

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 77-86)

THIS report continues the preliminary publication of inscriptions discovered in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. My own last report was in *Hesperia* last year,¹ but since that time there have been supplementary reports by Elias Kapetanopoulos,² John Traill,³ Eugene Vanderpool,⁴ Richard Wycherley,⁵ Daniel Geagan,⁶ Donald Bradeen, and Mabel Lang. The last two articles were introduced into No. 2 of this year (above, pp. 237-243) after the present manuscript was set up and the plates made. Hence the illogical duplication of numbers 2 to 5.⁷

2 (Plate 77). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on October 15, 1938, in the wall of a modern house southeast of the Market Square (R 20).

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.146 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 5588.

a. 386/5 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

traces

[----- ἀ]ποδόσθαι τὸς κληρ[-----]
 [-----] ΝΗΚΕΣΩΝ ἐς Δῆμ[νον-----]
 [----- εἰ]ὼν μὴ ἔλθῃ ὁ α[-----]
 5 [-----]ν οἰκόσι ἐν Δῆμ[νον-----]
 [-----]ν τοῖς ἐν Δῆμ[νον-----]
 [-----]σιάσαντες [-----]
 [-----]σῃ Ο[-----]

lacuna

This fragment is part of a decree which deals with affairs on Lemnos and belongs to *I.G.*, II², 30. It makes no join with any of the fragments of that inscription now

¹ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 225-241.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 429-431.

³ *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pp. 1-24.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 73-76, 117-120.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 121-122.

⁶ Geagan's monograph, *The Athenian Constitution after Sulla*, published as *Hesperia*, Supplement XII, 1967, contains new material from the Athenian Agora.

⁷ My indebtedness to Mrs. Andreou Demoulini, as always, is very great for her constant help in answering the numerous questions I have sent to her in Athens. The coordinates given for the several places of discovery refer to the comprehensive grid of the area of the Agora as published in R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, 1957, plate II, and elsewhere, as it is in general use now in all Agora publications.

published,⁸ nor with the one known fragment as yet unpublished,⁹ which was found by Oscar Broneer in 1938 on the north slope of the Acropolis and which is scheduled for publication later along with other fragments of inscriptions from his excavations.¹⁰

3 (Plate 77). Part of a stele of Pentelic marble, found in the wall of a modern house (O-Q 16-17) south of the Church of the Holy Apostles on February 1, 1952. The smooth left side and rough-picked back are preserved. The letters are in a square stoichedon pattern in which the units measure *ca.* 0.013 m.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6421.

THE DIPOLIEIA

	<i>saec.</i> IV <i>a.</i>	ΣΤΟΙΧ.
	[. ⁹] ν ποείν [-----]	
	[. ⁵] ιοτε[. . .] νηφάλι[α-----]	
	[.] ν τοῦ Θαρρηλι[ῶ]ν[ος-----Σκιροφοριῶνος]	
	[μη]νὸς τετράδι ἐπὶ δέ[κα-----]	
5	πομπήν πέμπειν τοῦ[ς-----ἱερ]	
	σοποιούς ἐπ[ε]ιδὰν [-----ἐν τῶι ἱ]	
	ερῶι ᾧσιν τὸ ἱερ[ὸν-----]	
	τὸ ἱερὸν [-----]	
	περὶ [. . .] Ἄ [-----]	
10	[τ]ῆν μάχ[αιραν-----]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	

The decree deals first (as preserved) with offerings of a religious nature which were, in part at least, unmixed with wine (*νηφάλι[α]*). To attempt a continuous restoration of lines 3-5 as τοῦ Θαρρηλι[ῶ]ν[ος | μη]νὸς τετράδι ἐπὶ δέ[κα] | πομπήν πέμπειν τοῦ[ς - - - etc.] is futile not only because it would yield an unbelievably narrow stele (*ca.* 0.25 m.) but also because there is no known festival on the date so given. Nor can the text be carried further in lines 5-6 with the restoration τοῦ[ς ἱερ]|σοποιούς without violation of the stoichedon order. Clearly the date on the 14th of the month belongs not to Thargelion (line 3) but to the month Skirophorion which followed. This was the festival date of the Dipolieia and Bouphonia. Hence the name of this month must be restored at the end of line 3.¹¹ A stele of normal width is thus also achieved, though much of the restoration must remain uncertain.

⁸ *a* = E.M. 6916; *b* = E.M. 6904; *c* = E. M. 6905.

⁹ E.M. 12964.

¹⁰ Preliminary epigraphical reports, without E.M. 12964, were published by Eugene Schweigert in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 264-310 and X, 1941, pp. 338-341.

¹¹ Cf. Jane Harrison, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, 1890, pp. 424-429; J. G. Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, II, 1898, pp. 303-304; Ludwig Deubner, *Attische*

Pausanias (I, 24, 4) tells of the killing of the ox, which was central to the celebration of the festival, and of the condemnation of the axe as itself the guilty agent. He uses the word *πέλεκυς*, which is also the word used in Porphyry's (Theophrastus's) more elaborate account to describe the implement which happened to lie ready to hand, being sharpened, when the first ox had long before been slain in anger (*De Abstemientia*, II, 29).¹² But in his account of the later ceremonial procedure (II, 30) Porphyry used the word *μάχαιρα* for the actual implement of death. Maidens were chosen as water-bearers to bring water so that the axe and the knife might be sharpened (*ὅπως τὸν πέλεκυν καὶ τὴν μάχαιραν ἀκονήσουσιν*). The ox was struck with the axe and slaughtered with the knife (*ἀκονησάντων δέ, ἐπέδωκε μὲν τὸν πέλεκυν ἕτερος, ὁ δ' ἐπάταξε τὸν βοῦν, ἄλλος δ' ἔσφαξε*). In the trial of the murderer the water-bearers accused those who had sharpened the tools; those who had sharpened the tools accused him who proffered the axe; he in turn accused the man who killed the ox; and he who did the deed accused the knife (*μάχαιρα*), which, having no voice to speak, was condemned for the murder. As Pausanias tells the story (I, 24, 4; 28, 10) the killer discarded the axe and fled, and the axe was condemned. Aelian says it was the knife that was condemned.¹³

It is of interest here that the words [τ]ῆν μάχ[αιραν] appear in part on the stone in line 10.

The ceremonial procession, attested in line 5, is new to the tradition. The various actors in the drama, including the maiden water-bearers, no doubt participated. I have no suggestion for a further restoration of [ἐν τῶι ἱ]ερῶι, etc., in lines 6-9, and hesitate to speculate about it.¹⁴

4 (Plate 77). Fragment from the left side of a stele of Hymettian marble, broken above, below, and at the right, found in August of 1964 in a disturbed area below the Church of St. Dionysios (N 23).

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6987.

init. saec. III a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 22

[.....¹⁵..... στεφανῶ]

σαι κ[ιττοῦ στεφάνωι εἶναι]

Feste, 1932, pp. 158-174. For the date in Skirophorion see the following testimonia: Scholion on Aristophanes, *Peace*, 419; *Etymologicum Magnum*, s.v. *βομφόνια*.

¹² The axe and the ox are depicted in the panel for Skirophorion on the Old Metropolitan Church. See Jane Harrison, *op. cit.*, p. 153, fig. 31.

¹³ *Variae Historiae*, VIII, 3: *καταγινώσκουσι δὲ τῆς μαχαίρας καὶ λέγουσι ταύτην ἀποκτείνει αὐτόν.*

¹⁴ But see Jane Harrison, *op. cit.*, pp. 428-429.

[δ] ἐ ἀν[τῶι καὶ ἐκγόνοις γῆς ἔ]
 νκτη[σ]ι[ν καὶ οἰκίας οἰκοῦσ]
 5 [ι ᾿Α]θ[ήνησιν· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τό]
 δε τὸ ψή[φισμα τὸν γραμματέ]
 α ἐν στή[λῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στή]
 σαι ἐν ἀ[κροπόλει· εἰς δὲ τὴν]
 ἀναγρα[φὴν τηστήλης δοῦναι]
 10 τὸν ἐπὶ [τῇ διοικήσει^{vvvv}]
vacat

The granting of the ivy crown (line 2) was appropriate for a benefactor of the drama.¹⁵ It is probable that this decree gave to its unknown benefactor (a non-Athenian) the rights of *ισοτέλεια* as well as the privilege for himself and his descendants of holding real property in Athens.¹⁶

In line 9 the restoration *τηστήλης* is needed for reasons of space. Even so the line has 23 letters, and some crowding, probably at the end, must be assumed. There seems to be no expressed figure in drachmai as the object of *δοῦναι*. In this the text is like *I.G.*, II², 646, of 295/4 B.C. The stone there is uninscribed after the word *διοικήσει* in line 56, and in view of the strict observance of the stoichedon order throughout the entire text, with no exception even at the end of a line,¹⁷ it is to be assumed that the inscription ended with the final word *διοικήσει*. The restoration [τὸ ἀνάλωμα] of lines 56-57 is to be deleted.

5 (Plate 77). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on June 3, 1935, in a disturbed Byzantine context over the east end of the Middle Stoa (O 13).

Height, 0.109 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.026 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 2986.

ca. med. saec. III *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 38

[...^s... ἀ]γαθεῖ [τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ το]
 [ὺς λαχόντ]ας προέ[δρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλη]
 [σίαν χρῆμ]ατίσαι π[ερὶ τούτων ἐν ἱεροῖς, γνώμην]

¹⁵ See *I.G.*, II², 347, 551.

¹⁶ Cf. *I.G.*, II², 551. Jan Pečírka, *The Formula for the Grant of Enktesis in Attic Inscriptions* (*Acta Universitatis Carolinae Philosophica et Historica: Monographia XV*, 1966), Prague, p. 140, has come to the conclusion "that the words *οικοῦντι* (*οικοδοῦν*) ᾿Αθήνησι(ν) did not accompany grants of *enktesis*," though he allows for special cases. The reading of the theta in [᾿Α]θ[ήνησιν] here seems certain and supports the restoration suggested. I am indebted to John S. Traill for a supplementary careful examination of the stone.

¹⁷ In line 11 the final iota of *πίσσει* was omitted. This line, like all the others, is a perfect stoichedon 30.

[δὲ ξυμβάλλε]σθαι τ[ῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δ]
 5 [οκέτ τεῖ βου]λεῖ ἐπ[αινεῖσαι - - - - -]

For the restoration of line 3, see, for example, *I.G.*, II², 772. The division of lines here shown is arbitrary.

6 (Plate 77). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved, found on June 19, 1935, in a late context over the northeast corner of the Middle Stoa (P 12).

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 3048.

PRAISE OF A BENEFACTOR

ca. med. saec. III *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 44

[.⁹ πέμ]π[τει κ]αὶ δ[εκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη]η]
 [σία· τῶν προέδρ]ων ἐπειψήφι[ζεν²⁰]
 [. καὶ συμπρόεδ]ροι⁹ ἔδοξε[ν τῷ δήμωι¹⁴]
 [.⁹ Εἰρ]εσίδης εἰπ[εν· ἐπειδὴ¹⁵]
 5 [.⁹ ἀν]ῆρ εὖνους ᾧ[ν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων]
 [χρήσιμον παρε]ίχετ[ο ἑαυτόν - - - - -]

Square rho and the stoichedon pattern indicate a date near the middle of the third century B.C. The length of line, though not the line division (here arbitrary), is determined by the restoration of lines 1-2.

