

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES 19–29)

A number of new texts from the Athenian Agora have been published in *Hesperia* since the last formal preliminary report in Vol. XXXIV, 1965, pp. 89–99. Wesley Thompson's study of Agora Inv. No. I 1528 appeared in Vol. XXXIV, 1965, pp. 310–311. John S. Traill published the bouletic list of 304/3 last year (*Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, pp. 205–240), made up largely of Agora fragments, and a number of Agora pieces were included in Raubitschek's article on *Greek Inscriptions*, also of last year (*Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, pp. 241–251). Two Agora stones were republished in the same volume and one new text was added by Eugene Vanderpool (pp. 274–277). On pp. 42–56, above, J. H. Oliver presents Nos. 1 and 2 of the current year. The present report is a continuation of these preliminary publications.

3 (Plate 19). It has been taken for granted since Wilhelm's attribution in 1909¹ that the sculptured fragment *I.G.*, II², 55*a* with the ethnic *Ἀφυραίων* upon it was part of the same stele with the fifth-century text concerning Aphytis published as *I.G.*, II², 55*b*. I tried to show in 1944 how this might be possible in spite of the difference in thickness of the fragments.² But it cannot be. The published photographs of the sculptured fragment are quite misleading and give no indication of the true character of the bottom of the stone where it is broken.

The width of the stele, through the sculptured panel, is 0.338 m. Below the sculpture the stone is beveled back. There is no tenon to fit into another stone below. Below the bevel, which reduces the width of the stone from 0.338 m. to 0.295 m. and the thickness from 0.11 m. to 0.092 m., the stele continues downward with both sides preserved in rudimentary fashion. Obviously, sculpture and inscription (though no text is preserved) were both on a single block of marble. The back is rough-picked, whereas the back of *I.G.*, II², 55*b* is dressed smooth. And now that the text of *I.G.*, II², 55*b* has been augmented by the new fragments from the Agora it is clear that the width of the stele to which these fragments belong was (on the basis of the restorations) almost exactly 0.435 m. The stones do not join,³ for there is a gap of about a centimeter between them. Because of the angle of fracture the total original width is slightly less than the added maximum widths of the separate pieces. *I.G.*, II², 55*a*

¹ See the lemma in the *Corpus* on *I.G.*, II², 55*a*.

² *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, pp. 211–229.

³ For the inability to test this in wartime, see *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 213, note 1.

must be divorced from the text of the decrees which were once thought to belong beneath it.

Measurement on *I.G.*, II², 55*b* shows that there was room for one more letter at the end of each line than has been indicated in the latest publication.⁴ This need not have been inscribed, for a margin at the right of the last letter as now restored would absorb this extra space. The margin at the left of the Agora fragments was sufficient for a similar uninscribed band along the edge slightly more than one centimeter in width, thus giving to the stele as a whole a symmetrical disposition of the text.

4 (Plates 19, 20). Stele of Pentelic marble removed from a tower of the Late Roman Fortification Wall opposite the Church of the Holy Apostles in 1959. It was recognized in June of 1962 as an inscribed block. The inscription seems to have been deliberately, but not very carefully, erased, and for the most part is hard to decipher.

Height, 0.796 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness at bottom, 0.17 m. and at top 0.145 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6968.

The block was apparently first used as an orthostate. It has anathyrosis on its right side and once had a moulding 0.08 m. high across the top of its face. There is a cutting for a hook clamp in the top surface, leading to the right. In a re-use the left side was roughly cut away and the moulding removed. The inscribed text is in a kind of panel, slightly depressed, and just below what was once the moulding. If this was the limit of the inscribed text it must have consisted of twelve lines in all, for the beginning of which and for a large part of the middle I have found no satisfactory readings or restorations.

The date is probably near the end of the fourth century. Cruciform phi (the clearest example is in line 6) is usually dated between 350 and 275 B.C.⁵

ca. fin. saec. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca. 35*

[— — ^{ca. 11} — —] ΝΙΔΙ [— ^{ca. 5} —] Ω [— — ^{ca. 11} — ἔθν]
 [σεν τὰ] ἱερὰ [χρήσ]ιμα τεῖ Ἀθην[ᾶ κ]αὶ τοῖς
 [ἄλλοι]ς θεοῖς καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὴν θαλ[λοῦ]
 [στεφά]νωι ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν ὑὸν αὐτῆς
 5 [— ^{ca. 5} — κ]λέα Ὀλυ[μ]πιο[δ]ώρου Γαργήτιον καὶ στε
 [φανῶσ]αι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ὅτι ἐπιμε[μέ]
 [ληται —] ΠΙΣ.ΣΩ. ΤΟΥ.Κ [— — —] ΣΙΤΙΟΥΚΑΙ [— — —]

⁴ See *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, pp. 211-229, and Meritt, Wade-Gery, and McGregor, *A.T.L.*, II, 1949, p. 75 (D 21).

⁵ See J. Kirchner, *Imagines*², Nos. 68 (341/0) and 77 (archon Isaios: 284/3) with commentary.

[-----] Ε [-^{ca. 8} -] ΛΙΟ.ΟΝΟΑΡΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ . . . ΓΟ
 [-----] ἰ[ς πρ]υταν[εί]α αὐτοῦς [-----]
 10 [-----] ΑΛΙΩΝΤ . . . ΝΓΑ . . Ω [----- ἀναγρά]
 [ψαι δ] ἐ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τοὺς ἄρχοντας του[. .]
 [-^{ca. 5} -] ην[. .] ἐν τῷ ἱερ[ῶι] ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ *vac.*
vacat

It may be possible to win more from the stone or from the photograph, but I leave this to others rather than delay preliminary publication in the hope of finding better readings myself.

5 (Plate 20). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides except the top, where part of the smooth upper surface is preserved, found on January 16, 1934, among collected marbles east of the Stoa of Zeus.

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1087.

saec. IV/III *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Ἀναφλύσ[τιοι]

Καλλικ[-----]

lacuna

The fragment belongs to a list of councillors or prytaneis of the phyle Antiochis.

6 (Plate 21). Stele of Pentelic marble, consisting of numerous fragments, all of which with the possible exception of Agora Inv. No. I 4758 can be accurately placed, either because they join or because the continuous restorations between them are certain. The reconstructed stele is shown in the photograph on Plate 21, except for *I.G.*, II², 937 which belongs in the break at the lower right but is lost.

The larger of the new fragments were all found in the fill of the Late Roman Fortification Wall south of the Stoa of Attalos, in 1937 and 1938.

a. Lines 1-4 (center). Broken on all sides, found among collected marbles south of the Stoa of Attalos on April 21, 1937.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.153 m.; thickness (not original), 0.087 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 4758.

This piece joins none of the others, and the place assigned to it here may not be correct. But the remaining letters lend themselves to a possible restoration for a prescript with lines of about 40-44 letters. It is illustrated at the upper right in the photograph on Plate 21.

- b.* Lines 4-26 (left). Mended from three fragments. The left side and back are preserved. This piece joins *c* below and *e* at its lower right.

Height, 0.415 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4798*c*.

- c.* Lines 21-27 (left side). Left side and back preserved. This fragment joins *b* above and *d* below.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

E.M. 2404.

This fragment from the Epigraphical Museum was identified and placed by Eugene Schweigert. I am indebted to the Director of the Museum, Dr. Markellos Mitsos, for permission to print the text here.

- d.* Lines 27-30 (left side). Left side preserved but otherwise broken, found west of the Stoa of Attalos on February 16, 1937. This fragment joins *c* above.

Height, 0.096 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4522.

This fragment was identified and placed by Eugene Schweigert.

- e.* Lines 20-34 (right side). Mended from three fragments. The right side and back are preserved. This fragment at its left tip joins the lower right of fragment *b* and at its bottom joins the top of fragment *h*.

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4798*d*.

- f.* Lines 32-41 (left side). Four joining pieces found in the fill of the Late Roman Fortification Wall on May 24, 1937. Part of the left side is preserved, but the stone is otherwise broken. This fragment was identified by Eugene Schweigert, who also found its join with fragment *g* below.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4920.

- g.* Lines 39-44 (left side). Part of the left side is preserved, but the stone is otherwise broken. This fragment was identified by Eugene Schweigert, who also found its join with fragment *f* above. I am indebted to the Director of the Epigraphical Museum, Dr. Markellos Mitsos, for permission to print the text here.

Height, 0.123 m.; width, *ca.* 0.07 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

E.M. 2402.

h. Lines 34-54 (right side), except for *I.G.*, II², 937. The rough-picked back and right side are preserved, as is also the original bottom with part of a tenon. This fragment has been mended from two pieces, and at its top joins the lower part of fragment *e*.

Height, 0.58 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.155 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4798.

i. Lines 40-47 (right side) = *I.G.*, II², 937. Now lost.

j. Lines 44-54 (center). The rough-picked back is preserved.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.15 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 4798*b*.

The inscription tapers slightly, having a width of *ca.* 0.45 m. near the preserved top and of *ca.* 0.50 m. across the bottom. It is also perhaps about a centimeter thicker at the bottom than at the top.

PRAISE OF MENODOROS

ca. a. 170 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 40-44

[-----] *traces* [-----]
 [-- ἐκκλησία ἐμ] Πειρα[ιέ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν]
 [-- ^{ca. 11} -- 'Ηρα] κλείτο[ν -- ^{ca. 5} -- και συμπρόεδροι ἔδο]
 [ξ]ε[ν] [τῶι δῆμωι Παι]ρθενο[κλήσ -- ^{ca. 14} -- εἶπεν]
 5 ἐπειδ[ῆ Μηνόδαρος -----]
 [τ]ροφεὺς κ[-----]
 [ἐ]πιδημήσα[ς -----]
 και εὐσχημ[όνως -----]
 πολιτῶν ἀεὶ [-----]
 10 ἀνθ' ὧν ὁ δῆμ[ος -----]
 ἄνδρας ἐστε[φάνωσεν -----]
 πολίτην ἐποί[ησεν -----]
 τὴν πατρίαν [-----]
 και πρὸς τὸν δῆ[μον -----]
 15 ναι ὑπ' αὐ[το]ῦ ἀλ[-----]
 γίας και τῆς π[-----]
 μεγάλας ἀπο[-----]
 παρέσχετο χρει[ας -----]
 νημένος και παρεχ[-----]
 20 τε αὐτῶι τάξιν ἔχεν [-----]αν προ[σ]

ἄγων τά τε κοινεῖ χρή[σιμα - - - - -]ν πράττειν
 εὐνούστατα διακείμε[νος πρὸς αὐτ]όν^{vv} νυνί τε ἂ
 ποσταλείς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλ[έως πρεσβευ]τῆς προθύμω[ς]
 ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν πρεσβεί[αν παρέδ]ωκεν ἔνεκεν τοῦ χ[α]
 25 ρίζεσθαι τῶ[ι δ]ήμωι διὰ τὸ ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας μεγάλα [καὶ]
 χρήσιμα π[ράττ]εσθαι κοινῇ τε πᾶσιν καὶ ἰδία τῶν π[ο]
 λιτῶν ἐκ[άστῳ καὶ π]αρελθῶν εἰς τὴν ἐκκ[λησί]αν προ[σ]
 ηνέγκατ[ο ὑπόμνημα ὑ]πὲρ ὧν οἱ πρόγονοι τ[οῦ βασ]ιλέω[ς]
 [ἔ]δωκα[ν - - - - -]ων καὶ ὧν περιε[ποίη]σαν φ[ι]
 30 [λί]αν [- - - - -]οντες ἔκ τε τῶν ἄλλων
 [- - - - -]μάτων εὐχαριστοῦνα[ι]
 εἰ[- - - - -]ατο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς το[ῦ]
 βασ[ιλέως - - - - -]ι ἐπανορθῶσαι
 τὸν δῆ[μ]ον | [- - - - -]ήσατο κ[αὶ τὴν π]ό
 35 λιν συνανα[στρεφ] - - - - -] ἐμ πᾶσι [- - - - -]
 στράφη τῆς τ[- - - - -]κ]ρίσεως [- - - - -]
 δὲ καὶ περὶ ἧς [- - - - -]σει [- - - - -]χρή
 σιμα ἔκτεν[ῶς - - - - -] ὅπ[ως ἂν οὖν ὁ δῆμος]
 φαίνηται τι[μῶν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς] ἄνδρας^{vv} ἀγ[αθῆ] τύχει δε]
 40 δόχθαι τεῖ [βουλεῖ τοὺς λαχ]όντας προέδρου[ς] εἰς [τὴν ἐ]
 πιουστ[α]ν ἐ[κκλησίαν χρημ]ατίσαι περὶ τούτων γνώ
 μην δ[ὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς] βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτ[ι]
 δοκε[ῖ τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπαινεῖσαι Μη]νόδωρον Εὐμένου Τρινε
 μεέ[α ἐπὶ τεῖ πρ]οαιρ[έσει καὶ στ]εφανῶσαι [χρυ]σῶι στεφάνω[ι]
 45 [ἀρετῆς ἔνεκ]εν καὶ εὐ[νοίας ἦ]ν ἔχων [διατελ]εῖ πρὸς τὸν
 [δῆμον τὸν Ἀθη]ναίων^v σ[τήσαι δ] ἐ αὐ[τοῦ καὶ εἰκ]όνα χαλκῆ[ν]
 [ἐν ἀγορᾷ πα]ρὰ τὴν εἰκόν[α τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντ]ιόχο[υ ἐπι]
 [μελεῖσθαι δὲ τ]οὺς στρ[ατηγοὺς] ἵνα ἀναγορευθῆι ὁ στ[έ]
 [φανος καὶ ἡ ε]ικὼν ἐν τ[οῖς ἀγῶσ]ι πᾶσιν οἷς τίθησιν ἡ πόλις·
 50 [εἶναι δὲ αὐτ]ῶι καὶ σίτησ[ιν ἐμ πρ]υτανείωι αἰτησαμένωι κ[α]
 [τὰ τοὺς νό]μους· τὸ δὲ ψήσι[σμι]α τόδε ἀναγράψαι τὸν γραμ
 [ματέα τὸν] κατὰ πρυτανεία[ν εἰ]ς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ ἀνα
 [θεῖναι παρὰ] τὴν εἰκόνα· τὸ δὲ γ[εν]όμενον ἀνάλωμα δοῦναι
 [αὐτῶι τὸν τα]μίαν τῶν στ[ρατ]ιωτικῶν vacat
 vacat

This decree honors Menodoros, son of Eumenes, of Trinemeia. Heretofore he has not been known in Athens; it has not been known, in fact, that he was an Athenian, but it seems most probable that he was the same as the Menodoros who acted as go-between for the priest Attis⁶ and Attalos II during the latter years of the reign

⁶ Priest of the Great Mother at Pessinous in Phrygia.

of Attalos's older brother Eumenes (164-159 B.C.).⁷ It was in character for him to be an envoy of kings, for the text here shows that he had served also as ambassador (line 23) for Antiochos, beside whose statue in Athens his own statue was to be erected as a mark of honor (lines 46-47). The Athenians had honored Menodoros even earlier, for lines 7-12 refer, apparently, to his residence as a foreigner in Athens and to the award of citizenship to him. The Antiochos of line 47 was undoubtedly Antiochos IV Epiphanes, the benefactor of Athens, who became king in 175 B.C., gaining his throne with the help of Eumenes and his younger brother Attalos against the usurper Heliodoros.

