

# EPHEBIC TEXTS FROM ATHENS

(PLATES 2-4)

THIS epigraphical report offers a number of inscriptions found in the excavations of the Ancient Agora which concern the ephobic corps.

1 (Plate 2). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with part of the top preserved, found in the wall of a modern house (R 9) on September 24, 1937.

Height, 0.098 m.; width, 0.146 m.; thickness, 0.091 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.-0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 5012.

*fn. saec. IV a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[----- ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφ]ηβοὶ οἱ ἐ[πὶ -----  
ἄρχοντος εὐτακτοῦσιν καὶ ποιούσιν πάντα ὅσα αὐτοῖς οἱ]  
[νόμοι προστάττουσιν καὶ τῶι σωφρ]ονιστῆ [πειθαρχούσιν τῶι  
χειροτονηθέντι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου -----]  
[-----] Σ[-----]

Line 1 is not the heading for a roster of ephoboi, for which the wording is usually οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες. The words οἱ ἔφηβοὶ οἱ commonly occur in the first clause of the general decree. In line 2 the letters -ονισ- must belong to the title sophronistes, and mention of this official at this point makes an early date for the fragment very likely. It is perhaps part of a decree of a phyle, of which the following examples survive: *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1156 (334/3), 1189 (334/3); *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 59, No. 8 (333/2); *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2976, as restored by Meritt in *A.J.P.*, LXVI, 1945, pp. 238-239 (333/2); *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 273-278 (330/29); *Ath. Mitt.* LXVII, 1942, pp. 21-22 (ca. 330); Ἄρχ. Ἐφ., 1918, p. 75, No. 95 (324/3); *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, pp. 121-126 (334/3-307/6); and an inscription which is soon to be published in Ἄρχ. Ἐφ., according to the advance notice in *Πρακτικά*, 1954, pp. 70-71 (333/2). The suggested restorations are from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1156.

2 (Plate 2). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, found on June 29, 1933, in late Roman filling near the north side of the Market Square (K 6). The piece is broken on all sides. It is part of a roster of names, most likely of ephoboi, arranged by phylai. Kekropis is represented by part of one name, and Hippothontis by four names. Part of the caption for Aiantis is preserved.

Height, 0.075 m. ; width, 0.075 m. ; thickness, 0.015 m.  
 Height of letters, 0.004 m.-0.005 m. Line interval 0.01 m.  
 Inv. No. I 1034.

*init. saec. III a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]λογ ἼΑλ[αιεύς]  
 [Ἴπποθω]ντίδος  
 [-----]ωνος Ἴμα[ξαντεύς]  
 [-----]Δημ]ητρίου Πει[ραιεύς]  
 5 [-----]Δ]ημητρίου [-----]  
 [-----] Νίκωνος Ἴελε[υσίνιος]  
 [Διαντίδ]ος

**3** (Plate 2). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in the debris of the Church of Christ (T 17) directly east of the Late Roman Fortification Wall, on February 12, 1936. Marks of a drove chisel are visible on the surface.

Height of face, 0.145 m. ; width of face, 0.025 m. ; thickness, *ca.* 0.08 m.  
 Height of letters, 0.006 m. Line interval, 0.012 m.  
 Inv. No. I 3370.

*saec. III a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[---]σ[---]  
 [---]τ[---]  
 [---]η[---]  
 [---]ρ[---]  
 5 *vacat*  
 [--- ἐ]φηβ[---]  
 [---]υκα[---]  
 [---]και[---]  
 [---]λε[---]  
 10 [---]αα[---]  
 [---]ου[---]  
 [---]αυ[---]  
 [---]τ[---]

Line 6 suggests an ephobic decree.

**4** (Plate 2). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 11, 1936, in late fill east of the Church of Christ (T 17).

Height, 0.172 m. ; width, 0.085 m. ; thickness, 0.03 m.  
 Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.006 m. Line interval, 0.015 m.  
 Inv. No. I 3722.

*saec.* III *a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.  
 [-----]ϖ[-----]  
 [Αἰγ]εἰδ[ος]  
 [----Φ]ορμ[ί]ϖ[νος-----]  
 [----'Α]γτιφ[-----]  
 [Παν]διονίδ[ος]  
 [-----]ρακοντ[-----]  
 [Λεω]ντίδο[ς]  
 [-----]σίππου Φ[ρεάρριος]  
*vacat*

The names belong to the roster of ephedoi from an ephedeb decree.

5 (Plate 2). Part of a stele of Pentelic marble found on January 23, 1933, in the demolition of a modern house near the southeast corner of the Market Square. The right side is preserved; the other sides are broken.

Height, 0.075 m; width, 0.144 m.; thickness, 0.158 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.007 m. Line interval, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1233.

*saec.* III *a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.  
 [Κεκροπίδος]  
*lacuna*  
 [-----] 'Αλαιεύ[ς]  
 [Ἴπποθωντίδος]  
 [-----] άτους 'Αζηνιεύς  
 5 [-----] 'Αχερδούσιος  
 [-----]νος 'Ελευσίνιος  
 [-----]Πει]ραιεύς

The iota of line 7 is over an original lambda or alpha. The reading of alpha in the same line is subject to question, because of the almost invisible right oblique stroke. But see the right oblique stroke in the alpha of 'Αζηνιεύς in line 4, and the lambda in line 6.