7 (Plate 78). Fragment from the upper right side of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, found on December 13, 1935, in the wall of a modern house over the east end of South Stoa II (N 15). The stele is broken at the upper right and at the left and at the bottom. Parts of the right side are preserved, dressed with a flat chisel. The back is broken.

Height, 0.346 m.; width, 0.277 m.; thickness, 0.225 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 3142.

saec. III *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[- - - - - ἐπειδὴ - - - -] εὖνους ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐμφ[ανίζε]ι
 [- - - - -] τοῦ δήμου τ[οῦ Ἀθη⁹]
 [ναίων - - - - - δ]εδόχθαι μ[ὲν - *ca.* 4 -]
 [- - - - - κα]ὶ τὰ ψηφ[ίσματα]
 5 [- - - - -] *vacat* [- - - -]

[-----]οις ὅτι ὁ δ
 [ἦμος -----]αγωνιεῖν^ν
 5 [-----]ι τὰ φιλόανθρω
 [πα -----] καλέσαι ἐ^ν
 [πὶ δειπνον -----] *vacat*

Too little is preserved to justify attempts at restoration, but the sense of the inscription can nevertheless be inferred. The lines belong to the end of an honorary decree, praising some person (or persons) unknown as a witness to the gratitude of the Demos for favors received. Line 3 could be part of some such phrase as ὅπως φανηρὸν ἦι πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐπιγινομέν]οις ὅτι ὁ δ[ἦμος ἐπίσταται τιμᾶν τοὺς — — —, leading up to a future infinitive in line 4, depending perhaps on some form of the verb μέλλω. Continuing the idea of line 3, one might read τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοὺς μέλλοντας συν]αγωνιεῖν, etc. The verb ἀγωνιεῖν, whether simple or compound, is a rare future active form of the infinitive, from ἀγωνίζω,¹⁸ and the principal reason for printing the text here is to bring this form to the attention of lexicographers.

Lines 5-6 offer a phrase similar to that of *I.G.*, II², 844, line 59,¹⁹ and might be restored ἐμ παντὶ καιρῶ]ι τὰ φιλόανθρω|[πα πράττηται. The final lines contain an invitation to entertainment in the prytaneion: καλέσαι ἐ|[πὶ δειπνον εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αὔριον], after which the uninscribed space indicates the end of the inscription.

The pronounced finials of the letters, the non-stoichedon yet open spacing of the letters with syllabic division not always observed, and the sagging cross-bar of the alpha all combine to indicate a date near the beginning of the second century.²⁰

11 (Plate 79). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble with mouldings above the inscribed surface, broken on all sides, found on November 29, 1934, in the wall of a modern house east of the southern part of the Odeion (O 11-12).

Height, 0.149 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.111 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2105.

ante med. saec. II a.

[ἐπὶ ----- ἄρχο]γτος Μουნიχι[ῶνος ---]
 [----- βουλή ἐν τῶι] βουλευτηρί[ωι ---]
 [-----] ΝΤΩΝΙ.ΙΛΓ[-----]
 [----- κατὰ τ]ῆν μαντ[είαν ---]
 5 [-----] / [-----]

¹⁸ Liddell-Scott-Jones, *Lexicon*, cite the rare active aorist participle ἀγωνίσας from *I.G.*, IV, 429 (Sikyon).

¹⁹ ὅπως ἂν οὖν ἐμ παντὶ καιρῶι τὰ φιλόανθρωπα πρὸς τοὺς ἀξίους πράττηται.

²⁰ Somewhat similar lettering and disposition are to be seen in the photographs of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 114-115 (Nos. 58 and 59) dated by Sterling Dow soon before 178/7 B.C.

The lettering is similar to that of No. **26** below. The nu in [ἄρχο]ντος must have been shaped something like the nu in Μοννυχι[ῶνος], for only the right vertical stroke is preserved on the stone, the other strokes presumably lying to the left of the fracture.

12 (Plate 79). Upper part of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken above, below, and at the left, found in the wall of a modern house (N-O 11) east of the southern part of the Odeion on December 17, 1934. The back is rough. At the top, above an ovolo moulding and taenia (which returns across the right face of the stone) is a sculptured relief in a niche showing a draped figure, standing, facing an altar in the center. The lower part of the right anta is preserved. The word [θε]οί was cut in large letters (0.013 m.) on the taenia; the rest of the inscription began after an unscribed space of two lines below a small apophyge under the moulding.

Height, 0.263 m.; width, 0.262 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 2165.

a. 145/4 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 35-40

	[θ	ε]	ο	ί
	[-----] ἴδον Ἀλιμούσιος εἶπεν			
	[ἐπειδὴ ----- Ο] ἰναίος ἄρχων καταστα			
	[θεὸς εἰς ----- εἰς] τὸν ἐπὶ Ἐπικράτου ἄρχων			
5	[τος ἐνιαυτὸν ἔθυσεν τὰς θυσίας ἀς κ] αθῆκον ἦν καὶ			
	[-----] σεν ὑπὸ			

The archonship of Epikrates was in 146/5 B.C.²¹ The man here honored may have been archon in any one of a number of Athenian overseas dependencies (e. g., Skyros, Imbros, etc.). I see no way of deciding what the restoration of line 4 should be.

13 (Plate 80). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with the right side preserved, found on February 23, 1935, in a Byzantine context over the western part of the Odeion (L 10). The back is very roughly picked, but may be original.

Height, 0.11 m.; width 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2453.

fin. saec. II a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 50

	[-----] μ[. . .] εν
	[-----] ς τοῦ δήμου
	[-----] τῆν πόλιν ἀποδε[.]
	[-----] ς ἔτυχεν ὅπως ἀν

²¹ Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxx; B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 237.

5 [-----]ένοις κ<α>ὶ <ο>ί νέοι τῶν
 [-----]ἀγαθ]εῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι
 [τεῖ βουλεῖ τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τ]ῆν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλη
 [σίαν χρηματίμαι περὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμ]βάλλε[σθαι τῆς βου]
 [λῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον -----]

In line 5 the letters cut on the stone are ΚΛΙΘΙ.

14 (Plate 81). Three joining fragments of a light blue-gray Hymettian marble, badly worn, especially at the right, and stained (as from a bothros),²² found on September 15-16, 1966, in walls of a modern house at the south edge of Observatory Street (J-K 15). The smooth right edge and very rough-picked back are preserved. These pieces join the upper right edge of I 6819, which was published in *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 95-96 (No. 5). In December of 1966 two additional fragments were found, which join at the lower left edge of I 6819.

Height (overall), 0.60 m.; width, 0.54 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.-0.008 m.

Inv. Nos. I 6819 + 7014.

PTOLEMAIS

a. 109/8 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 55

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	[Αἰγυλιεῖς] 15	[-----]	[-----]	<i>traces</i>	[-----]	[-----]
	[Διονυσόδωρος]	[-----] 30	[-----]	[Θ]ε[ό]φραστ[ος]	Φιλόδαμος	[-----]
	[-----]	[-----]	[-----] 45	[Ο]ινόφιλος	Θεογένης	[-----]
5	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	[Β]άκχων	60 Κονθυλήθεν	[-----]
	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	Θεόπομπος	'Αθηνόδωρο[ς]	75 [-----]
	[-----] 20	[-----]	[-----]	Εὐχάρης	Σωκλῆς	[-----]
	[-----]	[-----] 35	[-----]	'Επιχ[---]	Κυδαντί[δαι]	[-----]
	[Φλυεῖς]	[-----]	[-----] 50	Μενέστ[ρ]α[τ]ος	Σάτυρ[ος]	[-----]
	[Αἰσχρίας]	[-----]	[-----]	Νικόστρ[α]το[ς]	65 'Εκαλή[θεν]	[-----]
10	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	Βουτά[δαι]	Διονύσιος	80 [-----]
	[-----] 25	[-----]	[-----]τος	Αἰ[-----]	Διονυσόκλης	[-----]
	[-----]	[-----] 40	[-----]ρος	[-----]	<i>vacat</i>	[-----]
	[<i>vacat</i>]	[<i>vacat</i>]	<i>vacat</i>	55 [-----]ς	<i>vacat</i>	[<i>vacat</i>]
	[<i>vacat</i>]	[<i>vacat</i>]	<i>vacat</i>	<i>vacat</i>	70 <i>vacat</i>	[<i>vacat</i>]

85 [γραμματεὺς τῆς Πτολεμαί]δος Αἰσχρία[ς Φ]λυεῖς. [ί]ερεὺς Πτολ[εμαίου ν]
 [----- *ca.* 18 -----]· [ί]ερεὺς 'Αττάλ[ου 'Α]νθεμίον Περιθοίδης· [- *ca.* 6-7 -]
 [----- *ca.* 18 -----]πος 'Αχαρνέυς· [γρ]αμματεὺς κατὰ πρ[υτανείαν ν]
 ['Επιφάνης 'Επιφάνου (?) Λαμ]πτρέυς· ἀντιγραφε[ὺς] Νικ<ί>ας Στειριε[ὺς]· - *ca.* 8 -]

²² Much of the text is difficult to read. John S. Traill has been kind enough to examine the stone and has given significant help, but any readings that may yet prove to be in error are surely my own.

- 90 [-----^{ca. 16}----- Εἰτ]εαῖος· ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα [α' Ε]ξηκτίας [Ε]λευ[σίσιος ^{ca. 4}]-
 [---^{ca. 12}---· ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπ' ὄρρητον Φιλωνίδης Ἀφιδ[ν]αῖος· ἐπὶ τοὺς [---^{ca. 7}---]
 [-----^{ca. 20}-----] Φιλήμων Πόριος, Φίλων Ὀῦ[θε]ν, Ἰάσιων [---^{ca. 9}---]
 [-----^{ca. 20}----- Δ]ημοκλῆς Ἀθμονεύς· ἐπὶ το[ύς] νό[μους] ---^{ca. 6}---
 [-----^{ca. 21}----- Κ]ολλυτεύς· γραμματε[ύς] βουλῆς καὶ δήμου ν [---
 [-----^{ca. 20}----- ἐκ Κ]ολλωνοῦ· ὑπογραμματε[ύς] βουλῆς καὶ δήμου]
 95 [---^{ca. 22}---· κῆ]ρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου Ε[ύκλῆς Εὐκλέους]
 [Βερενικίδης· ἀύλητῆς Νεοκ]λῆς Βερενικίδης· ἱερεὺς Δε[-----]
 vacat
 vacat
 vacat

100 ἡ βο[υλή]
 Διονυ[σό]
 δῶρον
 Αἰγ[ι]λ[ιέ]α

105 ἡ βουλή
 ὁ δῆμος
 τοὺς
 πρυτά
 νεις

110 [ἡ βουλή]
 [Αἰσ]
 [Χ]ρί[αν]
 Φλυέα

115 ἡ [β]ου
 λή Ἐλ
 [πῆ]νο[ν]
 [Β]ατῆ
 [θεν]

120 ἡ βο[υ]
 λή Δε
 οσκου
 ρίδην
 Ἀλιμού
 σιον

125 ἡ βο
 λή Εὐ
 κλήν Βε
 ρενι
 κίδην

130 ἡ β[ου]
 λή [Νε]
 οκ[λήν]
 Βε[ρενι]
 [κίδην]

The inference made in 1965 that the traces in the upper part of I 6819 belonged to a register of prytaneis is confirmed by the new fragments, which show also that the phyle honored was Ptolemais. The names in the register were arranged in six columns. The first two and the last columns are completely lost, but the beginning of Column I must have held the deme and name of the treasurer of the phyle, followed by the deme (next to be recorded) and name of the secretary of the phyle.²³ These officers were named in the citations by the Council which flanked the citation of the prytaneis themselves by the Council and Demos (lines 100-112). Indeed, the name of the secretary Aischrias of Phlya (the deme is sure) is partially legible in lines 110-112 and the name of the treasurer (both name and deme certain) is legible in lines 101-103. The demes Aigilia and Phlya both belonged to Ptolemais. The name of the secretary appears also in line 85, necessitating the restoration of *γραμματεύς* instead of *ταμίας* at the beginning of that line. There must have been some special mention of the treasurer higher on the stone, above the register. But the entire arrangement of the inscription is unusual, and marks a change from the conventional order and content observable elsewhere in the texts of the late second and early first century.