The date of the inscription is probably about 170 B.C.

7 (Plate 21). Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the left side preserved but otherwise broken, found on June 21, 1933, in a well north of the Temple of Ares (K 6).

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness (not original), 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m. (iota).

Inv. No. I 1003.

ca. a. 200 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

δὲ καὶ ἐν [----- κοσμη]
 τεῖ τὰ κα [----- ἦραντο (?) καὶ τοὺς]
 βοῦς Ἐλε[υσίην ----- καὶ τοὺς δρόμους (?) συνε]
 τέλεσα[ν -----]
 5 του καὶ [-----]
 ἐφήδρε[υσαν δὲ καὶ ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις -----]
 τοῦ δ[ήμον -----]
 ο[-----]

The date is indicated by the lettering, alpha, for example, and lambda (line 4) not quite closing at the top. A number of phrases remind one of the ephobic inscriptions, but so little is preserved that a consecutive text is difficult, and comparative material, which is fairly abundant in the mid third century and in the late second century, is scarce in the intervening years.⁸ Even where the decrees are known the significant lines have not been preserved.⁹

⁷ Cf. *O. G. I.*, No. 315 III, IV, and V with notes.

⁸ See the tabulation of known documents of this category in Chr. Pélékidis, *Histoire de l'Éparchie Attique*, 1962, p. 174.

⁹ E.g., *I. G.*, II², 794 = S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, XLVIII, 1937, pp. 108-109 (cf. *R. E. G.*, LXIII, 1950, p. 116); Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, 1940, p. 111; *I. G.*, II², 900, from which fragment c is to be excluded (see Χαριστήριον εἰς Ἀναστάσιον Κ. Ὀρλάνδου, I, 1964, p. 194, note 8).

8 (Plate 21). Fragment from a stele of Hymettian marble, with the left side and back preserved but otherwise broken, found on June 27, 1933, in a Byzantine well east of the Tholos (H11:1). The side is dressed with a tooth chisel; the back is rough-picked.

Height, 0.207 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1028.

saec. II *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[...] μένης Θε[- - - - -]
 [.] ημιγος Χρωμ[- - - - -]
 [Δ] ημοχάρης Δημ[- - - - -]
 ['Α] πολλόδωρος Πραξ[- - - - -]
 5 [Δ] ημοκλείδης Θεου[- - - - -]

vacat 0.06 m.

ἡ βουλή

καὶ ὁ δ[ήμος]

τοῦ[ς ἐφήβους]

The text seems to be part of an ephobic inscription praising the ephēboi, their *κοσμητής*, and their teachers.

9 (Plate 19). Fragment from the top of a pedimental stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the pediment and the back preserved, found in a context of Turkish date on April 12, 1948, to the southwest of the Market Square.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6103.

init. saec. II *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 57 (?)

[ἐπὶ - - - - ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - - -] ος πέμπ[τῆς πρυτανείας ἦι - - ^{ca. 6} - -]
 [- - - - - ^{ca. 22} - - - - - ἐγραμμά] τευεν [Μαιμακτηριῶνος - - ^{ca. 9} - -]
 [- - ^{ca. 9} - - τῆς πρυτανείας ἐκκλησ] ἰα σύ[γκλητος ἀπὸ βουλῆς στρατη]
 [γῶν παραγγειλάντων τῶν προέδρων ἐπ] εψή[φιζεν - - - - ^{ca. 23} - - - -]
 5 [καὶ συμπρόεδροι ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ κα] ἰ [τῶι δήμωι - - - - -]

In line 3 the preserved letters require an unusual formula, like that of *I.G.*, II², 911, of 169/8 B.C.

10 (Plate 22). Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides except

the right but with the original rough-picked back preserved, found built into a pithos east of the Church of the Holy Apostles (S 16) on May 6, 1965.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.-0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 6995.

ante med. saec. II a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 50

[----- ἐκ τοῦ Μ]ητρώιον [. .]
 [-----] Μουνηχιῶνος ^v
 [----- τῆς π]ρυτανείας βον ^v
 [λή ἐμ βουλευτηρίωι ----- *ca.* 18 -----] εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ ^{uuuu}
 5 [----- *ca.* 29 -----] διατελεῖ κοινεῖ τ[ε τῶι
 [δῆμωι καὶ ἰδίαι τοῖς παραγινομένοις τ]ῶν πολιτῶν εὔχ[ρηστος]
 [ῶν καὶ ἐμ παντὶ καιρῶι σπουδῆς καὶ φ]ιλοτιμίας οὐθὲν ἔλλ[είπων]
 [-----]ον ἐν τῶι Σ[^{-*ca.* 5 -}δεδόχθαι]
 [τῆι βουλῆι τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους] εἰς τὴν ἐπιού[σαν ἐκκλησίαν]
 10 [χρηματίσαι περὶ αὐτοῦ, γνώμην δὲ] ξυμβάλλεισ[θαι τῆς βουλῆς]
 [εἰς τὸμ δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τεῖ] βουλεῖ ἐ[παινέσαι -----]

For the phrase ἐκ τοῦ Μητρώιον see *I.G.*, II², 1132, line 2 and line 40. The restoration of lines 5-6 is modeled on the text of *I.G.*, II², 908, line 2, and that of line 7 on *I.G.*, II², 949, line 34. The date is determined by the forms of the letters, rho especially having the shape of Roman F. This form of rho is found in two other Agora inscriptions of the early second century.¹⁰

11 (Plate 20). Fragment from a stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back, found in the wall of a modern blacksmith shop south of the Stoa of Attalos (R 14) on March 6, 1933. The spring of a moulding is preserved above the first line of the inscription.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m. (iota).

Inv. No. I 560.

fin. saec. II a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 117

[ἐπὶ ----- ^{-*ca.* 7 -} ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς ----- ^{-*ca.* 9 -} τρίτης πρυτανείας ἦι
 ----- ^{-*ca.* 20 -} ἐγραμμάτευεν· Βοηδρομιῶνος
 ----- ^{-*ca.* 8 -}] ἰσταμένον, [----- ^{-*ca.* 8 -}]

¹⁰ *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, 1937, pp. 141-142, No. 78 of 168/7 B.C. (for the date cf. *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 41 and 42, and *Hesperia*, Index to Vols. I-X, s.v. [Ἀρτέμω]ν Πειραιεύς) and p. 148, No. 83 of *ca.* 181/0 B.C.

- [τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν προέδρων
ἐπεψήφισεν ----- ^{ca. 25} ----- καὶ συμπρόεδροι·
ἔδο]ξεν τεῖ β[ουλεῖ]
- [καὶ τῷ δήμῳ· ----- ^{ca. 24} ----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι
οἱ ἐπὶ ----- ^{ca. 8} ----- ἄρχοντος θύσαντες ταῖς ἐγγραφαῖς ἐν τῷ
πρυτ]ανείῳ ἐ[πὶ τῆς]
- [κοινῆς ἐστίας τοῦ δήμου καὶ καλλιερήσαντες μετὰ τε τοῦ κοσμητοῦ
καὶ τοῦ ἱερέως τοῦ Δήμου καὶ τῶν Χαρίτων καὶ τῶν ἐξηγητῶν
ἐπόμ]πευσαν τ[εῖ Ἄρτέ]
- 5 [μῖδι τεῖ Ἀγροτέραι, ἐποιήσαντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ὑπαπάντησιν τοῖς ἱεροῖς
ἐν ὄπλοις καὶ προέπεμψαν αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἰακχον ὠσανῶως,
ἤραντ]ο δὲ καὶ τοῖς [μυστη]
- [ρίοις -----]

A clue to the identification of the inscription as an ephobic decree is given by the mention of the Prytaneion in line 3. Other phrases characteristic of the ephobic decrees of the late second century appear in part in lines 4 and 5, making possible a complete skeleton restoration, on the analogy of *I.G.*, II², 1008 of 118/7 B.C. The month in which the decree was passed was undoubtedly Boedromion, the customary time for voting honors to the ephoboi of the preceding year.¹¹

The division of lines here given is arbitrary, but must be substantially correct. A total of about 117 letters on a line implies a wide stele, but the letters are close together and, if one may judge approximately from the average of about 7 letters in 5 centimeters (line 2), the width of the stele was no more than about 0.80 m. The ephobic decree *I.G.*, II², 1011, of 106/5 B.C., had about the same width, and some of its lines counted more than 117 letters.

12 (Plates 22, 23). Fragment from the lower part of a stele of Pentelic marble, with the left side (dressed with a toothed chisel) and back (rough-picked) preserved, found on October 19, 1954, in the wall of the east apse of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6691.

This fragment was recognized by David M. Lewis as belonging to the lower lines of *I.G.*, II², 1051, where indeed it makes a join with fragment *d* (EM 7615), as shown in the photograph on Plate 22. The upper lines of *I.G.*, II², 1051, are also to be augmented by the addition of *I.G.*, II², 1058 (EM 5267), which joins fragment *a*

¹¹ See Chr. Pélékidis, *B.C.H.*, LXXXV, 1961, pp. 59-60; B. D. Meritt, *Χαριστήριον εἰς Ἀναστάσιον Κ. Ὀρλάνδον*, I, 1964, p. 195. No date later than Pyanopsion is now known for such a decree. In Meritt's text (*op. cit.*, p. 195) the word *κυρία* is omitted (in error) after *ἐκκλησία* in line 4.

(EM 7618) at the upper right, as shown in the photograph on Plate 23.¹² The length of line is now approximately determinable as *ca.* 57 letters, and the combination of the fragments makes a skeleton text of the beginning of the inscription possible:

I.G., II², 1051 + 1058

post a. 38 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 57

- [ἐπὶ --- *ca.* 11 --- ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς --- *ca.* 20 --- πρυτανήας]
 [ἦ --- *ca.* 22 --- ἐργ]αμμάτε[νευ --- *ca.* 20 ---]
 [--- *ca.* 16 --- τῆς πρυτα]νήας^v ἐκκλησ[ία κυρία ἐν τῶι
 θεάτρωι τῶν]
 [προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν --- *ca.* 7 --- Δ]ωροθέου [--- *ca.* 8 --- καὶ
 συμπρόεδροι]
 5 [ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι -²⁻³-]οσ[--- *ca.* 8 ---]στου Π[ε[--- *ca.* 6 --- εἶπεν·
 οἶδε ἐκ τῆς πόλε
 [ως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν] ὑπὸ το[ῦ δήμο]υ γράψαι [καὶ ἀνακουνῶσαι
 τὸ ψήφισμα]
 [τόδε τοῖς ἐμ Μυρ]ίνη ὁ ἐπὶ τ[οὺς ὄπ]λίτας [στρατηγὸς - *ca.* 17 ---]
 [καὶ ὁ] κῆρυξ [τῆς] ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βο[υλ]ῆς Πλ[--- *ca.* 13 ---]
 καὶ ὁ κῆρυξ]
 [τῆς] βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου^v Οἰνόφιλ[ος Σπειριεύς· ἐπειδὴ οἱ
 πρέσβεις]
 10 [ἐπελ]θόντες ἐμφανίζουσιν ψήφισμα [-----]

The text continues here with *I.G.*, II², 1051, lines 7-21 of fragment *a*, lines 1-10 of fragment *b*, and lines 1-22 of fragments *c* and *d*. Lines 23-27 of fragment *d* (with the new fragment) must be rewritten, as follows:

- [σαι δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν κοινῆ]υ τῆς πόλεως ἐστίαν· πέμψαι δὲ [καὶ μετὰ τῶν]
 [πρέσβεων ἐκ τῆ]ς πόλεως Δι[ο]νύσιον Πειραιέα ἵνα τούτω[ν συντελουμέ]
 25 [νων ὁ δῆ]μος φαίνεται τὰ πρὸ[ς] τοὺς συγγενεῖς τηρῶν δικα[ίως· τῶν ψήφων]
 [αἱ] πλήρεις αἰς ἐδόκει τὴν ἐ[γφ]ερομένην γνώμην κυρίαν [εἶναι - *ca.* 7 ---]
 [. . .] ΔΔΓ αἱ δὲ τετρυνημέ[ναι α.]ἰς οὐκ ἐδόκει οὐδεμία *vacat*
vacat

In lines 5-9 the three emissaries who were to carry the text of the decree to Lemnos were named. It appears that Oinophilos (line 9) must have been the herald of the Council and Demos rather than the orator, whose name (with patronymic and demotic) occurs in line 5. The naming of these three envoys, all in the nominative,

¹² Knowledge of this join I owe to Lewis and to Raubitschek. My thanks are due to Markellos Mitsos for the privilege of making it known here and of publishing a photograph.

is an intrusion into the body of the decree proper, giving by way of preface a historical note such as is usually found, if at all, at the end of a decree, like the record here of the vote in lines 25-27. Oinophilos of Steiria is otherwise known to have been herald of the Council and Demos from his appearance in a so-called prytany decree of the latter part of the first century B.C.¹³

I have restored ἐκ τῆς πόλεως in lines 5-6 to match what I take to be a similar description of the envoys in line 24, where an additional member was sent with them. This fourth ambassador was Dionysios of Peiraeus, who is otherwise unknown, unless his name is to be restored, as I believe likely, in *I.G.*, II², 1053, lines 10-11, a document in which the text is comparable both in subject matter (dealings with the klerouchs on Lemnos) and in wording. I suggest that lines 10-11 of *I.G.*, II², 1053, be restored to read:

[λεως ἐστίαν πέμψαι δὲ καὶ — — — —] α τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν Δι
[ονύσιον Πειραιέα ὁ τῶν ψήφων αἱ πλήρε]ις αἷς ἐδόκει τὴν ἐγφερομένην γνῶ

The date of both texts is later than 38 B.C., when the aristocracy was again in control in Athens after a brief period of more democratic rule.¹⁴

13 (Plate 23). The purpose of this preliminary publication is to make available the texts concerning Julius Nikanor that were mentioned in *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 318, as belonging together.¹⁵ Agora Inv. No. I 6132a was taken to the Epigraphical Museum where it was found to make a join with *I.G.*, II², 1119 (E.M. 9504). The two fragments together, as joined, are shown on Plate 23. The other fragments join neither with this group nor with each other, and their texts are given separately here below.¹⁶ The text of *I.G.*, II², 1069, now apparently lost, to which all these fragments belong, is not here repeated.

