

# GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

## LISTS OF NAMES

(PLATES 38–52)

IN THIS ARTICLE are collected several fragments of unpublished inscriptions bearing lists of names and excavated in the Athenian Agora between 1931 and 1967.<sup>1</sup> Their publication here is a result of my systematic attempt to examine all fragments remaining to be published from this period.<sup>2</sup>

**1** (Pl. 38). A fragment of micaceous Pentelic marble (I 2804), found on April 18, 1935, in an early Byzantine context over the back foundations and east of the East Stoa (P 14). The stipple-dressed left side is preserved, with a drafted edge 0.01 m. wide where it adjoins the face. The left margin is 0.015 m. Letter strokes are very shallow, and the chisel has not penetrated the stone deeply enough to make a full vee-cut in any case.

P.H. 0.079 m.; p.W. 0.069 m.; p.Th. 0.054 m.; L.H. 0.01 m.; stoichedon, with a square checker pattern, 0.02 × 0.02 m.

*fin. saec. V vel init. saec. IV a.?*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

Εὐχ[-----]

Εὐ[-----]

Ε[-----]

*lacuna*

The lettering is characteristic of the later 5th or early 4th century b.c. If this is part of a column of names, it may be from a casualty list. The relatively small size of the letters militates against its being a grave monument or a dedication. The letter height and spacing seem exactly similar to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1604\** (= *IG I<sup>3</sup> 500* [E.M. 80]), a naval list of ca. 435–410 b.c., to judge by the very small sample of letters here preserved. The preserved text, however, seems incompatible with what survives on *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1604\**, so that it is unlikely to derive from the same stele.

**2** (Pl. 38). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 6106), found on April 26, 1948, in a marble dump at the southwest corner of the Market Square (H–J 14–15). It is broken all around and at the back. The face has been badly corroded by acid, except in one area, where the letters are well preserved.

P.H. 0.2 m.; p.W. 0.17 m.; p.Th. 0.103 m.; L.H. 0.007–0.008 m.; semistoichedon, with a square checker pattern, averaging 0.012 × 0.012 m.

<sup>1</sup> I am grateful to Professor Homer A. Thompson, the Director Emeritus of the Agora Excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for permission to study and to publish these documents. I also acknowledge the help and advice of Dr. John Traill, which have saved me from several sorts of error.

<sup>2</sup> For the locations of the findspots (e.g., P 14), see most recently *Agora XIX*, plan.

a. 401/0 a.?

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----.]νκα[-----]  
 [-----.]νης χ[-----]  
 [-----]δης νυ[-----]  
 [-----]ωρος τ[-----]  
 5 [-----.]απερι[-----]  
 [-----.]ιας ε[-----]  
 [-----...]σχί[-----]  
 [-----...]λην ι[-----]  
 [-----...]ος τη[-----]  
 10 [-----...]γος[-----]  
 [-----...]κης πε[-----]  
 [-----...]των π[-----]  
 [-----...]λαρ[-----]

*lacuna*

The letter forms, spacing, and marble type suggest that this may derive from the monument honoring the non-Athenian Heroes of Phyle, which was set up in 401/0 B.C.<sup>3</sup> If I am correct in assigning this fragment to Face A of this monument, the names listed here will be those of *xenoi*, and the initial letters surviving in some cases will be names of trades, rather than personal names or demotics.

Line 1: -ω]ν κά[πηλος]? or κά[ρυσωπώλης]?

Line 2: -νης χ[αλκεύς]? or χ[ρυσσοχόος]? The left tip of a diagonal survives at the top of the stoichos.

Line 3: -δης νυ[κτερευτής]? or νυ[κτοφύλαξ]? The bottom right corner of delta survives. The tip of a diagonal is preserved at the right edge, at the top of the stoichos.

Line 4: ωρος τ[έκτων]? or τ[εχνίτης]? or τ[ραπεζοποιός]? The left tip of the horizontal of tau survives.

Line 5: The bottom of a central vertical is preserved. There are several possible readings. The position of these letters in the line suggests that they derive from a personal name, rather than from a trade name.

Line 6: -ιας έ[λαιοπώλης]? or έ[μυρορος]? or έ[ριοπώλης]?

Line 7: Perhaps the end of a personal name -σχί[α[ς]? The stone breaks on the angle between the diagonal and the bar of alpha; this letter is set inter-stoichos.

Line 8: Perhaps λην[οποιός]? After the nu, however, there is the bottom of a central vertical cut, with a fainter horizontal extending to its right: this should be the bottom left corner of an epsilon, rather than an omicron, set at the center rather than at the edge of the stoichos; following this the stone is broken on a diagonal that slopes up to the right and then flattens out, thus resembling the bottom left corner of an alpha.

Line 9: -ος τη[ρητής]? The top half of a circular letter survives at the left edge, smaller in diameter than the omega of line 4 but having the same diameter as both the omega of line 12 and all omicrons on this stone; omicron seems more likely.

Line 10: [γεωρ]γός? or, more likely, the end of a personal name -γος. The horizontal of gamma is preserved; the stone seems to break on the vertical.

<sup>3</sup> *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 10 (E.M. 8147); for new fragments from Aigina and Piraeus, dealing with the non-Athenians so involved, see Hereward 1952 (E.M. 13103 α and β and *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 2403 [Piraeus Museum, but now, apparently, lost]); *SEG* XII 84; XXI 218; XXIV 75; XXVIII 47; XXX 54; XXXI 57; XXXII 40; XXXIV 55; XXXVI 139; XXXVIII 53. For a new edition of the fragments, with arguments for the date and circumstances, see Osborne 1981, pp. 37–41; Osborne 1982, pp. 26–42, no. D6. For fragments of the earlier monument from the Agora Excavations, dealing with the Athenian participants in the overthrow of the Thirty, see Meritt 1933, pp. 151–155, no. 3 (Agora inv. nos. I 16 a, I 17, and I 18); Raubitschek 1941 (Agora inv. nos. I 16 b and I 93).

Line 11: -ξης πρ[ιονοποιός]? At the left, the traces suggest a damaged kappa, rather than a fragmentary tau; at the right, the vertical and the beginning of the lower part of the loop of rho survive.

Line 12: -των π[λυνεύς]? or π[ριονοποιός]?

Line 13: λαρ[δηγός]? or λαρ[καγωνός]? or λαρ[νακοποιός]? There does not seem to be a physical join, but in appearance and spacing this fragment is closest to the lower part of Face A of E.M. 13103 [β].

Where this fragment should be placed in relation to the other fragments already known, it is not possible to say. Hereward postulated that there were four columns of names on Face A, and Osborne suggests that these names were listed under the phylai to which the newly enfranchised Athenians were assigned, as were those of the *isoteleis* of Face B; of these columns, only the right-hand one can be certainly placed.<sup>4</sup>

**3** (Pl. 38). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 7028), found in March of 1967, in a marble pile in the Market Square in the area of the Southwest Fountain House (G–J 16). It is broken all around and at the back. The face is badly corroded, with a small patch of the original surface preserved near the middle.

P.H. 0.246 m.; p.W. 0.115 m.; p.Th. 0.082 m.; L.H. 0.006–0.008 m.; semistoichedon, with a horizontal checker of ca. 0.008 m. and a vertical checker of 0.012 m. The horizontal spacing averages 0.002 m.

*fin. saec. V vel init. saec. IV a.?*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

	<i>lacuna</i>	
	[----- .]ς	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- .]ος	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- .]δης	[ <i>vacat</i> ]
	[----- .]ν	<i>vacat</i>
5	[----- .]ς	<i>vacat</i>
	[-----]ρατ[-----]	
	[----- .]οδ[-----]	
	[----- .]φ[-----]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	

This is probably a list of names, either alone or with demotics or ethnics. From the small sample of letters preserved here it seems possible that this, too, may derive from the monument for the non-Athenian Heroes of Phyle (see **2** above), which it resembles in marble type, letter forms, letter sizes, and spacings. It is closest to the upper part of Face A of E.M. 13103 [β]. These names, however, are in some cases followed by unscribed spaces, indicating that they come at the ends of lines, yet their endings do not seem likely to be those of trade names, which would be required if my tentative assignment of this fragment is correct. Thus, the identification of this fragment remains uncertain, although the letter forms provide a rough date for it.

<sup>4</sup> The identity of, and the nature of the honors granted to, these individuals is in some doubt. I incline to accept the arguments put forward by Osborne (1982, pp. 32–43) that these persons were *xenoi*, granted citizenship (Face A, about 70–90 cases) or *isoteleia* (Face B, about 850–888 cases), rather than all fully enfranchised Athenians, as other earlier commentators have argued. For earlier discussions, see the bibliography gathered by Osborne (1982, p. 26 and note 66).

4 (Pl. 39). A fragment of bluish, slightly micaceous Pentelic marble (I 6038), found on July 4, 1947, in a Late Roman context west of the Civic Offices (I 12). It is broken all around and at the back. There is a vertical, uninscribed space of 0.014 m. between lines 1 and 3.

P.H. 0.07 m.; p.W. 0.036 m.; p.Th. 0.051 m.; L.H. 0.006–0.009 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.012 m. The last line seems to have generally smaller and more cramped letters, especially epsilon, and it is possible that the inscription was actually inscribed to a loose stoichedon pattern, with a change of the pattern in line 5.

*init. saec. IV a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----]ελ[-----]  
 [-----]υυ[-----]  
 [-----]ροσ[-----]  
 [-----]ης Λ[-----]  
 5 [-----]σευ[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottom horizontal of epsilon and the left foot of a triangular letter survive.

Line 3: The left apices of sigma appear to be preserved but are rather close to the omicron.

Line 5: The left arm of upsilon survives. Perhaps the end of a name and the beginning of a patronymic (-]ς Εϋ[---])?

This appears to be a list of names with patronymics (or demotics?), perhaps with the demotics on the second line in each case. Whether or not this is arranged in columnar fashion is unclear. Line 2 may be the end of one group of names or the heading of a second group. The letter forms and the spacing of the letters resemble those of several early 4th-century financial documents, such as *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1375, 1380, 1382, 1383, 1401, 1468, 1686, and 1687; similarly, they appear close to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 55 (especially to the new fragment, Agora I 5147 = *IG I<sup>3</sup>* 62) and other late 5th-century documents. The closest resemblance, however, is found in *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1930 and 1951, the former a liturgical catalogue of 383/2 B.C., the latter a list of sailors from early in the 4th century B.C., and it is not impossible that this fragment derives from one of these two documents.

5 (Pl. 39). A fragment of micaceous Pentelic marble (I 5658), found on February 20, 1939, among marbles from the demolition of a house at the north foot of the Areopagus (M–P 20–23). It is broken all around and at the back. The vertical spacing between lines 4 and 5 is a little greater than elsewhere on the stone.

P.H. 0.146 m.; p.W. 0.114 m.; p.Th. 0.037 m.; L.H. lines 1–4, 0.006–0.007 m.; semistoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0165 m. and a vertical checker of 0.0150 m.; L.H. lines 5ff., 0.005–0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0140 m.

*ante med. saec. IV a. (383/2 B.C.?)*

Semi-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]σσμ[.]ε[-----]  
 [-----] Φιλοκλε[-----]  
 [-----] Σατύρος [-----]  
 [-----]σ[-----]  
 5 [-----] .]χα[.]Λ[-----] Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

```

[-----.]εο[.]τρ[-----]
[-----..]θιγ[-----]
[-----...]τ[-----]
-----

```

The letter shapes and vertical spacing are the same as those of lines 12–21 of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1928* (E.M. 8087), of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929* (E.M. 8088), and of parts of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1930* (E.M. 8086), and the marble type seems to be the same; all these are dated in the late 380's B.C. and may have formed parts of the same monument, a series of stelai set one against the other, as is indicated by the physical appearance of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1928* and *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929*. Their purpose was to record the names of liturgists and their substitutes, as a result of the process of *diadikasia*.

Line 1: The bottom left corner of epsilon survives.

Line 2: The letter traces in the first stochos are confused; there is an apparent flattened circle, as of a phi, but there are also traces that resemble the outer diagonals of a sigma. Possibly, the mason inscribed a sigma here in error and then corrected it to a phi. At the right edge, the left leg and apex of lambda survive.

Line 3: After omicron there are two marks on the break which may be the right apices of a sigma. A punctuation mark is also a possibility; less likely is part of an upsilon. The vertical spacing is the same as that of lines 13–21 of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929*, including the somewhat greater vertical spacing between lines 4 and 5, which matches the spacing between lines 17 and 18 of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929*. It is thus quite likely that I 5658 derives from the left side of the stele of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929*. If so, the letter after omicron will be a sigma, and the name will be in the nominative.

Line 4: The sigma is more visible on the photograph than it is on squeezes. There are very faint traces that might possibly be letter strokes to the right of this, below upsilon and rho of line 3.

Line 5: There are confusing traces in the third and fourth spaces: in the third there is what looks like a nu or a mu, followed in the next space by a letter that resembles an alpha or a delta, rather than a lambda, but there does not seem to be any name that corresponds to this combination.

Line 6: After omicron there is a diagonal cut; if this is part of a letter, it could be the tip of the left diagonal of an upsilon or, less likely, the upper stroke of a punctuation mark. The upper left corner of rho (or, less likely, epsilon) is preserved at the right edge.

