

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 54-56)

THE inscriptions here published continue the systematic exploration of the inventory of epigraphical texts discovered in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. The last such reports appeared in *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 198-270, and above, pp. 65-90, 208-250.

DECREE

1 (Plate 55). A fragment of an official document, presumably a decree, preserves no more than ten letters and the remains of an eleventh, but this is sufficient to give it a date, to suggest within reasonable limits the width of the stele when complete, and to offer certain conclusions with regard to its association with other documents of the same period.

Fragment of Pentelic marble, with rough-picked back, found on October 21, 1937, in the wall of a modern house southeast of the Market Square (R 18). Part of the pedimental top, with mouldings, is preserved; the fragment is otherwise broken all round.

Height, 0.180 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5032.

a. 164/3 a.

NON ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 34

[Ἐπὶ Εὐ]εργέτου [ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς (e.g.) Ἴπποθωντί]

[δος ἐνά]της π[ρυτανείας ἢ Διονυσόδωρος]

[Φιλίππου Κεφαλῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν κ.τ.λ.]

That 164/3 was the year of Euergetes was demonstrated by Meritt (*Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 73-77), in connection with the publication of a decree honoring the prytaneis of Hippothontis, which is shown to have been the ninth prytany of the year (*Hesperia*, *op. cit.*, no. 22; *S.E.G.*, XVI, 95).

Other inscriptions of Euergetes could as a result be dated to 164/3 and augmented, where apposite, with the name of the secretary, hitherto not known; of these, S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 79, was reproduced in full with corrections and additions (see now *S.E.G.*, XVI, 96), and the didascalia inscription *I.G.*, II², 2323 could be restored at line 220 (*S.E.G.*, XVI, 141). S. Dow, *op. cit.*, no. 80 (= *I.G.*, II², 972), is also of the same year.

This fragment is clearly not a part of *S.E.G.*, XVI, 95, and the character of the lettering precludes an association with *S.E.G.*, XVI, 96. That it forms part of *I.G.*, II², 972, the upper part of which is missing, remains a possibility, but it is probable that this fragment comes from a stele narrower than *I.G.*, II², 972, which, as restored by Dow, was *ca.* 57 letters in width.

The letters ΤΗΣ in line 2 should belong either to the last part of the ordinal numeral of the prythanizing phyle or to the citation of the day of the conciliar month. If we consider the former possibility and select the phyle with the longest name, the restoration works out as shown above. To accommodate the second possibility would require a text of phenomenally wide proportions: in *S.E.G.*, XVI, 96, this formula occurs in line 5 of a stele 37 letters wide, 140 letters after the archon's name, and in *S.E.G.*, XVI, 95, a wider text of *ca.* 48-61 letters, it occurs in line 4. It appears to follow that the shorter version is to be preferred, and in that case the fragment cannot form part of *I.G.*, II², 972. Unless chance should associate it with some other stray piece, it must for the present remain isolated.¹

The secretary Dionysodoros, now fully established in history, may be further evidenced in No. 2 below.

DEDICATION TO EILYTHEIA

2 (Plate 54). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with smoothly dressed right side, top and bottom preserved, found on October 1, 1937, in the wall of a modern house west of the Late Roman Fortification (R 19). The top is a bearing surface dressed with a tooth chisel, and has a smooth band at the edges. A rectangular cutting pierces the block from top to bottom behind the first four letters preserved in line 1 of the inscription; its front edge is 0.13 m. from the front face of the stone. The inscription, in three lines, preserves the right-hand section of a dedication to Eilytheia.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.217 m.; thickness, 0.294 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 5016.

ca. a. 180 *a.*

[---^{ca. 13}--- Φ]ιλίππου Κεφαλῆθ[εν]

[ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ] μήτηρ Ἴλυθείαι

[ἀνέθ]ηκαν.

For dedications to Eilytheia see *I.G.*, II², 4547, 4669, 4682, 4793; of these 4669, with a name in the accusative, provides the closest parallel to the present text.

¹ Association with Dow, *op. cit.*, no. 81, is made impossible by the width of line; in Dow, no. 78, of approximately the correct width, the demotic of the secretary, Ἀτηνεύς, is partially preserved.

Philippos of the deme Kephale was the father of Dionysodoros, the secretary of the year of Euergetes, 164/3 (see No. 1 above). On grounds of style this dedication may be attributed to the late third or early second century B.C., and it is worth suggesting that the lady whose fearful or grateful parents made so substantial an offering for her safe delivery in childbirth was the secretary's sister. If so, the dedication should presumably be dated a decade or so earlier than the secretary's year of office, but there is obviously room for movement of the suggested date within reasonable limits.

GRAVE STELE

3 (Plate 54). Upper part of a pedimental grave stele of Pentelic marble found on April 4, 1938, re-used as part of the paving of a building of the Byzantine period (T 22). The lower part of the stele and the apex of the pediment are broken away; the inscription is complete.

Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.048 m.

Height of letters, 0.01-0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 5384.

saec. IV *a.*

Δεικράτεια Πρωτίου

Ἀλαέως θυγάτηρ.

The name Πρωτίας is of rare occurrence in Attic prosopography, and has not hitherto been specifically linked with this deme. Δεικράτεια seems to be new; its masculine equivalent, Δεικράτης, occurs on the island of Tenos,² but has not so far been found in Attica. Since the character of neither name seems to be at all extraordinary, this rarity is rather remarkable.

DEDICATION OF A CHOREGOS

4 (Plate 56). Inscribed fragment from a choregic monument, found on October 15, 1937, in the wall of a modern house southeast of the Market Square (P 21). The top, left side, and rough-picked back are preserved.