The appearance of the prytany-secretary with the demotic [Δαμ]πυρρεύς in lines 87-88 makes possible the attribution of the inscription to some year when the phyle Erechtheis furnished the secretary in its proper cyclical rotation: 109/8, 97/6, etc.

²³ See Sterling Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 3, 14, 15, 21, 29.

The fact that the secretary of 109/8 is known actually to have come from Lamprai²⁴ indicates this year as a possibility, and the choice is made even more attractive by the name and patronymic Ἐπιφάνης Ἐπιφάνου which would exactly fill the requirements of space at the beginning of line 88.

In the catalogue of officers (lines 85-96) it seems possible that the lacuna at the end of line 89 and the beginning of line 90 should be filled by a name and demotic, making two ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα, as there were clearly at least three ἐπὶ τοὺς [— — —] in lines 90-91. I have no suggestion for a full restoration of the title, though in the bouletic list of 303/2 published above (p. 16, line 309) one of the officers of the Council, a herald, was called ἐπὶ το[—^{ca. 63}—]. Since the official ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους appeared elsewhere in the register, there as well as here, this restoration is excluded, but ἐπὶ το[ὺς —^{ca. 43}—] now seems possible in the earlier list on the evidence of the present text. For Eukles and Neokles (lines 95-96) see *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 96.

The register of names must be preserved almost to its full height. There is a trace of one letter above [Θ]ε[ὶ]φραστ[ος] in Column IV, just above the rho alpha. Probably this was the first line in the column. Columns I-III, therefore, apparently had twelve inscribed lines each, Column IV thirteen, and Column V eleven. If Column VI had what might be considered a normal twelve there would have been in all, in the register, seventy-two lines devoted to names and demotics. Twenty-four demes are named by Pritchett as belonging to the phyle Ptolemais.²⁵ But with fifty councilors there are thus left twenty-two lines for demes. It is extremely doubtful that some of the small demes named by Pritchett could have appeared each year; hence the register surely should be extended no further. There may also have been a number of blank lines at the end of Column VI.

Our knowledge of deme representation in Ptolemais is very scant. I have allowed six demesmen to Aigilia in Column I because this was its normal quota earlier when it belonged to Antiochis, and similarly I have allowed one representative to Boutadai in Column IV because that was its quota when it belonged to Oineis.²⁶ The representation of Konthyle, Kydantidai, and Hekale is known here from Column V to have been two, one, and two respectively.

Of special interest are the records in the list of officers of the two priests of Ptolemy and of Attalos. When the earlier fragments were published the inscription was taken to belong to Attalis because of the priest of Attalos in what is now line 86.²⁷ The new fragments add the priest of Ptolemy, who takes precedence. The list thus

²⁴ *I.G.*, II², 1014; cf. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 238.

²⁵ W. K. Pritchett, *The Five Attic Tribes after Kleisthenes* (Diss. Baltimore, 1943), pp. 29-32. The deme Oion, which was temporarily in Ptolemais after 224 probably went to Attalis in 200 B.C. Cf. *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 91.

²⁶ See Arnold Gomme, *The Population of Athens in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.*, pp. 61, 65.

²⁷ *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 95-96.

had the priests of both eponyms of the two existing phylai of post-Macedonian date: Ptolemais, created in 224 B.C., and Attalis, created in 200 B.C. They were singled out for special honor, for reasons of policy, no doubt, as well as for reasons of cult.

15 (Plate 80). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved, found on May 6, 1938, in the east boundary wall of the Roman road northeast of the Odeion (N 7-8).

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.104 m. (original).

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 5426.

init. saec. I a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]ελεσθ[-----]
 [----- τοῖς πρυ]τάνεσι π[-----]
 [-----]βιοῦντος κα[-----]
 [--- ἐν τῶι ἐνι]αυτῶ πολλὰ [-----]
 5 [-----]ν[. .] τὴν ταμείαν [-----]
 [-----]ε[. α] ὑξήσει τῶν [-----]
 [-----]προ]γόνων ἀρετῆς κ[-----]
 [-----]τ]ὸ Οἰνοφίλου ψήφισ[μα-----]
 [-----]ο[ύ]του κατὰ τοὺς Διον[υσιακοὺς --]
 10 [-----]γ]ραπτῆς ἰκόνος ἀν[άθεσιν -----]
 [-----]Διονύ]σῳ προσήκει δε[-----]
 [-----]ίοις ὑπ' αὐτῶ[-----]
 [-----]ι Διοκλήν [-----]
 [-----]ωφ[-----]

Mention of the office of treasurer in line 5 and of Oinophilos in line 8 suggests a date for this text about 80 B.C. Oinophilos was at that time a councillor of Pandionis and treasurer of the prytaneis of Pandionis.²⁸ His full name was Οἰνόφιλος Συνδρόμου Στειριεύς, a name which was borne also by another Oinophilos later in the century.²⁹ The decree is in praise of some benefactor, possibly Diokles (line 13), for services rendered. Line 1 could be restored [ἐπεμ]ελέσθ[η]; perhaps in line 2 there is reference to a gift of money to the prytaneis for a sacrifice;³⁰ the benefactor had evidently been treasurer (line 5); reference is made to the virtue of his ancestors (line 7); an image was to be set up for him at the Dionysia (a possible interpretation of lines 9-11). But the restoration is difficult, and much remains obscure.

²⁸ *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 165-166 (No. 97) = *I.G.*, II², 1050.

²⁹ *I.G.*, II², 2464, line 9, and *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 178-181 (No. 110, lines 11-15) = *I.G.*, II², 2467.

³⁰ Cf. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*³, 667, line 15 = *I.G.*, II², 956, of 160 B.C.

16 (Plate 80). Fragment of Hymettian marble with the left side and roughly worked back preserved, found on June 24, 1967, built into the foundation of the euthynteria of the Little Stoa (J 12) west of the Odeion. This fragment joins a piece already known which was found, as it now appears, also in the foundation of the euthynteria of the Little Stoa (formerly called Wall B). The photograph shows the fragments as joined.

Height, 0.192 m., width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.082 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 579 (*addendum*).

aet. Aug.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 49

- [ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνε]ις τ[ῆς -- ^{ca. 9} -- οἱ ἐπὶ -- ^{ca. 10} --]
 [ἄρχοντος ἀποφαί]νουσι[ν τῆι βουλῆι τὸν ταμίαν Το -- ^{ca. 8} --]
 [-- ^{ca. 7} -- ἰδία]ι καὶ κοινῆ[ι ἄνδρα ὄντα ἀγαθὸν πρῶτον καὶ δεύ]
 [τερον ταμιε]ύοντα, τρίτον [δὲ ταμιεύοντα πομπὰς καὶ θυσί]
 5 [ας πεποιη]μένον καὶ ἀνειλ[ηφότα πλείονας ἐπὶ τῶι τῆς πό]
 [λεως συ]μφέροντι, ταμιεύ[οντα δὲ πρὸς τὴν τελευτὴν τοῦ βί]
 [ου τ]έταρτον τὰς τε θυσίας [τεθυκότα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων εὐσεβῶς]
 [κ]αὶ φιλοτίμως καὶ τοῖς πρυτάν[εσιν προσενηγεγμένον φιλαν]
 θρώπως, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα παρακαλο[ῦσιν τὴν βουλήν ἐπιχωρῆ]
 10 σαι αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι γραπτῆς [εἰκόνοσ αὐτοῦ ἐν ὄπλωι ἐπι]
 χρῦσωι ἀνάθεσιν ἐν τῶι Ἀσκληπιε[ίωι ἀγαθῆι τύχηι δεδόχθαι]
 τῆι βουλῆι ἐπαινέσαι μὲν καὶ στεφ[ανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι]
 τὸν ταμίαν τῶν πρυτάνεων Το[-- ^{ca. 15} -- ἐπὶ τῆι πρὸς τοὺς]
 θεοὺς εὐσεβείαι καὶ ἐπικηδεῦ[σαι τῆι καθηκούσῃ κηδείαι.]
 15 ἐπικεχωρῆσθαι δὲ κα[ὶ τοῖς πρυτάνεσιν καὶ τοῖς αἰσίτοις ποιῆ]
 σασθ[αί] τὴν τῆς εἰκόνο[ς ἀνάθεσιν -- -- -- -- κτλ. -- -- --]

The left-hand fragment, with margin, has been joined by Spyros Spyropoulos to the earlier piece published in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 38-40, No. 7.³¹ The combined fragments now make possible nearly a complete restoration. The treasurer of the prytaneis, whose name and demotic together required about seventeen letters, was praised and crowned with a crown of olive, and the prytaneis were authorized to place a portrait of him in the Asklepieion.³² He had evidently served for four terms (lines 6-7) and so deserved exceptionally well of his fellows. Indeed, this decree is

³¹ See also *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, p. 193, No. 120, where a slight correction in reading was made in line 5. Dow advocated a date in the early first century after Christ, whereas Oliver, the first editor, suggested the second half of the first century B.C. The letters seem to me to belong to the age of Augustus.

³² The name began with Το -- --, for the completion of which the only likely candidates in Athens are Τολμαῖος and Τολμίδης.

unique, as of even date, in that the Council voted also a suitable burial for him. There can be no other interpretation of the verb ἐπικηδεῦ[σαι] in line 14, where the letters were once thought to contain reference to an otherwise unknown archon Κηδεῖ[δης]. The treasurer must have died during his last term of office, and some reference to this sad fact undoubtedly appeared in the motivating clauses of the decree. Hence the rather bold restoration in lines 6-7, where some phrase expressing this meaning is required.