Lines 7 and 8: None of the dotted letters presents any clear letter stroke; I print what seems likeliest, from among several choices.

Lines 1–4 of I 5658 seem to be cut semistoichedon, resembling the upper part of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1928*, while lines 5ff. are not, resembling *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929*. If I 5658 derives from the left part of the stele, as I believe it may, the differences between it and *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929* may be more apparent than real, since, in nonstoichedon inscriptions, letters near the left edge often give the appearance of being cut stoichedon. We may thus tentatively restore as follows (with I 5658 as fragment *b*):

<i>b+a</i>	[-----.]σαμ[.]ε[-----: άντι] Θρασυδάο τοῦ Ἄλκμεωνίδο: Ἄφιδ
15	[-----] Φιλολαε[-----: άντι]: Ἄριδῆλο τῶ Μνησάρχο: ἜΩαθεν
	[-----] Σατύροσ [----- Λα]μπ: άντι Λεπτίνο τῶ Ἀντιπῶντοσ Σφητ
	[-----] Σ[-----: ] άντι Κηφισοδώρο τῶ Παναίσχοσ Ἄχαρ
	[-----.]κα[.]λ[-----]: άντι Φιλοκράτοσ τῶ Φιλοκύδοσ Παια
	[-----.]εο[.]τρ[-----: ] άντι Λέοντοσ τῶ Ἀγασικλέοσ Ἐλευ
20	[-----.]θιγ[-----: άντι:] Κτησίππο τῶ Σιμούλο: Κυθηρρίο
	[-----..]τ[-----]τ: άντι Φειδοκράτοσ τῶ Ἀριστοδίκο Ἄμφ

The letter forms of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1929* and of I 5658 suggest a date in the first decades of the 4th century B.C. The hand seems very much like that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 33*, which is dated to *ca.* 385 B.C., a date that is well suited to the orthography in which omicron generally stands in for

omicron upsilon;<sup>5</sup> thus, it is probably correct to set the date by *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 1930 (which, as I have noted above, may form part of the same monument), that is, 383/2. To the same year belongs also *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 1931, whose whereabouts are unknown but which may also derive from this monument.

**6** (Pl. 39). A fragment of micaceous Pentelic marble (I 1628), found on March 21, 1934, in a late context over the Tholos (G 12). It is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.079 m.; p.W. 0.064 m.; p.Th. 0.016 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; stoichedon, with a square checker pattern of 0.008 × 0.008 m. in lines 2–5.

There is a vertical unscripted space of 0.006 m. between lines 5 and 6.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----	...]	]vacat
[-----	..]	]λης
[-----	..]	]λης
[-----	.]	]ειδης
5 [-----	σ]	]τρατο[ς]
[-----	.]	]ταυ[---

*lacuna*

Line 2: The right leg of lambda survives.

Line 6: The tops of these letters survive; the first letter could thus be zeta, xi, or tau, and the third letter could equally well be epsilon, gamma, or pi, or even mu. The vertical space between this and line 5 is 0.006 m., greater than that between other lines; thus, a new rubric or list may begin here: one might restore, for instance, [Ἄμ]α]ξ]αυ[τετε[ς] (Hippothontis: VIII) or [Π]ο]τ]αυ[λοι] (Leontis: IV), if this is a prytany document.

This is a list of names, arranged in columns, in the nominative and without demotics or patronymics, although perhaps under demotic headings. As such, it could be a casualty list, although the lettering seems too small for this, or, more likely, a list of *prytaneis* or, perhaps, of *thiasotai*. The letter forms are very similar to those of *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 1745,<sup>6</sup> a list of *prytaneis* of Oineis, dated to 360/59, and of *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 2345, a list of *thiasotai*, dated early in the 4th century B.C., but, since each of these documents is complete, this fragment must derive from a separate monument.

**7** (Pl. 40). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 4160), found on May 23, 1936, in a marble dump in the northwest corner of the Market Square (G–K 5–8). The smooth-dressed right side is partly preserved. The face is badly abraded, but there seems to be an unscripted space of maximum width 0.070 m. to right of the inscription.

P.H. 0.078 m.; p.W. 0.16 m.; p.Th. 0.111 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of ca. 0.008–0.009 m.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----	....]	]γεύς
[-----	..]	]Με[λ]τεύς

<sup>5</sup> See Threatte 1980, pp. 238–259, §§13.00–13.03. In *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 1929 the genitive ending is spelled out in full about as often as it is contracted; in *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 1928, 1930, and 1931 it seems always to be contracted.

<sup>6</sup> = *Agora XV*, no. 17.

5 [-----] . Φλ]υεύς  
 [-----] Ξυπ]εταίων  
 [-----] . . . .]ν[---]  
 [-----] . . . .]ιϑς  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottom of the right hasta and, perhaps, the bottom of the diagonal of nu survive.

Line 2: The right foot of mu and the tops of upsilon and sigma are preserved.

Line 3: The diagonals of upsilon are preserved; from their junction there extends downward to the right a shallow diagonal mark that looks like the lower diagonal of a chi but which is more likely to be a random mark. There is also a shallow vertical mark between the upsilon and the epsilon; this might, if the “upsilon” is actually a chi, be an iota, added later as an afterthought, but not only does it disturb the horizontal spacing, which is otherwise regular, but also it is very shallow indeed, only a scratch rather than a letter stroke.

Line 4: The right tip of the upper horizontal of epsilon is preserved.

Line 5: There are traces before and after the nu that, perhaps, are supportive of the restoration [Τρ]ιϑε[μεεύς] rather than [Αιξ]ωνε[ύς], if this is, indeed, a list of demesmen of Kekropis.

Line 6: It is not certain that anything was inscribed here. On the stone there seem to be faint traces of iota, omicron, and sigma, below and to right of the nu of line 5, but these are not visible on the squeeze or in the photograph.

This appears to be a columnar list of names with demotics. Melite, if that is the correct restoration in line 2, belonged to Kekropis until 308/7 and thereafter to Demetrias until 201/0. Xypete also belonged to Kekropis; and if [Φλ]υεύς is the correct restoration in line 3, this might be restored as a list of Kekropid demesmen. Thus, one might restore [Ἀθμο]υεύς or [Αιξω]υεύς in line 1 and [Συπαλήττ]ιος in line 6, while the demotic in line 5 might be either [Τρ]ιϑε[μεεύς] or [Αιξ]ωνε[ύς], but with the former the better candidate. The script, especially epsilon with its slightly splayed upper bar and sigma with a slightly flattened upper diagonal, most resembles that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1932* (E.M. 8050), a liturgy catalogue of the first half of the 4th century; *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1952* (E.M. 8065/6/7), a list of cleruchs of roughly the same date, is also very similar in appearance. This fragment cannot derive from either of those documents, however, since the method of listing names is different in each case.

**8** (Pl. 40). A fragment of pale gray Hymettian marble (I 1817), found on April 30, 1934, in a late context in the Bouleuterion Square (F 11). The stipple-dressed right side is preserved.

P.H. 0.074 m.; p.W. 0.116 m.; p.Th. 0.054 m.; L.H. 0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.012 m. in lines 1 and 2 and of 0.016 m. in lines 3ff. Line 1 may be inscribed in larger letters.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*  
 [-----] . . . . τ]ῆς β[ο]λ]η[ς?]  
 [-----] Ἀναφλύ]σταιοι <sup>v v v</sup>  
 [-----] . . . . .]ς <sup>v v v v v</sup>  
 [-----] . . . . .]ης <sup>v v</sup>  
 5 [-----] . . . . .] *vacat*  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottoms of these letters survive: of the final eta, only the bottom of the right hasta is preserved. The traces here suggest the end of a prytany dedication, rather than another name,<sup>7</sup> with ἀνέθεσαν misplaced from the normal order: [---] πρυτάνεις οἱ ἐπὶ [---] ἄρχοντος ἀνέθεσαν στεφανωθέντες ὑπὸ τῷ δήμῳ καὶ

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1748* = *Agora XV*, no. 26, and *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1748* = *Agora XV*, no. 37.

τ]ῆς β[ο]λῆ[ς]. The apparently larger letters of line 1 support this suggestion, since citations such as this were sometimes inscribed in larger letters, as in the case of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1748*, lines 1–5 and *1749*, lines 1–3.

Line 2: The tip of the upper stroke of sigma survives. Anaphlystos belonged to Antiochis and in the 4th century B.C. contributed 10 *prytaneis*.<sup>8</sup>

So far as one can tell from the relatively few individual letters preserved, the hand is close to, if not identical with, those of *Agora XV*, nos. 6 and 22,<sup>9</sup> both prytany documents of the early 4th century B.C., and the list is similar to that of *Agora XV*, no. 6 in that it does not include patronymics.

The names seem to be in the nominative, without patronymics, and are apparently listed by deme. Compare *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1750*<sup>10</sup> in which Anaphlystos heads a list of *bouleutai* grouped by *trittyes* of the three regions: Anaphlystos was in a coastal *trittys*. If the same arrangement was employed here, however, the order of *trittyes* is reversed, since this fragmentary list occupied the right edge of the stele.

**9** (Pl. 40). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 1505), found on March 10, 1934, in a late wall north of the Tholos (G 11). It is broken all around and at the back. There is an uninscribed space of minimum width 0.056 m. to right of the inscription. The face still bears marks of the finishing rasp.

P.H. 0.11 m.; p.W. 0.085 m.; p.Th. 0.037 m.; L.H. lines 1(?), 4, and 7, 0.007 m.; lines 6 and 9, 0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker that averages 0.0105 m.

*ante med. saec. IV a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[----- . . . . .]ς
[----- . . . . .] vacat
[----- . . . . .] vacat
[----- . . . . .]ης
5 [----- . . . . .] vacat
[----- . . . . .]ς
[----- . . . . .]ης
[----- . . . . .] vacat
[----- ω]πιδης

*lacuna*

Line 4: The right hasta and part of the horizontal of eta are preserved.

Line 9: This might be [Κρω]πιδης (Leontis), or it could be the end of a personal name.

This appears to be part of a list of names, perhaps with demotics, arranged in columns and in the nominative case; thus, it may be a list of magistrates, a prytany list, or else an ephobic document. The blank spaces in lines 2, 3, 5, and 8 may indicate short names, and the slightly larger size of the letters in lines 1(?), 4, and 7 a series of headings, perhaps demotics, in the early orthography in which -ῆς stands for -εῖς in the nominative plural; compare *Agora I 3400*, a prytany dedication of Erechtheis, dated to 381/0,<sup>11</sup> which, in fact, has

<sup>8</sup> See Traill 1975, table X.

<sup>9</sup> Respectively, *Agora I 3400* and *Agora I 3798*.

<sup>10</sup> = *Agora XV*, no. 44; see also Traill 1986, pp. 109–110.

<sup>11</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 6.

letter shapes very much like those found here and in which personal names are listed without patronymics, under demotic headings. The marble type, Hymettian rather than Pentelic, suggests a slightly later date than that of I 3400, if this is part of a prytany dedication: the earliest example of Hymettian marble being used for such a monument seems to be *Agora XV*, no. 15, dated *ca.* 360 B.C.

**10** (Pl. 41). A fragment of pale gray Hymettian marble (I 2566), found on March 4, 1935, in a Late Roman context over the inner foundation of the Odeion (M 12). It is broken all around and at the back. There is an unscripted horizontal space of 0.042 m. to left of the inscription.

P.H. 0.015 m.; p.W. 0.094 m.; p.Th. 0.077 m.; L.H. line 1, 0.007 m.; lines 2ff., 0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.011 m. The space between lines 1 and 2 is 0.007 m., compared with 0.006 m. between each of the remaining lines.

*med. saec.* IV *a.*?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

Φιλ[-----]  
 Ἄρι[-----]  
 Νουμ[-----]  
 Ναυσ[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 1: The stone seems to break on a diagonal, the left leg of a triangular letter.

Line 3: The bottom of the left outer diagonal of mu survives.

Line 4: The stone breaks in such a way as to suggest the upper left angle of a sigma or, less likely, the left tip of the horizontal of a tau.

The larger letters in line 1 and the greater spacing between it and line 2 suggest that this may be a heading; if so, this may be a list of members of a deme, such as Φιλ[αἰδαί] (Aigeis). The unscripted space to the left suggests that this stele may have borne several columns of names, as, for instance, in a list of *prytaneis* or of *epheboi*. The script, however, strongly resembles that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2390* (E.M. 8667), a list of foreigners, perhaps Thracians, dated to the mid-4th century B.C., which is also Hymettian marble, but the sample of preserved letters is probably too small to permit secure assignment to that document.

**11** (Pl. 41). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 6895), found on May 19, 1959, in a settling basin on Hypapanti Street, south of the Aqueduct (T 21). The smooth-dressed left side is preserved. Between lines 1 and 2 and lines 4 and 5, there are vertical, unscripted spaces of 0.028 m. The face still bears marks of the finishing rasp.

P.H. 0.242 m.; p.W. 0.17 m.; p.Th. 0.094 m.; L.H. lines 2–4, 0.01–0.011 m., nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.019 m.; lines 5ff., 0.01 m., nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.02 m.