Height, 0.227 m.; width, 0.38 m.; thickness, 0.273 m.

Height of letters, 0.029 m.

Inv. No. I 5051.

saec. IV *a.*

Ἀριστομ[.....^{ca. 15}..... ἐχορήγει]

Οἶνη(ί)δι πα<ίδ>[ων, ..^{ca. 7}... ἠύλει,^{ca. 14}.....]

ἐδίδασ[κε,^{ca. 11}..... ἦρχεν]

² *I.G.*, XII, 5, 872, line 100, 885, line 30; cf. *I.G.*, II², 1635 *bA*, line 53.

The engraving is not well done; the two *deltas* in line 3 are of unequal size, and in line 2 *nu* is written as though the engraver had begun to write a *delta* and corrected himself in the nick of time. At the end of the same line it appears that the engraver wrote ΠΑΔ, began to write an *iota*, ΠΑΔΙ, but then crowded it between the *alpha* and the *delta*; indeed he may even have made a first attempt to write the *iota* over the *delta*—hence the superficial semblance of ΠΑΙΝΙ as the reading at this point. It is however possible that the engraver's eye travelled forward on his copy, and that he wrote ΠΑΙΝ for παίδων. He has also omitted the second *iota* in Οἰνηίδι. Altogether a careless piece of work, especially if similar blunders occurred in the right-hand section now lost. The relative spacing of the lines requires comment, that of lines 1 and 2 being conditioned by line 3, the most widely spaced, in which according to the general pattern of similar monuments, the archon's name will have appeared, without patronymic or demotic. On the assumption that this name was a fairly lengthy one, such as Λυσυμαχίδης (archon 339/8 B.C.) line 1 will have consisted of *ca.* 30 letters and line 2 of *ca.* 37.

The formula employed, with the name of the phyle in the dative, is that of the Thargelia; see in particular *I.G.*, II², 3064-7; but in the Thargelia it was customary for two phylai together to provide the chorus, and in the present dedication there is room for only one. The formula for the Dionysia placed the phyle in the nominative and would have run as follows:

- (i) Οἰνηῖς παίδων ἐνίκα
- (ii) Ἄριστομ, *patronymicum*, *demoticum* ἐχορήγει
- (iii) ὁ δείνα ἤβλει
- (iv) ὁ δείνα ἐδίδασκε
- (v) ὁ δείνα ἦρχε

Cf., e. g., the monument of Lysikrates (*I.G.*, II², 3042), *I.G.*, II², 3052, 3054, etc. The respective positions of (i) and (ii), and of (iii) and (iv), may be reversed. The closest parallel for the present text among the monuments of the Dionysia is *I.G.*, II², 3061; and 3062 may have been similar. Since there was clearly a fair amount of variation in the terms of the formula employed, according to the wishes of the choregos concerned, it may be suggested that this dedication should be referred to a Dionysiac festival in the year of an archon with a long name, later rather than earlier in the century if one may judge from the character of the writing.

Since the choregos' name is regularly followed by his patronymic and demotic, there is likely, on the assessment made earlier, to be room only for ἐχορήγει rather than χορηγῶν ἐνίκα, more usual in Thargelia dedications. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 3063 (late 5th century?),³ 3072. This may offer an additional confirmation that the monument

³ See *S.E.G.*, XVI, 156.

should be referred to the Dionysia. In line 2 the name of the chorus-master is followed regularly by an ethnic only; with the flutist the ethnic may or may not be included; here, on the pattern proposed, it was clearly omitted.

GRAVE STELAE

5 (Plate 55). Upper section of a pedimental grave stele of Pentelic marble with sculptured relief, found on March 7, 1938, in a disturbed late Roman context south of the Market Square (O 21). The inscription is written along the foot of the pediment; on the body of the stele, framed by a pilaster on either side, are two heads facing each other in high relief, each broken at the neck and badly battered. The head on the right is of an elderly bearded man; that on the left is of a woman. Apart from being broken at the bottom in this way the fragment preserves the original edges of the stele. The inscription is complete save for a chip on the extreme right.

Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.635 m.; thickness, 0.113 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 5311.

saec. IV *a.*

Σίμη Θεώνος Πλαταιική, Εὐκτήμων Καλλιμάχο Σινωπε[ύς].

None of the names concerned appears among the citizens of Plataia or Sinope hitherto commemorated in Athenian inscriptions.

6 (Plate 54). Fragment of a grave stele of Pentelic marble, found on January 27, 1938, in a late mixed fill west of the north end of the Stoa of Attalos (O 7). The rough-picked back is preserved; the fragment is otherwise broken on all sides. The inscription is written on a recessed fascia at the top of the monument below a plain rounded pediment.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.313 m.; thickness, 0.059 m.

Height of letters, 0.008-0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 5186.

saec. IV/III *a.*

[...⁷⁻⁸...] ν Ἀριστοκλέους

[*vacat?*] *v a c a t*

It is a valid suggestion that a demotic of approximately eight letters may have stood at the beginning of the second line; the character of the fascia leaves room for it, even though it would not have been symmetrically placed. If this is so, one might go a stage further in proposing to restore the whole inscription as [Καλλιφῶ] ν Ἀριστοκλέους | [Αἰξωνεύς]. The family in which the names Kalliphon and Aristokles alter-

nated was a rather notable one in Aixone, and Kirchner (*P.A.*, 1856) constructed a stemma for it on the basis of *I.G.*, II², 1199, lines 10-11, and *I.G.*, XII, 8, 63 *b*, line 7. The Καλλιφῶν Ἀριστοκλέους of Kirchner's stemma was thus a cleruch on Imbros; it is his son who was honored, *ca.* 325/4, by his fellow demesmen in *I.G.*, II², 1199. If this gravestone provides further evidence for the same family, it could be of the next generation, the grandson of the cleruch, who had received, as commonly, the name of his paternal grandfather.