The last visible letter in line 5 is part of lambda, and the verb to be restored must read ἀνειλ[ηφότα]. The treasurer not only carried out the usual sacrifices and processions ([πεποιη]μένον), but revived others that had lapsed.³³ The setting up of the portrait in gilded armor might have been made in any convenient place. One treasurer so honored had his portrait in the gymnasium of Ptolemy,³⁴ another had his in what might seem to be a more normal place, the Bouleuterion.³⁵ Both sites were as requested by the prytaneis. The choice here of the Asklepion may reflect a close association of the treasurer with this sanctuary of healing, perhaps during his last illness and perhaps also because of some benefactions which he had made to Asklepios.

The formula in line 14 for a suitable burial is adapted from Dittenberger, *Sylloge*³, 730, line 23: [τὸ μὲν σῶμα αὐτοῦ ε]ἰσκομισθῆναι εἰς τὴν πόλιν πρὸς τὴν καθήκουσαν κηδείαν,³⁶ while the recognition of his piety toward the gods in lines 13-14 is in the same formula that appears in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, p. 186, No. 116, lines 14-15. In line 8 the verb to be restored is taken from line 7 (προσηνηνέχθαι) of a similar decree now published as *I.G.*, II², 1070. A brief hiatus in line 4 before τρίτον shows that at this point a new clause begins. Mention of the first and second years of the treasurer's term must have come in lines 3-4, where there is hardly room for more than a general reference to the treasurer's blameless character. His death was probably the immediate occasion for this decree.

17 (Plate 82). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in a late context south of the Market Square on May 13, 1938.

Height, 0.097 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m. and 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 5440.

³³ The Liddell-Scott lexicon cites Plutarch, *Coriolanus*, 25, for θυσίας ἀναλαμβάνειν meaning *instaurare sacra*: θυσίας δὲ καὶ πομπὰς καὶ θεάς — — — Ῥωμαίοις ἔθος ἐστὶν ἀναλαμβάνειν. Clearly in the *Coriolanus* it means "to perform over again," because of some fault in the ritual, but here it must mean "to revive," "to restore," after a longer interval and because of desuetude.

³⁴ *I.G.*, II², 1049, line 8.

³⁵ *I.G.*, II², 1070, line 8.

³⁶ From Olbia, of the first century before Christ.

This fragment is part of the inscription now published as *I.G.*, II², 1118. It makes a join with E.M. 6087 (hitherto unpublished) above and with *I.G.*, II², 1118c (E.M. 9498) below, as shown in the photograph in Plate 82. Each of these three fragments joins the other two, and the overall measurements of the group, with bottom and right side preserved, are as follows:

Height, 0.285 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.475 m.

Fragment *b* of *I.G.*, II², 1118 (E.M. 9499) joins above this group. It is not a firm join, but is reasonably certain if one allows for some damage to the joining surfaces. Moreover, the right sides of the upper and lower fragments of this larger complex are in perfect alignment when the fragments are in joining position.

In the reconstructed document, fragment *a* of *I.G.*, II², 1118 (E.M. 9501) comes higher still, for its right side is also preserved. It is impossible to place *I.G.*, II², 1118, fragments *d* (E.M. 9502) and *e* (E.M. 9500) and *f* (apparently not to be found in 1954). Two other fragments have been identified by A. E. Raubitschek as belonging to this text: E.M. 8585 (*I.G.*, III, 3838)⁸⁷ and E.M. 5893 (hitherto unpublished).⁸⁸ Photographs of all of these (except fragment *f*) are given in Plate 82.

I.G., II², 1118 with Additions

	<i>ca. a.</i> 209/10 <i>p.</i>		NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.
E.M.	[-----] καὶ ἀναλώματα [— ^{ca. 7} —]		
9501	[----- τὰς τε] μὰς τοῦ σείτου [— ^{ca. 7} —]		
	[----- ὕ] πάρχειν ἀγνοεῖσ [θαί — ^{ca. 4} —]		
	[----- (?) βλά] πτεσθαι παρέχει [ν — ^{ca. 5} —]		
5	[----- τοῖς πολ] ίταις ἄπασι τὸν κ [— ^{ca. 6} —]		
	[-----] ν ῥυπαρὸν τοῖς οἴκ [— ⁴⁻⁵ —]		
	[----- π] ἄντα ἐνοχλῶσι τῆ [— ^{ca. 5} —]		
	[-----] ἀμένην τὴν ὄν [— ^{ca. 6} —]		
	[----- εἰ] ρημένοις [— ^{ca. 9} —]		
	<i>lacuna</i>		
10	[-----] ασίας [— ^{ca. 6} —]	E.M.	
	[-----] νος ἐνγυ [ητῆν . .]	9499	
	[----- ἐπιμε] λεία προνοη [θῆναι . .]		
	[----- διά] φορον Ἰλκαμέν [ης (?) . .]		
	[-----] μετὰ τοῦ κηρυκεύο [ντος . .]		
15	[-----] εἰ δέ ποτ<ε> πρὸς ἀλλήλο [us]		
	[----- τα] ὕτ [η] ν τῆν ἐξ Ἰλρείου π [άγου βου]		
	[λήν -----] ιτη δειο [— ^{ca. 8} —]	E.M.	
	[-----] εἰ μὴρίας ἐα [— ^{ca. 8} —]	6087	

⁸⁷ Broken on all sides: height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

⁸⁸ Broken on all sides: height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

- 20 [-----]ας ὑπολ[---ca.⁹---]
 [-----] ξὰν δὲ [... πα]ραλαβεῖν [---ca.⁹---]
 [-----] κ]αιροὺς τοὺς ὠρισμένους ὁ πε[---ca.⁷---]
 I 5440 [-----] ἀ διηγόρευται μηνύεωσαν π[---ca.⁶---]
 E.M. [-----] Ἄ]ροπαγείταις τοὺς ἀπειθοῦν[τας]
 9498 [-----]νοι παραλαβεῖν ὀφειλ[ο]ντ[---ca.⁷---]
vacat

The following fragments cannot be placed.

- 25 [-----] *traces* [-----] E.M.
 [-----]ν τὰ χρήματα ὑποσχ[-----] 9502
 [-----] κεκομισμένας ὑπο[-----]
 [-----] ὁμοίαν ἐπιμέλειαν [-----]
 [-----]θηκ.ση ἀξιόχρεως ε[-----]
 30 [-----] ἀ]ν δύνω[μαι] τοῦ νῦν κα[ἰ ---]
 [-----] εσ[. . . .] ἀπ' αὐτῶν [-----]
 [-----]σεκ[-----]
 [-----]του[-----]
 [-----]πρ[-----]
 35 [-----]τα[-----]

lacuna

- [-----]ταλλ[-----] E.M.
 [-----]ιενον απ[-----] 9500
 [-----]να[-----]
 [-----]ν μελ[-----]
 40 [-----]ταις [κ]αὶ πα[-----]
 [-----]τετάχθα[ι ---]
 [-----]ἐνιαυτὸν [-----]
 [-----]του με[-----]
 [-----]ιρ[-----]

lacuna

- 45 [-----] *traces* [-----] I.G., II²,
 [-----]ως αἰρέισθ[αι ---] 1118 f
 [-----] τὰ χρήματ[α ---]
 [-----] ὁ ἐξουσι[-----]

lacuna

- [-----]λλο[-----] E.M.
 50 [-----] τοῖς με[-----] 8585
 [-----]πιπρασ[-----] (= I.G.,
 [-----]ων ἵνα γ[-----] III,

ca. a. 430 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]ιμ[.....¹⁰.....]
 [----- ἐμέραι ἐσελελυθῆναι ἔσαν] τρῆς: Τ[.....⁹.....]
 [----- ταῦτα ἐδόθε -----]ρο Θυμα[ιτάδει καὶ]
 [χσυνάρχουσι -----]τον τέσει [.....⁹.....]
 5 [----- τοῖς ἐπισ]κευάζουσ[ι.....⁸.....]
 [--- δόσις ἠελλενοταμίασι ἐπὶ τῆς --- πρυ]τανε[ίας.....⁸.....]

The lettering is developed Attic stoichedon of the second half of the fifth century.⁴⁰ The numeral in line 2 indicates that the inscription concerns payments, presumably dated by prytany (cf. line 6) and the formula of date within the prytany (cf. line 2) is like that of the record of war expenses of 432/1.⁴¹ In lines 22-24 of these accounts there is the date within the prytany of one payment, followed by the amount of it, and then the disposition. It is tempting to believe that the disposition in the present text concerned the navy (possibly τέσει [ναυσί] in line 4, and [τοῖς ἐπι]-σκευάζουσ[ι τὸ ναυτικόν] in line 5). Perikles, as is well known, recommended at the beginning of the war that the navy be well cared for (Thuc., II, 13, 2). After the disposition of the funds in line 23 of the expenses of 432/1 began the record of the next succeeding payment (line 24). In the text here the record of a new payment begins in line 6.

20 (Plate 83). Fragment of Pentelic marble with a small area of the right side preserved, very smooth and flaked off, but otherwise broken, found on January 28, 1937, among marbles from the walls of modern houses west of the Stoa of Attalos (N-P 7-13).

Height, 0.332 m.; width, 0.232 m.; thickness, 0.165 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m. and 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 4461.

saec. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[----- ἐπὶ ----- ἄρχοντ]ος

I

II

missing

[----- Λα]μπτρε[ύς]

[----- Λαμ]πτρε[ύς]

[----- Προσπ]άλτι[ος]

⁴⁰ The units of the checker pattern measure 0.0125 m. vertically and 0.0106 m. horizontally. The division of lines suggested here is arbitrary.

⁴¹ These accounts are to be read as in Meritt, *Athenian Financial Documents*, pp. 80-83 (with supplements and corrections in *S.E.G.*, X, 223). A small fragment was added in *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 241, No. 36.

[- - - - - Δαμ]πτρε[ύς] 5
 [----- 'Α]λα[ι]ε[ύς]
 [----- Δα]μπτρ[εύς]
 [----- Δαμπ]τρε[ύς]
 [-----]ε[ύς]

Of the demes represented in this catalogue of names Lamptraí belongs to the phyle Erechtheis, Prospalta to Akamantis, and Halai either to Aigeis or to Kekropis. The names in the list were grouped, apparently, in two columns (at least) under a heading the sense of which is obscure, though it may represent a date by archon.

21 (Plate 79). Upper right corner of a block of Hymettian marble, found on February 19, 1935, near the surface east of the southern part of the Odeion (N 12). The top and right sides are finished with a drafting along the front edge, behind which the stone is unfinished and projecting. The back is rough. A dowel hole is preserved in the right side.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m. (lines 1 and 2) and 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 2462.

a. 266/5 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[ἐπὶ Νικίου ἀρχοντος Ὀτρυ]νέως
 [-----]ήσαντες

I

II

lost

[ἀγωνοθέτης Παναθη]ναίων Δ[ε]νίας Ἐρχιεύς
 [----- Δ]υσίμαχο[ς] Ἀθμονεύς
 5 [στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄ]πλα
 [Γ λ α υ κ ω ν Α] ἰ θ α λ ἰ δ η ς
 [στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν π]αρασκευήν
 [-----]ς Κρωπίδης
 [ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτ]ικῶν Ἡβήσαρχος Παιαν[ιεύς]
 10 [-----]πλου τῶν ναυτικῶν
 [----- 'Α]νθεμίων Διομεε[ύς]
 [----- Φι]λίνος Παιανι *vacat*
 [----- Κ]υδαυ[τίδης]

The magistrates named are comparable to those whose names and titles appear in *I.G.*, II², 1705, a text to which a new fragment from the Agora was added in 1939.⁴²

⁴² *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 45-47 (No. 13). A date about 245 B.C. is now suggested for this text; cf. *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 304.