*med. saec.* IV *a.*?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[~~*ca.* 4–5~~]ιλ[-----]  
*vacat*

Σωγένης [-----]  
 Κλεοχάρ[ης?] [-----]  
 Ἄριστοκρ[-----]

*vacat*

5    Ξεναῖο[ς-----]  
       [.]μων[-----]  
       [.]μων[-----]  
       [.]μων[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottoms of these letters are preserved.

Line 5: The upper horizontal of the initial letter is partly preserved; gamma, zeta, and tau cannot be entirely ruled out, although the manner in which the stone breaks below this horizontal is extremely suggestive of a xi.

Between lines 1 and 2 there are very faint marks that may be letter strokes, 0.007 m. in height, suggesting the letters ΤΑΝΗ. It is more likely that these are merely random marks from the process of finishing the surface.

The names are inscribed in columns, but it is not possible to say whether patronymics or demotics, or both, were also inscribed, nor even whether these men were Athenians. The large size of the letters suggests that this may be part of a dedication or of a list of magistrates.

Two masons seem to have worked on this stone. The letter forms and spacing of lines 2–4 are similar, except for omega, to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1953* (E.M. 8068), dated to 357/6. The letter forms and spacing of lines 5ff. are very close to those few surviving (mu and omega, especially) on the heading of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1699* (E.M. 8670), dated to 343/2, and, with more letters to choose from, to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1703* (E.M. 2898), of much the same date; the latter, a list of magistrates, has inset headings, such as might have occurred (between lines 1 and 2 and between lines 4 and 5) on the fragment discussed here. Thus, this list may have been similar in form to *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1703*. Another document of about the same date, offering only a few letters for comparison but appearing to be by the same or a very similar hand, is *Agora XV*, no. 30 (*Agora I 4509*), a prytany document that would have borne a list of prytaneis below the text that survives today.

**12** (Pl. 41). A fragment of micaceous, bluish white Pentelic marble (I 5685), found on March 1, 1939, in a marble pile just outside the Market Square, to the southeast (Q–S 17–19). The stipple-dressed right side is preserved.

P.H. 0.268 m.; p.W. 0.132 m.; p.Th. 0.077 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; semistoichedon, with a horizontal checker averaging 0.0095 m. and a vertical checker of 0.0077 m.

*post med. saec. IV a.*

Semi-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

5    [-----]ιος  
       [-----]ς  
       [-----]νος  
       [-----]ης  
       [-----]δφης  
       [-----]⟨η⟩τος  
       [-----]δ]ωρος  
       [-----]φαντος  
       [-----]στ]ρατος

10    [-----]φος  
       [-----]λάδης  
       [-----]η[.]δη[ς]  
       [-----]πων

15 [-----]  
 [-----]όδ[ο]το[ς]  
 7 lines obliterated

25 [-----]ατ[.]σ[---]  
 [-----]Ἀρι]στούβ[ολος]  
 [-----]νόστρ[ατος]  
 [-----]κασ[-----]  
 [-----]κιπ[ος]  
 [-----]μι[-----]  
 [-----]αφ[-----]  
 30 [-----]ι[-----]  
*lacuna*

Lines 1–2: These seem to be set a little to the right of lines 3ff., so that the sigma of line 2 is between the nu and the omicron of line 3. There is a possible upper right diagonal (of an upsilon?) to left of the sigma in line 1.

Line 23: The vertical of tau and the lowest diagonal of sigma survive. The surface has perished to right of this sigma, and so it is not possible to say whether or not it is the end of the name.

Line 24: The left half of omicron survives. The restoration of this name establishes the position of the left edge of the column.

Lines 25–30: The traces here are very ambiguous, and I print only what seems reasonably certain. In Line 26 there may be a *vacat* after the sigma, but the surface is too damaged for certainty. Below line 30 the surface has perished, but there is room for one more line below the iota of line 30.

The names appear to have been arranged in columnar fashion, without patronymics or demotics. Where names can be restored with any certainty, they are common names, found in many Attic demes, and therefore not usefully diagnostic (although there may be a slight bias in favor of the demes of Melite and Paiania). This might be a prytany dedication similar to *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1745* (*Agora XV*, no. 17 = E.M. 10651), in which there are listed 21 names from the deme of Acharnai, without patronymics.

Script, letter size, and vertical spacing resemble those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2346b* (E.M. 8666), which is virtually stoichedon; this list of *thiasotai*, however, has personal names on one line, alternating with patronymics on the next line, which does not seem to be the case here. The hand is the same as that of several of the records of manumissions of the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.<sup>12</sup> and also of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1582+*, a *poletai* record of 342/1–339/8.<sup>13</sup>

**13** (Pl. 41). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 1580), found on March 16, 1934, in a Late Roman context over the floor of the Tholos (G 11). The smooth-dressed left side is preserved, with a margin of 0.055 m.

P.H. 0.025 m.; p.W. 0.116 m.; p.Th. 0.046 m.; L.H. 0.006 m.; probably nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.011 m.

ca. 330–320 a.?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

ν[-----]  
 — Νίκοκλ[έους? -----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottoms of the verticals of nu (or eta) survive.

<sup>12</sup> Notably, *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1556A* (E.M. 7947), *1557A* (E.M. 7948), and *1558A* (E.M. 7946).

<sup>13</sup> E.M. 462+several fragments from the *Agora* = *Agora XIX*, P 26.

The *paragraphon* in line 2 is 0.015 m. long, extending 0.003 m. into the margin. For similar *paragrapha*, cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1576, 1579, 1679, and 2396, for instance: respectively, a record of manumissions, a *poletai* record, a list of *prytaneis*, and a list of foreigners. Since line 2, at least, begins with a name, this is unlikely to be a lease or *poletai* document. The surviving letters and their spacing, as well as the marble type, resemble those of several of the manumission records, and this fragment might therefore derive from one of these stelai.<sup>14</sup> Among these the spacing of the fragment discussed here is closest to that of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1556, 1557, and 1558 (Face A in each case). If so, the name in line 2 is likely to be a patronymic, as I have restored it, and the rest of this line will have contained this man's demotic and the phrase [φιάλην σταθμόν: Η], complete or abbreviated, as in the manumission records.

**14** (Pl. 42). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 6688), found in October of 1954, in a marble pile west of the Tholos (E–M 10–12). It is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.0092 m.; p.W. 0.103 m.; p.Th. 0.027 m.; L.H. 0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.018 m.

ca. 335–325 a.?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna  
 [--- .]δαι<sup>v</sup> [-----]  
 [---] Διονυ[-----]  
 lacuna

Line 1: The bottom of the right diagonal of delta survives on the break.

Line 2: The apex of a triangular letter survives at the left. The upsilon is very badly cut, with its right diagonal joining the vertical well down the shaft, below the point at which the left diagonal joins it, so that it might also be read as a psi. This, perhaps, is part of a patronymic.

This seems to be a list of names (and patronymics?) in columns, probably with demotic headings. The number of preserved letters is so small that any attempt to identify the hand is hazardous; nevertheless, those that are preserved are similar to those found on Agora I 6954 (which also has the same marble type), a list of *epheboi* of Kekropis dated 332/1?, but with different spacing. The disparity in findspots makes attribution to *Agora XV*, no. 494 (R 15) unlikely, as does the difference in spacing, but the similarity of letter forms should provide an approximate date.<sup>15</sup>

**15** (Pl. 42). A fragment of bluish, slightly micaceous Pentelic marble (I 1668), found on March 20, 1934, in a marble dump from the destruction of late walls in the area southwest of the Odeion (K–L 11–12). It is broken all around and at the back. There is a vertical unscribed space of 0.024 m. below line 2 and a horizontal space of 0.011 m. to the left.

P.H. 0.082 m.; p.W. 0.023 m.; p.Th. 0.05 m.; L.H. 0.008–0.009 m.; possibly stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.016 m.

<sup>14</sup> *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1553–1578+*SEG XII* 99; *XVIII* 36–50; *XXV* 178–180; *XXXV* 248; *XXXVIII* 53; *XXXIX* 168.

<sup>15</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 494, now identified as an ephobic list, rather than a list of *prytaneis*, by Traill (1986, pp. 2–12), who adds to it *Agora I* 431, I 929, I 990, I 2259, I 2301, and I 7479. Note, particularly, the very broad alpha with low bar, the somewhat squat and broad nu, and the omicron, which, although smaller than most of those on I 6954, is the same diameter as those in the lower part of Column II of that document.

saec. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.?

*lacuna*

*vacat* Α[-----]

*vacat* Σ[-----]

*vacat*

The unscribed space to left of these letters suggests that this is part of a list, rather than of a decree, which would be likely to have a much narrower margin.

**16** (Pl. 42). Two joining fragments of creamy white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 6588+6489), found at different times and places and first joined by me in 1978.

Fragment *a* (I 6588) was found on March 17, 1953, in a modern house wall, over the site of the Heliaia (I–J 15). The smooth-dressed left side and rough-picked back are preserved. Below the last line the original surface is preserved, providing a vertical unscribed space of 0.11 m. The stele was considerably thicker at the middle than at the sides.

P.H. 0.325 m.; p.W. 0.165 m.; Th. (top right) 0.136 m.; (bottom left) 0.115 m.

Fragment *b* (I 6489) was found on April 11, 1952, in a marble pile at the southeast corner of the Market Square (K–Q 14–17). Part of the rough-picked back is preserved. It joins the right edge of fragment *a*.

P.H. 0.181 m.; p.W. 0.11 m.; Th. 0.132 m.

Dimensions as joined: P.H. 0.325 m.; p.W. 0.258 m.; Th. 0.115–0.136 m.; L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.01 m. and a vertical checker of 0.0136 m.

saec. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*a*

*lacuna*

[. . . . .<sup>6</sup>.]ελη[-----]

[. . . . .<sup>7</sup>...]οσ[-----]

[. . . . .<sup>5</sup>...]λης Η[-----]

*a+b*

5 [Εὐφρ]άντης Ε[. . .]νλου [*vacat*? ]

[. . . . .<sup>6</sup>.]ρῖδη[ς Εὐ]φράγτου [*vacat*? ]

[. . . . .<sup>7</sup>...]σϛ[. . .<sup>5</sup>...]δου *vacat* [----]

[. . . . .<sup>6</sup>...]τος Κ[. . .]δου *vacat* [----]

[. . . . .<sup>6</sup>...]κλε[-----]

[. . . . .<sup>5</sup>...]αρχα[-----]

10 [. . . . .<sup>5</sup>...]*vacat* [-----]

*vacat*

Line 1: The bottoms of these letters survive. The space to left of the fragmentary epsilon is 0.05 m., sufficient for a maximum of 6 letters plus a margin.

Line 3: A left vertical survives; with it there are ambiguous traces that suggest either the horizontal of an eta or the diagonal of a nu. This is likely to be one of the many names ending in -κλής; the restoration depends on how many letters are calculated to the left of this.

Line 4: The bottom of an apparently central vertical may survive before the alpha, perhaps of an upsilon or a phi, or even of a misplaced rho. John Traill has pointed out to me (*per ep.*) that father and son often follow one another in Attic catalogues and that, therefore, the patronymic of line 5 is likely to be the same name in the genitive; thus, [Εὐφρ]άντης should be restored here (['Εκφρ]άντης is much less likely). In the second name the vertical of epsilon survives, along with traces that may represent the middle and bottom horizontals. On fragment *b* the left arm and vertical of upsilon survive. Traill suggests that the patronymic here may have been something like Euphranias.

Line 5: On fragment *a* the left vertical of what is probably an eta is preserved. On fragment *b* before the rho either upsilon or phi may survive in part; from the traces surviving phi seems a better candidate. The

letters at the right end of the line seem to be cramped, as if the margin were close at hand. The letter after the alpha may be a nu, or a mu with nearly vertical outer diagonals, since the lower part of the diagonal is obscured by an abrasion that extends up to the top of the right hasta; the letter that follows this seems to be a vertical, apparently with a short diagonal stroke attached to its middle and extending down to the right. The upper part of this stoichos has suffered so much damage that it is impossible to say whether there was any letter stroke at the top, as of a tau, pi, or gamma, for instance, although the hole is more or less horizontal at the top, as if it concealed the bar of a tau. What survives most resembles a damaged nu, followed by a tau or a kappa, but there are also traces that suggest that this “tau” may be a beta, of which the damaged lower loop may survive. A possible restoration, assuming that these letters are MB, is [Διθ]υράμβου, a name of Thespian origin but attested at Athens in vase inscriptions *ca.* 450–430 B.C.<sup>16</sup> It is much more likely, however, that the patronymic is the genitive form of the name found at the beginning of line 4, as Traill suggested (see above).

Line 6: Sigma and kappa are partly concealed by an abrasion. On fragment *b* the outline of a triangular letter is visible. A different mason may have inscribed lines 6–9: the sigmas are very flat in comparison with those found in lines 1–5.

Line 9: A name such as Harpalos or Harpalion? From its position in the line, this is likely to be part of a patronymic, with a short personal name preceding it.

This appears to be a columnar list of names and patronymics. The letter forms and spacing seem to be the same as those of Agora I 3798, a prytany document of around the middle of the 4th century B.C.,<sup>17</sup> but, since that is inscribed on a curved surface, it cannot possibly be the home of this fragment.