This is all very tentative, and other personal and deme-names will fit the spaces, but the suggestion has some plausibility in view of the other evidence and is worth putting on record at the least.

DEDICATION TO ARTEMIS Καλλίστη καὶ Ἀρίστη

7 (Plate 56). An interesting addition to our data regarding a lesser-known Athenian cult is provided by a dedicatory inscription which appears to have strayed into the Agora from a sanctuary outside the gate to the northwest, on the road to the Academy. It is cut on the front face of a rectangular pillar of Pentelic marble, smoothly dressed on all four sides and of the type more usually associated with herms, found on March 4, 1938, on the surface south of the Market Square (O 18). The pillar is broken below, and has been recut at the top; at the center of the upper surface is a square dowel hole. Above the inscription, part of the moulding which surmounted the front face is preserved.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m. (lines 1-2), 0.01 m. (lines 3-6).

Inv. No. I 5290.

a. 249/8 *a. vel paullo post.*

Κ α λ λ ί σ τ ε

καὶ Ἀ ρ ί σ τ ε

Ἀντίβιος Προκλέους

Φρεάρριος

[ιέ]ρεὺς γενόμενος

[ἐπ]ὶ Πολυεύκτου.

The lettering is of the third century B.C. and the archonship of Polyektos in whose year Antibios' priesthood fell is to be dated to 249/8.⁴ Antibios is not a common name at Athens; it is not unreasonable to regard the priest of this dedication as a member of the family comprehensively commemorated in *I.G.*, II², 7717 and 7718,

⁴ W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, 1940, p. xxi; W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 315. That the priesthood was annual appears from *I.G.*, II², 788, lines 9-10.

of the previous century, the *stemma* of which is drawn up by Kirchner (*P.A.*, 982). The name Prokles does not occur among those there commemorated, but the family clearly had no hesitations in choosing its names widely.

The evidence for the sanctuary of Artemis 'fairest and best' rests on an account by Pausanias (I, 29,2), who saw *xoana* there, and on excavation by A. Philadelphus, who found a number of dedications, some of them inscribed, and suggested on the basis of his findings that the cult was a popular one.⁵ Pausanias alone gives Artemis' title as Καλλίστη καὶ Ἀρίστη; the dedications refer only to Καλλίστη, as do *I.G.*, II², 788 and 789, in honor of a priest of Kalliste, which were to be set up in the same sanctuary. From the same area, however, *I.G.*, II², 1298 (like 788 and 789, of the third century B.C.) makes no mention of a title at all, and *I.G.*, II², 1343 (first century B.C.) refers to a precinct and priest not of Kalliste but of Soteira. The dedication *I.G.*, II², 4695, to Artemis Soteira, has the same provenience.⁶ On the basis of this evidence W. S. Ferguson argued⁷ that Artemis Kalliste and Artemis Soteira were in fact united in a single cult with a single priest.

J. H. Oliver, in editing⁸ a new *titulus honorarius* of the imperial period concerning a priest of Kalliste which had been found in the Agora, hesitatingly adopted Ferguson's hypothesis in restoring (lines 5-6) [Ἀρτέμιδος] | Καλλίστης καὶ [Σωτείρας]. He was careful to note, however, in view of Pausanias' account, that καὶ [Ἀρίστης] was an equal possibility, and the discovery of the new dedication, which for the first time offers epigraphical evidence for the double *epiklesis* at Athens to corroborate Pausanias, adds weight to Oliver's alternative suggestion, which we may now be emboldened to adopt.

Oliver's stone may or may not have been transported to the Agora from the sanctuary near the Academy. I 1349, found in a late context near the Tholos, seems, like the present dedication, to be a *pietre errante*.⁹

DEDICATION OF PATRAS AT ATHENS

8 (Plate 56). A contribution to the history of Patrai in the early years following its restoration as a *colonia civium Romanorum* by the Emperor Augustus in 14 B.C. is

⁵ *B.C.H.*, LI, 1927, pp. 155-163.

⁶ For other dedications to Soteira see *I.G.*, II², 4631 (uncertain provenience), B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 62-63 no. 28 (Agora Inv. No. I 1349). See also R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, 1957, p. 59.

⁷ *Klio*, VII, 1907, pp. 213-214.

⁸ *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 242-243, no. 42.

⁹ On the sanctuary of Kalliste see also W. Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 1931, p. 412; I. T. Hill, *The Ancient City of Athens*, 1953, pp. 219-220, 250 note 6. It is noticeable that these dedications retain the use of *epsilon* for *eta* in the goddess' name as late as the third century, a spelling perhaps regarded as sacrosanct and, for reasons of conservatism or superstition, not lightly to be altered.

provided by the remains of a dedicatory base which, with the statue it carried, offered the friendly greetings of the new colony to the Athenian people.

Three joining fragments of a bilingual honorary monument of Pentelic marble; two fragments (left and center: I 5370) were found on March 30, 1938, in the original filling of the Late Roman Fortification (T 22); the third fragment (right: I 5210) was found on February 12, 1938, used in the curbing of a modern well south of the church of the Hypapanti.

Height, 0.143 m.; width (overall), 0.66 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.029 m. (line 1), 0.032 m. (line 2).

Inv. No. I 5210 + 5370.

paullo post a. 16/14 a.