Deinias of Erchia (line 3) was one of the sitonai honored in the archonship of Olbios (275/4),⁴³ and Glaukon of Aithalidai is known to have been hoplite general at least twice before the archonship of Nikias (282/1).⁴⁴

The career of Phaidros of Sphettos is interwoven in the epigraphical record with that of Glaukon, and confusion results in trying to assign proper dates because during the active life of both public men there were three archons named Nikias.⁴⁵ It is clear that the Nikias of *I.G.*, II², 682, line 21, was the Nikias of 296/5 B.C. He must precede Kimon who is named next in the career of Phaidros, and whose date is 288/7. Phaidros was hoplite-general under Kimon and again under Xenophon in the following year 287/6.⁴⁶ He was named as ἀγωνοθέτης under Nikias in *I.G.*, II², 682, line 53, and Glaukon was named as ἀγωνοθέτης under Nikias in *I.G.*, II², 3079, line 2. Kirchner believed that the reference in *I.G.*, II², 682, line 53, belonged to the Nikias of 296/5, and that the reference in *I.G.*, II², 3079, belonged to Nikias Otryneus of 266/5.⁴⁷ Both references are best taken as referring to the same archon, namely Nikias of 282/1. To be sure, this requires a double ἀγωνοθεσία in this year, whereas the common opinion has been that only one ἀγωνοθέτης was elected until well down toward the end of the third century. Ferguson thought that there were two ἀγωνοθέται in the year of the archon Nikias Otryneus,⁴⁸ and mention in *I.G.*, II², 1705 of the [ἀγωνοθέτη]s Παναθηναίων gave some credibility to the idea that the agonothetes of the Panathenaia was not the only one. This text was dated about 230 B.C., but has now been moved back possibly to about 245. The new text from the Agora here published seems to have, indeed, a double ἀγωνοθεσία (lines 3-4), and it is dated precisely in the archonship of Nikias Otryneus. Hence Phaidros and Glaukon may both have been ἀγωνοθέται in the archonship of the earlier Nikias of 282/1. With this interpretation no reference to Nikias (simply) has to be taken as meaning Nikias Otryneus; his designation required the demotic. How line 4 of the present text is to be restored is problematical, but the dual ἀγωνοθεσία seems assured. The years in which two agonothetai are now attested were both Panathenaic years: 282/1 and 266/5.

22 (Plate 80). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with possibly part of the right side preserved, though very rough, found on January 26, 1934, in the wall of a modern house in the southeastern part of the Market Square.

⁴³ *I.G.*, II², 792, lines 16-18.

⁴⁴ *I.G.*, II², 3079 with citations in lines 13-15 and 19-21. The assumption here is that these citations were not added later to the monument honoring Glaukon. If they are later additions the generalships may fall later than 282/1, one of them perhaps even being the generalship of the present text, in lines 5-6. Glaukon was also cited for his services as phylarch (lines 7-9). His name is probably to be restored in a catalogue of phylarchs of some year between 286 and 281 B.C. Cf. Δελτίον, XVIII, 1963, p. 110, reading [Γλαύκω]ν Αἰθαλίδης in line 17.

⁴⁵ See Threpsiades and Vanderpool, Δελτίον, XVIII, 1963, p. 105.

⁴⁶ *I.G.*, II², 682, lines 30-31, 44-45.

⁴⁷ Commentary on *I.G.*, II², 3079.

⁴⁸ *Klio*, V, 1905, p. 165; VIII, 1908, p. 345.

Height, 0.099 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1238.

init. saec. III a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]ι[-----]
 [-----] Ἀφιδναῖος
 [-----] ἄπου Λ[ε]υκονο[εύς]
 [-----] ο]υς [Ἀ]ζηνιεύς
 5 [-----]ιεύς

The writing is stoichedon with a checker pattern in which the units measure 0.015 m. vertically and 0.012 m. horizontally. The names, from different phylai, were inscribed between ruled lines which are still just faintly visible.

23 (Plate 83). Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the tooth-chiseled left side preserved but otherwise broken, found on February 8, 1936, in a late Roman context over the terrace of the Stoa of Attalos opposite Shop XV (P 9).

Height, 0.146 m.; width, 0.106 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 3360.

LIST OF TITLES

init. saec. II a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

ῥ [-----]
 ταμ[ίας -----]
 ταμί[ας -----]
 ἀποδ[έκται -----]
 5 πωλη[ταί -----]
 ἐπιστά[ται -----]
 ταμίας [-----]
 ἱεροπ[οιοί -----]
 εἰ[σ -----]

24 (Plate 83). Fragment of a statue base of white marble, found on July 18, 1966, in the upper fill of a cistern south of the Southwest Fountain House (H 16). The moulding at the bottom indicates that it was the top of a pedestal statue base. The stone is smooth on the inscribed face and the left side. The reverse and top are rough-picked.

Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.195 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7007.

saec. IV a.

Α ἴ [ω ν]
 Νασιμά[χου]
 Ἀναγυρά[σιος]
 τῆι Ἐργά[νῃ εὐ]
 [χ]ήν *vacat*

25 (Plate 83). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in December of 1966 beside a late terracotta drain between the Southwest Fountain House and the Hieron (G 16). The back is rough-picked, slightly concave, and at an angle to the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 7022.

saec. I a.

----- *traces* -----
 Κηφεισιε[ῖς]
 Ἐῖσαρχο[ς -----]
lacuna

The text may be part of a post-Sullan list of councillors of the phyle Erechtheis, to which the deme Kephisia belonged.

26 (Plate 83). Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on March 15, 1934, in a late context over the South Porch of the New Bouleuterion (F 10).

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 1572.

ante med. saec. II a.

lacuna

[-----] Φρεάρριος
 [-----] τεύς
 [----- Λε]υκονοεύς
 [-----]κος Κολλυτεύς

5

vacat

There are faint guide-lines for the names, even for line 5 where a name may have been planned and never written. The bottom has been cut level but may not be original. There is also a rough bevel along the front of the right side, which is broken away behind, but this, like the bottom, may be post-Classical. The approximate date is determined by the letter-forms, which should be compared with those of *I.G.*, II², 918, 972, and especially 992.⁴⁹

27. A round dedicatory base of Hymettian marble, made up of two joining and one non-joining fragments (now set in plaster), found on August 11 and 17, 1966, in a trench over the back wall of South Stoa I (M 16). There is a rectangular cutting in the top (0.11 m. x 0.065 m. x 0.06 m.) to receive the tenon of the dedication; the inscription as preserved was cut around the rim of the base.

Diameter, 0.22 m.; height of rim, 0.033 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 7015.

post med. saec. IV a.

Ἡ[ρωι ἀνέ]θεσαν

The letters are well cut, and the inscription is neatly centered in front of a broad face of the cutting in the top. The identity of the dedicators is not given, possibly a board or some official group, whose names or title must have appeared on the upper part of the complete dedication. There are other dedications simply to Ἡρώς in the second half of the fourth century, and reference may be made to *I.G.*, II², 4598 and 4599 especially. A photograph of the top of the base and a drawing of the inscription are shown in Homer Thompson's report on the excavations of 1966.⁵⁰

28 (Plate 84). Statue base of Hymettian marble found west of the Acropolis (E 29) in 1964. This piece was first discovered by Wilhelm Dörpfeld and recorded in his *Tagebuch* (III, p. 95);⁵¹ it was published by H. Schrader in *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, p. 285, and then by J. Kirchner in *I.G.*, II², 4648. The base was described by Schrader and is now identifiable, though part of the upper front has since been broken off and lost, along with some of the letters of the inscription.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.525 m.; thickness, 0.465 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 6985.

⁴⁹ The date of *I.G.*, II², 918, re-edited in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 139-141 (No. 77), is the same as that of *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 141-142 (No. 78), and is fixed to the year 168/7 by the name of the Treasurer of the Boule, Artemon of Peiraeus, who was a member of the Council in that year (cf. *I.G.*, II², 945, line 8).

⁵⁰ Above, pp. 53-54, Fig. 7, Plate 9, b.

⁵¹ This was observed during work west of the Acropolis by Walter Graham, to whom also is due the description of the stone as now extant.

ca. a. 350-330 a.

[-----]τέλης: Μηδείου
[ι̅ε]ροποιήσας

The letters underlined have been lost since 1896. The rear face of the base was angled off at both corners and very smoothly dressed. The right side is preserved intact, while about two-thirds of the front and rear and about one-third of the left side are also preserved, finely dressed. The top edge has been beveled, and the top surface smoothly dressed. A rectangular cutting (0.205 m. by 0.145 m. by 0.06 m.) was symmetrically made in the top surface to receive the dedication.

The only change to be recorded in the text is the punctuation between the name and the patronymic.

29 (Plate 84). Fragment from near the top of a circular monument, with the inscribed face partially preserved but otherwise broken, found on December 18, 1936, in the wall of a modern house over the area of the southwestern part of the Eleusinion (S-T 20).

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.099 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 4363.

ca. a. 200 a.

[-----]ίλου Ἄλα[ι̅ς]
[-----]σίον θυγα[τέρα]
[-----^{ca. 19}-----]μνηθεί[σαν ἀφ' ἑσ[τίας]
[ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ ἱερείας --^{ca. 6}-- τῆς] Ἀπολλων[ίου]
5 [----- θυγατρὸς ἐνιαυτῷ ὧι ὁ Δῆμ[ητρι]
[καὶ Κόρηι ἀνέθηκεν] vacat

The inscribed surface slopes slightly outward above the mouldings below it (a cavetto-crowned ovolo). The lines of the inscription were marked off by guide-lines at the tops and bottoms of the letters for each line. The text is a dedication of someone's daughter (and grand-daughter?) to Demeter and Kore. Below the name of Demeter (line 5) the guide-lines exist also in line 6, but the complement *καὶ Κόρηι ἀνέθηκεν* must have come in that part of the line now missing.

The irregularity in the spacing of the letters in line 1 is noticeable, and it is tempting to infer a break in the sense before the final lambda, which would thus become the first letter of the initiate's name. But the difficulties of interpreting the rest of the text are considerable, and it is probably best to read the demotic Ἄλα[ι̅ς] at the end of line 1 (it might even have been spelled Ἄλαεύς) and to consider the inordinately wide spacing evidence that the stonecutter knew that there was plenty of

room to finish the word before the end of the line. The lacuna in line 3 should give the relationship of the initiate to the dedicant. This must be at best a guess: the words *τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατριδῆν* are of suitable length and might be suggested (cf. *I.G.*, II², 3480), with *ὁ πάππος* perhaps at the beginning of line 1, but they have not here been added to the text. The date is by priestess, as in *I.G.*, II², 3475/6,⁵² but with a slightly different formula. That text is somewhat later; the writing of the present document is characteristic of the late third or early second century B.C.