A: Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the original rough-picked back preserved, found on January 24, 1949, among stones gathered on the southern part of Kolonos Agoraios during the years 1938-1940.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.-0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 6132a.

This fragment joins at the left of *I.G.*, II², 1119 (the measurements of which are: Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.) to yield the following text:

¹³ Sterling Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 178 (No. 110 lines 9-15). He is there called simply κῆρυξ τῆς βουλῆς, but cf. Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 17, for the abbreviation of the title.

¹⁴ See the commentary on *I.G.*, II², 1043, 1051, and O. W. Reinmuth, *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 272.

¹⁵ The Agora fragment I 175 does not belong; this number was erroneously given instead of the correct Inv. No. I 179.

¹⁶ The publication of photograph and text of E. M. 5245 is made possible by the kind permission of Dr. Mitsos.

aet. Augusti

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]εμε[-----]
 [----- ἄ]μετάθετον κα[-----]
 [-----]αὐθις ἐσομένων [-----^{ca. 6}]μαι[-----]
 [----- ὑπ]οτίθηται ἢ πωλήσῃ ἢ κ[αθ' ὄν] δήποτε οὖν [τρόπο]ν
 5 [----- πρ]οσόδους εἰς ἄλλο τι μεταθῆ ἢ καθ' ἄ τὸ σύνφ[ω]
 [νον -----]ε ὀνόματι μισθώσεως ἢ ἐφευρεμάτων ἢ σειτω
 [νιῶν -----]ων ἢ εἰς πλείονα χρόνον μισθῶσαι τολμήσῃ τῆ[ν]
 [-----] ἐτῶν προσ[θ]έσει τὴν τῆς τετραετία[s ὕ]
 [μίσθωσιν -----] ἥτι]νιοῦν προφάσει χρησάμε[ὕ]
 10 [νος -----] τοῦ Ἑρω]μαίων αἰραρίου καὶ ἐξέστω ὕ
 [-----] ἣν ποιούσι τὴν τειμὴν εἰς ὕ
 [-----] ἐ]μὲ εἰσηγησαμένων ἐ ὕ
 [-----] κριτον] τοῖς ἱεροσυλίας
 [-----] Ἑρωμα]ίων αἰραρίωι φυ
 15 [-----] ἢ β]ουλῆ τῶν
 [Ἄρειοπαγεῖτων -----] καὶ οἴου

Line 4. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1086 (the copy set up at Eleusis), where the restoration should read [ὄν δῆπο]τε οὖν τρό[πον], and cf. also, for example, *I.G.*, II², 1063, line 3: [καθ' ὄν δῆπ]οτε τρόπον ---.

Lines 5-6. Cf. *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1895, col. 121, No. 34 (which A. N. Skias already has associated with *I.G.*, II², 1086), line 10: [σ]ύνφωνον.

Lines 8-9. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1086, line 7.

Line 13. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1086, line 11.

Line 16. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 1086, line 13.

B. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved, found in April of 1958 among collected marbles in the area of the Panathenaic Way, north of the Eleusinion (S 17).

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6132b.

[----- τῆ]ς πόλεω[s -----]
 [----- πρ]ὸς Σαλαμείνος ἢ ἀν[-----]
 [-----] ἐ]κείνων τῶν πόρων συν[-----]
 20 [-----] ἥσεως εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τ[-----]
 [-----] μ]ετὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ τελευτ[ῆν -----]
 [-----] λην ψήφωι πρὸς ἅπαντα [-----]
 [-----] νεσθαι ὑπὸ Ἰουλίον Νικάν[ορος -----]
 [-----] νος ἔχοντος ἐξουσίαν τ[-----]

25 [-----] γεωργούντων τῶν ἐν τη[-----]
 [-----]ήσεως τῆν ἔξουσίαν τ[-----]
 [-----]ς ἀτελείας καὶ νῦν φυλ[-----]
 [-----]Ἐλ]ευσίνα ἐπὶ πράσει φε[-----]
 [-----]σ[. . .]πισε[-----]

C. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the rough-picked back preserved.

Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. E.M. 5245.

30 [-----]οντ[. .]ωνχ[-----]
 [-----]μων μετ' αὐτὸν τι[-----]
 [-----]τ]εταγμένην ὀγδοη[-----]
 [-----]σῶι καθάπερ καὶ εἶχον [-----]
 [-----]γεννημάτων οἱ[-----]
 35 [-----]όμε[ν]ος τῶν ε[-----]
 [-----]νων καὶ ὅ τι ἀ[-----]
 [-----]σκευὰς ἢ τ[-----]
 [-----]όμης ἐν τ[-----]
 [-----]ποτε π[-----]

D. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found among collected marbles east of the Tholos (I 11) in the summer of 1933.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 1059.

40 [-----]ε ἔχ[-----]
 [-----]όμενοι [-----]
 [-----]τα ἀνετ[-----]
 [-----]γραμμα[-----]

E. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in a Byzantine wall at the northeast corner of the Temple of Ares (L 7) on May 26, 1951.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness, 0.37 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6387.

45 [-----]εμε[-----]
 [-----]πον ἢ παρε[-----]
 [-----]ηματο[-----]

F. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in a Roman context near the northwest corner of the Metroon (I 9) on March 1, 1932.

Height, 0.063 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.032 m.

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 179.

48 [-----]αμμε[-----]
 [-----]ε]πιμελη[-----]
 [-----]σ[-----]

14 (Plate 23). Fragment from a large column of bluish Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found in a modern wall west of the Stoa of Attalos on March 17, 1938.

Height, 0.278 m.; width, 0.271 m.; thickness, 0.194 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 5337.

aet. imp.

[-----]α[-----]
 [-----]νειν[-----]
 [-----]αντειπ[-----]
 [-----ψ]ηφίσμασιν [-----]
 5 [-----]ι τούτων τυ[-----]

vacat

[-----] αὐτὸν διὰ τῶ [-----]
 [-----]ι εἶναι ἐπε[-----]
 [-----]ον ὑμᾶς [-----]
 10 [-----]ο[-----]

The discovery that this inscription is part of that already published as *I.G.*, II², 1123, was made by A. E. Raubitschek. As now edited the text of *I.G.*, II², 1123, is said to consist of two non-joining fragments. But the two fragments do in fact join (*b* above *a*) and are now fixed together in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens. The height of letters is the same as in the new piece from the Agora (*ca.* 0.02 m. rather than 0.013 m.) and the stones obviously came from the same large column of Hymettian marble. They make no join with the new fragment, but the photograph in Plate 23 shows all fragments in the same scale.

The text of *I.G.*, II², 1123, may now be read as follows:

[-----]υ βαίω[-----]
 [-----]ανθ^v [-----]

[---]βουλη[-----]
 [---]ον πολε[-----]
 5 [---]ων τριακ[-----]
 [---]ωμεν κ[-----]
 [--- εἰ]σπράξει [-----]
 [---]σθαι μαρτ[-----]
 [---]υ[.]ων υ[...]ταωι[-----]
 10 [---]φου τυχεῖν ὁ ὑμέ[τερος ? -]
 [--- κ]έρδος ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ καὶ π[---]
 [--- π]είρας ἐντελοῦς καὶ π[---]
 [--- τῆ]ς πρὸς ὑμᾶς σπο[υδῆς ---]
 [---]τειμῶ[ν -----]

The reading in line 4 may be [τ]ῶν πόλε[ων --]. The restoration of line 13 was suggested by Hiller von Gaertringen. In line 14 Kirchner suggested as possible also *τειμω[ρία]*.

15 (Plates 24, 25). Of the numerous fragments of Pentelic marble which compose the present text two groups come from upper corners of the original stele, both preserving part of the picked top surface, and a third single fragment comes from the upper edge (not a corner piece) and it too has a similar slightly roughened treatment of its top surface. The stele, or pillar, must have been inscribed on all four sides, for the preserved upper corners show text on three sides (at least) and two of the faces had texts much shorter than normal, as if one inscription occupied, one might say, Face A and Face B entirely and much of Face C, ending with the word [---]ρ-τες below which was uninscribed stone, while Face D, adjacent to Face C, contained a slightly longer text, which was a kind of supplement, or appendix, and which must have had a separate introduction of its own in the upper lines. This too had uninscribed stone beneath it.

This arrangement of the fragments is borne out by what can be deduced from the text itself. The top of Face B apparently draws the two preserved corners together, so that a tentative text mentions a sanctuary (Θερ[ικ]λεῖον) and probably certain inscribed stelai in or near it:

θεσ[μὸς ἀπὸ τῶν πρόσθεν τῶ] Θερ[ικ]λεῖο [᾿Α]
 τθί[δον στελῶν τὸς τε νῦν ἡ]ερομνέμο[ν]
 ας: κ[αὶ τὸν δέμαρχον τὸν Μελι]τέον: ---

That it was normal for hieromnemes and a demarch to coöperate in setting up a stele is shown by a later text, e.g., *I.G.*, II², 1299, lines 78-80: [τῆς δὲ ἀναγο-ρεύσεως τοῦ στε]φάνου καὶ τῆς [ποιήσεως καὶ] στάσεως τῆς στή[λης ἐπιμεληθῆναι τὸν δῆμ]αρχον καὶ τοὺς ἱερο[μνήμ]ονας. The assumption is here made that the end of the

third line should be restored [Μελι]τέον, though other restorations are possible, and the reading [ηεμῆκ]τεον¹⁷ or [ηεμτετάρ]τεον¹⁸ would seem to go well with the measures of the offerings in the lines below and with possible restoration in lines 29 and 30 (see below). Preference is here given to [Μελι]τέον because the decree of Face D is best taken as a deme-decree of Melite.

The text here at the end of the first line on Face B and at the beginning of line 2 is not without its difficulties, but it is hard to see what the reference can be except to the Therrikleion, the shrine of the eponym of the phratry of the Therrikleidai. There is mention of this phratry in *I.G.*, II², 4973, the name being derived, according to Wilamowitz,¹⁹ from the eponym Θεροικληῆς which in its Attic form appears as Θερρικληῆς. His sanctuary would be called, therefore, the Θεροίκλειον, or Θερρίκλειον, which could be written with single rho as Θερίκλειον.²⁰ The form here at the top of Face B is apparently the genitive of this neuter noun, probably dependent on some adjective denoting the place where the ancient regulations had been set up. The boundary stone (*I.G.*, II², 4973) which mentions the phratry shows its close association with Apollo Patroios: [ἰ]ερό[ν] Ἀπόλλωνο[ς] Πατρ[ώ]ϊου φρ[ατρία]ς Θερρικ[λειδ]ῶν, and the sanctuary of Apollo Patroios is known to have been just east of the Kolonos Agoraios.²¹ It dates back to the middle of the sixth century B.C. and was doubtless destroyed by the Persians in 480/79. It is not clear that the shrine of Thersikles was near the famous temple in the Agora; different *gene* and phratries apparently had their own worships of Apollo Patroios.²² And many sacrifices to lesser deities were included in the overall roster of sacrifices which we know from the Eleusinion in the late sixth and early fifth centuries. These boustrophedon texts were published some years ago by L. H. Jeffery.²³ Their similarity in nature and content is so striking that one is justified in placing the present text also in the Eleusinion near which, indeed, most of the fragments were found.²⁴ No repetition has been discovered in the present inscription from the earlier boustrophedon, but it is

¹⁷ See *I.G.*, I², 76, line 7; *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 96.

¹⁸ See *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 97, line 5.

¹⁹ *Aristoteles und Athen*, II, p. 268, note 9.

²⁰ See Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*³, pp. 99-100. A similar development takes place in the name Ἀρσίφρων > Ἀρρίφρων > Ἀρίφρων.

²¹ See *The Athenian Agora, A Guide to the Excavations and Museum*, 1962, pp. 59-60.

²² See the testimonia collected by Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, 1957, pp. 50-53, especially No. 109.

²³ *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 86-111.

²⁴ The places of discovery range from the southwest of the Agora to the center and up to and south of the Church of the Holy Apostles. One fragment (*I.G.*, I², 841) was said by Pittakys to have been found east of the Propylaia (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 4095). It was transcribed by Koehler and published by Kirchhoff in *I.G.*, I, 6, as "erutum in arce." Another fragment (*I.G.*, I², 7) was published in *C.I.G.*, 1035 from notes of Sir William Gell (cf. *I.G.*, I, 7). It was once in Fauvel's archaeological collection in the ancient market place, and was rediscovered in the Agora excavations in 1935.

quite probable that this is in fact a replacement of some of the stones destroyed by the Persians.²⁵

The preserved letters at the beginning of the second line of Face B are ΤΘΙ. Since they follow a possible restoration of only one missing letter at the end of the preceding line, it is difficult to see what they can be except some form of the feminine adjective Ἄρθίς. Pollux (X, 97) recalls the fact that certain stelai in the Eleusinion on which were inscribed the sales of confiscated property from those guilty of sacrilege in 415 B.C. were called "Attic Stelai." The discovery that certain other stelai of an earlier date were also known as "Attic Stelai" is therefore not surprising, while the use of the adjective Ἄρθίδες instead of the more usual Ἄττικάί points up the difference in time as well as the similarity of nomenclature in these public records.

The continuation of line 3 from the end of line 2 is unexceptionable, and suggests that the positions here assigned are correct.

These lines were not the beginning of the inscription, but must be taken as the continuation of some provision which carried over from the bottom of Face A. They do not represent any continuation from either Face C or Face D, because these columns ended in complete sentences followed by considerable areas of uninscribed stone. The bottom of Face A is lost, but the text must have continued down to the bottom of the stone (including the right lateral face of fragments 6 and 7) and eventually carrying over to the top of Face C, where the first word preserved is [σ]όιζεν.

The beginning of this three-column inscription is to be found at the top of Face A, where the preserved letters are

[-----]ολει: ἐ[.]

At first blush the restoration [ἔδοχσεν τῆι β]ολῆι suggests itself, and indeed this may well be right, but in the preserved decrees of the late sixth and early fifth centuries the normal formula is ἔδοχσεν τῶι δέμοι, with no mention of the Boule.²⁶ It is only toward the middle of the century that the regular formula ἔδοχσεν τῆι βολῆι καὶ τῶι δέμοι makes its appearance and in public decrees is regularly used thereafter for the rest of the century.²⁷ Obviously this later formula was not used here, for the letter after [β]ολῆι was not kappa. The Boule was named alone, without the Demos.

In the development of the Athenian constitution this could have happened only after the victory of Salamis when the Council of the Areopagus enjoyed its

²⁵ Miss Jeffery, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 102, writes of her stones: "The natural conclusion then would be that they were broken up by the Persians in 480/79."

²⁶ See, for example, the opening line of *I.G.*, I², 1: ἔδοχσεν τῶι δέμοι, and the formula of resolution in *I.G.*, I², 4 (485/4 B.C.): ταῦτ' ἔδοχσεν τῶι δέ[μοι].