[COL]ONIA · PATR[E]NSIS · CIVI[T]ATI · ATH[ENIENSIVM]
[Ἄπ]οικία Πατρέων πόλιν [Ἀθηναίων]

Pausanias, in his description of Achaia, mentions the decline of Patrai as the result of losses in the war against the Gauls (280-279 B.C.), when the men of Patrai alone of the Achaeans went to the assistance of Aitolia.¹⁰ That this account is an oversimplification has been demonstrated by Ernest Meyer,¹¹ but the value of the port in the communications-system of the Roman world, especially in the war between Octavian and Antony, gave it a new significance. Augustus refounded it as *Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis*, partly by concentrating in it the inhabitants of small settlements in the vicinity (Paus., VII, 18, 7) and partly by the introduction of time-expired veterans.¹² Strabo notes it as a city well-populated in his day, although Pausanias found that the women outnumbered the men by as much as two to one; he adds, moreover, that they were the most attractive women one could meet anywhere.¹³

The present text belongs to the earliest period of the refoundation, and its expression in both Latin and Greek is significant of the mixed population of the city and of its status as a Roman *colonia*. It is designated *Colonia Patrensis*, and it seems doubtful whether the addition *Augusta Aroe* ever entered into general parlance, although COL.A.A.PATR. is standard on the coinage. The Greek section of the dedication is written in an elegant monumental style which makes its Latin equivalent seem provincial by comparison. It is however from the Latin texts that the best confirmation of the date is to be had. Although by the middle of Augustus' reign monumental epigraphy in Rome had reached a high point of excellence, there was

¹⁰ Pausanias, X, 22, 6.

¹¹ P.-W., *Realencyclopädie*, s.v. Patrai, cols. 2207-2209. Polybios assigns the chief disaster to the time of the war between Rome and the Achaian League (XXXVIII, 16, 4-6).

¹² Strabo, VIII, 7, 5.

¹³ VII, 21, 14.

much that was reminiscent of the republican style, especially in the script employed in longer or more crowded texts. A comparison between *C.I.L.*, VI, 1274 and 32323, for example, makes this abundantly clear.¹⁴ The style of the lettering in line 1 of the present dedication has much in common with *C.I.L.*, VI, 23532, of 14 B.C.,¹⁵ possibly the very year of the foundation of the colony at Patrai, and with the *Fasti Capitolini* inscribed on the Augustan arch in the Roman forum at the same period.¹⁶ While it is notoriously hazardous to assign dates for Latin inscriptions within narrow limits on the basis of their letter-forms, it may be claimed with reasonable confidence that the characters of P and S in particular make it desirable to date this dedication as early as may be.

There is some controversy, summarised by Meyer, regarding the year of the foundation of Patrai as a Roman colony. That this foundation fell between 16 and 14 B.C. is an acceptable hypothesis. During that period the term of service of legionaries enlisted for or retained after the Actium campaign would have come to an end. Dio Cassius places in 15 B.C. extensive settlements of veterans in Gaul and Spain,¹⁷ and Augustus himself refers to 14 B.C. the completion of payments in compensation for the land compulsorily acquired for the veteran-colonies.¹⁸ Meyer is perhaps too definite in naming the year 14 as the foundation-date of the colony at Patrai; 16 or 15 remain as possibilities.

The new dedication can contribute nothing to resolve so detailed an issue. It raises nevertheless some speculation about the relationship between Athens and the new colony, and whether Athens was in some way involved in the actual foundation. There is nothing, at any rate, to support so direct a connection as this; the two cities are not connected at this time in any other source, and it may be supposed that after the vicissitudes of the later Republic, Athens had sufficient leeway to make up for herself.¹⁹ However, it was a natural move for the new colony to inaugurate good relations with the most notable city of Greece, and the presentation of a statue as a token of goodwill, to stand in a prominent position in the neighborhood of the Agora, was a sensible way of doing so. What is more, both cities shared some sort of bond in that each had uncomfortable pre-Actian memories to live down. Antony had resided both in Athens and Patrai; and if Athens had placed statues of Antony and

¹⁴ As illustrated in A. E. Gordon (in collaboration with Joyce S. Gordon), *An Album of Dated Latin Inscriptions*, I, 1958, nos. 13 and 12, pl. 9, *a-b*. For the best monumental style of the time see also *C.I.L.*, VI, 701, 1244, etc.

¹⁵ A. E. Gordon, *op. cit.*, no. 15, pl. 9, *c*.

¹⁶ A. Degrassi, *Fasti Capitolini*, 1954, pp. 12-16, *Inscr. Ital.* XIII, I, 19-20. Cf. L. R. Taylor, *Class. Phil.*, XLI, 1946, pp. 1-11, XLV, 1950, pp. 84-95.

¹⁷ LIV, 23, 7.

¹⁸ *Res Gestae*, 16.

¹⁹ Cf. J. Day, *An Economic History of Athens under Roman domination*, 1942, pp. 132-138.

Kleopatra on a lofty base at the entrance of the Akropolis,²⁰ Patrai could match this with a coinage bearing the head of the Egyptian queen.²¹

DEDICATION

9 (Plate 55). Part of an honorary monument of Hymettian marble, found on April 1, 1938, in the original filling of the Late Roman Fortification (T 22). The top of the inscribed face is preserved, but the stone is otherwise broken all round. The inscription is written on a fascia above a moulding.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.48 m.; thickness, 0.126 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 5373.

saec. I *p.*

[Ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου β]ουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ [τῶν]

[^{vv} ἐξακοσίων καὶ] ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων [*vac.*]

The dedication groups itself with the series *I.G.*, II², 2803-2807, all of which are dated by Kirchner to the first century after Christ. A symmetrical arrangement seems to have been preferred in the setting-out of these inscriptions, and it is likely that line 2 was indented vis-à-vis line 1, the unscripted space which must occur at the end of the line being matched by a similar unscripted space at the beginning.