**17** (Pl. 42). A fragment of blue Hymettian marble (I 4872), found on May 19, 1937, in a Late Roman disturbance of a Classical floor southeast of the Propylon of the Tholos (H 11). It is broken all around and at the back. The minimum intercolumnar space is *ca.* 0.007 m.

P.H. 0.085 m.; p.W. 0.104 m.; p.Th. 0.032 m.; L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; stoichedon (?), with a horizontal checker of 0.008 m. and a vertical checker of 0.013 m.

*fin. saec. IV a. vel init. saec. III a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.?

Column I		Column II	
	<i>lacuna</i>		<i>lacuna</i>
	[-----] <i>vacat</i> ?		[-----]
	[-----] .]γτος		Αν[-----]
	[-----] .]φνος		υ [-----]
	[-----] ]ιδάμαν		Δη[-----]
5	[-----] ... ]ς	10	Π[-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>		<i>lacuna</i>

Line 1: There seems to be an unscribed vertical space here. If I am correct in assuming that this list was arranged by demes, we should expect a demotic here, inset at the left and, of course, not filling up the entire column width.

Line 2: The right hasta and, perhaps, the bottom of the diagonal of nu survive.

Line 3: The right foot and part of the right loop of omega are preserved.

Line 4: In Column I, the top of what seems to be iota or the right hasta of eta may survive, followed by the apex of delta. This line is much more cramped than the two above it; if this name is a patronymic, it may have been abbreviated, as sometimes happens in prytany lists.<sup>18</sup> The name might be, for instance, Praxidamas, in the genitive: [Πραξ]ιδάμαν[τος], but there are many other possible names with this ending.

<sup>16</sup> *SEG* XVI 40.

<sup>17</sup> *Agora* XV, no. 22.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. *Agora* XV, no. 61, for instance.

Line 5: The tip of the upper diagonal of sigma is preserved, below the mu of line 3.

Line 8: There may have been an inset demotic heading here.

Line 9: The delta is followed by a vertical stroke. If this part of line 9 is inscribed stoichedon, this will be the left hasta of an eta, since there is no trace of any letter stroke to its right at the top; if it is nonstoichedon, as is Column I, this letter may be an iota.

The letter forms provide an approximate date. So far as may be judged from so small a sample, they are identical to those of *Agora XV*, nos. 60 and 61, which are dated to 304/3;<sup>19</sup> each of these is inscribed on Pentelic marble, and thus neither can be part of the same stele as that of this fragment. The spacing and letter sizes are also close to those of *Agora XV*, no. 72 (= *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 2427: E.M. 6085+Agora I 4038+5105+6704), dated to 281/0; this does not, however, employ abbreviated patronymics.

**18** (Pl. 43). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 3816), found in March 14, 1936, in a Late Roman context in front of the Stoa of Attalos, opposite Shop XVII (P 8). Part of the highly polished face is preserved, along with the bottom.

P.H. 0.077 m.; p.W. 0.092 m.; p.Th. 0.064 m.; L.H. 0.012 m.; stoichedon (?), with a horizontal checker of 0.022 m.

*saec. IV a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.?

*lacuna*  
[-----]οξε[-----]

This may be part of a name, perhaps one ending -όξενος. I doubt very much whether any attempt should be made to restore the noun [πρ]όξε[νος], since this is clearly not part of a decree stele.<sup>20</sup>

**19** (Pl. 43). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 1781), found on April 14, 1934, in a late context southwest of the Bouleuterion Square (F 11). It is broken all around and at the back. There is a vertical unscribed space of 0.034 m. above line 1.

P.H. 0.083 m.; p.W. 0.073 m.; p.Th. 0.043 m.; L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.016 m.

*fin. saec. IV a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*  
*vacat*  
[-----Φ]ορμισιον<sup>v</sup> [-----]  
[-----'Ασ]ωπόδωρο[ν ? -----]  
[-----.]χα[α] [-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 2: The first, partially preserved letter could be an alpha (without its crossbar) or, more likely, an omega. The upper left curve of the second omicron is preserved.

Line 3: The tops of these letters survive, except for the first, of which only the right tip of a diagonal is preserved. Perhaps [Δι]χα[α][ρον]?

<sup>19</sup> See now Traill 1986, pp. 18–20 (*Agora XV*, no. 61) and pp. 26–30 (*Agora XV*, no. 72).

<sup>20</sup> It might be part of a statue base, in which case the preserved letters could be from an artist's signature: [---]οξε[---έπο]ησεν].



*fin. saec. IV a. vel init. saec. III a.?* Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----].....]ς *vacat*  
 [-----]...]ου ἐκ Κοιλῆ[ς]  
 [-----].. Κ]οθωκιδ[ης]  
 [-----]Διομε]τε[ύς?]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: Above the second omicron of line 2 the right tip of a diagonal survives, probably part of the final sigma of a demotic, since the stone to right of this is unscribed. The hand is quite distinctive but surprisingly hard to match: noteworthy are epsilon, with its long, equal-lengthed bars, kappa, with its eccentrically placed diagonals, lambda, whose diagonals do not quite meet at the apex, omicron, made from two not quite joining curves, upsilon, with its short vertical and misplaced right diagonal, and the tiny, well-shaped omega. The only documents in which I have been able to detect most of these features are *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 796 and 797, two decrees once attributed to the year of Herakleitos, 213/2, but now placed in the year of Euxenippos, 305/4;<sup>22</sup> accordingly, I date this fragment around this time.

The first two demotics are found between 308/7 and 201/0 in the phyle Demetrias but in two different phylai before 308/7; if this is a monument of a single phyle, the phyle must be Demetrias and the third demotic must be Diomeieus. Names seem to be listed in the nominative with patronymics and demotics: this rules out a prytany list or bouleutic catalogue but would suit either an ephebic monument or, more likely, as the apparently tripod form of the monument suggests, a choregic dedication.

**22** (Pl. 44). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 5994), found on June 5, 1947, above the floor of the Civic Offices (I 12). It is broken all around and at the back. The face still bears horizontal marks from the finishing rasp.

P.H. 0.054 m; p.W. 0.068 m.; p.Th. 0.038 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.011 m.

*init. saec. III a.* Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----]...]σεκ[-----]  
 [-----]αγρος Κ[-----]  
 [-----]ινδρος [-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The lower part of the vertical and, perhaps, the tip of the lower diagonal of kappa survive. This looks like a name followed by a patronymic or by a demotic such as ἐκ [Κεραμέων].

Line 2: The letter printed here as a dotted gamma is so cut that it might just be a tau: the horizontal stroke projects beyond the left side of the vertical. The vertical and the join of both diagonals of kappa survive. Perhaps a name such as [Φιλ]αγρος. Less likely, one of the several names ending -πατρος.

Line 3: The stone appears to break on a vertical, either the right hasta of a nu or the shaft of an iota.

On the face of it, the names are arranged in columnar fashion, with patronymics (or demotics), but too little survives for certainty. So far as may be judged from so small a sample, the letter forms, spacing, and marble type are very much like those of Agora I 6551, a prytany document of 279/8,<sup>23</sup> from whose register of *prytaneis* this fragment might possibly derive,

<sup>22</sup> See *SEG XXI* 357 for the evidence of the date.

<sup>23</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 75.

although, since the decree is inscribed stoichedon, whereas this fragment is nonstoichedon, the combination seems unlikely. Other documents that may be by the same hand are Agora I 2553 (a list of *prytaneis* of Oineis, dated *ca.* 320 B.C.), also inscribed on Hymettian marble but perhaps too early in date,<sup>24</sup> and *IG II*<sup>2</sup> 2429 (E.M. 2826), a list of unknown import from the early 3rd century B.C., which is inscribed on Pentelic marble.

**23** (Pl. 44). Three fragments of bluish white Pentelic marble (I 1000+4448, I 1627), found at different times and in different places. All three are broken at the back but preserve the highly polished right side, with a projecting flange at the front where it joins the face, 0.01 m. deep and 0.001 m. thick. Fragments *a* and *b* join one another.

Fragment *a* (I 1000) was found on June 22, 1933, in late walls over the Propylaia to the New Bouleuterion (H 10).

P.H. 0.109 m.; p.W. 0.092 m.; p.Th. 0.058 m.

Fragment *b* (I 4448) was found on January 29, 1937, in a Late Roman context west of the Odeion (K 10).

P.H. 0.092 m.; p.W. 0.088 m.; p.Th. 0.076 m.

Fragments *a* and *b* joined: P.H. 0.168 m.; p.W. 0.092 m.; p.Th. 0.076 m.

Fragment *c* (I 1627) was found on March 21, 1934, in a marble pile near the Tholos (E-H 10-12).

P.H. 0.07 m.; p.W. 0.04 m.; p.Th. 0.074 m.

L.H. lines 1-2, 0.007-0.008 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.015 m.; L.H. lines 4ff. and fragment *c*, 0.006-0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.023 m.

*ante med. saec. III a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*a*

*lacuna*

[----- . . . . .]κκ[-]  
 [----- . . . . .]μηφ[-]  
 [-----] *vacat*  
 [-----]ς *vacat*

5 [-----]Σ]ωκράτης Σ-

*b*

[----- . . . . .]εἰδης T-  
 [----- . . . . .]γένης T-

*lacuna*

*c*

10 [----- . . . . .]γ Φιλ-  
 [----- . . . . .]ο-  
 [----- . . . . .]λ-

*lacuna*

Line 1: The lower part of the vertical and the lower diagonal of the first kappa survive, along with the tip of the lower diagonal of the second kappa.

Line 2: The right apex and diagonal of mu are preserved.

Line 4: The right tips of the outer diagonals of sigma survive.

Line 5: The right foot of omega is preserved. The name is such a common one that no useful guesses may be made about this man.

Line 8: The right hasta of nu is preserved.

The general character of the letter forms place this in the first half of the 3rd century B.C. The tendency to thicken the ends of certain letter strokes, almost producing the effect of serifs, is noteworthy and characteristic of the period. The hand, so far as can be determined

<sup>24</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 68. For the revised date, see now Traill 1986, pp. 142-144.

from the relatively few individual letters preserved, seems to be the same as that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 723* (E.M. 7346), 739 (E.M. 4598+7442), and 743 (E.M. 7429), none of these securely dated but placed by their editors at the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. This is a list of names with patronymics (or perhaps demotics only), not arranged in columns. There seem to be too many names for this to be part of a list of *proedroi*.

**24** (Pl. 45). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 2324), found on February 1, 1935, in a late context southwest of the Tholos (F 12). The stipple-dressed left side is preserved, with a drafted edge 0.01 m. wide where it adjoins the face; the left margin is 0.022 m.

P.H. 0.156 m.; p.W. 0.113 m.; p.Th. 0.063 m.; L.H. 0.006–0.008 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.03 m.

*ante med. saec. III a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

Ἡ[-----]
Αυ[-----]
°Αβρωγ [-----]
Εὐκλε[ιδης? -----]
5 Νεοκρά[της? -----]
Ἡ[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottom of a vertical is preserved, above the right foot of the alpha of line 2. This could be the left foot of a letter, preceded by a now lost iota or, as I restore it, the right foot of an eta.

Line 3: The left foot of nu survives.

Line 6: The top of the left hasta of eta is preserved.

The great vertical spacing suggests that this may be part of a list of magistrates, similar to *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1702*, or perhaps with headings inset every other line, as in *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1705, 1707, or 1712*, so that each name would have an unscribed area immediately below it. The amount of inset, however, would thus be very large, unless, as in *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1712*, the name of a phyle was placed at the center of each title line and the names of the individuals were listed by name, patronymic, and demotic.

The drafted left edge may indicate that this document was part of a building or of a group of adjoining stelai. The letter forms closely resemble those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1705+* (E.M. 8022+Agora I 3951+922), a list of magistrates of the mid-3rd century B.C.,<sup>25</sup> which is also Hymettian marble and whose right-hand fragment has a drafted edge, as this fragment does; the vertical spacing, however, does not match that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1705*, and so this fragment must derive from another stele, perhaps the adjoining one, or a similar monument.

**25** (Pl. 45). A fragment of micaceous, bluish white Pentelic marble (I 5668), found on February 25, 1939, in a modern context between the North Slopes of the Akropolis and the Areopagus (S 23). It is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.08 m.; p.W. 0.074 m.; p.Th. 0.036 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0105 m.

<sup>25</sup> Schweigert 1939, no. 13. The date has been disputed by various editors; most recently, Christian Habicht (1982, pp. 45–47) has argued for 226/5 or 222/1 B.C. See now Tracy (1988, pp. 314–315), who attributes this to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 788*, ca. 255–235/4 B.C., and adds Agora I 922 to it.

*ante med. saec. III a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[----- . .]ΠΙΟΛΙ[-----]  
 [----- μ]ἄχου (A)[-----]  
 [----- . .]θρ[ρ]χου [-----]  
 [----- .]σοκλέου[ς -----]  
 5 [----- μ]ἄχου [-----]  
 [----- . .]λϋ[-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: Only the bottoms of these letters survive.

Line 2: The bar of the first alpha is not preserved. The last letter could be alpha or lambda, but there is a faint horizontal depression that is correctly placed for the bar of an alpha.