²⁷ The date of *I.G.*, I², 5 on this criterion would fall in the second quarter of the century. The date is given in *S.E.G.*, XVII, 1, as "c. med. s. V^a."

greatest prestige, and, according to Aristotle, "managed the State."²⁸ One should at least suggest the possibility that here, in the first line of an inscription which deals with religious matters and which must be dated on letter-forms alone in the early part of the fifth century, the restoration might well be [ἔδοχσεν τῆι ἐν Ἀρείοι πάγοι β]ολῆι. This was probably followed by the date by archon (cf. *I.G.*, I², 4, lines 26-27): ἐ[πὶ τῷ δεῖνος ἄρχοντος], for which the initial epsilon is preserved.

What, then, of Face D? This was cut in a different hand from the rest of the stele. Upsilon had the shape of Roman V, and the strokes of chi were horizontal and vertical. In Faces A, B, and C upsilon had the shape of Roman Y and chi had the shape of Roman X. Probably Face D carried a deme decree of Melite, supplementing the regulations prescribed by the Boule, with the formula to be restored in line 1 reading [ἔδοχσεν M]ελιτεύσ[ι].²⁹

The several fragments are numbered here in the order of their probable positions, where determinable, in Faces A, B, C, and D, and after that at random, with positions uncertain.

FACE A

1 (Plate 24). Fragment from the upper edge of the stele, with somewhat roughly dressed top preserved, which joins the left side of the corner fragment 2, found in the wall of a modern house south of the central part of the Middle Stoa (M 14) on February 10, 1934.

Height, 0.159 m.; width, 0.04 m.; thickness, 0.096 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.—0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 1317 (A 102).

2 (Plate 24). Fragment from the upper right corner of Face A, with the right face also preserved and with a roughened top, found in the wall of a modern house south of the Stoa of Attalos (Q 13) on February 28, 1952. This fragment joins the right edge of fragment 1.

Height, 0.135 m.; width (left face) 0.15 m.; thickness (right face), 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.—0.019 m.

Inv. I 1317 (T 1168).

The text of the upper part of Face A may now be restored tentatively as follows (see above):

[ἔδοχσεν τῆι - - - - - - - -β]ολῆι: ἐ[π]
[ὶ - - - - ἄρχοντος - - - - -] ἄλλαι: ε

²⁸ *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 23, 1: μετὰ δὲ τὰ Μηδικὰ πάλιν ἴσχυσεν ἡ ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ βουλή καὶ διόκει τὴν πόλιν. See Meritt, *Epigraphica Attica*, 1940, pp. 91-93.

²⁹ For an early deme decree on religious matters see *I.G.*, I², 186/7 with the formula [ἔδοχσε]ν Ἰκαριεύσι. The possibility that [M]ελιτεύς might be the demotic of the orator is excluded by the early date of the inscription.

5 [-----] ἐπορ[...]
 [-----] ιε[....]
 [-----] κλ[....]
 [-----] εο[....]
 [-----] λ/ [....]
lacuna

3 (Plate 24). Fragment from the lower left side of Face A, preserving also part of of its left lateral face (D) of which only the top part (four lines) is inscribed, found in the wall of a modern house outside the Market Square south of the Church of the Holy Apostles (Q 19) on November 25, 1937.

Height, 0.257 m.; width, 0.151 m.; thickness, 0.098 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 1230*d*.

10 [.] ακιαν[-----]
 καὶ μαν[-----]
 ι ἀκολο[-----]
 αν ηιερ[-----]
 ποδδι: ε[-----]
 εμοσι: π[-----]
 15 [.] οος με/ [-----]
 [.] τόδε: π[-----]
 [. .] εν τε[-----]
lacuna of at least two lines

4 (Plate 24). Fragment from the lower left side of Face A, with the uninscribed left side preserved (though the corner is broken), found in the wall of a modern house outside the Market Square south of the Church of the Holy Apostles (Q 19) on November 22, 1937.

Height, 0.175 m.; width (right face), 0.20 m.; thickness (left face), 0.089 m.

Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 1230*c*.

A photograph of this fragment is published in *B.S.A.*, LVI, 1961, Plate 30 (d).

20 [....] σ: ι [-----]
 [....] αι: τα [-----]
 [....] σ πλ [-----]
 [....] :: : το/ [-----]
 [....] ντα: [-----]
 [....] γο [-----]
lacuna

At the very bottom of Face A must have come the introductory words that led over to the text in the upper part of Face B (see above), perhaps some such phrase as ἀναγράφσαι ἐς στέλεν λιθίνην τὸς ἀρχαίους which would serve as transition to θεσ[μὸς ---] and serve as verb for [ἡ]ερομνέμο[ν]ας κ[αὶ τὸν δέμαρχον τὸν Μελι]τέον.

FACE B

Fragment 2, already described, forms the upper left corner of Face B. Fragment 5 occupied the upper right corner.

5 (Plate 24). Fragment from the upper right corner of Face B, with the right face also inscribed, and with a picked top, found built into the west wall of the Church of St. Athanasios (G 19) on the north slope of the Areopagus on March 13, 1939.

Height, 0.31 m.; width (left face), 0.205 m.; thickness (right face), 0.155 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.—0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 1175*b*.

The text of the upper part of Face B may now be tentatively restored as follows (see above):

θεσ[μὸς ἀπὸ τῶν πρόσθεν τῷ] Θερ[ικ]λείο [᾿Α]
 25 θτί[δον στελὸν τὸς τε νῦν ἡ]ερομνέμο[ν]
 ας: κ[αὶ τὸν δέμαρχον τὸν Μελι]τέον: τῶι
 [-----]ατε[.]ον: ἐτ
 [-----]ανο[.]: χρι
 [θὸν-----]δύο: τριτ
 [-----]: οἶνο: ἡε
 30 [-----]μέλ]ιτος: ἡε
lacuna

6 (Plate 24). Fragment from the lower right side of Face B, preserving also part of its right lateral surface (C) of which only the top part (four lines) is inscribed, found in the cellar wall of a modern house just outside the Market Square to the southeast (Q 18) on February 17, 1938. This fragment joins above fragment 7.

Height, 0.195 m.; width (left face), 0.105 m.; thickness (right face), 0.20 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 3110*b*.

7 (Plate 24). Fragment from the lower right side of Face B, preserving also part of the right face uninscribed, found in the wall of a modern house just outside the Market Square to the southeast (P 17) on February 23, 1938. This fragment joins below fragment 6.

Height, 0.30 m.; width (left face), 0.125 m.; thickness (right face), 0.235 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 3110c.

The combined texts of fragments 6 and 7 on Face B read as follows:

35 [-----]τ[.]
 [-----]ρτ[.]
 [-----]οστ
 [-----]εἰ: α[.]
 [-----]σ[.]
 [-----]
 [-----]ν *hl*
 [-----]αν: ο
 40 [-----]δικε
 [-----]ειον
 [-----]τος ο
 [-----]ις ἀν
 [-----]λοι: ἐν
 [-----]ος: ἀν
 45 [-----]εν: τ
 [-----]υτο
lacuna

FACE C

Fragment 5, already described, forms the upper left corner of Face C (Plate 24):

[σ]οίζεν: [-----]
 [.]εν ηε τα[-----]κοι
 νονίας: δ[-----]
 50 τὸν βολό[μενον]-----'Α
 θεναίον [-----]ἀ
 δόλος: το[-----]
 τας: δραχ[μ]-----
 ζεν: ἡοτο[-----]
 55 [.]ς ποιου:α[-----]
 [..]ι: ἡοῖς [-----]
 [..]ς κοιν[ονίας]-----
 [....] ἡερ[-----]
 [....] ^αρ[-----]
lacuna

Fragments 6 and 7, already described, have their right lateral faces in Face C

65 [ἔδοχσεν Μ]ελιτεῦσ[ι· - - - - -]
 [.⁹.] προτερ[- - - - -]
 [.¹⁰.] χιν: τ[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -] εα: ι [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -] μιχ[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -] ^ [- - - - -]
lacuna

Fragments 8 and 9 have already been described. Their right lateral faces belong to the lower left edge of Face D (Plate 25). Fragments 3 and 4, also already described, belong to the lower right edge of Face D (Plate 24), the respective levels on the stone being determined by the restoration [ἐν τ]οῖς ἱερῶι, which runs over from fragment 3 to fragment 9. The combined text in Face D of these four fragments reads as follows:

70 [·]εγ[- - - - -]
 οστο[- - - - -]
 αιτα[- - - - -]
 α ἐστ[- - - - -]
 ον: κα [- - - - -]
 75 ος: το[- - - - -]
 ακλ[- - - - -]

lacuna

ευ[- - - - -]
 α[- - - - -]
 ρ[- - - - -]ι: [··]
 80 ν[- - - - -]εια
 τ[- - - - -]ς^{vvv}
 παρό[ντων - - - - - ἐν τ]οῖς ἱε
 ρῶι^v [*vacat*] *vacat*
vacat

FRAGMENTA SEDIS INCERTAE

11 (Plate 25). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in the wall of a modern house over the southern part of the Odeion (L-M 11) on November 21, 1934.

Height, 0.182 m.; width, 0.081 m.; thickness, 0.124 m.

Height of letters, 0.019 m.

Inv. No. I 2088a.

[- - - - -] :: [- - - - -]
 85 [- - - - -] εν: ο [- - - - -]

[- - - - -δ]ύο: [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]στ[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]ο[- - - - -]
lacuna

12 (Plate 25). Fragment composed of two joining pieces of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found in a modern cistern east of the southern part of the Odeion (N 11) on March 6, 1935.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.108 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 2088*b*.

For this fragment see above (p. 73). It was most recently published as *I.G.*, I², 7.

90 [- - - - -]εν[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]: δρα[χμ - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]υθοι: [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]τεσθ[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]οσος ἀ[ν - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]ιοττε[- - - - -]
 95 [- - - - -]ς ἀν μὲ α[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]μι]σθῶσθ[αι - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]μέ]χρη δρ[αχμῶν - - - - -]
 [- - - - -] μὲ ἐκτε[ῖσαι - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]ι μισθ[- - - - -]
 100 [- - - - -]: πράττ[εν - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]: ἐ εὐθ[ύνεσθαι - - - - -]
 [- - - - -]σθ[- - - - -]
lacuna

The hazards of trying to restore the text of this inscription are well illustrated by the changes which the rediscovered text makes necessary in the published version (lines 89, 91, 94, 95, and 98).

13 (Plate 25). Fragment of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found in a modern context west of the Odeion (K 12) on January 24, 1934.

Height, 0.177 m.; width, 0.057 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 1243.

[- - - - -]ς: [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]: :: τα[- - - - -]

105 [- - - -] ε ρ σ [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] ε [- - - - - - - -]
lacuna

14 (Plate 25). Fragment of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found by Pittakys east of the Propylaia and now published as *I.G.*, I², 841 (see above, p. 73). The fragment is of considerable size, and only a small portion of the surface is preserved.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.25 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. E.M. 6560.

[- - - - - - - -] ο [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] α σ : [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - *hu*] ε ρ έ ο [σ - - - - - - - -]
 110 [- - - - - - - -] ε ι : τ ο [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] *hu* ε ρ [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] ε : τ ο [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] ι | [- - - - - - - -]
lacuna

15 (Plate 25). Fragment of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found in the wall of a modern house over the eastern end of the Middle Stoa (N 13) on January 26, 1934.

Height, 0.16 m.; width of face, 0.027 m.; thickness, 0.064 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 1230*b*.

[- - - - - - - -] α [- - - - - - - -]
 115 [- - - - - - - -] : γ [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] ν [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] α [- - - - - - - -]
 [- - - - - - - -] ι : [- - - - - - - -]
lacuna

16 (Plate 25). Fragment of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found in a late Roman context over the west end of South Stoa II (L 15) on February 29, 1936. The marble has veins of crystalline structure similar to those of fragment 17.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 3654.

[- - - - - - - -] α | [- - - - - - - -]

decrees ($\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\psi\eta$ [$\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$] $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$) relative to cult practice on a stele of stone.³¹ I suggest that the new inscription of [$\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$] $\theta\epsilon\sigma$ [$\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$] may have been something similar, undertaken after a period of war and desolation when much that was sacred had been destroyed by the enemy. Even in line 26 the restoration may be [$\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu$] $\alpha\tau\epsilon$ [$\acute{\iota}$] $\omicron\nu$. The offerings were, in lines 27-30, relatively small, a fact which militates against the restoration $\tau\rho\iota\tau$ [$\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$ $\beta\acute{\omicron}\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\nu$] in lines 28-29. In lines 48-49 and 57 there is reference to the $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, or community of interest in the ritual, as later in the hero-cult of Echelos in the third century.³² The description of the Thersikleion as a sanctuary, a *hieron*, is witnessed by the continuous text of lines 82-83.

The difference in character of writing between Faces A, B, and C on the one hand and Face D on the other has already been noted. The spacing of the lines also varies slightly, five lines amounting to *ca.* 0.105 m.-0.11 m., with a tendency toward being closer near the top and near the bottom of Face C.

16. Part of an inscribed stele of fine-grained Pentelic marble, broken on all sides but with the original smooth back preserved, found in a fill of Byzantine date in a trial trench near the Kolettis house (S 16) on May 3, 1965.

Height, 0.045 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.096 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m. (stroke of iota).

Inv. No. I 6991.

a. 414/3 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[--- ...^{ca.10}...] $\omicron\nu$ [..⁵..]^v
 [--- ..^{ca.6}..] $\eta\nu\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ $\phi\sigma\iota\lambda$ [$\acute{\epsilon}$]
 [--- $\kappa\alpha$] $\dot{\iota}$ $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma$ Κολωναῖς τ [---]
 [--- ...^{ca.9}..] ϵ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ *vacat*

The text of this inscription was published by Ross Holloway last year (*Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, p. 84) with a photograph (plate 30, e). The stone seems to have been uninscribed after the nu in line 1, but this is not, I think, certain. If one or two marks and scratches are to be interpreted as letters there may have been as many as five more letters before the definitely uninscribed area at the right.

It has been possible to identify this fragment as part of the tenth, so numbered, of the Attic Stelai, recording the sale of properties confiscated from those who were convicted of mutilating the herms and profaning the Mysteries in 415 B.C.³³ The

³¹ *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 283, No. 55, lines 8-9.

³² *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 283, No. 55, lines 2-3: $\acute{\omicron}\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\delta\iota$ [$\alpha\tau\eta\rho\eta\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\theta\upsilon\sigma\iota\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\acute{\eta}$ $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\omega$] $\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$ $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}$ [$\nu\omicron\nu$].