6 (Plate 3). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the left edge preserved but otherwise broken, found under the floor of the Church of Παναγία Βλασσαροῦ (K 11) on March 2, 1936.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.027 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m. Line interval, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 3675.

saec. III a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 41

[-----]  
 Μηρόφ[ιλος -----<sup>19</sup>----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ]  
 ἔφηβο[ι οἱ ἐπὶ . . .<sup>7</sup>. . . ἄρχοντος ἐφηβεύσαντες διε]  
 τέλει[αν πάντες ἐντακτοῦντες καὶ πειθαρχοῦντες]  
 5 τ[ὠ]ι τε [κοσμητέι καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς -----]

If iota is the correct restoration in line 3, this is the mention of the epheboi in the introductory sentence of the general decree. This assumption is borne out by the remains in line 2, which are obviously part of a name, probably of the proposer of the decree.

For the restorations, see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 199, No. 40, lines 9-12.

7 (Plate 3). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved (?), found on March 1, 1935, in a late wall south of the Tholos (F 13).

Height, 0.148 m.; width, 0.078 m.; thickness, 0.162 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m. Line interval, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 2499.

ca. a. 240/39 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[[ Ἀντιγονίδος ]]

lacuna

[ - <sup>ca. 5</sup> - ] α [ - - - - - ]  
 [ . . . ] ωρος [ - - - - - ]  
 [ Φίλ ] αγρος [ - - - - - ]  
 5 [ Χαι ] ρέστρα [ τος - - - - - ]  
 [ Δ [ ημητριάδος ] ]  
 [ - - - ] ος Ἄριστ [ - - - - - ]  
 [ - - - - ] ἰδης Εὐ [ - - - - - ]  
 [ - - - - στ ] ρατος Α [ - - - - - ]  
 10 [ - - - - ] Κεφάλ [ ου - - - - - ]  
 Ἐρεχ [ θείδος ]  
 [ - - - - Κα ] λλισ [ - - - - - ]  
 [ - - - - - ] τρίο [ υ - - - - - ]

Lines 2-5 contain names of the phyle Antigonis, as is made certain by the erasure in line 6 of the heading for the four succeeding names of epheboi of Demetrias. For the date of the fragment, Meritt suggests, by letter, "perhaps about 240 B.C." It is definitely not part of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 787.

8 (Plate 3). Fragment of banded blue and white marble, broken on all sides, which contains part of the general decree honoring the epheboi, the kosmetes, and the instructors of the epheboi. It was found on April 15, 1952, in a collection of marbles from the excavation near the southeast corner of the Agora.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.007 m. Line interval, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 6512.

*paulllo ante a.* 186/5 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 62

- [-----] ΝΟ [-----]  
 [εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἦν ἔχοντες δι]ατε[τελέκασιν ἐν ὄλωι τῶι ἐν]—  
 [ιαντῶι καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον]· ἀνά[θημα δὲ δεδόσθαι  
 αὐτοῖς]  
 [καθάπερ ἤιτησεν ὁ κοσμητῆς καὶ τούτου τὴν ἀνάθεσι]ν ἐν Λ[υκείωι ποιήσασθαι  
 μνη]—  
 5 [μείον τῆς φιλοπονίας καὶ εὐταξίας καὶ ἐπιγράψαι τὰ ὀ]νόματα [αὐτῶν πατρόθεν καὶ]  
 [κατὰ δῆμους καὶ τοῦ κοσμητοῦ καὶ τῶν διδασκάλ]ων· ἐπαινέ[σαι δὲ καὶ τὸν  
 κοσμητὴν αὐτῶν]  
 [Θεόβουλον Θεοβούλου Ἐλευσίνιον ἀρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ φι]λοτιμίας ἦν [ἔχων  
 διατελεῖ πρὸς τὴν]  
 [βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς διδα]σκάλους τό[ν τε ἀκοντιστὴν  
 Νικόμα]—  
 [χον Νικομάχου Ἀφιδναῖον καὶ τὸν ὄπλο]μάχον Περσαῖον [Συμμάχου Κικυννέα]  
 10 [καὶ τὸν παιδοτρίβην Ἐρμόδωρον Ἐορτίου Ἀχαρ]γέα καὶ τὸν τοξότ[ην Σῶσον  
 Προ]—  
 [ξένου Σφήττιον καὶ τὸν καταπαλταφέ]την Πεδιέα Νεάνδρ[ου ἐκ Κεραμέων]  
 [καὶ τὸν γραμματέα — — —] Πειραιέα, καὶ στεφανῶ[σαι ἕκαστον]  
 [αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε] τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμμ[ατέα τὸν  
 κατὰ]  
 [πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃι λιθίνῃ καὶ τὰ ὀνό]ματα τῶν ἐφήβων κατὰ φυ[λὰς καὶ]  
 15 [στήσαι ἐν ἀγοραῖ· τὸ δὲ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα] εἰς τὴν στήλην καὶ τὴν [ἀνάθεσιν]  
 [μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν]. *vacat*
- vacat*

That this decree belongs to a type which I have called Class II (*Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 226)—one general decree which honors epheboi, kosmetes, and instructors, followed by the names of the epheboi arranged by phylai—is shown by the specific inclusion of the formula praising the kosmetes, which immediately precedes the laudation of the instructors (lines 6-7). One may compare *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 900, lines 18-19

of about the same year, and also No. 9 below (pp. 15-17). This clause is lacking in ephobic inscriptions of Class III, which have a second decree specifically honoring the kosmetes.