GRAVE STELAE

10 (Plate 56). Fragment of a grave monument of Pentelic marble, of which the top and left side are preserved, found on March 29, 1938, in a modern context over the Panathenaic Way southeast of the Market Square (S 17).

Height, 0.106 m.; width, 0.299 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 5360.

aet. Rom.

Πυθείδης Κλεάρχ[ου]

Ἀγρυλῆθεν. *vacat*

On the left side appears the single letter N, in larger writing, apparently a later addition and of uncertain significance.

²⁰ Cf. I. T. Hill, *The Ancient City of Athens*, p. 184.

²¹ *B.M. Cat., Peloponnese*, p. 23, nos. 14-15.

A Klearchos of Agryle is known from as early as the fifth century B.C.;²² apart from that there is no direct evidence to associate the name with this deme, although it is a name of fairly frequent occurrence. The only other instance of the name Pytheides known to me in an Attic context occurs in a list of prytaneis of the phyle Erechtheis of the year 367/6 B.C.²³ The Pytheides of that list is *Εὐωνυμεύς*.

11 (Plate 55). Fragment of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble, found on March 17, 1938, in a modern wall south of the Market Square (P 20). It consists of part of the pedimental top of the stele, with acroteria; a disc occupies the center of the pediment. The inscription is on a fascia below the pediment; below the fascia is the roughly finished upper surface of a recessed niche. The fragment is broken at the right and at the back; chips are missing also at the top and left end of the inscribed fascia.

Height, 0.193 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 5340.

aet. Rom.

[Ἄσ]κληπιάδης Μάρκου Κολλυτεύς, [...^α...^β...]
Εἰρηναίου ἐκ Φλυ[έων].

The demotic ἐκ Φλυέων shows that the name to be supplied in line 1 belonged to a woman; she was the wife of Asklepiades. The persons named cannot be otherwise identified, and the names are familiar enough, although *Εἰρηναῖος* is less common in Attic prosopography than one might have supposed. In line 2 *Εἰρηναίου* is almost centered with regard to the line above; it is as if the demotic were added as an afterthought, although not as a hurried afterthought, as its lettering is in the same style as that of the rest of the inscription.

CATALOGUE OF PROMINENT MEN

12 (Plate 56). To the catalogue fragment I 5177 published by J. H. Oliver in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 74-75, no. 38, a new piece may now be added. It makes no join with Oliver's fragment, but its contents permit an alignment of the two sections of the text to be made.

Inscribed fragment of Pentelic marble, found on November 13, 1940, in a Dark Age context west of the Late Roman Fortification (T 20). The right edge and rough-picked back are preserved, but the stone is broken above, below and to the left.

²² *I.G.*, I², 398, II², 4136; A. E. Raubitschek, *Dedications from the Athenian Akropolis*, 1949, no. 167. Cf. J. Meletopoulos, *Πολέμων*, III, 1947, p. 39.

²³ W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 231-239, no. 43, line 6.

The composite text of the two fragments (5177 = *a*, 5897 = *b*) is given below.

Height, 0.37 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 5897.

ca. a. 175-185 *p.*

[----- φαι]
 (a). δυντήν τοῦ Διό[ς. *vacat*] *vac.* (b).
 Ἀριστοκλείδην Θ[έωνος (?) Π]ειραιέα
 Αὔρ. Φιλωνίδην[ν . . . ^{ca. 8} . . .]ν
 [Ἀ]σκληπιάδην[ν . . . ^{ca. 7} . . . Παλ]ληνέα
 5 Καρίναν Δι[ούσιον . . . ^{ca. 5-6} . . .] *vac.*
 Τί Πομπήϊο[ν Φλαβιανὸν Πρ]εῖμον Γαρ
 γήττιον [*vacat*] *vac.*
 Τί Φλάουιον [. . . . ^{ca. 12} Κ]λωπίδην
 τὸν πυθόχ[ρηστον ἐξηγητήν] Πυθίου
 10 Ἀπόλλω[νος-----] *vac.*
 Δέκ· Ἴου[λιανόν-----]

If the lacuna between the fragments has been accurately assessed, the stele will have been approximately 0.48 m. in width; since I 5177 has its left side preserved, both edges of the stele are now defined. Of Oliver's restoration, that in line 1 – τοῦ Διό[ς τοῦ ἐν – – –] seems invalidated for lack of space, unless the place-name was extremely short. The letters in this line are packed closely together; but the first letter is inset, as in the case of other short lines (7 and 10), and it seems advisable to postulate either an uninscribed space after Διό[ς] or a short epithet, e. g. τοῦ Διό[ς τοῦ Ναίου].²⁴ In line 9 Πυθίου must be added to Oliver's πυθόχ[ρηστον ἐξηγητήν], a supplement which admirably fills the lacuna between the two fragments.

Oliver dated his fragments to the last quarter of the second century, on the basis of the appearance of Carinas Dionysius among the ἐπέγραφοι of an ephebic list of A.D. 169/70 (*I.G.*, II², 2097, line 104). With the additional information of the surviving demotics it is possible to suggest one or two confirmatory points. In particular, two of the persons on this list make their appearance also in *S.E.G.*, XIV, 92, a prytany-catalogue of A.D. 182/3: in lines 13 and 14, among the Γαργήττιοι occur Δέκκιος Ἴουλιανός and Πομ. Φλαβιανός. Although in editing fragment *a* of the present text Oliver thought of the name Δέκμος Ἰούνιος in connection with line 11 (his line 12),

²⁴ Uncommon at Athens, but *I.G.*, II², 4707, affords a parallel. Σωτήρης is too long a supplement. However, since it may be unwise to postulate an organised cult at Athens of Zeus of Dodona, it is not impossible that, e.g., Φιλίον could be accommodated here.

and in his original publication of *S.E.G.*, XIV, 92,²⁵ he proposed *Πομ(πώνιος)* as the full form of Flavianus' *nomen* (a proposal also adopted in *S.E.G.*), it is tempting to suggest the identity of this pair in the two texts; this would lead to the reading *Πομ(πήϊος)* in *S.E.G.*, XIV, 92, line 14, and to *Δέκ(κιον) Ἴου[λιανόν]* in line 11 above. Flavianus may have had an additional name, which, in view of the limited space available, has a strong chance of being *Πρέϊμος*.