The place of discovery of this fragment is significant, and one more indication that the site of the Eleusinion has been correctly identified.⁵³

30 (Plate 79). A block of Hymettian marble, brought into the Agora Museum from the Stoa of Attalos in February of 1936. The right side has been broken away.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.61 m.; thickness, 0.375 m.

Height of letters, 0.032 m.

Inv. No. I 3502.

ca. med. saec. I p.

ὁ [δῆμος]

Ἄγρ[ιππῖναν Γαῖου]

Καίσ[αρος Σεβαστοῦ]

[μητέρα]

The text can be restored, as above, referring to Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula (A.D. 37-41).⁵⁴ But other restorations are possible, and the inscription may belong to the younger Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero (A.D. 51-69).

31 (Plate 84). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides but with perhaps the original back preserved, found on May 21, 1935, in a modern context over the north porch of the Gymnasium (M 9).

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 2908.

⁵² For *I.G.*, II², 3475/6 see A. E. Raubitschek, *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, p. 435, where he gives the date as early in the first century.

⁵³ Cf. R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, p. 77 (No. 198). Evelyn Harrison, *The Athenian Agora*, I, *Portrait Sculpture*, pp. 54-61 (Nos. 41, 42, 46), discusses three possible "Eleusinian" youths of imperial date whose portrait heads were found in the Agora at Athens. This text gives further evidence that portraits of girls, as well as of boys, who had been initiated *ἀφ' ἐστίας* were dedicated in the city. H. G. Pringsheim, *Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte des eleusinischen Kults*, pp. 85, 118, refers to dedications at Eleusis, one statuette being dated about 300 B.C.

⁵⁴ See, for example, the base found on Thera, *I.G.*, XII, 3, Suppl., No. 1392; *Ἐστίαν Βουλαίαν Ἄγριππῖναν τὴν μητέρα Γαῖου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ*.

DEDICATION TO APOLLO

a. 29/30 p.

[᾽Από]λλων[ι Πυθί]
 [ωι] Βούλος Σ[. . .]
 [. . .]νος ᾽Ραμν[ού]
 [σιο]ς ἐπὶ Βοή[θου]
 5 [ἄρχο]ντος [— — —]

The restoration of the common name [Εὔ]βουλος in line 2 would not leave enough room for any known epithet of Apollo. To judge from the place of finding the epithet here to be restored should be Πυθίωι, for the shrine of Pythian Apollo was close by on the northwest cliff of the Acropolis.⁵⁵ The restoration must be considered tentative. For the archon Boethos, see *I.G.*, II², 1713, line 38.

32 (Plate 86). Two altars to Zeus Ombrios were published by A. E. Raubitschek in *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 72-73 (Nos. 19 and 20). He suggested that perhaps they were really parts of one altar and that the two inscriptions were cut on different faces of the same stone. When it was possible to examine the stones, it was found that they do in fact join, as shown in Plate 86, and Eugene Vanderpool was able to report the total original height of the altar, with the inscriptions on the long faces, as 0.39 m. The larger (lower) fragment was found in the wall of a modern house west of the Odeion (K 11) and the smaller (upper) fragment was found in a modern context between the Odeion and the Stoa of Attalos (N-P 9-12).

33 Boundary stone of Pentelic marble, found *in situ* on September 2, 1966, at the northeast corner of a sanctuary southwest of the Southwest Fountain House (H 16).

Height, 0.77 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.028 m.

Inv. No. I 7012.

ante fin. saec. V a.
 τὸ ἑιερὸ

The face of the marker has been dressed carefully for a distance of 0.10 m. from the top and this surface bears the inscription. The stone is rough-picked on top, at the sides, and below the inscribed area. Of epigraphical interest is the tailed rho, which shows the conservative archaism of its use on a boundary stone, whereas it otherwise gave way to the conventional rho without a tail at least as early as the 'thirties.⁵⁶ The topographical significance of the discovery has been discussed in the

⁵⁵ See R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, p. 54.

⁵⁶ Cf. *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*, VIII, 1967, p. 49, with notes 20 and 21.

report on the excavations of 1966 and 1967.⁵⁷ The full height of the stone does not show in the photograph.

34 (Plate 84). Fragment of a boundary stone of dark-veined marble (not Hymettian), broken on all sides, found on September 7, 1966, in a modern trench (L 16).

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters in line 1, 0.015 m. (omikron) and 0.03 m. (rho), in line 2 *ca.* 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 7021.

saec. IV *a.*

ὄρος [— — — — ἀποτί]

μημ[α — — — — — — —]

traces

Such boundary stones occur in a variety of forms, of which the above is a skeleton example.

35 (Plate 84). A sawn slab of Pentelic marble with left side and back preserved,⁵⁸ found in the wall of the Church of the Vlassarou on April 30, 1936 (J 10-11). The back surface is in two planes, the lower part being rough-picked; the upper part is smooth and projecting. There is also a narrow projecting fascia on the front edge of the left face.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.425 m.; thickness, 0.067 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4090.

post med. saec. II *p.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ. (almost)

ὄρος γόνυ Ἰθε[ναίας Πολιάδος]

προσῆκον Ἐτεφ[βουταδὸν γένει]

πόδες Η̅ [rasura] ἐπὶ [— — —]

In the third line traces of erased letters are to be seen on the stone, indicating that the scribe had begun to spell out the number *πεντήκοντα*. Still visible are traces of [π]εν[τ]η, where the word stops with the archaistic lettering abandoned. The abbreviation Η̅ must represent *hekatón* (i.e. 100).⁵⁹ The inscription as preserved is archa-

⁵⁷ Above, pp. 58-60, 127, Pl. 36, a, d. Photographs have been published also in *A.J.A.*, LXXI, 1967, pl. 87, fig. 4, in *B.C.H.*, XCI, 1967, p. 625, fig. 1, and in *Archaeological Reports for 1966-67*, published by the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, No. 13, 1967, p. 4, fig. 3.

⁵⁸ The marks of the saw are visible on the finished surfaces as faint striations.

⁵⁹ The alternative, η' = 8, is ruled out by the archaism of the text. See for example, *I.G.*, I², 236, line 49: *φιάλαι ἀργυραὶ ΗΔ[ΔΙ]*, where Η means 100.

istic (3-bar sigma, rho with tail, gamma and nu clumsily simulated), presumably of the second century after Christ.

The boundary stone marks Athena's land, a tract called γύης. This is designated as belonging to Athena Polias, where the restoration of Polias is justified by the appearance of the Eteoboutadai in the following line, for the genos of the Eteoboutadai furnished the hereditary priests of Athena Polias. The dimensions of the land were given in line 3 (and perhaps also in line 4) as 100 feet by some figure no longer preserved. The size of the tract and its association with the priests of Athena Polias suggest that it may have been that sacred land in the Academy where in antiquity stood the sacred olive trees, offshoots of the sacred olive on the Acropolis, from which oil was made that was kept on the Acropolis and given as prizes at the Panathenaic games.⁶⁰ The land described as γύης must have been primarily agricultural, for γύης also meant ploughtree, and the region around Hippios Kolonos (near the Academy) was described by Sophokles (Oedipus Coloneus, line 58) as οἱ πλησιοὶ γύαι. Part of the surrounding plain may well have been the one single and especially sacred γύης consecrated to Athena and belonging to the genos of the Eteoboutadai. The boundary stone here published and its companion piece (No. 36, below) were taken from outside the city and used in modern, or relatively modern, times in the building of a church and a private house in the area of the Agora in post-Classical times.

The date of the inscription is certainly Roman imperial. The middle of the second century is here suggested because at about that time there is epigraphical evidence (*I.G.*, II², 1035) for a restoration of sanctuaries generally and a renewing of sacred precincts.⁶¹ These revamped boundary stones with their attempt at archaism fit well into this chronological framework.

36 (Plate 84). Fragment of a plaque of Pentelic marble, found in the wall of a modern house on December 15, 1936, at the north foot of the Areopagus (J-K 17). The smooth back is preserved but the stone seems otherwise broken, though it is possible that the rough left side represents the original edge.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4090b.

post med. saec. II *p.*

[λόρος γύον Ἀθenaίας Πολιάδος]
 προσ[ἠέκον Ἐτεοβουταδῶν γένει]
 [πό]δες [Η (?) ἐπὶ - - - - -]

⁶⁰ Pausanias, I, 30, 2, mentions the altar of Athena in the Academy and one sacred olive tree. See J. G. Frazer's commentary in his *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, II, 1898, pp. 393-394.

⁶¹ For the date of *I.G.*, II², 1035, see W. S. Ferguson, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 17, note 3 (R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, p. 176, No. 579).

This boundary stone is the companion piece to that published above (No. **35**), and both undoubtedly had the same text except possibly for the extent and direction of the dimension given in line 3. A suggestion that one of the dimensions was properly 50 ft. is given by the erased numeral in No. **35**. Incorrect for the text in which it stood, and therefore erased, this measurement may have been copied from one of the markers for which it was correct. The two stones were both relatively thin and may have been fastened to backers at two corners of the sacred tract of land.⁶²

37 (Plate 85). Part of a plaque of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the back preserved, found on April 6, 1935, in a late Roman context over the central part of the Odeion (M 11).

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 2707.

saec. II a.

[- - - -]

Φιλοστράτου

Φρεάρριος

38 (Plate 85). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on December 18, 1935, in the wall of a modern house east of the Temple of Ares (M 7-8).

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.235 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 3214.

GRAVE STELE

saec. IV a.

[- - - - - - -]

[^ϛΤ]γεινέρω[τος]

[B]οσπορίτ[ης]

The letters at the end of line 2 are crowded.

39 (Plate 85). Grave stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the original rough-picked back preserved, brought into the Excavation House on January 18, 1937, from west of the Hill of the Nymphs. The fragment is from the upper part of the stele, with the inscription cut on a shallow band below a flat ovolo moulding. The surface above the moulding is much damaged.

Height, 0.159 m.; width, 0.158 m.; thickness, 0.153 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4351.

⁶² See the commentary on No. **35**.

ca. med. saec. IV a.

Ἀγνόθεος Ἀλαί[εὺς]
Νικοδίκη Ἀλήθ[εν]

The letters are carelessly cut, with cross-bars in alpha and eta often omitted. The demotic Ἀλήθεν is attested by Stephanos of Byzantion, but this seems to be its first occurrence on stone. Nikodike is otherwise unknown, though her husband (?) Hagnotheos may be that father of [Εὐ]φίλητος and [Θεό]δωρος, who, with others from Halai, made a dedication to Aphrodite about mid century.⁶³

40 (Plate 85). Columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, found on July 22, 1966, in the wall of a Turkish house (L 16). The top and the full circumference are preserved, but the stone is broken at the bottom.

Height, 0.26 m.; diameter at top, 0.15 m.; diameter at bottom, 0.185 m.; circumference at top, 0.50 m.; circumference at bottom, 0.57 m.

Height of letters, 0.014 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 7011.

saec. III a.

Καλλιστῶ
Νικομάχου
vacat

41 (Plate 85). Columnar grave monument of gray Hymettian marble, found on July 11, 1966, in a wall of the Turkish period (I 15).