The hoplomachos Persaios (line 9) may safely be identified with Περσ[αίων] of *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 195, No. 38, line 15, of the year 185/4, and with [Περ]σαίου Συμμάχου Κικυννέα of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 900, line 21, of about the same date.

In line 11, the katapaltaphetes Pedieus, son of Neandros, is doubtless the grandfather of [Π]εδιέα ἐκ Κεραμέων in the then unpublished fragment mentioned in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 300, note 56, and of the same individual who appeared in a citation of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1007 (τὸν ἀφότην Πεδιέα ἐκ Κεραμέων), both of which fragments are now known to be parts of the ephobic inscription Agora Inv. I 286, references to which should now be made to *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 231, line 138, and p. 232, lines 292-294, respectively. Unfortunately, in the publication of this inscription the wreath with his citation has been misplaced; it should be on the extreme right end of the first row of citations on p. 232, following the citation for the toxotes, Mystilos of Oe, thus giving five wreaths in the first row. The two remaining wreaths, the one for the grammateus, the other for the hyperetes, should be in the second row, symmetrically placed between wreaths 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, respectively of the first row. The sketch on p. 221, the description in the body of the article on p. 238, and the photograph on Plate 78, Fragment N,<sup>1</sup> give the correct arrangement of the wreaths.

Finally, I think we are justified in restoring as paidotribes the name of Hermodoros, son of Heortios, who was associated with Persaios and Pedieus in the inscriptions just mentioned, because of the remains of his demotic [Ἄχαρ]γέα in line 10.

The family trees of Hermodoros and Pedieus have been worked out by Meritt in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 301-302: Hermodoros, son of Heortios, of Acharnai of this inscription is to be identified with Hermodoros III; Pedieus, son of Neandros, from the Kerameikos is identical with Pedieus I.

Of the four inscriptions which now show Persaios, son of Symmachos, of Kikynna as hoplomachos, two are dated in or near 185/4 (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 193, No. 38; *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 900) and two are undated (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 901; the present text). Our inscription, then, must belong about 186/5 or probably a few years earlier, for in 172/1 Neandros from the Kerameikos had taken his father's place in an unnamed branch (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 201, No. 40, lines 124-126).

Three, possibly all four, of these inscriptions show a change in the sequence in which the instructors were named for praise, specifically in the replacement of the paidotribes, traditionally the senior official, in first place by the hoplomachos and the akontistes, instructors in military branches:

<sup>1</sup> But the caption should be O, and O should be labelled N—it is *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1007.

## I

*ca. a. 185/4 a. or before: I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 901.* The citations on the preserved side of the stone give name and demotic only, but the position of each official is known from the other inscriptions. The sequence, however, cannot be absolutely determined, since the pertinent passage of the decree is not preserved.

- (1) paidotribes, (2) hoplomachos, (3) [--- ? ---], (4) [-- ? --]

## II

*paullo ante a. 186/5 a.:* the present text

- (1) akontistes, (2) hoplomachos, (3) paidotribes, (4) toxotes, (5) katapaltaphetes, (6) grammateus

## III

*ca. a. 185/4 a.:* *I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 900* as corrected in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 197.

- (1) hoplomachos, (2) paidotribes, (3) akontistes, (4) katapaltaphetes, (5) toxotes

## IV

*a. 185/4 a.:* *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 193, No. 38

- (1) hoplomachos, (2) akontistes, (3) paidotribes, (4) aphetes, (5) toxotes

The paidotribes is named first in all inscriptions prior to II (above) in which members of the families of Hermodoros and Pedieus appear as instructors.<sup>2</sup> He appears in first place also in all inscriptions subsequent to 185/4, through the second century, wherever the sequence can be determined. It is clear that the order in which the posts and the names of the incumbents were given, both in the body of the decree and in the citations, followed a descending scale of importance, the paidotribes appearing in first place, the grammateus or hyperetes in the last.

The displacement of the paidotribes from the position of honor in the three inscriptions dating from shortly before 186/5 and the few subsequent years must then be explained on other grounds than those of chance, especially since the right to the traditional place was supported in the case of Hermodoros by the prestige of his family, several members of which had held the office of paidotribes in apparently unbroken succession since 267/6.