Line 3: Theta is very faint, and its dot has perished; the diagonals of alpha are clear, but its horizontal has not survived; thus, these letters could also be read as omicron and lambda, respectively. After these, there are marks that resemble parts of a rho but which may be random. The space between alpha and chi is wider than the corresponding space in line 5, so that it is possible that there were once two letters here, rather than one. After chi, the omicron is well preserved, but, of the upsilon, only the bottom of its vertical survives.

Lines 4 and 5: The left diagonal of upsilon is preserved at the edge, in each case.

Line 6: The apex of lambda and the left diagonal of upsilon survive.

This appears to be a list of names with patronymics and demotics, arranged in columnar fashion. It might belong to the same stele as the unpublished fragment Agora I 5593, which is by the same hand and shares identity of spacing and marble type: if so, it is not a simple list of names, since I 5593 is a fragment of an inventory.

Since both patronymics and demotics (or ethnics?) are involved, this will not be a prytany or bouletic list; it could be part of a list of mercenary soldiers (although, in such lists, patronymics do not seem to have been used), of cleruchs, or of ephebes, or a phyle list of some sort. The letter forms and spacing are close to, if not identical with, those of the reverse of Agora I 2014, which is part of a poletai record of the mid-3rd century B.C.<sup>26</sup> Similarly, the letter forms and spacing resemble closely those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1957* (E.M. 8069), a list of mercenaries dated near the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. These should provide an indication of approximate date.

**26** (Pl. 45). A fragment of bluish marble, probably Pentelic (I 6025), found on July 2, 1947, in a marble pile at the southwest corner of the Odeion (K–N 9–12). It is broken all around and at the back. To right of the final letter in line 1 there is an unscribed horizontal space of 0.031 m.

P.H. 0.062 m.; p.W. 0.098 m.; p.Th. 0.066 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.013 m.

*ante med. saec. III a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[----- . .]ηνλου *vacat*  
 [----- ]γος Πατι[-----]  
 [----- .]μλων[ος? -----]  
*lacuna*

<sup>26</sup> *Agora XIX*, P 53 (there are several other fragments of this inscription).

Line 1: The bottoms of both verticals of eta survive. This appears to be the end of a patronymic, without a demotic. What appears in the photograph as a large epsilon, set slightly above and to the right of this line, is actually a group of random marks, rather shallower than any genuine letter strokes.

Line 2: To left of the squarish omicron, the bottom right corner of nu is preserved; the diagonal is very uncertain. If the name in line 1 is a patronymic, this ought to be a name followed by the beginning of a patronymic; personal names beginning Pai- are not common, however, whereas there are two obvious demotic candidates, Paianieus and Paionides.<sup>27</sup>

Line 3: Again, given the position of this word in the line, it is likely to be the end of a patronymic.

This might be a prytany list; of the same kind of marble, letter size, and spacing is Agora I 625, dated by its editors to *ca.* 280–275 B.C., perhaps a little too early.<sup>28</sup> It may derive from the register of *prytaneis* of a prytany document, rather than from a list of *proedroi* in the preamble of a decree.

**27** (Pl. 46). A fragment of slightly micaceous Pentelic marble (I 730), found on April 29, 1933, in a Late Roman context in a pit east of the Tholos (H 11). It is broken all around, but part of the rough-picked back may be preserved.

P.H. 0.045 m.; p.W. 0.081 m.; Th. 0.10 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.017 m.; the horizontal spacing averages 0.004–0.005 m.

*ante med. saec. III a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 40?

*lacuna*

[-----]	]ισα[	[-----]
[-----]	.]χλησ[	[-----]
[-----]	. . .]ιλοχ[	[-----]
[-----]	. . .]χαρ[	[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 1: The left foot of alpha is preserved. The sigma, at first sight, resembles a badly cut delta, but this is because the lowest diagonal is almost flat, while the next lowest overlaps it and is in its turn overlapped by the next diagonal.

Line 2: At the left edge there is a high diagonal tip, which could be part of a kappa, sigma, or upsilon; kappa is the likeliest reading. At the right edge there is an apparent left foot of a diagonal letter, 0.004 m. to right of the eta. This may be the tip of the second lowest diagonal of a sigma, as in line 1, with the lowest diagonal concealed in the break, or it may be part of alpha, delta, or lambda. One of the many names ending -χλης is the most satisfactory reading.

Line 3: The left foot of a diagonal is preserved, which I have restored as chi, although alpha, lambda, mu, or, less likely, delta are also possible. The name could be Philochares or Thersilochos, for instance, in the nominative or the genitive.

Line 4: The top of a vertical is preserved at the right edge.

It is not possible to say whether the names are arranged in columns or not, nor whether patronymics or demotics, or both, were included, but, if all these are parts of names, a columnar arrangement seems likely. Although there are, perhaps, too few individual letters

<sup>27</sup> As J. S. Traill reminds me, *per ep.*, May 7, 1989.

<sup>28</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 77 (which includes *Agora I* 811, I 818, and I 820). Tracy (1973, pp. 190–192) identifies several inscriptions made by this cutter, whom he dubs “Cutter 4. The Cutter of *Agora I* 3238 and I 4169”. Of the inscriptions listed by Tracy, *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 661, 668, and 686+687 share the same spacing and letter heights as those of the fragment here discussed. Tracy originally dated the activities of this cutter between 273/2 and 240/39 but now (1988, pp. 304–311) places his activity between 286/5 and 245/4 B.C.





P.H. 0.037 m.; p.W. 0.048 m.; p.Th. 0.016 m.; L.H. 0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.012 m.

*post med. saec. III a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----.]βολῆς[-----]  
 [-----]χος Ἄρχλο[υ-----]  
 [-----.]ἄτηρ Ὑ[-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The feet of the verticals of eta survive, as well as the lower apex and right tip of the bottom stroke of sigma.

Line 2: The tips of the diagonals of chi (less likely of a kappa or sigma) survive at the left edge.

Line 3: The tops of the diagonals of upsilon (or chi) are preserved. I doubt whether there has been an error of stonecutting here, [-]ἄτηρ for [-]ἄτης.

This appears to be a list of names arranged in columnar fashion, with patronymics. There is some cramping of letters towards the right, suggesting either that this fragment derives from near the edge of the stone or that the columns were quite narrow (or these names rather long).

The script and spacing are similar to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 798* (E.M. 7449+7455), dated around the mid-3rd century B.C., and 857 (E.M. 7480), dated before 224/3; these are Hymettian, not Pentelic marble, however. Of lists of names from which this fragment might derive, the only strong candidate is *Agora I 131*, apparently a list of men from Lamptrai, dated by its editor to the late 3rd century B.C.,<sup>34</sup> but the treatment of its surface does not seem quite the same as that of the fragment here discussed; if, however, it does belong to the same stele, the names will have been accompanied by both patronymics and demotics.

**32** (Pl. 47). Two nonjoining fragments of bluish, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 4625), found at different times and places.

Fragment *a* was found on March 17, 1937, in a modern wall southeast of the Market Square in the area south of the Eleusinion (N–Q 12–14). Part of the left side may be preserved; otherwise, it is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.073 m.; p.W. 0.039 m.; p.Th. 0.04 m.

Fragment *b* was found on April 14, 1937, in the Post-Herulian Wall south of the Eleusinion (N–Q 12–14). It is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.092 m.; p.W. 0.077 m.; p.Th. 0.032 m.

L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of *ca.* 0.0093–0.010 m.

*ca.* 230–220 *a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*a*

*lacuna*

[.]υ[-----]  
 Θαλ[-----]  
 Ἄρχ[-----]  
 Κλη[-----]

*lacuna*

*b*      5      [-----...]λ[-----]  
 [-----...]Λυσ[-----]

<sup>34</sup> Meritt 1934, no. 49.

[-----..]οδῶρ[-----]  
 [-----..]αξ Εὐδ[-----]  
 [-----..]ός Φιλ[-----]  
 10 [-----...]εωξ<sup>vvv</sup> [-----]  
           *lacuna*

Line 1: The bottom of the right hasta of nu is preserved.

Line 2: The left foot of lambda survives.

Line 3: The upper part of a round letter is preserved; it could, therefore, be a theta or an omicron.

Line 5: The right foot of lambda survives.

Line 8: The bottom of the lowest diagonal of sigma is partly preserved.

Line 10: Between epsilon and sigma there is a roughly circular abrasion that may be the remains of an omega, although the space seems rather small for a full-width letter.

The hand is distinctive, with a very small delta, epsilon having a shorter middle stroke, small-looped rho, somewhat flattened sigma, and well-shaped omega; it may be the same as that of Agora I 6020, dated *ca.* 230 B.C., although the absence of such key letters as delta and rho from the latter fragment makes definite ascription impossible.<sup>35</sup>

This is a list of names with patronymics but without demotics (see line 10), arranged in columns. There is no indication as to whether these are Attic or foreign.

**33** (Pl. 47). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 4172), found on May 23, 1936, in surface fill in the area north of the Odeion (K–N 6–9). It is broken all around and at the back. The minimum intercolumnar space is 0.005 m.

P.H. 0.102 m.; p.W. 0.137 m.; p.Th. 0.088 m.; L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.014 m.

*ca.* 229–209 B.C.

	Column I		Column II
	<i>lacuna</i>		<i>lacuna</i>
	[-----]τοξ Ἄρχε		[-----]
	[-----]ς Στρατοκ		Γ[-----]
	[-----]Ξινοκλέ		Ἐρμ[αξ? -----]
5	[-----]		Ἄντ[-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>		<i>lacuna</i>

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Line 1: The bottoms of these letters survive.

Line 8: The bottom of iota survives at the right edge.

Line 9: The left tip of the horizontal of tau is preserved in the break.

This is a list of names with patronymics, the latter abbreviated. The fragment is by the same hand and has the same spacing and marble type as Agora I 5996,<sup>36</sup> which has letters of the same height as the fragment here discussed. It could, therefore, derive from the same stele: this is part of a prytany document but derives from the decree portion, rather than from the register. Another fragment, Agora I 6756, is a list of *prytaneis* from the phyle Oineis; it has letters precisely like those of the fragment here discussed, except that they are smaller in

<sup>35</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 118. See Tracy 1990, p. 254, who suggests a date before 229 B.C.

<sup>36</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 145, ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 48) to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1706, who was active between 229/8 and *ca.* 203 B.C.

height, and exhibits abbreviation of patronymics at line ends in the same manner as **33**.<sup>37</sup> The names, so far as they can be restored, are all common ones, found in many demes and phylai.

**34** (Pl. 48). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 4882), found on May 22, 1937, in a Late Roman disturbance of a Classical floor southeast of the Propylon of the Tholos (H 11). The smooth-dressed left side is preserved, with a margin of 0.014 m.

P.H. 0.065 m.; p.W. 0.054 m.; p.Th. 0.035 m.; L.H. line 1, 0.006 m.; lines 2ff., 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker in lines 2ff. of 0.009 m.

*fin. saec. III a. vel init. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

ἼΑρ[-----]  
 ἼΑρισ[τ-----]  
 ἼΑνθε[μ-----]  
 Κλεοπά[τρᾱ? -----]  
 5 ἼΑγοπολ[-----]  
 ἼΕπιχρ[ατ-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 4: The left foot of alpha survives.

Line 5: The left foot of lambda is preserved. No name with this beginning is attested at Athens. Possibly, the gamma may be an error for a pi or, less likely, KP; it is also just possible that the letter read as pi is, in fact, a deficient rho, so that a name beginning ἼΑγορο- might be restored here.

The letter forms seem closest to those of Agora I 6750, a prytany document of *ca.* 175 B.C.,<sup>38</sup> but are also very like those of another, earlier prytany document, *IG II<sup>2</sup> 912*+Agora I 4146, dated *ca.* 210/09–201/0.<sup>39</sup> Thus, a date between *ca.* 210 and 175 B.C. seems likely. The letter forms of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2357* (E.M. 8084) also bear a fairly close resemblance to those of this fragment: it might just possibly derive from the same stele.

All these names may be female; if so, a possible identification of the person named in line 3 is ἼΑνθεμία ἼΑπολλωνίου ἼΑφιδναίου θυγατήρ,<sup>40</sup> who served as an *arrephoros* in the period 250–200 B.C. If this fragment is similar to, or a part of, *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2357* (E.M. 8084), however, these are likely to be the names of slaves or commoners, rather than of Athenians of good family.

**35** (Pl. 48). A fragment of micaceous Pentelic marble (I 5141), found on November 30, 1937, in a modern house wall outside the Market Square, south of the Church of Holy Apostles (O 18). The left side is preserved, along with parts of a crowning molding and a vertical, unscrubbed fascia, above which may have been a relief.

<sup>37</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 117. Tracy (1990, pp. 44–54) ascribes this, too, to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1706*, to whom he attributes some 72 documents. Most of the inscriptions attributed to this cutter by Tracy have letters slightly smaller than those of **33**.

<sup>38</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 201. Tracy (1990, p. 103) ascribes this to the cutter of I 247, whose work he places between 194/3 and 148/7.

<sup>39</sup> = *Agora XV*, no. 138. Tracy (1990, pp. 55–60) places this cutter's work between 226/5 and *ca.* 190 B.C.

<sup>40</sup> *PA* 932.