³³ For these stelai see W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 225-299, and for the tenth stele especially pp. 287-291. The fragments of this stele also were found near or north of the Church of the Presentation ($\Upsilon\pi\alpha\pi\alpha\nu\tau\eta$), which stood about 100 meters higher up the slope of the Acropolis

thickness of the stone is preserved as 0.096 m. and the back is smooth. The other stelai were thicker and their backs, where preserved, were rough. But the smooth back and the thickness of 0.096 m. show that this fragment belongs with *I.G.*, I², 327 and 328, which Pritchett has united to form his Stele X. Pritchett comments especially on the significance of the smooth back (*loc. cit.*, p. 289). Though he says that the thickness of his two fragments is identical, he nowhere indicates what this thickness is, and it must be discovered (0.095 m.) by reference to earlier publications.

The lettering of the new fragment also agrees with that of Stele X, though one might be misled by Pritchett's assertion that one line occupies a vertical space of 0.013 m. and that five letters, measured horizontally, occupy a space of 0.04 m. Neither measurement is correct, except accidentally. The vertical spacing varies from 0.012 m. on *I.G.*, I², 327 to *ca.* 0.015 m. on *I.G.*, I², 328, being wider in the lower lines than in the upper. This progressive increase in the spacing of the lines indicates that the fragments have been placed by Pritchett in the wrong order. Both come from the left margin of the stone, but *I.G.*, I², 327 is the upper fragment and the three uninscribed lines at the bottom of *I.G.*, I², 328 show that the fragment belongs at the bottom of the column. The spacing of lines on the new fragment here published is *ca.* 0.012 m., and it should be placed high in the restored stele. No fragment has its original top.

The text of all fragments is non-stoichedon, and it is incorrect to say that five letters measure 0.04 m. There are places where five letters do have this measurement, but the assertion as a general rule is not valid. The first five letters of *Γαμελιῶνος* in line 13 (*Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 288) measure 0.05 m., and the first five letters of line 2 measure 0.035 m. The first five letters of *Κολωναίς* in the new fragment measure 0.045 m., but this spacing is within the limits of diversity elsewhere observable.

Line 2 mentions tillable (i.e. cleared) land abroad, but its exact location was probably lost with the loss of the beginning of the line.

Line 3 mentions a farm building in Kolonai.⁸⁴ There were a number of places abroad by this name and the mention of foreign land in line 2 suggests that this may be one of them. But it is also possible that it was one of the demes of Attica, about the names of which there has been much discussion of late. It now seems clear that Kolonos (i.e. *Κολωνός*) refers to the city-deme of Kolonos in the phyle Aigeis. This is a masculine noun, and its identity is made certain by D. M. Lewis in his analysis of the various demotics ascribed to it.⁸⁵ The other demes with similar names, in Leontis and Antiochis (Ptolemais), were feminine, either Kolone or Kolonai. The text here shows a plural noun: *Κολωναί*. If it was a deme, it was probably inland, where the soil was suitable for farming, but whether it may have belonged to Leontis or Antio-

from the finding place of I 6991. The pieces were thus all found near the Eleusinion, where the Attic Stelai stood.

⁸⁴ For the meaning and usage of *πύργος* see John H. Young, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 122-146.

⁸⁵ *B.S.A.*, L, 1955, pp. 12-17.

this remains uncertain, as does the question of whether the other feminine deme name was singular or likewise plural.

17 (Plate 26). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides including the back, found on October 30, 1933, in the wall of a modern house in the southwest corner of the Market Square (H 14-15).

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 1126.

fin. saec. III a. (224-201 B.C.) NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| | [-----] <i>traces</i> [----] | [IV] |
| | [-- ^{ca. 7} -- ^Ω] <i>αθεν</i> | V |
| | [-- ^{ca. 6} --] <i>ς Σουνιεύ[ς]</i> | VI |
| | [-- ^{ca. 5} --] <i>όρας Φλνεύ[ς]</i> | VII |
| 5 | [-- ^{ca. 4} --] <i>ημος Χολαργ[εύς]</i> | VIII |
| | [...] <i>ωρος Περιθοί[δης]</i> | IX |
| | [Σωτ] <i>ήριχος Σνπαλ[ήττιος]</i> | X |
| | [...] <i>ριος Έλευσ[ίνιος]</i> | XI |
| | <i>vacat</i> | |

The lettering is in the characteristic disjointed style of the late third century, much like that of the great archon list *I.G.*, II², 1706. But the writing here is larger, and cannot in any case belong to an archon list, because the eight preserved lines would have to belong to the thesmothetai, of whom there were only six. A date earlier than 201 B.C. is assured because Sounion thereafter belonged to the phyle Attalis (XII). Here the two Macedonian phylai (I and II) have not as yet been disbanded and Sounion comes in its proper place as sixth (Leontis) in the roster of thirteen. The deme Phlya has its position seventh in order, and hence belongs to the phyle Ptolemais, to which it was transferred from Kekropis when that new phyle was formed in 224 B.C. The representatives of Aiantis (now XII) and Antiochis (XIII) are missing, and may have been cut at the head of a second column. The nature of the list is not known.

In line 7 the name Soterichos seems to be the only logical restoration; a tip of the right vertical stroke of eta is preserved. The name is common in Athens in Imperial times, but is known also earlier, as for example in the records of dedications to Asklepios in the third century B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1534, line 217). Yet at this date it must be counted a rare name.

18 (Plate 26). A large block of bluish marble found on May 27, 1933, near the surface northwest of the Temple of Ares (J 7). The face and left side are preserved,

but otherwise the stone is broken. The left side was once inscribed but the inscription has been carefully erased.

Height, 0.375 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.205 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 884.

ante med. saec. II a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

- [. . . .]λε[- - - -]
 [. . .]ιππο[ς - - - -]
 [Σ]ώστρατ[ος - - - -]
 [Ξε]νοκρά[της - - - -]
 5 [Ἐν]δημος [- - - -]⁸⁶
 [Ἡ]ράκλειτος [- -]
 [Εὐ]φρέας Εὐ[φρέου]
 [Ἡρ]ακλείδης Ἄπ[- -]
vacat
 10 *vacat*
 Πολύμνηστος [- - - -]
 Εὐνικός Εὐα[- - - -]
 Θεογένης Σω[- - - -]
vacat
 15 [Κα]λλικλῆς Καλ[- - -]
vacat
vacat
 [. . .]ομος Ἄθη[- - - -]
vacat
 20 *vacat*
vacat
vacat
 [Ἄθ]ηνόδωρος Μοιρ[- - -]
 [Ἄρισ]τοκράτης Φιλοσ[- -]
 25 [Ὀνή]σιμος Ἄγαθα[- - -]
 [Ἄλ]εξίων Σωσα[- - - -]
 [Π]ολύκλειτος Ἄγ[- - -]
 [- - - -]τ[. .] Ἄγν[- - - -]
lacuna

At least four hands can be distinguished in the writing: (a) lines 1-4 and 7-23; (b) lines 5-6 and 25; (c) line 24; and (d) lines 26-28. The nature of the list remains,

⁸⁶ The alternative is [Εῦ]δημος [- - - -].

to me at least, obscure. The mason of hands (a) and (d) used faint guide lines in ruling off the space for the names.

19 (Plate 27). Part of a block of Pentelic marble, inscribed on three faces, broken away at top and bottom and on the fourth face, found on June 15, 1933, built into the wall of a house of the first or second century after Christ over the Civic Offices (I 12).

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness (original), 0.25 m.

Inv. No. I 983.

The height of letters on Face A is 0.008 m. in lines 1-29 and *ca.* 0.01 m. in lines 30-32. On Face B (the lateral face) the height of letters varies from *ca.* 0.01 m. in the upper lines (1-7) to *ca.* 0.015 m. for the larger letters in the lower lines (8-17). On Face C the height of letters varies from top to bottom from *ca.* 0.008 m. to *ca.* 0.015 m.

At least two hands are distinguishable. The mason of A 1-29 wrote loosely, with simple strokes, spacing the letters on an average of about 14 in each 0.176 m. Alpha was cut without cross-bar, epsilon had no central stroke, omega was without wings, and phi appears as a triangle superimposed on a vertical stroke. No strokes have finials, and no strokes have thickening at the ends. This is characteristic writing of the years before the middle of the second century,³⁷ significant enough to give at least an approximate date, which in this instance is made firm by the appearance of the archon's name in line 20 (Euergetes of 164/3 B.C.).³⁸

Lines 30-32 are cut in a different, and later, hand. Alpha has broken cross-bar and free-ending strokes (for the most part) with finials. This could be the same hand as that of Face B and Face C, both of which must be dated on prosopographical grounds approximately to the end of the century.

| Face A | | Face B | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| <i>a.</i> 164/3 <i>a.</i> | NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. | <i>ca. a.</i> 100 <i>a.</i> | NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. |
| Θεο [-----] | | -- [-----] | |
| Μνησογέ [νης -----] | | --- [-----] | |
| Μνησίθεος [-----] | | 35 ---- [-----] | |
| Μνησίθεος [-----] | | ἀπό δρ [αχμῶν -----] | |
| 5 Ποσειδίππος [-----] | | <i>vacat</i> | |
| Ἀγωνίδης Τ [-----] | | στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Πει | |
| Ξένων Ἀμαξία [ντεύς] | | ραιᾶ ὁ Ἀριστόνυμος Φανί | |

³⁷ See *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 119 (No. 24) for the alpha, epsilon and omega (*a.* 176-169 *a.*) and Kirchner, *Imagines*², plate 39 (No. 99) for phi (*a.* 188/7 *a.*).

³⁸ See the table in Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 236.

- Μνησίθεος Π[---]
 Στράτιος Γαρ[γήτιος]
 10 Θέωρος Σφήτ[τιος]
 Σώσανδρος Α[---]
 Εὐκλῆς Σημαχ[ίδης]
 Εὐεργέτης ἐκ Κ[οίλης]
 Σωσθένης Κρωπ[ίδης]
 15 Θεότιμος Αἰζών[εύς]
 Δημήτριος Σφ[ήτιος]
 Ἀντίπατρος Ἀχ[---]
 Τιμάνθης Σουν[ιεύς]
 Ἄρκετος Κυδαθη[ναιεύς]
 20 ἔφηβοι οἱ ἐπὶ Εὐε[ργέτου ἄρχοντος]
 Ἐρμων ἐγ Μυρρινο[ύττης]
 Ἐραστός Κυδαθη[ναιεύς]
 Ἀντίμαχος Ἀχ[-----]
 Δημήτριος Σουν[ιεύς]
 25 Ἀρίστων Ἀλωπ[εκῆθεν]
 Ἀσωποκλῆς Ἀγ[ρυλῆθεν]
 Τέλων Ῥαμνού[σιος]
 Ξενοκλῆς Ὀτρ[υνεύς]
 Μενεκλῆς [-----]
 30 Ἀρίσταρχο[s-----]
 Ἀριστα[ρχ-----]
 Ἀρισ[-----]
lacuna
- 40 ου Ἐλευσίσιος^{vv} ΔΔ††††^{vv}
 Κηφισόδωρος Δη
 μητρίου Αἰζωνεὺ
 ς στρατηγῆσας ἐ
 π' Ἴμβρον^v ΔΔΔ†
 45 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν γινο
 μένων προσὸδ
 ων τῶι δήμῳ κα
 τὰ τὴν διάταξιν
 φιάλην ἀπὸ δρα^{vv}
 50 χμῶν^v Η vacat
 vacat

Face C

ca. a. 100 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

- [-----]ς στρα[τηγὸς]
 [-----] ΔΔ^{vv} [---]
 [-----]τα]μείας τῶν σ[ιτω]
 [νικῶν -----]δ]ωρος Πειραιεύς^v στρα
 55 [τηγὸς -----]ης ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευ^v
 [ήν -----]Π]ειραιᾶ^{vvv} ΔΔ††††^v ἔφη
 [βοι -----]^{vv} Ἀρνικός Αἰθαλίδης στρα

| | | |
|----|--|----------------------------|
| | [τηγὸς ----- ἐπ]ὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας ^{vvvv} Η ^{vvvv} | |
| | [-----]ν ^Δ ΔΔ | |
| 60 | [-----]Δ]Δ†††† | Χαρίας Χαρίου |
| | [-----] ΔΔ†††† | Αἰθαλίδης |
| | [-----] ΔΔ†††† | ταμείσας |
| | [-----] vacat | πρυτανείων ^Δ ΔΔ |
| | [-----] ΔΔ† | vacat |
| 65 | [-----]ν ^{vv} ^Δ ΔΔ vacat | |
| | [-----] ΔΔ†††† vacat | |
| | [-----] Δ]Δ†††† vacat | |
| | [-----] εὺς ^Δ ΔΔ | |
| | [-----] vacat | |
| 70 | [-----] ΔΔ† | |
| | [-----] ^Δ ΔΔ | |
| | [-----] vacat | |
| | <i>lacuna</i> | |

The inscription belongs to that class of catalogues of contributors represented by *I.G.*, II², 2331-2336. The purpose for which the contributions were made is not specified in the preserved portion of the text, but the division in time is evident between Face A of 164/3 B.C. and Faces B and C of a date about two generations later. The following are the significant prosopographical items from Face A:

Line 7. Xenon of Hamaxanteia had a son who was curator of a festival procession in 186/5 (*I.G.*, II², 896, line 51).

Line 13. Euergetes of Koile appears as an ephebos in 119/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1008, line 108). He must have been a grandson of the contributor named here.

Line 14. Σωσθένης [Σω]σθένου Κ[ρω]πίδης was an ephebos *ca. a.* 185 *a.* (*I.G.*, II², 901, line 4). He would have been of age to contribute in his own name in the archonship of Euergetes (164/3) along with the epheboi of line 20.

Line 15. Theotimos of Aixone is known from a list of contributors of 103/2 to have held at that date the office of ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἰ[ερ]ῶν χρημάτων (*I.G.*, II², 2336, line 39 = S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, LI, 1940, p. 117, line 33). He must have been a grandson of the contributor named here.

Line 20. This line gives the date of Face A as 164/3.

Line 21. Hermon of Myrrhinoutta made a contribution also in 183/2 (*I.G.*, II², 2332, line 323). He was at that time a married man with children (*ibid.*, lines 324-327). See the stemma of his family in *I.G.*, II², Part II, fasc. 2, p. 684.

Line 26. Asopokles of Agryle was father of a homonymous son (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 18) whose date falls *ca. a.* 130-120 *a.* The father, then, may be dated approximately to 160 B.C. He also appears as father of Πυρικλῆς in a list which must be dated about 125 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2452, line 52).

Line 28. Xenokles of Otryne was father of one Apollodoros (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 63) whose date falls about 130-120 B.C. The father, then, may be dated approximately to 160 B.C. Xenokles himself son of Apollodoros of an earlier generation appears in *I.G.*, II², 2452, line 4 (*ca. a.* 125 *a.*), but many of the names in this list are earlier than the list itself.