If this catalogue may be brought more specifically into relation with a catalogue of 182/3, it is perhaps reasonable to narrow its proposed dating to the decade 175-185. One further, though tenuous, point may be added. Among the Athenians of the name Asklepiades hitherto known, there have been several identified with the deme Pallene. In *I.G.*, II², 1076, as republished with additional fragments by O. Broneer in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 178-184, no. 45, the decree in honor of Julia Domna was moved by a certain Ἐλπιδηφ[όρος] Παληνε[ύς] (lines 9-11), who was presumably a person of some consequence. Of his patronymic only the final letters ΔΟΥ survive, leaving a lacuna of six or seven spaces. The letter before *delta* was printed by Broneer as a probable *alpha*. To restore [Ἀσκληπι]άδου therefore conforms to the data, and the presence of Asklepiades of Pallene among a list of distinguished men of the previous generation suggests that this was a family which remained prominent in public life. The name Elpidephoros is too long to be restored as the patronymic in line 4 of the inscription under discussion, where the lacuna can take eight letters at most.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO ὑπ' Ἀκραῖς

13 (Plate 56). Fragment of a thin slab of Pentelic marble, found on January 26, 1938, in a Turkish fill over the Panathenaic Way (S 19). The rough-picked back is preserved, but the fragment is otherwise broken all round.

Height, 0.102 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 5170.

s. II *p.*

Inscribed within a wreath

Εὐφῆμ[ος]

Εὐδήμ[ου]

Γαργήττ[ιος]

Ἀπόλλω[νι]

5 ὑπ' Ἀκρα[ῖς].

A number of dedications to Apollo ὑπ' Ἀκραῖς or ὑπὸ Μακραῖς²⁶ (with one

²⁵ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 48-49, no. 11.

²⁶ To Apollo ὑπὸ Μακραῖς *I.G.*, II², 2891, 2897-8 (restored), 2902 (restored), 2907-12 (2908

example of a dedication to Apollo ἵποακράϊος) have been found in this same area, and this one may now be added to the list provided by Wycherley.²⁷ Wycherley notes that, since many of these dedications are made by archons, it is tempting, though without certain foundation, to suggest that the Thesmotheteion lay close to this section of the Agora. It must in any case have been not far away.

But the location of the Thesmotheteion is not necessarily in point here. The majority of dedications of this kind published in *I.G.* are designated as found "prope antrum Apollinis"; this cave was on the north slope of the Acropolis,²⁸ and, since inscriptions have tended to move downwards from that area into the southwest corner of the Agora, as is also the case with many stones which must have stood near the Prytaneion, it may safely be assumed that the Agora dedications should be associated with the shrine rather than the Thesmotheteion, or at least that no argument concerning the site of the latter should be based on the fact that they have been found in this area.

It is also noteworthy that this cult seems to have been late in developing. None of the surviving dedications antedates the first century after Christ, and most are probably of the second century. It may have been a late growth to give the archons a religious focus analogous to that of Apollo Prostaterios (perhaps Pausanias' "Apollo in the Bouleuterion") which had long been particularly associated with the prytaneis. If this is so, and if the dedications are arrivals in the Agora from a point higher up the slope, it may in that case be permitted to reinforce the suggestion that the Thesmotheteion itself was situated not in the Agora but near Apollo's cave, perhaps not far from the Prytaneion as located in this area, which was mentioned by Pausanias.²⁹ H. A. Thompson's suggestion³⁰ that it may have stood in the Agora itself seems, on the evidence, unattractive.

DEDICATION TO THE DIOSKOUROI

14 (Plate 56). Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on February 15, 1938, in a small Byzantine pit southeast of the church of the Hypapanti (U 22). The smoothly dressed left side and the rough-picked back are preserved.

and 2912 restored), 2915, 2924 (restored), 2929, 2930 (restored), J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 252, no. 55 (restored), p. 253, no. 56.

To Apollo ἵπ' Ἀκραις *I.G.*, II², 2893-4, 2922, J. H. Oliver, *op. cit.*, p. 252, no. 54 (restored), p. 253, no. 57.

To Apollo ἵποακράϊω *I.G.*, II², 2914.

²⁷ R. E. Wycherley, *Testimonia*, p. 179.

²⁸ Cf. O. Broneer and M. Z. Pease, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 247-272.

²⁹ Pausanias I, 18, 3-4, 20, 1. See I. T. Hill, *The Ancient City of Athens*, pp. 103 and 234 note 18 (bibliography). That the Thesmotheteion was situated above the Agora near the cave was first suggested by Köhler and is supported by Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², p. 303.

³⁰ *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 45 note 14.

Height, *ca.* 0.12 m.; width, *ca.* 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5231.

s. II/III *ϕ.*
 [κατὰ] ἐϋσέβ[ειαν]
 Νικόδικος [ὁ καὶ]
 Χαρίτων [vac. ?]
 Ἄζημιεὺ[s]
 5 Διοσκοϋ[ροισ]
 [ἀνέθηκε?]