The disturbed political situation in Greece at this time seems to offer an explanation. In spite of the fact that Rome had put a temporary stop to the encroachments of Philip in Greece in the so-called Second Macedonian War, and had indeed through

<sup>2</sup> *I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 665* of 266/5; *I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 700* and *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 110, No. 20 of 258/7; *I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 681*, of 248/7; *I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 766* and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 3, No. 3 of 244/3; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 159, No. 6 of about 232/1 (for the date see *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 301).

the proconsul T. Quinctius Flaminius, at the Isthmian games of 196/5, formally proclaimed all of Greece free, the Greek cities were keenly aware of the precarious nature of their independence. Their very independence isolated them from the military strength which alone made their states viable as political entities. This was particularly true of Athens and the other Greek cities which had no affiliation with the Achaian and Aitolian Leagues.

Philip had made clear his intention to extend his sovereignty over all Greece. In the period immediately preceding the Second Macedonian War he had encouraged and supported no fewer than three devastating incursions into Attica by his subordinates, Nikanor and Philokles, although Athens itself was not taken.<sup>3</sup> When all Roman troops withdrew from Greece in 188 or 187 B.C. the position of Athens became even more perilous. The tensions in Greece growing out of the relations of Philip V to the Greeks and to Eumenes II became so great that swarms of embassies from many Hellenic states came to Rome in 186/5 to pour into the ready ears of the Senate their fears, complaints, and requests.<sup>4</sup>

In this critical period Athens wished to make its ephobic corps as effective as possible in contributing to the defense of Attica. The military branches of instruction were apparently given greater emphasis than before, and this is reflected in the fact that one of the military instructors displaced the paidotribes as the senior member of the staff of the kosmetes. In 185/4 the paidotribes took third place after the hoplomachos and akontistes (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 193, No. 38, lines 15-16); in another year very close to this he took second place after the hoplomachos (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 900, lines 21-22); in the year of this present text he was almost certainly third in sequence, after the akontistes and the hoplomachos, since the remains of the demotic in line 10 ([Ἀχαρ]υῖα) must belong to the paidotribes, who at this time is known to have been Hermodoros, son of Heortios, of Acharnai.

We have here an incidental indication of the predominantly military character of the ephobia in this period, which it perhaps retained until Athens was taken by Sulla.<sup>5</sup> The instruction which was given by the hoplomachos, akontistes, toxotes, and katalpaphetes was still primarily for practical military use and not, as later, for primarily educational purposes. The transformation of the ephobia from a military to an educational institution took place slowly.

9 (Plate 3). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the back preserved, found in the wall of a modern house (O 17) on November 24, 1937.

<sup>3</sup> *Cambridge Ancient History*, VIII, pp. 161-166.

<sup>4</sup> H. Bengtson, *Gr. Geschichte*, III, 4, pp. 457-458.

<sup>5</sup> Ch. Pelekides, *B.C.H.*, LXXXI, 1957, p. 481, notes the increase in numbers of the ephoboi which began after 185 B.C.

Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m. (lines 1-7) and 0.01 m. (line 8).

Inv. No. I 5131.

ca. a. 184-171 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]ι πα[-----]  
 [--- διετέλεσεν ἕκαστα πράττων] ἀκολού[θως τοῖς τε νόμοις καὶ τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν ---]  
 [----- συνειρήρησεν δὲ τ]οὺς ἐφήβο[υς παρ' ὄλον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ὁμονοοῦντας ---]  
 [----- ἐν Ἀκ]αδημείαι γυμν[άζοντας -----]  
 5 [----- τῶν πεπραγμέ]νων κατὰ δύναμιν [ἔστιν τιμηθῆναι -----]  
 [----- μεμέληκε δὲ θ]έσθαι ἔν τε ἀγῶσιν κ[αὶ γυμνασίοις ἄθλα -----]  
 [-----]το συντελεῖσθαι πάν[τα -----]  
 vacat 0.015 m.  
 [ἀγαθῆι τύχηι δεδόχθαι τῆι βουλ]ῆι τοὺς λαχόν[τας προέδρους -----]

This fragment presents two points of special interest. First, there is a clear mention of the gymnasium "in Akademeia," which is specifically named in only one other ephebic inscription, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, line 20 (122/1): ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις [φιλο]σόφοις ἅπασιν[υ] τοῖς τε ἐν Λυκείῳ καὶ ἐν Ἀκαδημ[ῖαι δι' ὄλον τοῦ ἐ]νιαυτοῦ, κτλ. The reading in this fragment is unambiguous: the word cannot be ἀποδημία, which occurs in connection with trips to Delphi (e. g., *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 228, line 18, of 127/6 B.C.), or ἐπιδημία in connection with the stay in Salamis (e.g., *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, line 74, of 122/1 B.C.); and here the visit to the Akademeia was not for the purpose of attending the lectures of the philosophers, but for gymnastic exercises. This fact would indicate a date before the Diogeneion became the regular center for the exercises of the epheboi, shortly after its founding about 200 B.C. (*P.W.*, *R.E.*, V, p. 734). Obstacles to a date quite so early are the character of the writing and the fact that the words which can be read seem to be part of a separate decree for the kosmetes, which was a characteristic feature of the later Group III inscriptions, the earliest of which seems to have been *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 198-201, No. 40, of 171/0 B.C.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, the four ephebic inscriptions discussed above under No. 8, which are dated about 185/4 B.C. or shortly before, contained only one general decree and clearly belonged to Group II. Yet the reference to gymnastic training in the Akademeia seems to me to favor as early a date as the type of inscription will allow. We may assume that in the present instance the activities of the kosmetes were given fuller mention than was customary in the earlier inscriptions of Group II; it would be a logical

<sup>6</sup> Ch. Pelekides, *B.C.H.*, LXXXI, 1957, p. 481, shows that *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1027, which belongs to this category and which Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxviii, had dated in 174/3, must be later, perhaps in the last third of the century.

development in the transition to a separate decree in honor of the head of the ephobic corps.