Several identifications are possible on Faces B and C, of which the following items are significant:

Lines 38-40. Ἀριστόνυμος Ἐλευσίνιος was thesmothetes in 102/1 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2336, line 59 = S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, LI, 1940, p. 118, line 55). He appears also as orator in a decree of 106/5 (*I.G.*, II², 1011, line 53: Ἀριστόνυμος Φανίου Ἐλευσίνιος).

Lines 41-43. Κηφισόδωρος Αἰ[ξων]εὺς was ἐπιμελητῆς Πε[ιραιέ]ως in 101/0 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2336, lines 103-104, as restored by S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, LI, 1940, p. 119, lines 108-109). He is probably the same man as the ephebos of Kekropis in 128/7 B.C. Κηφισόδωρος [Δημητρίου - - - -] (*I.G.*, II², 1960, line 40).

Lines 60-61. Χαρίας Χαρίου Αἰθαλίδης is known from *I.G.*, II², 2336, lines 219-220 (= S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, LI, 1940, lines 226-227) to have been [στρατηγ]ὸς ἐπὶ τὸ ναυ[τικόν] in 97/6 B.C.: [Χαρία]ς Χαρίου Αἰθαλίδης. In the previous year 98/7 he had been [ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἰε]ρῶν χρημάτων (*I.G.*, II², 2336, lines 229-231 = S. Dow, *Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil.*, LI, 1940, lines 236-238): [Χαρίας] Αἰθαλίδη[ς]. And he was agoranomos of Delos early in the first century (Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 170): Χαρίας [Χαρί]ου Αἰθαλίδης.

In matters of arrangement, the stele probably had two columns of names on Face A, each entry followed by an amount of money. Face C, of equal width, begins with continuous text, not arranged in columns, but from line 59 the two-column width of Face A was equalled by long entries, apparently giving name and title line by line, each item followed by a sum of money. In lines 60-64 there was available space after the regular entries where, as a measure of economy, the name, title, and donation were inscribed for Charias, who had been treasurer of the prytanic fund. Had this entry been given a separate line after line 64 it would doubtless have occupied, like the lines above it and below it, rather more than half the width of Face C.

In lines 57-58 Arnikos cannot have been hoplite general. Rather, in the lacuna of line 58 there must be supplied his title (ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ?), the amount of his donation, and another name. The number of letters on a line at this point may have been about 60, though this is suggested as a possible guide to restoration, not as a certainty.

20 (Plate 28). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides except the left, where a roughly hammer-dressed surface is preserved, found on May 7, 1937, in the foundations of a late Roman house east of the Tholos (H 11).

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.055 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 861b.

fn. saec. II p.

[--- οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος]
 [φυλῆς τιμήσαντες ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τοὺς αἰσὶ]
 [τοὺς ἀνέγραψαν *exempli gratia*]
 [ἐπώνυμος]
 5 Στ[-----]
 ρισ[-----]
 Σφῆ[ττιοι]
 Ἀθην[-----]
 Ἀπολ[λ-----]
 10 Σιδ[-----]
 Νικη[-----]
lacuna

It is very unlikely that the letters in line 6 form the beginning of any Attic name; they probably belong to a broken patronymic modifying the name in the line above. This text seems to be a typical roster of prytaneis in which, after the customary preamble, the name of the eponymos of the phyle appears at the head of the first column. In the present instance his name is set off by two slanting strokes of punctuation.

When this fragment was discovered it was associated by the excavators with another smaller piece found four years earlier in late fill in the same area, but the treatment of the left lateral surface is different. This smaller piece, though belonging also to a list of prytaneis of the phyle Akamantis (apparently), must be considered part of a different inscription. Its brief text is given here as No. 20A.

20A (Plate 28). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the smooth-picked left side preserved but otherwise broken, found in late fill east of the Tholos on May 24, 1933.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 861a.

fn. saec. II p.

[-----]
 Κι[κυννεῖς]
 Θρασ[-----]
 Σωσ[-----]
lacuna

Guide lines for the letters are still visible, even below the last line of the inscription, which should be assigned to the bottom of Col. I of the original text.

21 (Plate 26). Block of Pentelic marble, found in the curbing of a Turkish well near the northeast corner of the Middle Stoa (O 13) in the summer of 1965. The left end and back have been broken away and the bottom has been reworked. The top is original except that it has been rough-picked to serve as a step. The right end preserves anathyrosis in a band 0.07 m. wide.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 7002.

ca. a. 375 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἀπολλόδ]ωρος Θρασύλ[λου Λευκονοιεύς ἐχορήγη]
 [Λεωντίς π]αίδων ἐνίκα [----- ἠϋλε]
 [-----]των Ἀθηνα[ῖος ἐδίδασκε ----- ἦρχε]

The text of the inscription shows the same disposition as that on the monument of Lysikrates (*I.G.*, II², 3042) of 335/4, but the letters are best suited to a date in the first half of the century. There can be no doubt that the Apollodoros, son of Thrasyllus, of this inscription is identical with him of *P.A.*, 1395, namely, with that Apollodoros, son of Thrasyllus, the settlement of whose estate was the subject of one of the orations (VII) of Isaios. He made his will when he set out for the Corinthian War in 392, and after his safe return from the war he lived until 354/3. His record of public service was impressive. In particular, Isaios (VII, 40) mentions the victory with a chorus of boys which this inscription commemorates: ὅς γε καὶ παιδικῶ χορῶ χορηγῶν ἐνίκησεν, ὧν μνημεῖα τῆς ἐκείνου φιλοτιμίας ὁ τρίπους ἐκείνος ἔστηκε.

The following considerations suffice to establish that his deme was Leukonoion. Apollodoros was the son of Thrasyllus, as is duly noted in the inscription. This Thrasyllus, who died in the Sicilian expedition of 415-413, was one of three brothers, the other two being Eupolis and Mneson. Their *floruit* was ca. 419 B.C., according to Kirchner (see the stemma in *P.A.*, 5935). It is now known that a dedication was made to Athena by Thrasyllus and Gnathios, sons of Mneson, shortly after 480/79 B.C. The base of the dedication has been largely preserved, and was published, with a photograph, by N. Kyparisses among stones taken from the west door of the Parthenon in 1926.³⁹ His date for the dedication was late in the sixth century, but Raubitschek is undoubtedly right in arguing a date after 480/79.⁴⁰ Theta is a circle with a

³⁹ Δελτ., XI, 1927-1928, p. 132, No. 7.

⁴⁰ A. E. Raubitschek, *Dedications*, 1949, p. 116. Raubitschek gives an expanded stemma of the family (*op. cit.*, p. 117). A son of Gnathios, doubtless named Thrasyllus (cf. *S.E.G.*, X, 191), was secretary of the Treasurers of Athena in 407/6 (*I.G.*, I², 255a, line 327). For the date see B. H.

tiny circle instead of a dot in the center, like the thetas on the Tyrannicides Base and on the dedication of Leagros to the Twelve Gods.⁴¹ The other letters lend themselves to the same dating. Hence Thrasyllus and Gnathios may be expected to have had their *floruit* before mid century, a long generation perhaps, according to Raubitschek, before Eupolis, Thrasyllus, and Mneson in the late fifth century. The early Thrasyllus may thus well have been the father of the Thrasyllus who lost his life in Sicily. But the early text gives the valuable information that his deme was Leukonoion: [Θρ]άσυλλος: καὶ Γνάθιος: Μνέσονος: ἠυῖ [ἐκ Δ]ευκονοίου: ἀνεθέτεν: τ' Ἀθηναίαι.

The Apollodoros of *P.A.*, 1395 is therefore the same as the Apollodoros of Leukonoion of *P.A.*, 1429, and the demotic *Λευκονοιεύς* may be restored in line 1 of the present inscription. The name of the phyle Leontis to which the deme Leukonoion belonged is exactly suitable in length for restoration at the beginning of line 2, and this restoration is here made.

The anathyrosis on the right end of the preserved stone and the necessities of restoration show that at least one additional block belonged to the face of the inscribed base.

22 (Plate 26). Fragment of bluish Pentelic marble, with the left side preserved, but elsewhere broken, found on April 1, 1936, in a disturbed Byzantine context outside the market square to the southeast, west of the Late Roman Fortification (R-S 17). Though broken at the bottom the stone preserves a cavetto moulding below the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.158 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness, 0.074 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 3910.

This fragment was found by Colin Edmonson to join I 4393, already published in *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 80, No. 26. It adds to the text the initial kappa of the last line, which was there restored, and for the shape of the monument it adds the moulding.

23 (Plate 28). Three small joining fragments of Pentelic marble, with part of the left side preserved, smooth-polished like the face, found between May 9 and June 3, 1933, in a late Roman context outside the southeast corner of the Stoa of Zeus (I 7).

Height, 0.045 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.062 m.

Height of letters, in line 1, 0.016 m., in line 2, 0.01 m.

Inv. Nos. I 796 + 835 + 914.

Hill, *Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, p. 345, and Jacques Tréheux, *Études sur les inventaires Attiques*, 1965, p. 33. The name Θράσυλλος can be restored and stoichedon order maintained if the relative pronoun before it be read as οἷς instead of ἠοῖς. This Thrasyllus, therefore, was a first cousin of him who died in Sicily.

⁴¹ *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 355-359, with commentary on the date.

ca. a. 37/6 a.

ἄρχων
Θεοπέιθ[ης - - - - -]

These fragments belong to a small stele like those with lists of *archontes* published by S. Dow in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 140-190. The archon Theopeithes is known from an exchange of letters between the genos of the Gephyraioi at Athens and the Delphians, inscribed on stone at Athens.⁴² Below the name of the archon, the text here must have had the record also of the basileus, the polemarch, and the six thesmothetai, with the herald of the Council of the Areopagus and perhaps other officials.

For a possible identification of the archon, see *Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, p. 245, No. 5.

24 (Plate 28). Base of an honorary monument, a block of Hymettian marble found on May 15, 1933, built into a tower of the Late Roman Fortification at the northwest corner of the Library of Pantainos (Q 13). The right side of the inscription is weathered and worn away and the stone is superficially quite fragile. A deep beam cutting (0.23 m. x 0.17 m. x 0.10 m.) has been made in the right side at a distance of 0.50 m. from the top. The left side is smooth, the back rough-picked, and the top smooth-picked. There is no trace of any cutting for a statue.

Height, 0.91 m.; width, 0.495 m.; thickness, 0.41 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m.

Inv. No. I 839.

ca. med. saec. I p.

Τιβέριον Κ[λαύδιον]
Τιβεριόν Κλ[αυδίον]
Διότειμο[ν Βησαίεα]
Στ[ρ]απόλ[αος - - -]
5 Δ. . . ^[- - - - -]
ται

vacat

The man honored is probably the same as the [Τι]βέριος Κλαύ[διος Τιβερίου] Κλ[αυδίου] υ Θεοφίλο[ν υιὸς Δι]ότειμο[ς Βησα]ιεύς of *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 67, No. 18, line 2. This stone, difficult of access in its present position, was mentioned by A. E. Raubitschek in *Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, p. 245. It continues to suffer damage from its inevitable exposure to the weather. There is no reason to believe, as Raubitschek thought possible, that the dedicator of line 4 was the son of Dioteimos.

⁴² *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 86-96, No. 17. Cf. also *I.G.*, II², 1343 and commentary (ἐπι Θεοπίθου ἄρχοντος).

25 (Plate 28). Fragment of a columnar monument of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, brought into the Agora Museum from the area of the Stoa of Attalos in February of 1936.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.264 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.; estimated original diameter more than 0.60 m.

Height of letters, 0.031 m.

Inv. No. I 3578.

ante med. saec. I p.

[ὁ δῆ]μος
[Γάιον Μέ]μμιον
[Ῥῆγλ]ον
[τῆς εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐ]νο[ίας]
[ἔνεκα]

For Gaius Memmius Regulus see *S.E.G.*, XII, 159-161.

26 (Plate 28). Two fragments of a base of Pentelic marble, found on December 18, 1935 (*a*) and December 14, 1935 (*b*) in the wall of a modern house near the Church of the Holy Apostles. The top and left side of fragment *a* are preserved, with a moulding 0.082 m. high which runs along the top of the face and returns (broken) at the left side. Fragment *b* is broken on all sides but preserves traces of the spring of the moulding above the letters. The fragments do not join.

a: Height, 0.272 m.; width, 0.271 m.; thickness, 0.355 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 3157.

b: Height, 0.136 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.264 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m.

Inv. No. I 3146.

ca. a. 41 p.

Πόπ[· Μ]έμμιος
[Ῥῆγλο]ς
[-----]

For Publius Memmius Regulus see *I.G.*, II², 4174.

27 (Plate 26). Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the bottom edge preserved but otherwise broken, found in a late context between the Market Square and the Areopagus (H-K 18-21) on July 20, 1963.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.117 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6973.

saec. II p.

within a wreath

-- traces --

Ἀπόλ[λωνι]

ὑπ' ἄκρ[αις]

Cf. *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, pp. 285-286, and R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, p. 179, and examples of similar texts there cited.

28 (Plate 26). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, brought into the Agora Museum by a workman in July of 1936 from a construction site on Hermes Street.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.255 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.-0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4347.

The left margin of the inscription is preserved, though not the left margin of the stone. The lettering, in the judgment of J. H. Oliver (*per litteras*), is in the same hand that cut the right side of the Serapion Monument (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 91-122) and hence to be dated *ca. a.* 220 p.

DEDICATION TO OSIRIS

[-----]
 [----- Π]αιανιέως ὅ το[ῦ] ἱερέως τοῦ Σερά[πιδος]
 [πιδος] ἐν Εἰσείῳ γυν[ῆ] ὑπὲρ ----- *ca.* 7 -----
 [. . .]λίῳ τοῦ ἱερέως το[ῦ] ----- *ca.* 9 -----
 5 ἐν Εἰσείῳ καὶ Κασίου Μεννι[αίου] τοῦ ἱερέως
 τοῦ Ὀρῶν Ὀσειρίδι ἀνέθη[κεν] ----- *ca.* 8-9 -----
 τοῦ Σεράπιδος καὶ ἔσ[τησεν ἐν Εἰσείῳ]
 [. . .] ἐπὶ Μου[σίου] Ἀντιμ[αρίου] -----
 [-----]

For the Egyptian cults in Athens see Sterling Dow's study in *Harvard Theological Review*, XXX, 1937, pp. 183-232. The text here given is mentioned by him (p. 214) as unpublished "in the Agora collection." Dedications to Isis and Serapis are relatively numerous, but only *I.G.*, II², 4873, has until now given a dedication to Osiris. The site of the Serapieion is noted by Pausanias (I, 18, 3-4) as near the prytaneion, i.e., north of the Acropolis,⁴³ but he does not describe it, and he makes no mention of an Iseion (lines 3, 5, [7]).