P.H. 0.158 m. (fascia, 0.033 m.; molding, 0.062 m.); p.W. 123 m.; p.Th. 0.092 m. (projection of molding and fascia, 0.016 m.); L.H. line 1, 0.023 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.008 m.; probably nonstoichedon, with horizontal spacing in line 1 of *ca.* 0.014 m.

*saec.* III *a.*?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[E]ϛθυ[-----]  
 [~~*ca.* 3-4~~]π[-----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The left diagonal of upsilon survives, though badly damaged.

Line 2: Below and slightly to right of the first upsilon of line 1, the upper right corner of a pi is preserved. The letter strokes are much shallower than those of line 1, and so the letters themselves are likely to have been considerably smaller.

If this is part of a decree, rather than of a list of names, the first line is likely to have contained a heading or the name of an honorand. If so, line 2 may contain the beginning of an archon formula: [ἐπι . ]π[---- ἄρχοντος]. The space available before the pi of line 2 is sufficient for, at most, four letters, perhaps only three, so that one might restore either [ἐπι . ]π[---- ἄρχοντος] or [ἐπι] Π[---- ἄρχοντος]. The probable change in letter sizes from line 1 to line 2 makes a private monument unlikely.<sup>41</sup>

**36** (Pl. 48). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 6667), found on April 28, 1954, in a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman context at the west end of the Middle Stoa (H 13). The stipple-dressed right side is preserved.

P.H. 0.126 m.; p.W. 0.094 m.; p.Th. 0.078 m.; L.H. lines 1–2, 0.005 m.; lines 4ff., 0.006–0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0105–0.011 m.

*fm. saec.* III *a.*?

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*  
 [-----.....]ν  
 [-----.....]ων  
 [-----.....]vacat  
 [-----.....]ϛ  
 5 [-----.....]ης  
 [-----.....]ιδης  
 [-----.....]λαος  
 [-----.....]ανδρ[ος?]  
 [-----.....]α(χ)ιδ[ης?]  
*lacuna*

Line 4: The right hasta of nu is preserved.

Line 7: The right foot of lambda survives.

Line 8: The upper left corner of rho is preserved in the break, but no trace of the loop survives.

Line 9: The mason omitted the arms of kappa; the apex of delta is preserved.

This seems to be a column of names, without patronymics or demotics. The first two lines may be by a different hand, perhaps indicating that this fragment derives from a serial document, with entries being made at intervals, rather than all at the same time.

<sup>41</sup> Nevertheless, Donald Bradeen includes it in the Concordance of Unedited Fragments, Category 2, “Stelai and Other Monuments”, in *Agora* XVII, p. 200, dating it to the 4th century B.C.

With so few individual letters to judge by, it is difficult to determine the characteristics of the second hand (lines 4ff.): alpha is generally taller than its neighbors and rather narrow, with its bar set at about the one-third point of its height and its two diagonals not quite meeting at the apex; delta is smaller, all three strokes of the same length and the two diagonals not quite meeting at the apex; eta and nu are both low and rather broad; omicron is smallish and set rather high; and sigma has a flattish top, its bottom stroke meeting the second diagonal not at its end but about one-third to half-way along, so that this letter has a “drop-heeled” look. There is no hint of serifs. These characteristics seem closest to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 851*, a decree dated probably in the late 3rd century B.C. (E.M. 7493+7510+Agora I 5871),<sup>42</sup> although there is some resemblance, too, except for the lack of serifs and the more irregular heights of the letters, to the style of Tracy’s “Cutter of Agora I 6006”, of the mid-2nd century B.C.<sup>43</sup> There are really too few letters preserved for certainty.

**37** (Pl. 48). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 6697), found in January of 1955, in the trench for a modern water line between the Temple of Ares and the Altar of Zeus (J 8–9). The flat, rough-picked back and the rough-picked right side are preserved, with a drafted edge 0.01 m. wide where the right side adjoins the face. The face was originally polished. The right margin varies between 0.010 m. and 0.044 m.

P.H. 0.172 m.; p.W. 0.132 m.; Th. 0.048 m.; L.H. line 3, 0.007 m.; lines 4ff., 0.008 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.016 m.

*fin. saec. III a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

	<i>lacuna</i>	
	[----- . . . . .]	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- . . .]ς	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- . . .]ντος	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- . . .]σιος	<i>vacat</i>
5	[----- ]υς	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- ]ύσιος	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- . . .]	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- ]ριος	<i>vacat</i>
	[----- . . . . .]	<i>vacat</i>
10	[----- . . . . . . .]	<i>vacat</i>
	<i>lacuna</i>	

Line 2: The right tip of the lowest diagonal of sigma survives.

Line 5: The bottom of the vertical of epsilon is preserved.

Lines 9ff.: The surface to right of and below the final letter of line 8 survives, providing an unscripted vertical space of 0.039 m., enough for two more lines of text.

This appears to be a list of names in columns, with demotics (and, perhaps, patronymics as well). There is considerable choice of demotics restorable in lines 4, 6, and 8, but whatever is restored in these lines, men of several different phylai are listed.

<sup>42</sup> Tracy (1978, pp. 261–266 = 1990, p. 73) attributes this to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*, adding the Agora fragment, which was originally published as Meritt 1961, no. 16. He now dates this cutter’s activities between 210/09 and 171/0. Previous editors placed *IG II<sup>2</sup> 851* just before 224/3; see also Osborne 1981, no. D91.

<sup>43</sup> Tracy 1978, pp. 261–266 = 1990, pp. 146–162, dated between 169/8 and 135/4 B.C.

I have not been able to match the letter shapes, sizes, and spacing with those of any published inscription, but insufficient useful diagnostic shapes survive for certainty. The closest matches are provided by several documents of the later 3rd century B.C.: *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 804, 820,<sup>44</sup> 828, and 833,<sup>45</sup> the last dated to 229/8, and *Agora XV*, nos. 126<sup>46</sup> and 130, the latter dated to 220/19. None of these seems likely to be the home of this fragment, except, perhaps, *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 828 (E.M. 289), which may involve *epidosis* and thus could have ended with a list of names.<sup>47</sup>

**38** (Pl. 49). A fragment of bluish white marble, perhaps pale Hymettian rather than Pentelic (I 1422), found on March 1, 1934, in a late context northeast of the Tholos (H 11).<sup>48</sup> The stipple-dressed right side is preserved, with a drafted edge 0.010 m. wide where it adjoins the face. Line 2 is carved *in rasura*.

P.H. 0.112 m.; p.W. 0.095 m.; p.Th. 0.046 m.; L.H. 0.006–0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.016 m.

*fin. saec. III a. vel init. saec. II a.?* Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----] αθ[-----]  
 [-----K]ονθυληθεν (*in rasura*)  
 [-----] γον *vacat*  
 [-----] ρμετος<sup>v</sup>  
 5 [-----] ελαν<sup>vv</sup>  
 [-----] Ικα]ριεύ(ς)  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottoms of alpha and theta survive; the stone breaks below the bar of alpha and the dot of theta. The restoration might be, for instance, [ἀγωνοθέτης Παν]αθ[ηναίων].<sup>49</sup> If this restoration is correct, the date of this document should be after *ca.* 245–230 B.C., when a single *agonothetes* was replaced by *agonothetai* for each of the major festivals,<sup>50</sup> but the letter forms require an even later date, after 212/1 (see below).

Line 3: The stone breaks on the vertical; the bar seems rather long for the right half of the horizontal of a tau, and so gamma is the likeliest reading here. The restoration will involve ἐπὶ with the office in the accusative, as also in line 5.

Line 5: The top bar and left upper corner of epsilon survive and perhaps also the tip of the bottom horizontal. The top horizontal terminates in what may be a very abbreviated vertical; if this is a letter stroke, the letter will be pi, not epsilon or gamma.

Line 6: The top loop of rho survives; the sigma of the demotic was never inscribed: to judge by the arrangement of lines 2 and 4, the demotic did not run over into the next line.

<sup>44</sup> Tracy (1990, p. 134) attributes this to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 903, whose work he places between 179/8 and 161/0.

<sup>45</sup> Tracy (1990, p. 46) attributes this to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1706, whose work he places between 229/8 and *ca.* 203 B.C.

<sup>46</sup> Also ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 134) to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 903.

<sup>47</sup> See now Tracy (1988, pp. 314–315), who attributes this, perhaps with *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 749 as well, to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 788, *ca.* 255–235/4 B.C.

<sup>48</sup> Tracy (1990, p. 74) has also identified **38** as being the work of the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 913.

<sup>49</sup> Cf. Schweigert 1939, no. 13, line 2.

<sup>50</sup> See the discussion of this under *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1705, line 2 and also Schweigert 1939, no. 13, which was first dated to *ca.* 230 B.C. but later moved up to *ca.* 245 B.C.

The letter forms are distinctive: this appears to be yet another example of the work of the “Cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*”,<sup>51</sup> whose work falls in the period 212/1–174/3. The closest match is provided by Meritt 1942, no. 57 (Agora I 2334), dated to 208/7 (which has, however, a rather square-looped rho). *Agora XV*, nos. 144 (Agora I 6592) and 150 (Agora I 5912), both dated to the end of the 3rd century B.C., appear very similar, although Tracy does not include them in his list of this cutter’s work.<sup>52</sup> Less close matches are provided by *IG II<sup>2</sup> 909* (E.M. 7551), which is dated *ca.* 170 B.C.,<sup>53</sup> and 951 (E.M. 7433/4/5), which is dated to 168/7.<sup>54</sup> The manner in which Athenian victors are listed precludes it being attributed to the Panathenaic victor list *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2314*, Column II of which Tracy attributes to this cutter,<sup>55</sup> nor is any of the other documents listed by Tracy the home of this fragment.

The names alternate in the nominative with something else in the accusative; the phylai involved are Pandionis (III), Akamantis (V), and Antigonis (XI), or Attalis (XIV, if dated after 200 B.C.). Thus, this could be a list of magistrates, each preceded by a heading [εἰς τὸν/τῆν/τὸ ---], as in the case of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1707*+Agora I 7496<sup>56</sup> or Agora I 2462.<sup>57</sup> A similar arrangement is found in *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1705*+Agora I 3951.<sup>58</sup> The stele heading of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1707*+Agora I 7496 reads οἱ ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὰς προσόδους οἶδε χειροτόνηνται: these officials were thus involved in the collection of taxes.<sup>59</sup> Another possible fragment of one of these lists of magistrates is Agora I 2324 (24).

**39** (Pl. 49). A fragment of blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 3782), found on March 19, 1936, in a marble pile in the area of the southwest corner of the Market Square (H–K 1–14).<sup>60</sup> The rough-picked back is preserved, as may be the rough-picked bottom; the right side also may possibly be original. There is a vertical uninscribed space of 0.010 m. below line 3.

P.H. 0.154 m.; p.W. 0.274 m.; Th. 0.268 m.; L.H. 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0093 m.

*fin. saec. III vel init. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[----- Διοσ]χουρίδης[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .]ς Ἐπωνύμ[-----]  
 [----- . . . . .]ς Χολαργ[εὺς --]  
 [----- . . . . .] *vacat*

<sup>51</sup> For this cutter’s work, see Tracy 1978, pp. 255–266 (= Tracy 1990, pp. 71–79).

<sup>52</sup> Tracy (1990, p. 33) describes I 6592 merely as being “in the style of” the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*; I 5912 he ascribes to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 903* (1990, p. 134), whose work he places between 179/8 and 161/0.

<sup>53</sup> Now ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 115) to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*.

<sup>54</sup> Ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 134) to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 903*.

<sup>55</sup> Tracy 1990, p. 101.

<sup>56</sup> = Tracy 1984, no. 3, dated to 181/0.

<sup>57</sup> Meritt 1968, no. 21, dated to 266/5.

<sup>58</sup> = Schweigert 1939, no. 13 (see note 50 above).

<sup>59</sup> Cf. also the officials οἱ ἐπὶ τὰς προσόδους in the Pythais inscriptions in the Athenian Treasury at Delphi and those ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων at Delos (*IG II<sup>2</sup> 2336*+2454 and *ID 1416*, etc.; see now Tracy 1982).

<sup>60</sup> Identified by Tracy (1990, p. 74) as by the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*.

Line 1: Both arms of kappa are preserved but not the vertical. At the right edge an apparent left vertical stroke may be part of a nu but is more likely to be a random cut which continues, albeit more shallowly, below the stoichos; to its right is a slanting cut that is at the same angle as that of the lowest stroke of the sigma in line 2, and so sigma seems the likeliest reading here.

Line 2: I have assumed that this line contains a personal name, followed by a patronymic; it is not impossible that, instead, this line contains a reference to the office of Priest of the *Eponymos*, although the restorer then has to cope with the presence of a sigma before ἐπωνύμ[ου --]: the usual formula is ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς (name) καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου (name) καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου (name), κτλ.<sup>61</sup> A female *eponymos* (in the genitive) is unlikely, as are plural *eponymoi* (in the accusative).