Secondly, to my knowledge, this is the only ephobic inscription in which the decree proper is separated from the motivating clauses and set off on the stone in larger letters. The most likely sequence is indicated by the suggested restorations, which are taken from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1011, lines 36 and 38 (107/6 B.C.) for lines 2 and 3, from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, line 20 (122/1 B.C.) for line 4, from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1028, lines 95-96 (100/99 B.C.) for line 5, and from *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 170, No. 67, line 30 (116/5 B.C., with which compare *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 228, line 12 of 127/6 B.C.) for line 6.

10 (Plate 4). This fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, is part of the long inscription published as *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, of the year 122/1 B.C., and fills out a lacuna in lines 70-76. In *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 23, No. 11, Meritt presented another considerable part of this inscription, and in *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1950/1951, p. 45, No. 25, Mitsos showed that *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2485, supplies five names in lines 109-114. The readings of this fragment add nothing to the restorations, except the word *πάλιν* in line 74. This presents no difficulty, and these lines of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, may now be read as given below (parts supplied by the new fragment are underlined).

Height, 0.218 m.; width, 0.139 m.; thickness, 0.176 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4512.

a. 122/1 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1006, lines 69-76

- 70 *ρίας· ἤγαγεν δὲ καὶ εἰς [τὸ Ἀμφιάρ] αὐτῶν καὶ ἱστορήσαν[τες τῆ]ν γεγ[ονε]ῖαν τοῦ  
 ἱεροῦ [ἀπὸ ἀρχ]αίων [ν] χρόνων ὑπὸ [τ]οῦ δήμου προστασίαν κ[αὶ] θύσαντες  
 ἀπήλθον αὐθημερὲ εἰς [τὴν ἐ]αυτῶν χώραν· ἀπέπ[λ]ευσεν δὲ κα[ὶ] ἐπὶ τρόπ[αιον  
 καὶ] ἔθυσεν [τ]ῶι Διὶ τῶι Τ[ροπ]αίῳ· ἐποίησατο δὲ καὶ ἀμίλλας  
 τῶν πλοίων ἐν ταῖς γ[ενομέ]ναις ἐ[μ] Πειραι[ε]ί θυ[σ]ίαις τε καὶ πομπαῖς· ἔ[πλευ-  
 σε]ν δὲ καὶ εἰς [Σ]αλαμίνα τ[οῖ]ς Αἰαντείοις καὶ πομπεύσας καὶ  
 θύσας τῶι Αἴαντι ἐπη[γινέθη κα]ὶ ἐσ[τεφανώθη ὑπ]ὸ τῶν τὴν νῆσον [κατοικοῦ]ν-  
 των ἐπὶ τῶ[ι] εὐτάκ[τως] καὶ εὐσχημόνως πεποιῆσθαι τὴν  
 ἐπιδημίαν· ὑπαπήντ[ησεν δὲ καὶ τ]ο[ῖ]ς ἱεροῖς καὶ] πάλιν προέπ[εμψεν αὐτά,  
 ὁμοίως] δὲ καὶ τῶι Ἰάκχωι· συνετέ[λ]ευσεν δὲ τὰς τε πομπὰς καὶ τὰς*
- 75 λαμπάδας· ἐποίησατο δ[ὲ] καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς γυμνασ[ί]οις δρόμους, [τοῖς τε φίλοις  
 καὶ σ]υμμάχοις Ῥωμα[ί]οις ἐποίησατο τὰς ἀπαντήσεις· παρέπεμψε δὲ καὶ  
 τὴν Παλλάδα Φαληροῖ κα[ὶ] κείθεν συνεισή[γαγεν μετὰ φωτός, ὁμοίως] [δὲ καὶ τὸν  
 Διόνυσον] συνεισήγαγε[ν] εἰς τὸ θέατρον· --- κτλ. ---

I have made two minor corrections in the text of the *Corpus*: the reading in line 74 is *ὑπαπήντ[ησεν]* rather than *ὑπαπάντ[ησεν]*, and in line 75 *[σ]υμμάχοις* rather than *[συμ]μάχοις*.

**11** (Plate 3). Four fragments of Pentelic marble, apparently containing parts of two ephobic decrees from the same stone. Almost conclusive in identifying the writing is the light upward stroke from the tips of the horizontal lines of the taus, gammas, and sigmas, and also from the vertical and oblique elements of the nus and kappas in all four fragments. They were all found in filling of the second century after Christ, between the foundations of the Stoa of Zeus and the exhedra (H 6). The restorations are to be regarded as those most closely corresponding to the sequences of letter collocations which occur in similar inscriptions, if one assumes a more or less fixed length of line.

