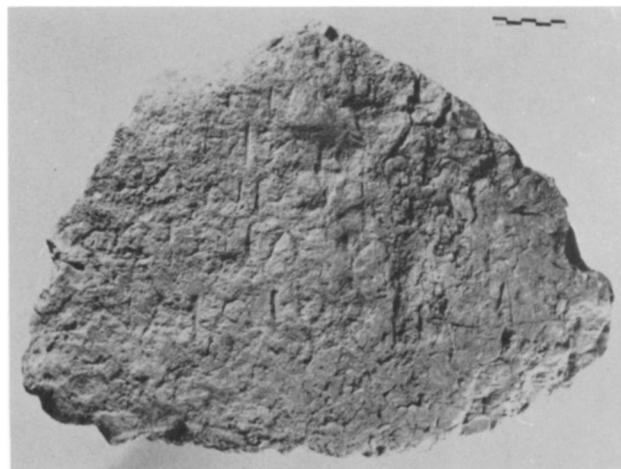
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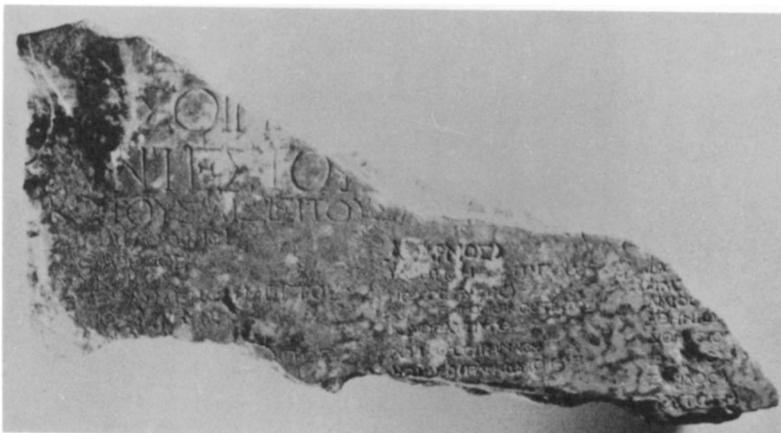
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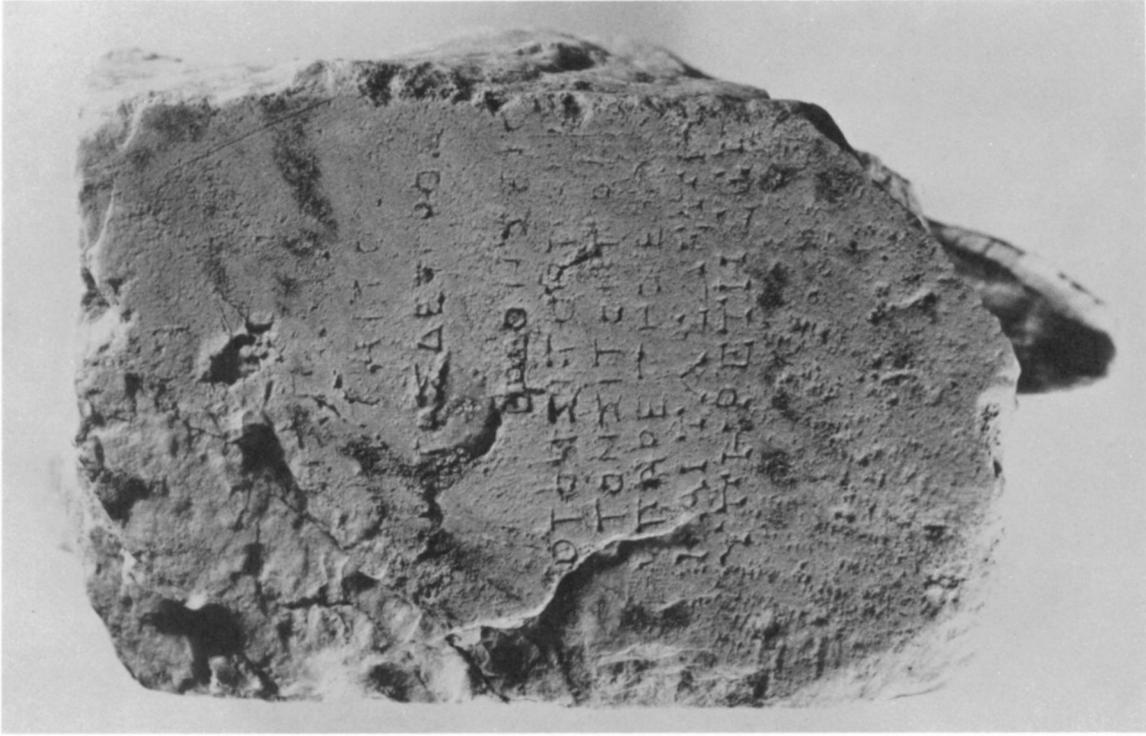