Height, 0.61 m.; diameter, 0.30 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.-0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 7013.

saec. II/I a.

Βερενίκη
Σκόπου
Ἀντιόχισσα
Κλεοξένου
Πιθέως
γυνή

For the name Σκόπος, see *S.E.G.*, XIII, 161, where the name should be read *Κακὶς Σκόπου Μιλησία* and the Epigraphical Museum number given as 13167.

42 (Plate 85). Columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, damaged but almost entire, found in the wall of a modern house east of the Church of the Holy Apostles (R 16) on January 20, 1959.

⁶³ *I.G.*, II², 2820, lines 13 and 16.

Height, 0.48 m.; diameter, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 6828.

saec. I *a.* (?)
Μηροφ[ίλας]
θεατρίας

Menophila was an actress. Gravestones with the name in the genitive are not common; neither are they extremely rare. A comparable example, with name and profession, is *I.G.*, II², 11175/6: Διονυσίο ἐπιβολαδοποιού. The genitive form of the name *Μηνόφιλα*, as restored above, occurs, e.g., in *C.I.G.*, 3142, line 24. Lines 1 and 2 were here spaced so as to lie symmetrically on the stone. Because of the curvature of the surface the end of line 2 cannot be shown in the same photograph as its beginning. The end of line 1 is obliterated.

For the meaning of *θεάτρια*, compare Procopius, *Anecdota*, IX, 26, who describes the temper of the wanton Theodora: ἐς μέντοι τὰς συνθεατρίας ἀγριώτατα εἰώθει ἐς αἰὲ σκορπιάνεσθαι. The *συνθεάτριαι* were her "fellow-performers."⁶⁴ The alternative meaning of *θεάτρια* as "spectator" would be incomprehensible on this simple gravestone.

43 (Plate 86). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in the wall of a modern house on the southern side of Observatory Street (G-J 16) in December of 1966. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 7026.

ca. saec. I *p.*
Δούκ[ιος]
Βιβού[λλιος]
Ἀκύ[λας]

One Βι() Ἀκύ[λ]ας was thesmothetes about the middle of the first century after Christ.⁶⁵

44 (Plate 86). Four joining fragments of a grave monument of Pentelic marble, found in walls of a modern house at the southern edge of Observatory Street (G-J 16) in December of 1966. The present bottom edge is part of the top of a sunken relief panel. The fragments are broken on all sides.

⁶⁴ Translation by H. B. Dewing in the *Loeb Classical Library*. The Liddell-Scott-Jones *Lexicon* has "fellow-actress." I owe this reference to the kindness of Marcus N. Tod.

⁶⁵ *I.G.*, II², 1736a, line 13 (*Addenda*), and Sterling Dow, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 179.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 7024.

ca. med. saec. I p.

[Θ]ξογέν[η]ς

[Θεογ]ένου Δευκ[ονοεύς]

vacat

45 (Plate 86). Fragment of a columnar grave monument of dark-grained marble, found on August 16, 1966, in a late wall in Room 7 of South Stoa I (M 16).

Height, 0.41 m.; estimated diameter, 0.45 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m. (omikron)-0.055 m. (phi).

Inv. No. I 7016.

saec. II p.

Ζωσάριον

Διονυσίου

[ἐ]κ Φλνέων

[Φιλ]οσσστράτου

5 [—^{ca. 7}—] γ[υv]ή

The archaistic rho with tail in line 4, though not in line 1, is notable, as is the double sigma in [Φιλ]οσσστράτου.

46 (Plate 86). Upper left corner of a naiskos-type funeral monument of Pentelic marble, found on July 18, 1966, in a modern wall west of the Church of the Holy Apostles (L 16). The left side is smooth; the back is very roughly worked.

Height, *ca.* 0.30 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.-0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 7008.

aet. imp. inf.

μηδεὶς ἀγοραζέτω — — — — —]

εἰ λ[— — — — —]

The name of the deceased was doubtless inscribed below the niche. The inscription here is an injunction against re-sale of the burial site, and possibly the second line specifies the penalty, as was a common practice, in case of violation. Burial sites were, in fact, often sold; frequently the inscription names the original owner and sometimes the price paid.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ See, for example, the texts published by John H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions 1926-1950*, p. 174, No. 530, and Indices, p. 246, *s.v.* ἀγοράζω.

CORRIGENDA

The name Ἐρητυμένης should be read in *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 213, No. 58, line II 90 and on p. 410.

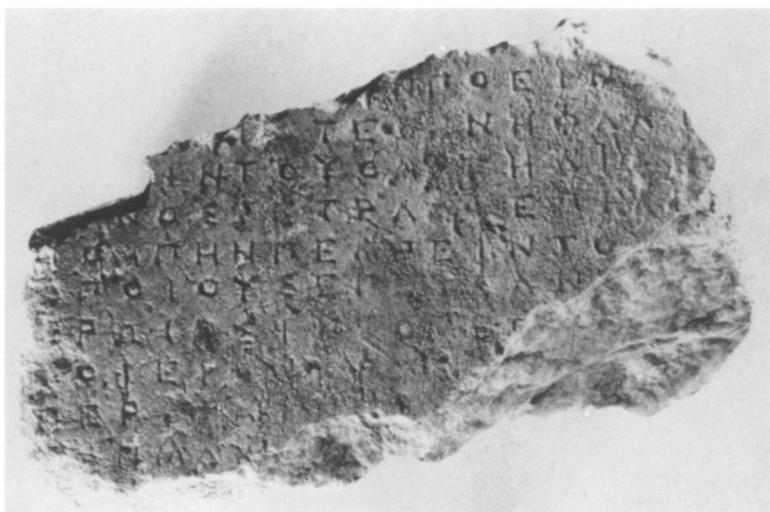
The patronymic should be read Εὐάνορος in *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 213, No. 58, line III 95 and on p. 410.

BENJAMIN D. MERITT

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY



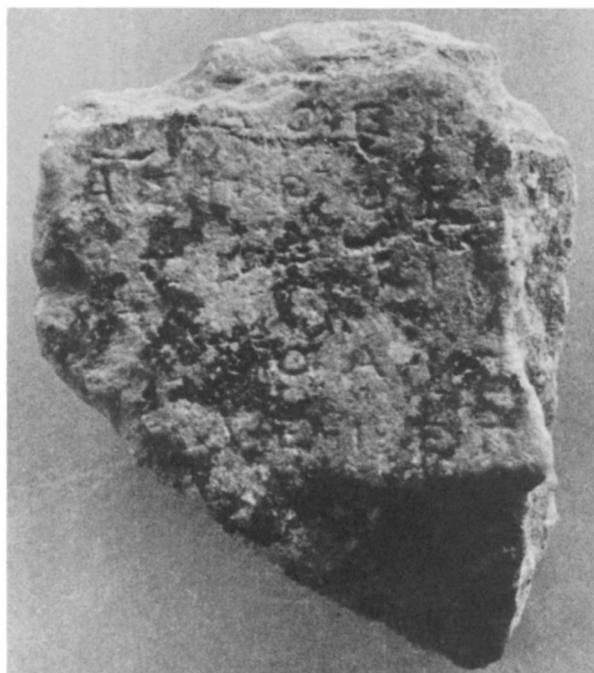
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No. 3