⁴³ Cf. T. L. Shear, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 397-398; S. Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 197; R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, III, *Testimonia*, p. 168, no. 553.

29 (Plate 29). Fragment of Pentelic marble with the inscribed face and a bit of the rough bottom (which may be original) preserved, but otherwise broken, found in the wall of a modern house northwest of the Church of the Holy Apostles (O 15) on March 26, 1954.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 6656.

ca. a. 475 a.

hó[ρoσ hu]

ερῶ [᾿Αθε]

va[ίασ]

vacat

The lettering is the same as that of No. 15, of which indeed this small fragment may be a part. If so, then no restoration can be attempted. But if the fragment is independent then the rough bottom is appropriate to a boundary stone, as is also the rough surface below the inscription where, as a boundary stone, it would have been set in the ground.

30 (Plate 28). This boundary marker of Pentelic marble was discovered by Wilhelm Dörpfeld and was published by him (*Ath. Mitt.*, XVII, 1892, p. 91) as of the sixth century. It was found *in situ* in the southwest corner of a small shrine containing remains of a naiskos and a round altar on the western side of an ancient road between the Pnyx and the Areopagus. The boundary stone, published in the *Corpus* as *I.G.*, II², 2507, was still *in situ* (C 28) when this area was being studied again in 1965, but it was moved by some unauthorized person, and for safe-keeping was taken into the Stoa of Attalos on October 27, 1965. The stone is intact as found, reading from top to bottom.

Height, 0.54 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.038 m.

Inv. No. I 7006.

ante med. saec. V a.

HOPOΣ

There is very little evidence on which to base a judgment about the date. The letter rho closely resembles the rho of *I.G.*, I², 3/4 of 485/4, but this in turn is like the rho of the Marathon epigrams which were inscribed after the end of the Persian Wars. Photographs of the epigrams are available now in numerous publications, but see *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 481, 482. The treatment of the inscribed surface of the

epigrams is the same as that of the dedication *I.G.*, I², 635, illustrated also in *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.*, p. 483, which Markellos Mitsos thinks might be "before the middle of the fifth century."⁴⁴

In turn, the rho of the Leagros dedication to the Twelve Gods has a lower return to the vertical than the rho of the boundary stone, and may well be earlier. Since its date is between 490 and 480, there is this slight additional indication that the boundary stone should be dated after the Persian Wars.⁴⁵ The evidence is suggestive rather than probative, as is also the fact that the lower of the two Marathon epigrams has an earlier shape of sigma than that of the boundary stone. On the other hand, considerations of symmetry suggest that the stone was originally longer toward the top before it was built against the wall of the shrine, a fact which argues a possible date for the inscription before the destruction of Athens and a later re-use, not long afterward, in the position in which modern excavators have found it.

31 (Plate 29). A rough stone of coarse white marble, broken on all sides and at the back, found among collected fragments between the Middle and the South Stoas (N 14) on August 28, 1965.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.-0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 7003.

ante med. saec. IV a.

[ῥο]ς
[χ]ωρίο ἀπο
[τι]μημένο
[προι]κὸς Καλ
5 [- -]της Χ[.]

The letters are very roughly incised. See John V. A. Fine, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IX, 1951, pp. 116-141, for the ἀποτίμημα προικός.

32 (Plate 29). Block of Acropolis limestone, roughly rectangular in shape, rediscovered north of the Amyneion (F 30) on May 10, 1965. Part of the surface below the inscription has been roughly dressed with a point pick; elsewhere the natural smooth surface of the stone has been left, and on this, above the picked surface, the inscription is written. The upper right corner of the stone has been broken away.

Height, 0.61 m.; width, 0.53 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.015 m., except the numerals, which are *ca.* 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 7001.

⁴⁴ See G. M. A. Richter, "Greek Portraits IV," *Collection Latomus*, LIV, 1962, p. 14.

⁴⁵ For a good photograph of the Leagros dedication see *Excavations of the Athenian Agora*, *Picture Book* No. 10, *Inscriptions*, No. 1.

post med. saec. IV a.

ὄρος οἰκίας ἀποτίμημα πρ[οικὸς]
 Πατροκλείαι θυγατρὶ Παντήν[ορος]
 Φρεαρ(ρίον) ΧΙ^Α

This is a better text of *I.G.*, II², 2671, which was taken from Ziebarth's original publication in *Sitzb. Ak. Berlin*, 1897, p. 665, No. 2. For the ἀποτίμημα προικός see John V. A. Fine, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IX, 1951, pp. 116-141.

33 (Plate 29). Fragment of a grave stele of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in July of 1959 in the foundations of a modern house behind the north end of the Stoa of Attalos (S 7).

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 6946.

saec. IV a.

rosette

[E]ῶνυμί[δης]

[II]υθείδον

[᾽Ωα]εύς

The third line is uninscribed after the sigma.

CORRIGENDA

In *Hesperia*, XXXV, 1966, p. 274, the fourth line of the inscription should read ΕΞΟΥ. See *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 90, pl. 22, no. 37.

In *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 75, No. 150, the ethnic was published as [Bη]ρῶτιος. Jean Bousquet inquired by letter if the reading ought not rather to be [᾽Αναφλ]ύ[σ]τιος, I examined the stone in 1964 and found indeed part of the letter lambda before the epsilon, with traces of weathering in the right-hand lateral stroke. The reading is [᾽Αναφ]λύ[σ]τιος.

In *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, p. 5, No. S2, line 41, the reading of the demotic of Hagnias as ᾽Οἶ[θεν] or ᾽Οα[θεν] has been questioned by Sterling Dow (*A.J.P.*, LXXXIV, 1963, p. 172). I examined the stone in 1964 and came to the conclusion that the first letter of the demotic could not be read. I would print merely ᾽Αγνίας [.]α[----].

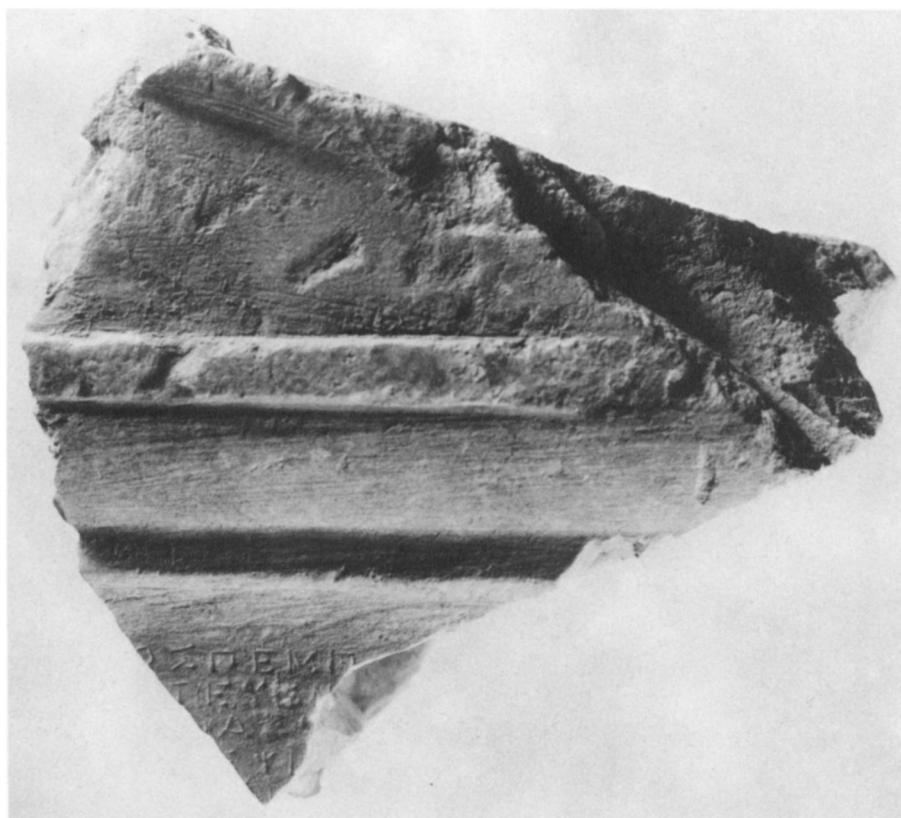
In *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 93-94, the new fragment of the ephebic text published in *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 22, No. 22, was not recorded either in the drawing or in the text. The text of lines 1-2 of the inscription should read as in the earlier publication. See now *S.E.G.*, XXII, 108.