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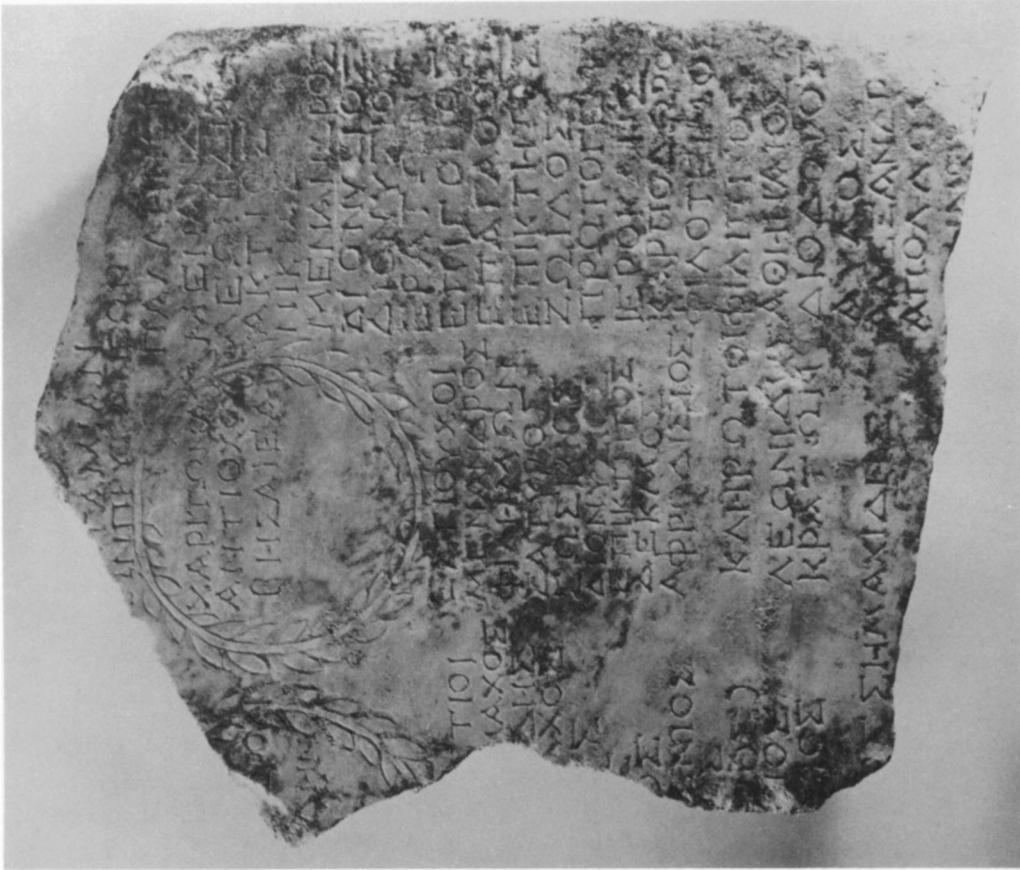
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No. 74



No. 73



No. 63



No. 72