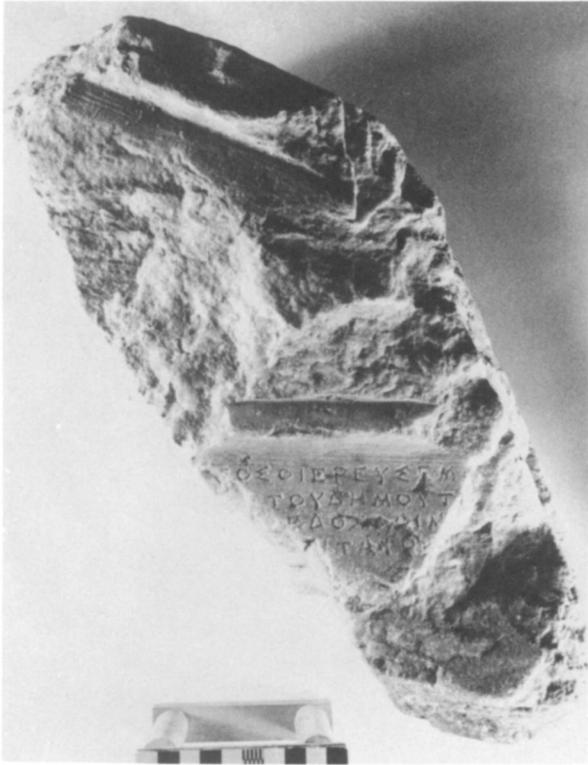
No. 4



No. 5



No. 6



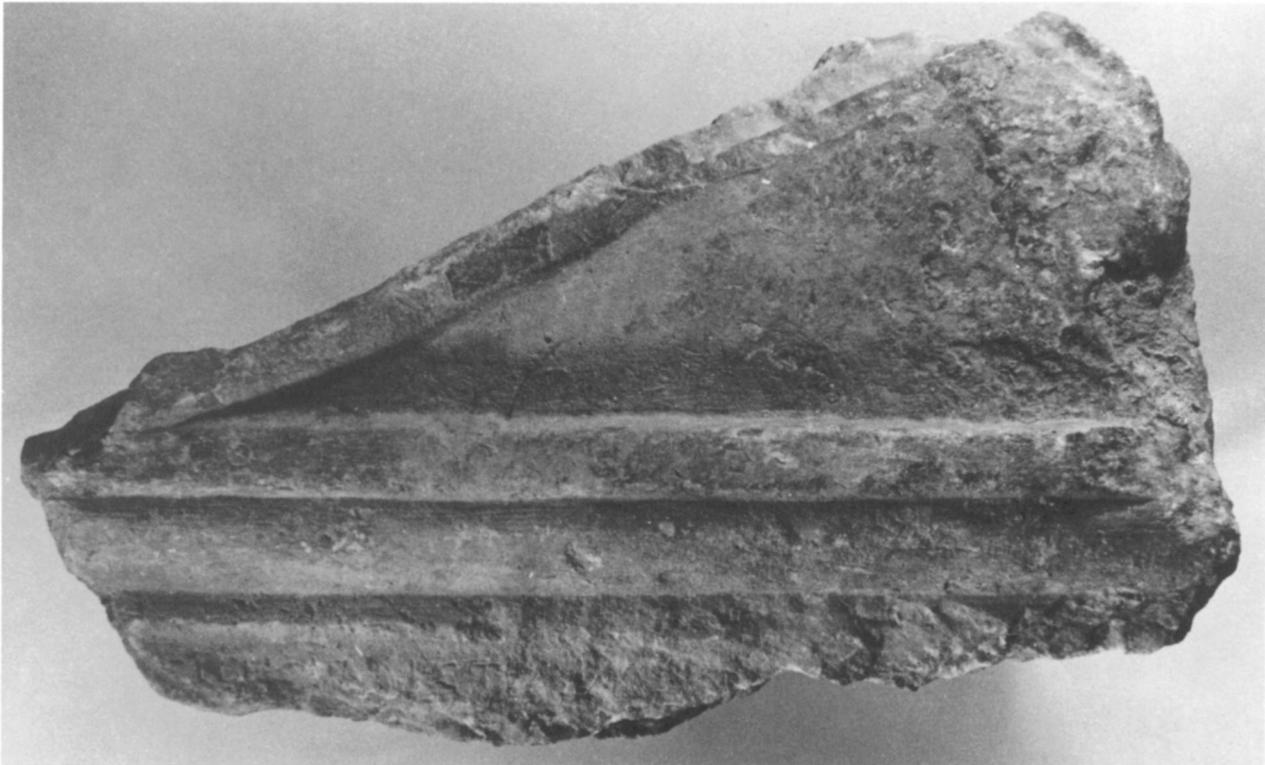
No. 7



No. 8



No. 10



No. 9



No. 11



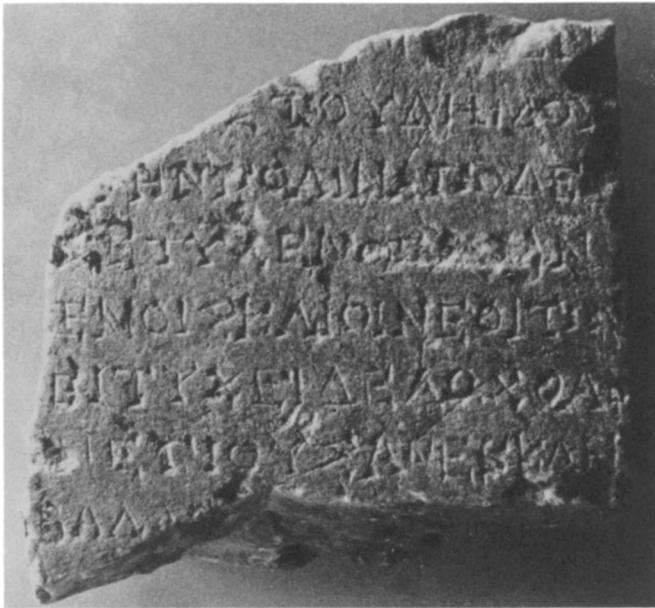
No. 12



No. 21



No. 30



No. 13



No. 15



No. 16



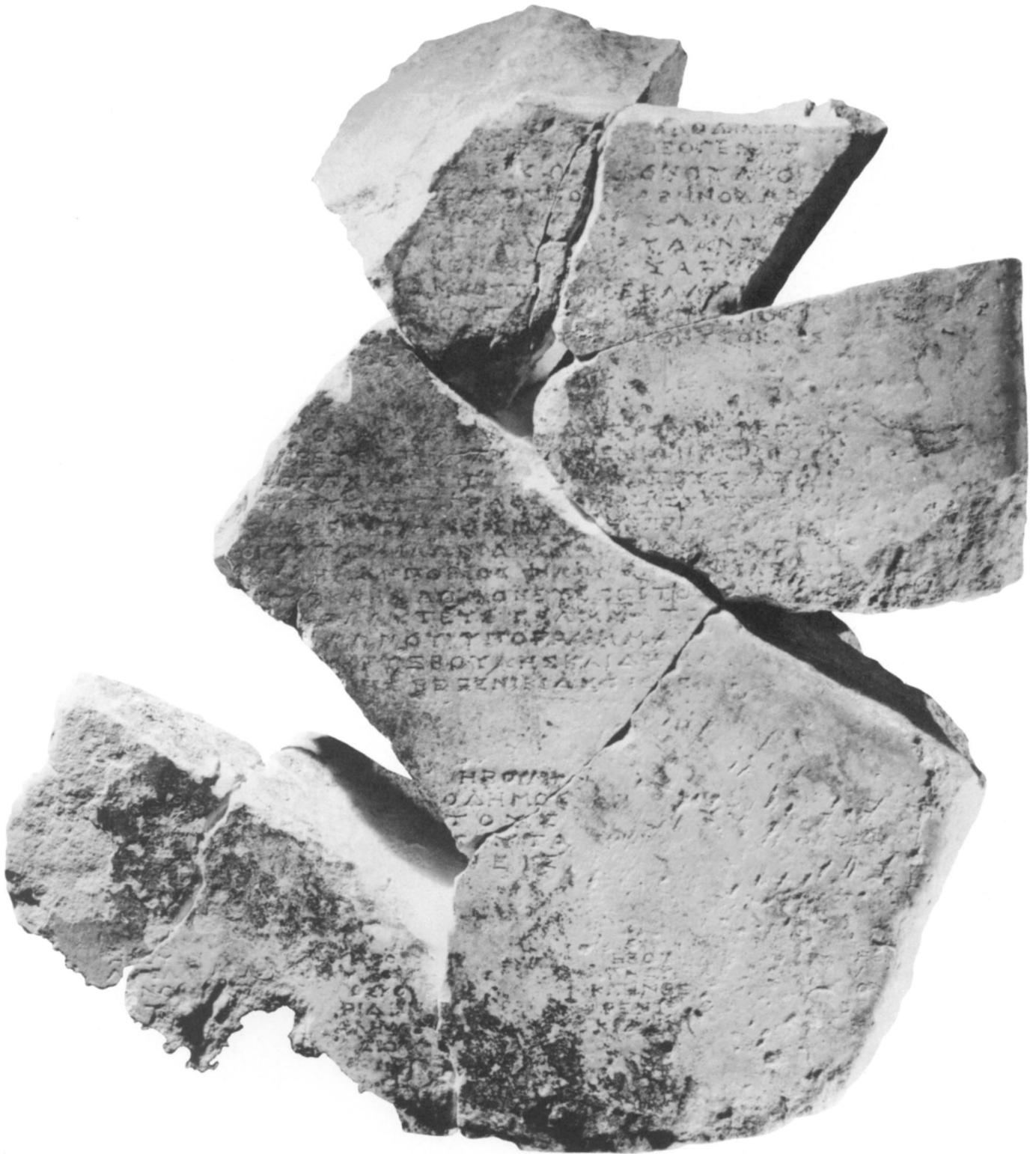
No. 18



No. 19



No. 22

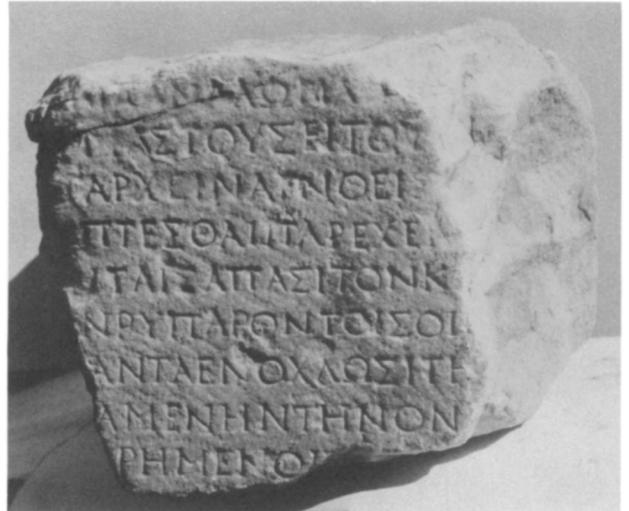


No. 14 (I 6819 + 7014)

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



E.M. 9502 = *I.G.*, II², 1118 *d*



E.M. 9501 = *I.G.*, II², 1118 *a*



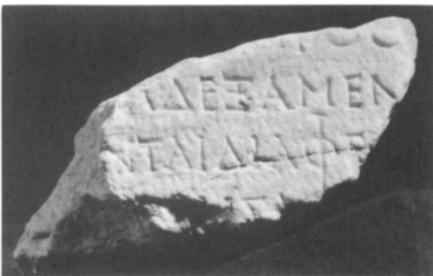
E.M. 9500 = *I.G.*, II², 1118 *e*



E.M. 9499 = *I.G.*, II², 1118 *b*



E.M. 8585 = *I.G.*, III, 3838

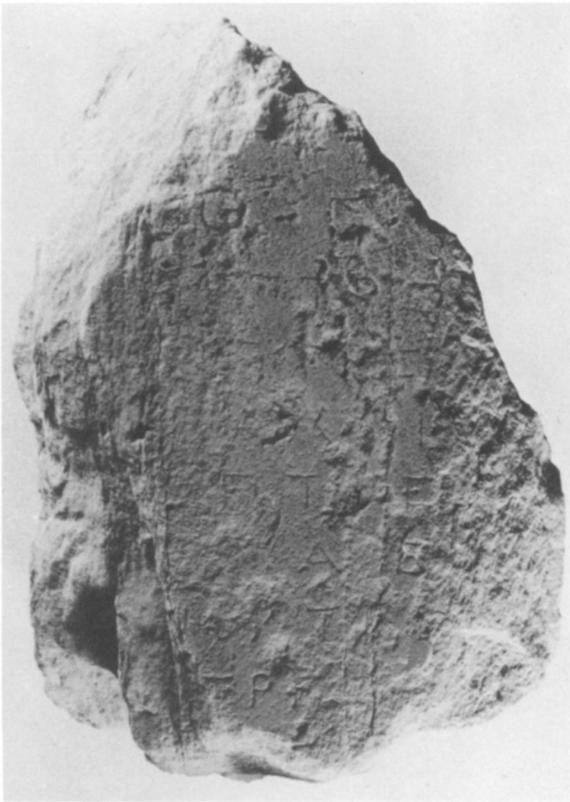


E.M. 5893

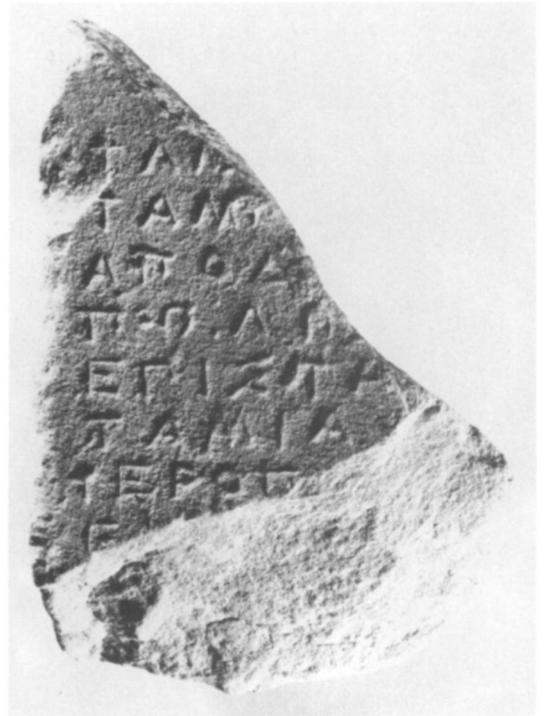


No. 17

E.M. 6087 + E.M. 9498 = *I.G.*, II², 1118 *c* + Agora I 5440



No. 20



No. 23



No. 24



No. 26



No. 25



No. 28



No. 29



No. 31



No. 34



No. 35



No. 36



No. 37



No. 40



No. 38



No. 39



No. 41



No. 42



No. 43



No. 44



No. 45



No. 46



No. 32