- a.* Height, 0.057 m.; width, 0.059 m.; thickness, 0.029 m.  
Height of letters, 0.005 m. Line interval, 0.01 m.  
Inv. No. I 1013a.

This fragment was found on June 22, 1933. It is broken on all sides and at the back.

- b.* Height, 0.066 m.; width, 0.045 m.; thickness, 0.015 m.  
Height of letters, 0.005 m. Line interval, 0.01 m.  
Inv. No. I 1013b.

This fragment was found on June 23, 1933. It is broken on all sides and at the back.

- c.* Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.03 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.  
Height of letters, 0.005 m. Line interval, 0.01 m.  
Inv. No. I 1518a.

This fragment was found on March 10, 1934. It is broken on all sides and at the back.

- d.* Height, 0.056 m.; width, 0.035 m.; thickness, 0.013 m.  
Height of letters, 0.005 m. Line interval, 0.01 m.  
Inv. No. I 1518b.

This fragment was found on March 10, 1934. It is broken on all sides and at the back.

*saec.* II *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*a* [-----] καὶ [-----]  
[----- φιλοτ]ιμίας ἢ[ν ἔχοντες -----]

	[----- τόν τε παιδο]τρίβην [-----]
	[----- κ]αὶ τὸ [ν-----]
5	[-----]ΣΟ[-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>
b	[-----]N[-----]
	[----- κα]ὶ τοῖς [ἄλλοις θεοῖς-----]
	[----- τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ ἅ ἀπα]γγέ[λλει γεγονέναι ὁ κοσμητῆς-----]
	[----- ἐφ' ὑγείαι καὶ σωτηρί]αι τῆς [τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου-----]
10	[----- προαιρούμ]ενοι [ἐπικοσμεῖν τὸν ναὸν-----]
	[----- προνοούμενοι τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εὐ]σεβ[είας-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>
c	[-----]H[-----]
	[-- πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δήμο]ν φ[ιλοτιμίας ἔνεκεν-----]
	[----- στεφ]ανω[θῆναι-----]
15	[----- τόν τε] παιδ[οτρίβην-----]
	[----- κατὰ πρυτανεία]ν ἐν σ[τήληι-----]
	[----- ἐκ τῶν ε]ἰς τ[ὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>
d	[-----]τα[-----]
	[----- ἐ]γγραφο[-----]
20	[-----]αμεν[-----]
	[-----]οτ[-----]
	[-----]ε[-----]

From mention of the paidotribes (line 3) one may conclude that fragment *a* is part of the decree which praised the epheboi and their teachers, a decree always present down to the end of the first century B.C. in Groups I-IV in extant ephebic inscriptions (*Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 226-227).

The collocation of letters in line 8 commonly occurs, except for proper names, only in two formulaic words in the ephebic decrees from the third to the first century before Christ: (1) in the locution, "(the kosmetes) kept the epheboi obedient τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις," and (2) in the phrase "ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλει ὁ κοσμητῆς concerning the sacrifices and processions carried out by him for the well-being and the safety of the Council and the Demos." The first formula is found in the separate decree in praise of the kosmetes when it is present. The three sequences of letters in lines 9-11 cannot readily be duplicated at the expected intervals in the phraseology which is found in conjunction with the first formula, but they do fall into place when set on the "grid" of the wording associated with the second formula. This is found in a distinctively new type of decree in ephebic inscriptions (Group III) of the second century

B.C.<sup>7</sup> In *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1011, lines 63-83 (107/6 B.C.) there are two identical, and in *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 230-231, lines 103-127, two very similar decrees of this type in one inscription. In all probability, then, these fragments are to be dated in the second half of the second century, from which period the extant inscriptions containing a decree of this kind originate.

If the restorations in lines 15-16 are correct, only one other instructor (at most two) was named in addition to the paidotribes, if the line is not to be overlong. Line 16 is based on *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1009, line 25, and line 17 on *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 231, lines 141-142.

In line 19 the first gamma is certain, both from the visible horizontal stroke with its finial and from the spacing. The terms *epengraphoi* and *protengraphoi*, which occur first in the second century after Christ, and are, in any case, regularly spelled with nu, must be excluded from consideration as possible restorations here. The omikron makes impossible the common expression *θύσαντες ταῖς ἐγγραφαῖς* found in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1008, line 5, and elsewhere.

**12** (Plate 4). Part of an Ionic column capital of Pentelic marble, found in the wall of a modern cellar (M 10) on April 6, 1935. The lower and right top edges show rough pick marks where the molding was hacked away. Eugene Vanderpool has kindly furnished a description of the stone from which I quote in part below.

The inscriptions on this stone are in three different hands and were written on it after it had served its original purpose and had been reduced to its present shape. "The main inscription is on the top surface of the capital where an area has been specially smoothed down to receive it." The left part consists of two lines and is written in "finer, sharper letters"; the right is written in "larger, coarser letters." Three phi's visible in the upper left corner of the main face indicate as many starts in writing *φῖλοι*; the last time, the word was apparently completed "in a decorative frame" and then erased except for the initial letter.