The spacing of line 4 is a little more generous than that of other lines, as if to give some balance to the inscription, and this leads me to believe first that the length of line was short and secondly that in line 4 itself it would be unwise to restore Ἄζημιεὺ[s τοῖς]. If a longer line were permissible, the Χαρίτων of line 3 would suggest for line 2 Νικόδικος [ἱερεὺς δήμου καὶ]; but in imperial times the cult of Demos and the Charites included that of Rome, and line 3 would then read Χαρίτων [καὶ Ῥώμης]³¹; in consequence of this the demotic in line 4 becomes awkward to accommodate. Lines 2-3 could also be supplied Νικόδικος [vac.] Χαρίτων[ος], which remains a possible alternative; by this period, however, the formal expression of *nomen, patronymicum, demoticum* is less to be expected, and Χαρίτων occurs as the second name of a certain Ἄντιόχος in its only other appearance in Attic epigraphy known to me (*I.G.*, II², 2061, line 31, for which see also M. T. Mitsos, Ἄρχ. Ἐφ., 1950-1951, pp. 33-37).

The find-spot of the dedication coincides with the area to which the Anakeion must be assigned, and this inscription may therefore be added to those collected by Wycherley, *Testimonia*, under nos. 133-151.

GRAVE STELE

15 (Plate 56). Upper left corner of a grave stele of Pentelic marble with pedimental top, found on January 28, 1938, in a modern wall south of the Market Square (N 21). Part of the pediment and part of a circular medallion which decorated the stele below the inscription are preserved, as are the left edge and rough-picked back. There are also the remains of an iron dowel in the left side.

Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.265 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.02-0.025 m.

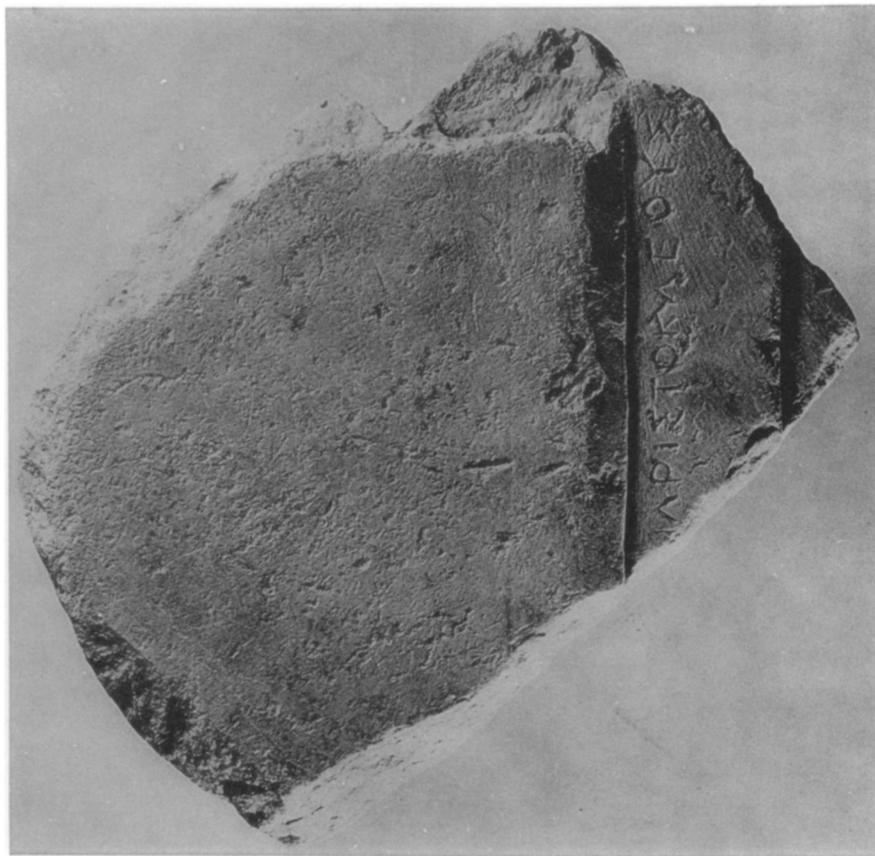
Inv. No. I 5203.

s. II/III *ϕ.*
 Ἄρτεμεισία [..^{ca.}6..]