This fragment, too, is the work of the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*.<sup>62</sup> The script and spacing are also similar to those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2430* (E.M. 2660), which does not appear in Tracy's checklist of inscriptions by this cutter; that document does not, however, seem to include demotics and may, indeed, record the names of non-Athenians. The names do not seem to have been arranged in columnar fashion, but, if the right side and bottom are original, it is difficult to see in this a list of *proedroi* (from the preamble of a decree). Its thickness, in any case, suggests a base of some sort or a very massive stele. None of the documents listed by Tracy seems to be the home of this fragment, but one, the second decree of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 896*, may provide a clue as to its identification: this is a decree in praise of a board of 24 *Epimeletai* of the Panathenaia, listed in random order of phylai, by name (in the accusative, patronymic, and demotic). If the last partially preserved letter in line 1 is, indeed, a nu, this could be part of a similar list of *Epimeletai*.

**40** (Pl. 49). A fragment of bluish white Pentelic marble (I 1085), found on January 2, 1934, in a marble pile in front of and between the Temple of Apollo and the Stoa of Zeus (G–K 5–8). It is broken all around and at the back. There is an unscripted space of 0.062 m. to left of the first line, and line 2 is inset to the right.

P.H. 0.045 m.; p.W. 0.115 m.; p.Th. 0.13 m.; L.H. 0.007 m.; stoichedon (?), with a horizontal checker of 0.0093 m. and a vertical checker of 0.012 m.

*ante med. saec.* III a.?

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna  
Θορα[τείς]  
I[-----]  
lacuna

This could be, for instance, part of a prytany list or a list of ephebes. If it derives from the period of the ten phylai, it will belong to Antiochis; if it derives from the period of the twelve phylai, it will belong to Demetrias. It is difficult to assign this fragment to any particular document on the basis of the very few letters preserved here; they match in size, shape, and spacing, however, those of Agora I 1680, a prytany document of the early 2nd century B.C., which is also Pentelic marble and thus might possibly be part of the same stele.<sup>63</sup> If it does so belong, Agora I 1680 will refer to Antiochis.

<sup>61</sup> See *Agora XV*, pp. 12–13 for a list of these in prytany documents.

<sup>62</sup> Identified by Tracy (1990, p. 74; see also Tracy 1978, pp. 255–261); see, too, I 1422 (38), which is also the work of this cutter.

<sup>63</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 161. Ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 150) to the cutter of I 6006.

41 (Pl. 50). Two nonjoining fragments of micaceous, bluish white marble (I 654), probably Pentelic, found at different times and places.

Fragment *a* was found on March 31, 1933, in a marble dump west of the Middle Stoa (G–I 10–14). Two adjoining inscribed faces are preserved, but it is otherwise broken all around and at the back. The lower part of Face B may never have been inscribed.

P.H. 0.097 m.; p.W. (Face B) 0.114 m.; p.Th. (Face A) 0.027 m.

Fragment *b* was found on April 7, 1933, in a marble dump west of the Odeion (G–I 10–14). It is broken all around and at the back. Part of Face B is preserved.

P.H. 0.082 m.; p.W. 0.124 m.; p.Th. 0.024 m.

L.H. Face A, 0.005 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0118 m.; Face B, 0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.01 m.

	<i>ante med. saec.</i> II a. (184/3?)	Face A	Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.
<i>a</i>			
		<i>lacuna</i>	
		[-----]φ[.]	
		[-----]..]χα[.]	
		[-----]..]ηδ[.]	
		[-----]πρ]υτά-	
5		[νεις?-----]..]τη[.]	
		[-----]..]τη[.]	
		<i>lacuna</i>	
	Column I	Face B	Column II
		<i>lacuna</i>	<i>lacuna</i>
		[. .]ι[-----]	
		Τ[ι]μοδ[-----]	
		Δημοκλῆς Δημ[ο-----]	
10		[ <sup>v</sup> ] ἔνπεταιόνες [-----]	
		<i>vacat</i>	
		<i>lacuna</i>	
<i>b</i>		Column I	Column II
		Face B	<i>lacuna</i>
		<i>lacuna</i>	
		[-----]ς	15 Σ[ι] [-----]
		[-----]ς	Παντακ[-----]
		[-----] <sup>v</sup>	Ἡγησίας [-----]
		[-----] <sup>v v</sup>	<sup>v</sup> Αἰξ[ω]γε[ις -----]
		<i>lacuna</i>	Θεότιμ[ος -----]
			20 Φιλόνι[χος -----]
			Κράτω[ν -----]
			Φάλακ[ος -----]
			Λύκο[ς ?-----]
			[.]ε[-----]
			<i>lacuna</i>

Line 1: The bottom of omega is preserved; as in the case of the omega of line 21, it has no feet.

Line 4: Perhaps [ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρ]υτά[[νεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος?], [ἐπαιnéσαι τοὺς πρ]υτά- [νεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος?], [καὶ τὰ ἱερά ἀπέθυσσε ὑπὲρ τῶν πρ]υτά[ν]εων ὅσα ἔδει τυθῆναι], [τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ]υτά[ν]εων] or [καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρ]υτά[ν]εων]. All these phrases or clauses are found at various points in prytany decrees of the 2nd century B.C., but the last seems best suited to this document, since the list on the adjacent Face B seems to derive from near the bottom of the stele.

Line 5: Perhaps [εὐσεβείας] τῆ[ς] πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς κτλ.] or [δικαιοσύνης] τῆ[ς] περὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις], or, more likely, part of a formula relating to the cost of publication.

Line 7 (Face B, Column I): The full height of iota is preserved, though abraded.

Line 8: The two left diagonals and the right diagonal of mu survive.

Line 9: The right outer diagonal of mu and the bottom of omicron are preserved.

Lines 11ff.: No letter traces can be discerned here, but, except at the left, the surface seems to be original. Near the bottom of the stone, 0.021 m. below the last inscribed line (NEΣ), there are random marks that resemble the letters ΥΙΑ, 0.006–0.008 m. in height. If, in fact, these are letters, one might restore the word ὕπ[γραμματαύς] here, for instance, but there is no trace of any other titles and names such as one might expect above this word.

Line 15 (Fragment *b*, Face B, Column II): The bottoms of these letters survive.

Line 18: The left hasta and the diagonal of nu survive, the former more angled than one would expect of a nu; it resembles, almost, a lambda. Lines 19ff. are set below and to the right of the alpha of line 18.

Line 20: The top of iota survives.

Line 23: The apex of lambda survives; the name could be Lykos or Lykophon.

Line 24: The upper horizontal of epsilon and the top of its vertical survive; it could instead be a gamma.

The letter shapes and their spacing correspond, as does the marble type, to those of Agora I 4462, a prytany document of the phyle Kekropis, dated to 184/3,<sup>64</sup> of which stele it might be a part. The letter forms have been identified as those employed by a prolific letter cutter, active between 194/3 and 148/7.<sup>65</sup>

If Face A embodies part of a decree, it may have been similar to *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1748 and 1749,<sup>66</sup> both prytany dedications of the mid-4th century B.C., in which the left lateral face bore a decree honoring officials of the prytany and the obverse bore a dedication by the *prytaneis* whose names were listed there below it, deme-by-deme. The prytany documents of the 2nd century, however, do not seem to be arranged in this manner. The numbers of men involved (fragment *b*, lines 5–10) are not out of line with what we know of the bouleutic quota for the deme of Aixone in the 2nd century B.C.<sup>67</sup>

Since the deme of Xypete was transferred to Demetrias from Kekropis in 308/7, while Aixone was always a part of Kekropis, if this is part of a prytany record of the phyle Kekropis, the date must be after the Macedonian era when Demetrias was abolished, as the letter forms, in fact, indicate.

**42** (Pl. 51). A fragment of bluish white Pentelic marble (I 1941), found on May 8, 1934, in a late context west of the Tholos (G 12). The smooth-dressed back and stipple-dressed right side are preserved, with a margin of 0.008 m.

P.H. 0.086 m.; p.W. 0.137 m.; Th. 0.072 m.; L.H. 0.005–0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.012 m.

*ante med. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----]	ων Θριάσι	<i>vacat</i>
[-----]	λος Θριάσι	<i>vacat</i>
[-----]	αππος Θριάσι	

<sup>64</sup> *Agora XV*, no. 181.

<sup>65</sup> Tracy (1973, pp. 192–195 = Tracy 1978, p. 245 and 1990, pp. 99–109) dubs this man “Cutter 5: The Cutter of Agora I 247”.

<sup>66</sup> *Agora XV*, nos. 26 and 38, respectively.

<sup>67</sup> See Traill 1975, table VII: Kekropis.

5      [-----... ]ις Θριάσι      *vacat*  
       [-----.....] Θριάσι      *vacat*  
    *lacuna*

The demotics are abbreviated in every line: Θριάσι(ος).

Line 2: A name ending [-φ]ίλος, [-χ]ίλος, or [-ώ]ίλος.

Line 3: Some name whose ending is [-π]αππος is likeliest.

Line 5: The tops of the first two letters are preserved.

With so few individual letters preserved, it is difficult to be precise about this hand, but it appears to be the same as that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 891* (E.M. 7511) and *893bc* (E.M. 7582/3), the former placed in 188/7, the latter now undated.<sup>68</sup> *Agora XV*, nos. 168, now dated to 181/0,<sup>69</sup> and 161, not securely dated, may also be by this hand.

The thickness of the stele suggests a width of *ca.* 0.32 m., allowing space for at least one more column of names at the left, and a full height of perhaps *ca.* 0.65 m., allowing a total of about fifty names in each column. Thria belonged to the phyle Oineis, but this cannot be a prytany list or bouleutic catalogue; it is more likely to be part of a list of *epheboi*, or a list of troops similar to *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1955*, or the cleruchy list *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1951*, in which personal names (with or without patronymics) are listed along with abbreviated demotics.

**43** (Pl. 51). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 4701), found on April 9, 1937, in front of the Stoa of Attalos, opposite Shop No. 12 (P 9). The smooth-dressed right side is preserved, with a margin of 0.005 m. Below line 8 there is a vertical uninscribed space of 0.028 m.

P.H. 0.248 m.; p.W. 0.089 m.; p.Th. 0.128 m.; L.H. 0.008–0.01 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0175 m. in lines 1–6 and of 0.019 m. in lines 6–8.

*ante med. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*  
       [-----]νιε[ύς]  
       [-----]ος *vacat*  
       [-----] *vacat*  
       [-----] Βερενικ[.]  
 5      [-----] *vacat*  
       [-----] ρῶντος  
       [-----] ου  
       [-----] ιδο[ς]  
       [-----] *vacat*  
    *lacuna*

Line 1: This could equally well be a genitive, rather than a nominative.

Line 6: The right half of omicron survives. The lower left angle of sigma is preserved at the right edge. [ταξιαρχ]ρῶντος, *vel sim.?*

<sup>68</sup> These two fragments were separated from the dated fragment *IG II<sup>2</sup> 893a* by Tracy (1978, p. 259), who noted, correctly, that they are not by the same hand as fragment *a*. *IG II<sup>2</sup> 891* is ascribed by Tracy (1990, p. 122) to the cutter of I 6765, whose work he places between 188/7 and 181/0. *IG II<sup>2</sup> 893a* he ascribes (1990, p. 73) to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 913*, whose work he places between 210/09 and 171/0. Osborne (1981, no. D98) dates *IG II<sup>2</sup> 893bc* around 200.

<sup>69</sup> See Traill 1978, p. 327. Tracy (1990, p. 122) now attributes it, too, to the cutter of I 6765.

The name in line 4 may be feminine (Βερενίκα[η]) or the demotic Βερενίκα[ίδης], probably abbreviated; if the latter, this will provide the phyle affiliation Ptolemaïs.

Script and spacing are the same as those of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 956* (E.M. 7560+10547+lost stone), dated to 161/0,<sup>70</sup> but this document is inscribed on Hymettian marble, not Pentelic.

The names may include demotics, in the genitive case. It is not clear whether or not the names are arranged in columnar fashion; if they are, and if the name in line 4 is that of a deme, not of a person, abbreviations must have been employed. The genitive endings, however, suggest that this might have been a monument similar to *IG II<sup>2</sup> 956–965*, which are lists of victors in the Theseia;<sup>71</sup> in the lower part of these lists names sometimes run over from one line to the next (cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup> 956*, lines 79–80: ἐκ τῶν φυλάρχων· Ἀρατίων Σίμου Αἰγεῖ[δος] | φυλῆς). Thus, one might restore line 8 of **43** in the same way. Again, these lists of victors in the Theseia include other rubrics such as that of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 956*, lines 58–60: τεῖ εὐοπλία | [φυλῆ ἐνίκα Α]ἰγε[ῖς] φυλαρχοῦντος | [Ἀρατίωνος τ]οῦ Σ[ίμ]ου ἐγ Μυρρινούττης, and a similar rubric might be restored in lines 6–7 of **43**. See also Agora I 4095 (**47** below), which might be yet another fragment of one of these lists.

**44** (Pl. 51). A fragment of bluish white Pentelic (or pale Hymettian) marble (I 4145), found on May 15, 1936, in a mixed Late Roman and Byzantine context between the Odeion and the Tholos (J 11). It is broken all around and at the back. Faint guidelines are incised above and below the letters of lines 1 and 2, 0.01 m. apart. There is a vertical uninscribed space of 0.03 m. between lines 2 and 4, probably indicating that another line was inscribed here to the left.

P.H. 0.136 m.; p.W. 0.124 m.; p.Th. 0.048 m.; L.H. lines 1–2, 0.01 m.; lines 4ff., 0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker in lines 1–2 and 4ff. of 0.021 m.