On the rough broken surface of the left side of the capital part of the name Artemidoros was written in deeply cut letters about 0.03 m. high. On the bolster side of the capital are "four marks which somewhat resemble letters," which, in Vanderpool's judgment, "cannot be counted as an inscription."

The *philoi-gorgoi* inscriptions are dated from *saec.* I *p.*, to which period this inscription, no doubt, also belongs. Cf., e.g., *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1968, 1969, 1979, 1984, 1985, 1989.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.; the top surface on which the main inscription was written measures 0.20 m. by 0.315 m.

<sup>7</sup> A similar type of inscription is found among the so-called prytany-decrees.

Height of letters in the main text, *ca.* 0.01 m.-0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 2713.

*saec.* I *p.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

φ

	φ	φ <i>rasura</i>
	φίλοι γοργοί	φίλοι
	Γαῖος Σπράτων	Γλαυκίας
5	<i>vacat</i>	Καλίμαχος
	<i>vacat</i>	Φιλαθήναι-
	<i>vacat</i>	ος Ἑρμᾶς

*On the left side*

	Ἄρτ-
	εμί-
10	[δω]-
	[ρος]

**13** (Plate 4). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the top and smooth left side preserved, and with a rectangular cutting *ca.* 0.05 m. deep in the center of the top, found among collected marbles (P 12) on April 28, 1938.

Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.174 m.; thickness, 0.101 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 5412.

*saec.* II *a.* NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[οἱ ἐφηβεύ]σαντες	[ἐπὶ - - - - ἄρχοντος]
<i>vacat</i>	Ἑρμῆ [ <i>vacat</i> ]
[- - - -]ν Καλλίου	Ἐα[μνούσιος]
[- - - -]ης Μην	[ <i>rectangular cutting here</i> ]

This type of dedication to Hermes by ex-epheboi may be seen in *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2981-2985.

**14** (Plate 4). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in a sandy fill of late date (F 12) on February 16, 1935.

Height, 0.101 m.; width, 0.072 m.; thickness, 0.039 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m. Line interval, 0.008 m.-0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 2418.

*saec.* I/II *p.*           NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

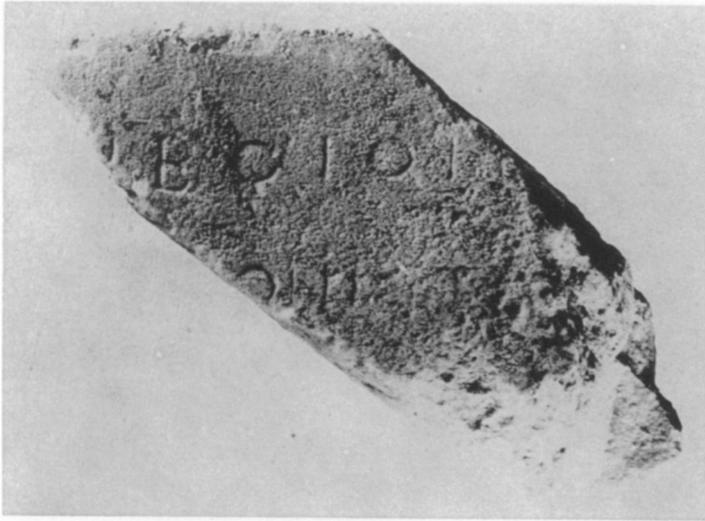
Ε[ - - - - - ]  
 Εἶς[ - - - - - ]  
 Ἄπο[ - - - - - ]  
 Δημο[ - - - - - ]  
 5 Προσδο[ κ - - - ]  
 Ἡρακλᾶς  
 Εὐφρόσυν[ ος ]  
 Ἡλιόδωρο[ ς ]  
 [ . . ]ροσ[ - - - ]

The text preserves part of one column of names (9 lines), and is perhaps part of an ephobic roster.