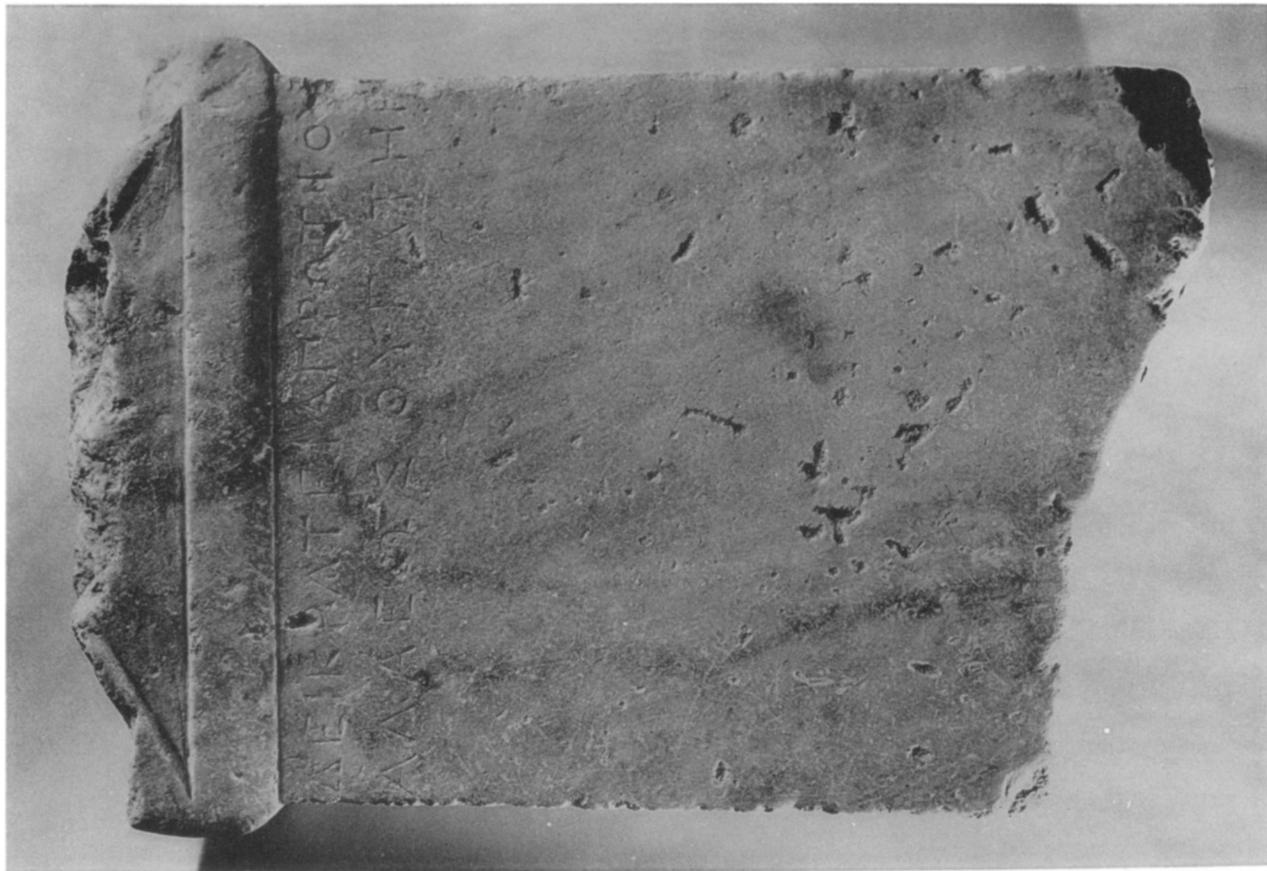
³¹ Cf. *I.G.*, II² 3547, 5047; R. E. Wycherley, *Testimonia*, no. 131.



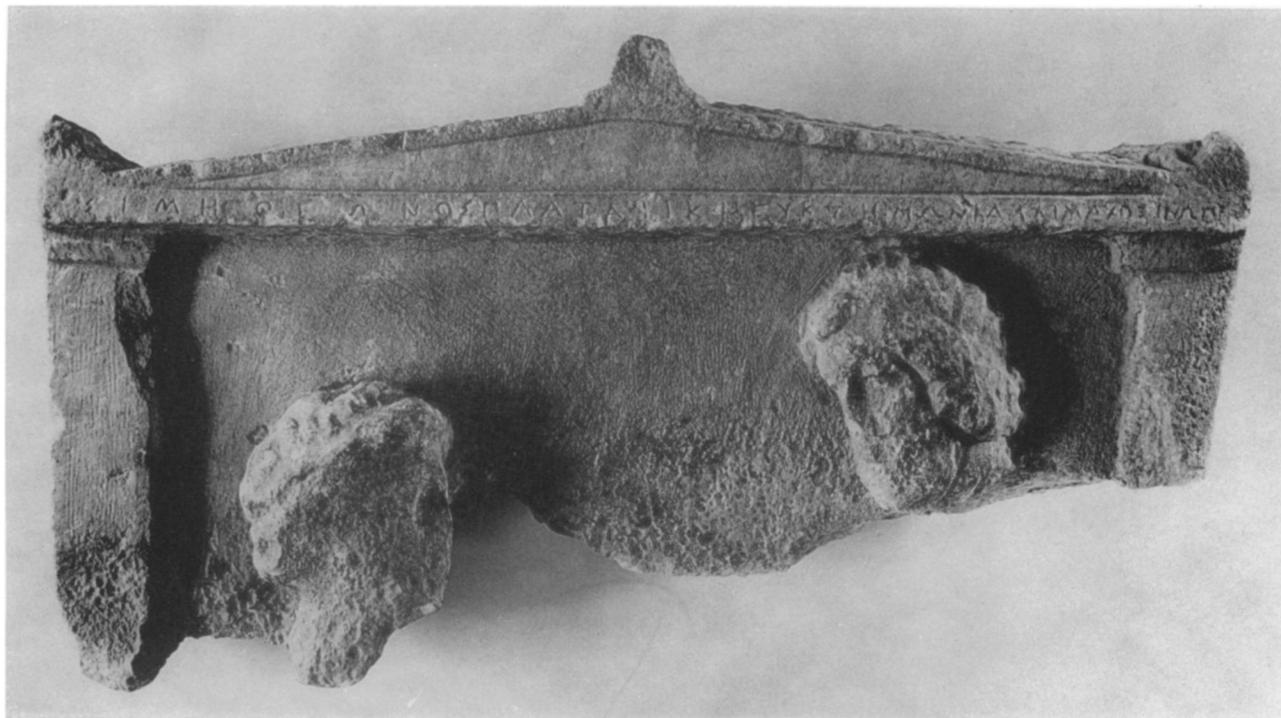
No. 2



No. 6



No. 3



No. 5



No. 9



No. 1



No. 11



No. 4



No. 14



No. 7



No. 15



No. 8



No. 12



No. 10



No. 13