No. 3



No. 4



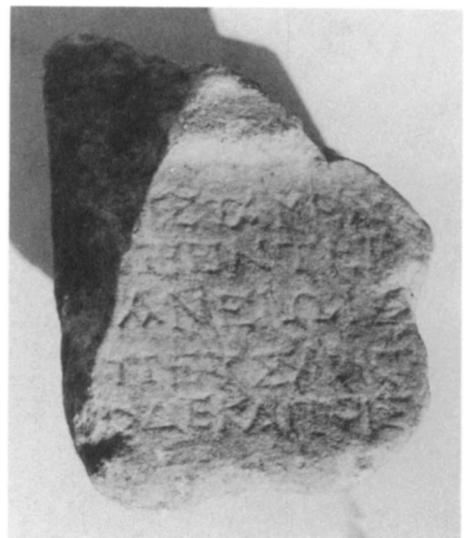
No. 9



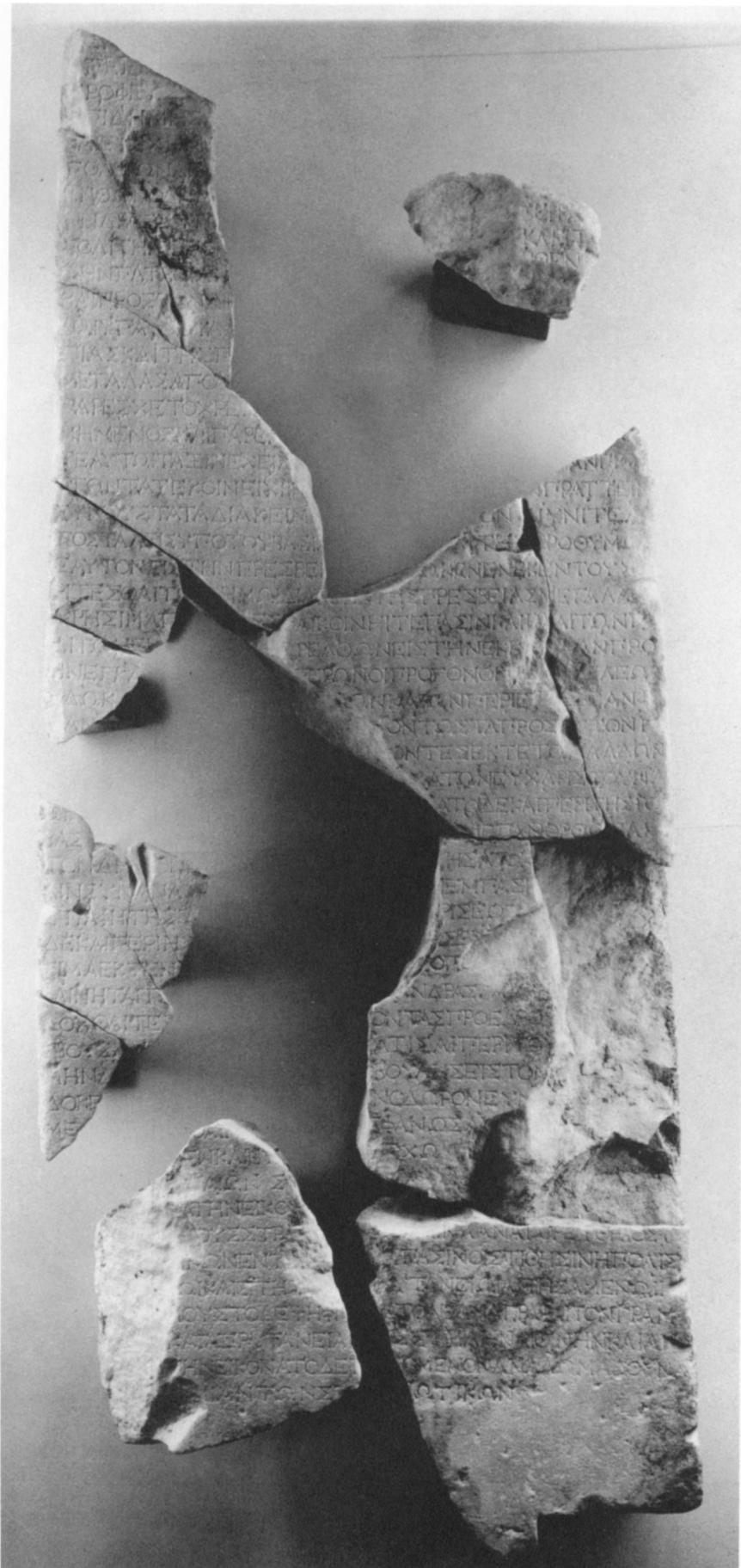
No. 4



No. 5



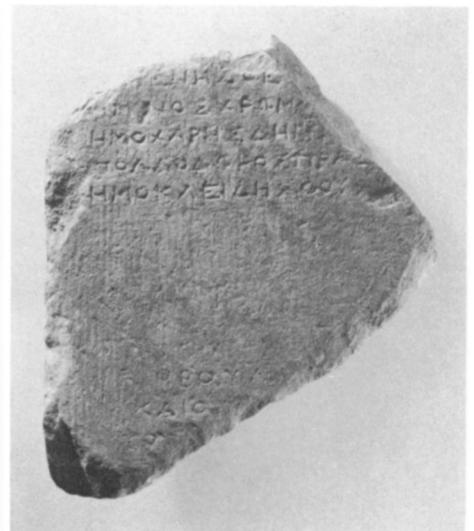
No. 11



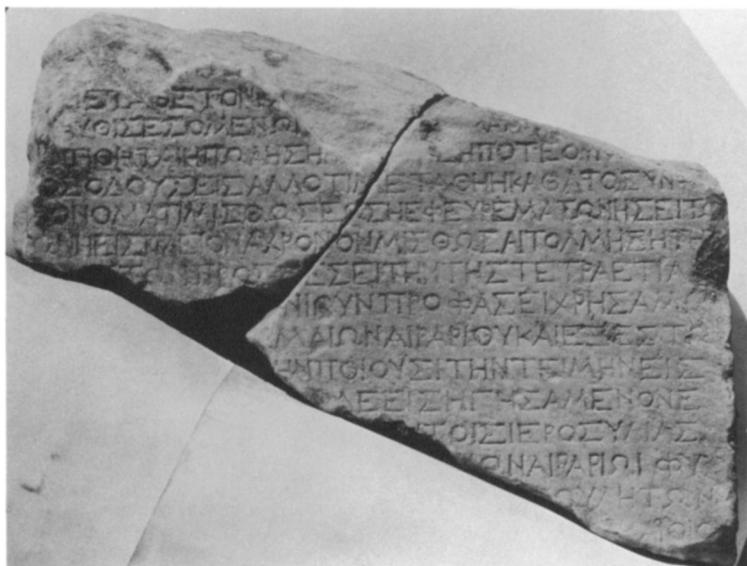
No. 6



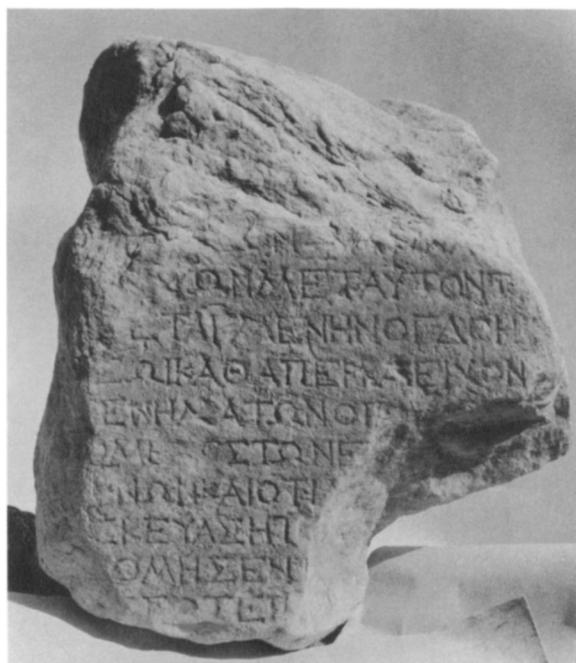
No. 7



No. 8



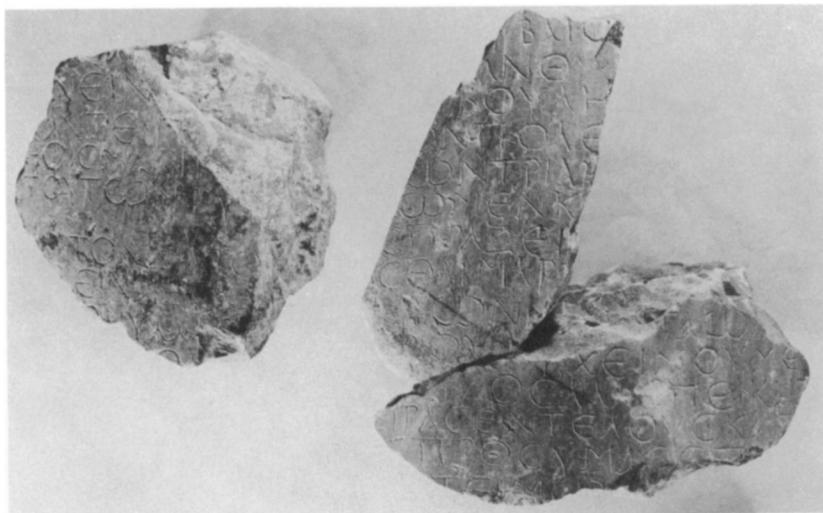
No. 13, A



No. 13, C



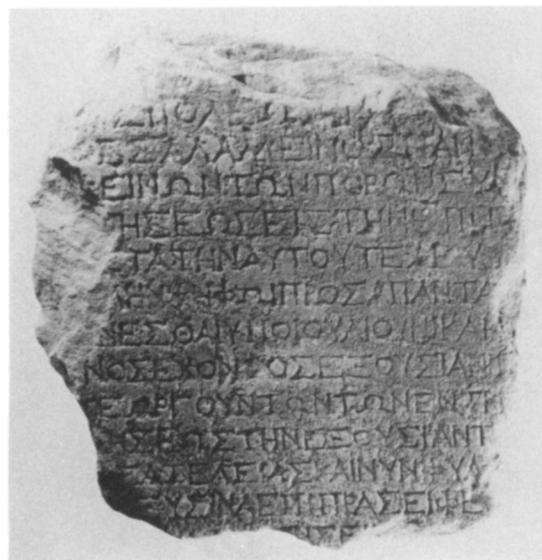
No. 13, D-F



No. 14



No. 12 (E.M. 7617/8 + 5267)



No. 13, B

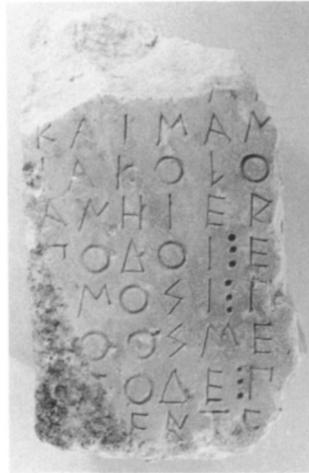
PLATE 24



1 and 2, Face A



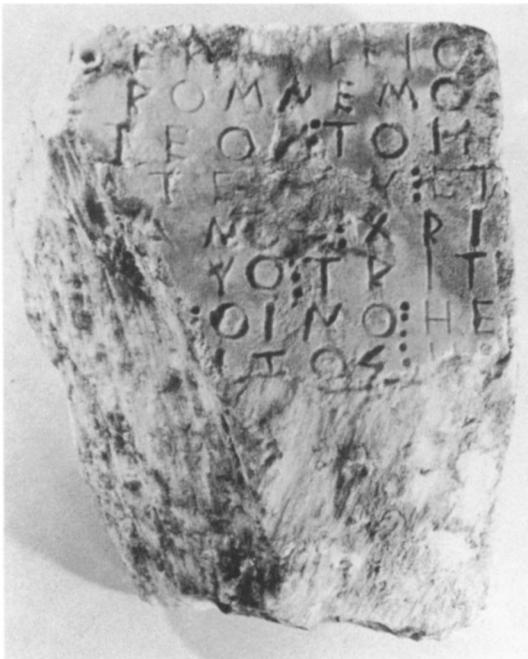
2, Face B



3, Face A



3, Face D



5, Face B



5, Face C



4, Face A



6, Face B



6, Face C



7, Face B

No. 15



8, Face D



10, Face D



13



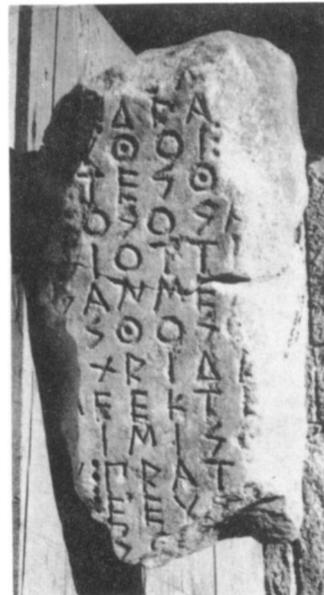
14



9, Face D



11



12



15



16



17

No. 15



No. 17



No. 21



No. 18



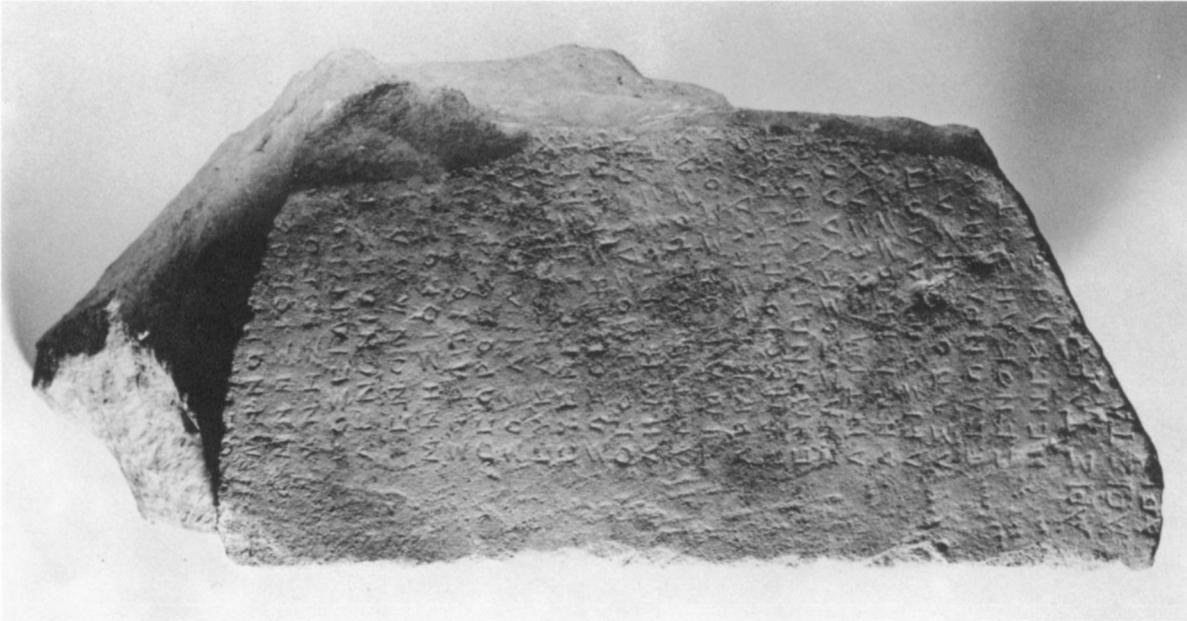
No. 27



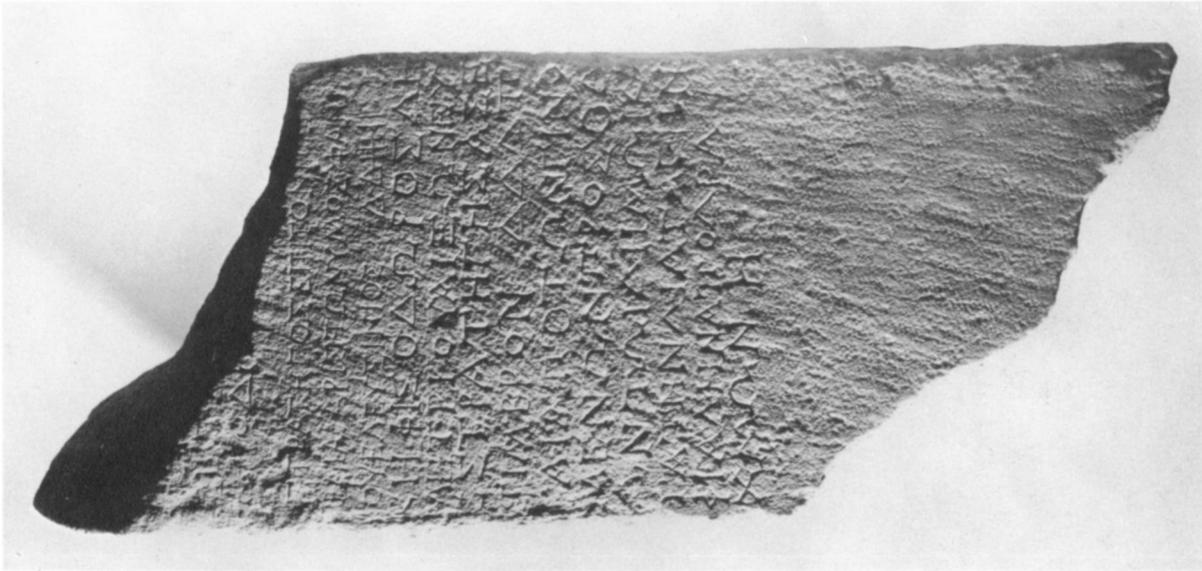
No. 22



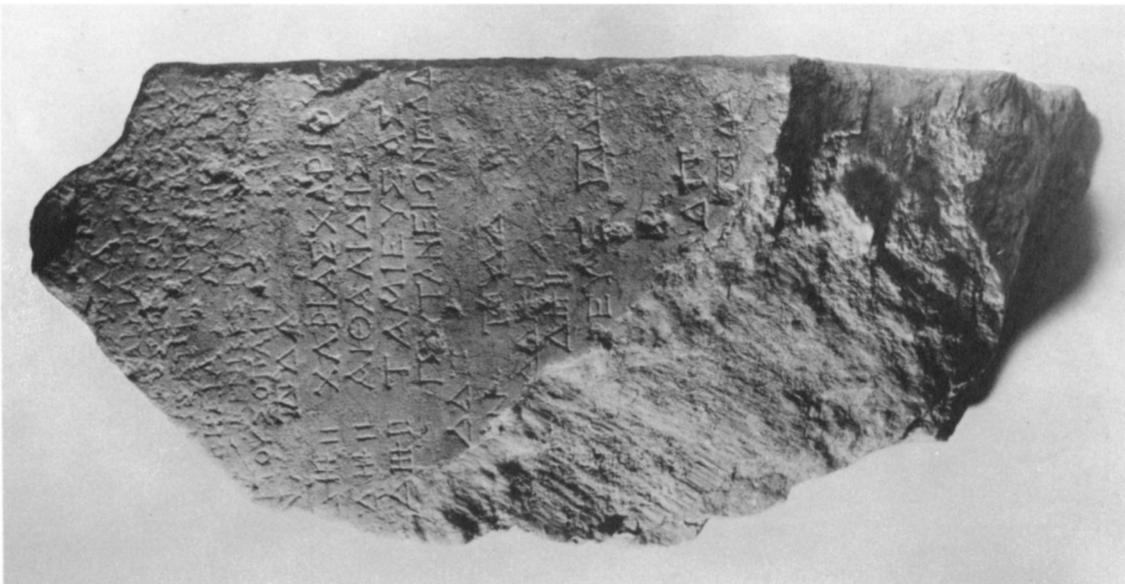
No. 28



Face A



Face B
No. 19



Face C

BENJAMIN D. MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

PLATE 28



No. 20



No. 25



No. 26a



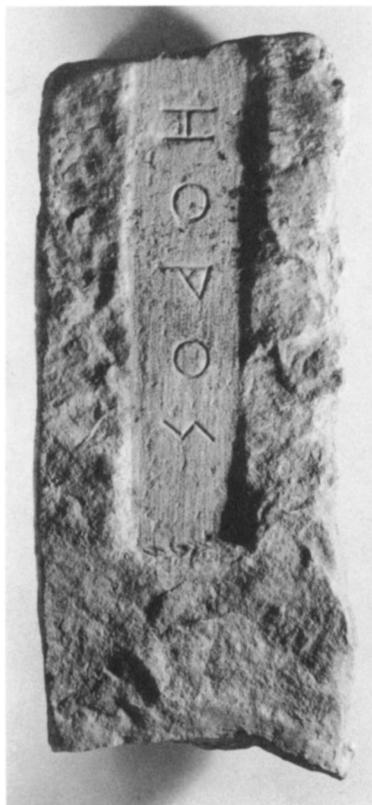
No. 23



No. 26b



No. 20a



No. 30



No. 24



No. 31



No. 29



No. 32



No. 33