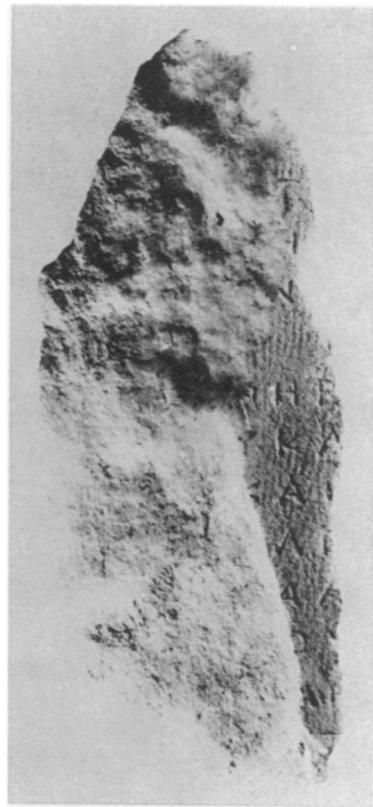
O. W. REINMUTH

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

PLATE 2



No. 1



No. 3



No. 4



No. 2



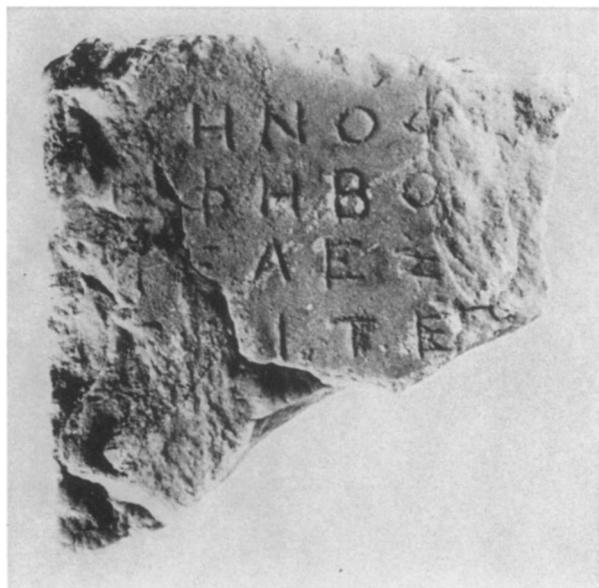
No. 5



No. 7



No. 9



No. 6



No. 8



No. 11a



No. 11b

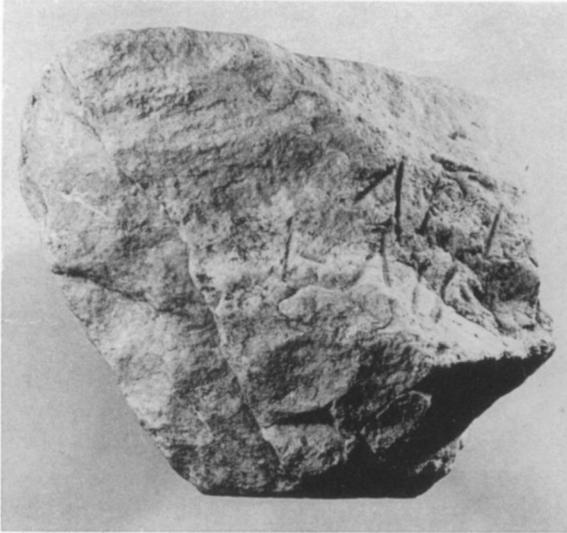


No. 11c

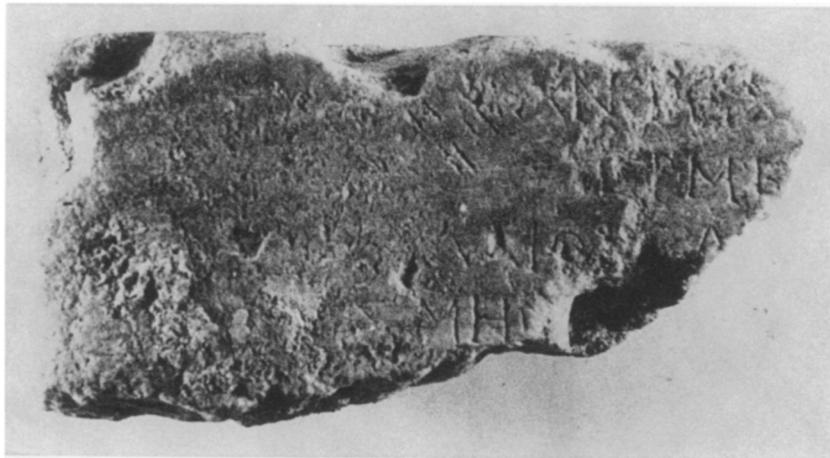


No. 11d

PLATE 4



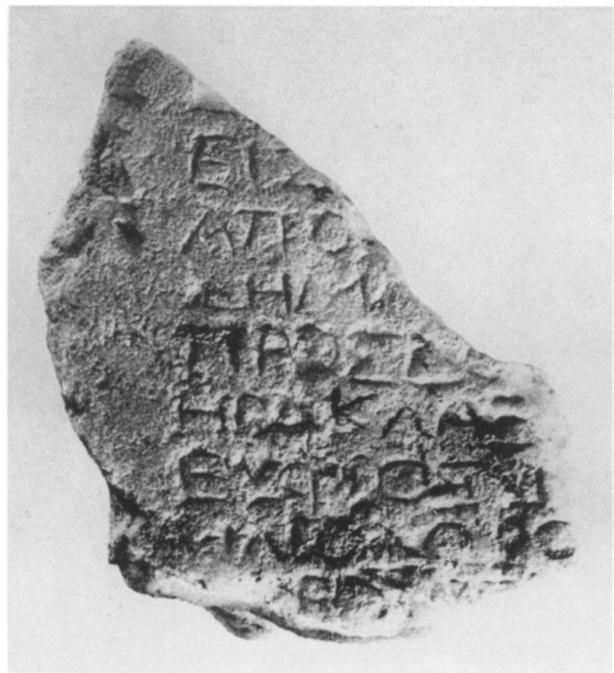
No. 12



No. 13



No. 10



No. 14