*ante med. saec. II a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[----- . . .]δου *vacat* [-----]  
 [----- . . .]νυμερ[-----]  
 [----- . . .] *vacat* [-----]  
 [----- . . .]ν *vacat* [-----]  
 5 [-----]χου Ν[-----]  
 [-----]αγυ[-----]

*lacuna*

Line 2: The upper left corner of what seems to be a rho survives. This suggests the restoration Νυμέρ[ιος], but this name is always spelled Νουμέριος; no examples exist with the omicron omitted, as would have to be the case here. Another, perhaps more likely, reading is [Εὐω]νυμεύ[ς], if the letter read as a dotted rho is, in fact, a damaged upsilon.

Line 4: The change in letter height suggests that a new list or rubric may begin here. A new hand may also be at work.

Line 6: The diagonals of upsilon are preserved.

This appears to be a list of names with patronymics (and, perhaps, also with demotics). Similar guidelines appear on Agora I 884 (see **45** below, dated to the middle of

<sup>70</sup> Tracy (1990, p. 134) attributes *IG II<sup>2</sup> 956* to the cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 903*.

<sup>71</sup> On the inscriptions relating to the Theseia, see now Bugh 1990, pp. 20–37.

the 2nd century B.C. and described as “bluish marble”),<sup>72</sup> whose letter forms appear to be the same as those of 44, but the spacing of Face A of that document is different, and its letters are greater in size. Since, however, the nature and extent of I 884 remain unknown, it is quite possible that this fragment derives from the same stele, whose left side was also once inscribed but subsequently erased. Indeed, what can be made out on Face B of I 884 indicates that the letters were of about the same height as those of 44, which does not, however, bear any indication of deliberate erasure, as does Face B of I 884.

45 (Pl. 52). Since the left side of I 884 has never been published, I print here what can be made out. Line 1 corresponds to line 2 of Face A. The description of the stone is adapted from that given by its first editor, B. D. Meritt.

A large block of bluish marble (I 884), found on May 27, 1933, near the surface northwest of the Temple of Ares (J 7). The face (Face A) and left side (Face B) are preserved, but otherwise the stone is broken. The left side was once inscribed, but the inscription has been carefully erased.

P.H. 0.375 m.; p.W. (Face A) 0.19 m.; Th. (= Face B) 0.205 m.; L.H. 0.006–0.008 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker averaging 0.011 m.

Left lateral

*med. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[-----]ΦΙΛ[.]Δ[.]

[-----]ΥΓ[.]ΛΗ[Σ]

[-----]ΛΛΛ[.]

[-----]Π[.]Υ[.]

5 [-----]ΟΥ[.....]ΟΥ[.]

[-----]Ι[.....]Τ[.]ΜΙΟ[Σ]

[-----]Ο[.....]Α[.]Ι[.]

[-----]Ο[.]

[-----]Π[.]Ν[.]Ρ[.]Α[.]ΙΗ[.]

10 [-----]ΟΜΙΔΟΥ[.]ΙΘΕΥΣ

[-----]Ο[Γ]ΕΝΟΥΣ[.....]

[-----] *vacat*

[-----]ΠΥΡΟΥ[.]ΩΝΕ[ΥΣ]

[-----]Η[-----]

15 [-----] *ca. 8 lines* [-----]

*lacuna*

The letters are so faint and damaged that there is no point in attempting to describe them. Whether or not there were guidelines, as on Face A, is now impossible to discern.

Line 1: Φιλ[αί]δ[ης]?

Line 3: [Κορυδ]αλλ[εύς]? Perhaps abbreviated, as there does not seem to be room for three letters at the end of the line.

Line 6: [Πο]τ[ά]μο[ς]?

<sup>72</sup> Meritt 1967, no. 18. Several hands are involved; see Tracy (1990, pp. 150–158), who places it close to 150 B.C.

Line 10: [Π]ιθεύς?

Line 13: e.g. [Ζω]πύρου [Αιξ]ωγξ[ύς]?<sup>73</sup>

In three (possibly five) cases, lines 1(?), 3(?), 6, 10, and 13, the line ends with a demotic; in lines 10, 11, and 13 patronymics also are involved. Tracy suggests that the names on Face A may have been arranged by phyle.<sup>74</sup> If he is correct, then perhaps those of Face B were also arranged by phyle.

It should be noted that **44** above also involves patronymics and, perhaps, demotics.

**46** (Pl. 52). A fragment of dark, blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 4692), found in April of 1937, in a modern house wall, southeast of the Market Square and east of the Post-Herulian Wall (U 22). The smooth-dressed right side, pick-dressed left side, and rough-picked back are preserved. The face is badly battered and covered with mortar.

P.H. 0.29 m.; W. 0.22 m.; Th. 0.185 m.; L.H. lines 1, 3, 5, 7, and 18ff., 0.005 m.; line 2, 0.005–0.006 m.; lines 4 and 8, 0.007–0.008 m.; line 6, 0.007 m.; nonstoichedon, with vertical spacing averaging 0.0065 m.

*ante med. saec. II a.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*lacuna*

[.]ωνει[. . ]ι[-----]  
*vacat* Οἱ[νη]ς? *vacat*  
 [-----<sup>9-10</sup>-----]τυνεσ[-----<sup>9-10</sup>-----]  
*vacat* Δη[. . .] *vacat*  
 5 [---<sup>5-6</sup>---]ππω[-----<sup>11-12</sup>-----]κα[. . .]  
*vacat* Ἰπποθωντις *vacat*  
 [---<sup>6-7</sup>---]οσδιον[-----<sup>13-14</sup>-----]  
*vacat* [---<sup>4-5</sup>---]ν *vacat*  
 10 [-----<sup>9-10</sup>-----]δι[-----<sup>14-15</sup>-----]  
 7 lines obliterated  
*vacat*

[*vacat*?-----]ς *vacat*  
 [-----]ΙΑ[-----]  
 20 [-----]ΝΑΥ[. .]ΜΟ[. . . .]  
 [-----]Σ[. .]ΜΕΟΥΩ[. . .]  
 [-----]του Κεχροπιδο[ς]  
 [-----]ΜΕΑΔΟΣ[. . . .]  
 [-----]ΘΠΑ[. . .]Α[. .]Σ  
 25 [-----]ΝΕΑΙ[. . . . .]  
 [-----]ΒΟΥΑ[. . .]  
 [-----]Α[. . . .]  
 [-----]Δ[. . . .]  
 [-----]ΣΠΑ[. . .]  
 30 [-----]Ν[. . .]  
*lacuna*

The nature of this document is obscure. The lower part (lines 18–30) may be a list of names, with patronymics (and demotics?). Several hands may be involved, but although the spacing and physical dimensions resemble those of Agora I 884 (see **45** above), the marble

<sup>73</sup> Cf. [Ζώ]πυρος Αιξωνεύς, PA 6259, 101/0 B.C.

<sup>74</sup> Tracy 1990, p. 158.

type seems different. Both these blocks, however, when first delivered from the quarry may have looked the same, since much of the color of Hymettian marble is often the result of weathering over a long period; when first cut, all types of Hymettian marble are very white in appearance. If so, the two blocks may have formed, for instance, the left and right posts of a doorway. I 884 was inscribed on two adjacent faces; **46**, however, is inscribed on one face only, although the adjacent right side is smooth dressed, as if it might have been prepared to receive an inscription. At first sight, the upper part seems to list names (?) and phylai (?) on alternate lines, but if the date lies in the 2nd century B.C. as the letter forms suggest, the “phyle” in line 4 cannot be Demetrias. In the lower part, the presence of the genitive  $\text{Κεκροπίδο[ς]}$  (line 18) suggests a rubric somewhat like that found, for instance, in the list of Panathenaic victors *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2314*, lines 69–78: [(name and patronymic) – – ]του  $\text{Κεκροπίδο[ς]} \text{φυλῆς}$ .<sup>75</sup>

The letters that I have dotted are very much damaged, and I print what seems to be the true reading, out of several possibilities, in most cases.

Line 2: Or, perhaps, the festival of the Olympiaia? The second letter seems to be an iota, missing its top, but there is also a diagonal cut to left of this that might be the foot of the left leg of a lambda.

Line 4: The festival of the Delia? Whatever was inscribed here, the phyle name Demetrias is too long for the available space, as well as being impossible if the date suggested here is correct.

**47** (Pl. 52). A fragment of micaceous, bluish white Pentelic marble (I 4095), found on April 27, 1936, in a Late Roman context west of the north end of the Stoa of Attalos (P 7). It is broken all around and at the back.

P.H. 0.139 m.; p.W. 0.10 m.; p.Th. 0.0181 m.; L.H. 0.01 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker that varies between 0.012 m. and 0.015 m. and with a horizontal spacing that varies between 0.002 m. and 0.004 m. (The checker pattern might be better described as “loose stoichedon”, with a horizontal checker of *ca.* 0.0235 m. and a vertical checker of *ca.* 0.013 m.)

*post med. saec. II a.?*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.?

*lacuna*

[.....]λιου [-----]  
 [...].λητος Πυθο[-----]  
 [...].χλῆς Νεοκ[-----]  
 [Χαιρ]έστρα[τος ? -----]  
*lacuna*

Line 1: The right foot of lambda survives.

Line 2: Both feet of lambda are preserved. Several names with the beginning Πυθο- are known, no one of them more likely than any other.

Line 3: The tip of a diagonal stroke survives at the top of the stoichos but rather lower than would be expected in an upsilon; there is also a faint diagonal mark at the bottom of this stoichos that may be the lower arm of kappa. The space before this is enough for four narrow or three wide letters, if the restoration of line 4 is correct, and thus establishes the left edge of the column.

Line 4: The tops of these letters are preserved.

The names appear to be arranged in columns, by name, patronymic, and, perhaps, demotic. The script and spacing (except for the very wide eta of line 3) seem close to those

<sup>75</sup> See now Tracy and Habicht 1991. They discuss a new, large fragment of the same monument (cut, as is Column II of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2314*, by the Cutter of I 247), deriving from the right-hand end of the monument and dated 170–162 B.C.

of Face B (and perhaps also Face C) of Agora I 983 (dated to the second half of the 2nd century B.C. and described as “Pentelic marble”);<sup>76</sup> in that document, however, names run on from one line to the next. **47** could be similar to **43** above, to whose script and spacing it is also very close (although its letters are more deeply cut and its vertical spacing is slightly greater); in this case, it may be yet another fragment of the lists of victors in the Theseia (*IG II<sup>2</sup>* 956–965).

**48** (Pl. 52). A fragment of micaceous, bluish white Pentelic marble (I 5339), found on March 13, 1938, in a modern context below the northeast corner of the Akropolis (O 21). The flat, rough-picked back is preserved. There is a horizontal uninscribed space of 0.034 m. to left of the inscription.

P.H. 0.28 m.; p.W. 0.166 m.; Th. (top) 0.078 m.; (bottom) 0.083 m.; L.H. 0.006 m.; nonstoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.008 m.

*saec. I p.*

Non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

		<i>lacuna</i>	
		[.]ι[-----]	Ἐράτω[ν]
		Διυ[λλος?]	[Ἄ]πολ[λοφ]άνης
		Εὐή[μερος?]	[Σ]ωτάς?
		Ζώσ[ι]μος	15 [Μει]ξίας?
5		Καρπόδωρος	[- <sup>2-3</sup> -]να[---]
		Ἄττικός	[ <sup>1-2</sup> -]ραν[---]
		Γαλο[ς]	[ <sup>1-2</sup> -]ας
		Ἄσκλη[ηπ---]	[- <sup>2-3</sup> -]λος
		Πρίμ[ος?]	20 [- <sup>3-4</sup> -]ντ[ο]ς
10		Ἄρμα[τεύς?]	[- <sup>7-8</sup> -]
		Ἄσκλη[ηπ---]	[- <sup>5-6</sup> -]τ[---]ς

*lacuna*

Line 1: The bottom of iota survives.

Line 2: The foot and perhaps the tip of the left arm of upsilon are preserved.

Line 3: The left foot of eta survives.

Line 7: The lower curve of omicron survives.

Line 9: The left upright of mu survives, along with the top of the first diagonal.

Line 10: The left foot and apex of the first and the left foot of the second alpha are preserved.

Line 20: There are traces between tau and sigma of either omicron or eta. The space at the beginning of this line permits at least three letters, perhaps more: [Κό]ντ[ο]ς might just be possible as a restoration.

The comparative absence of Roman names from this list suggests that it may belong late in the 1st century B.C. or in the 1st century after Christ, but the letter forms do not rule out a date in the Antonine era of the 2nd century after Christ, when there seems to have been a revival of the style of the Augustan and Julio-Claudian eras.<sup>77</sup> The hand resembles that found in *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1973*a* and *b*, which are dated between A.D. 50/1 and 52/3,<sup>78</sup> and also, to

<sup>76</sup> Meritt 1967, no. 19 (Face A is placed earlier, in 164/3). Tracy (1990, p. 206) attributes these faces of the stele to several hands of the last quarter of the 2nd century B.C.

<sup>77</sup> Cf., for instance, *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 1108+(*SEG XXI* 509) and 1112+(*SEG XXIV* 149), Imperial letters of the time of Commodus, whose letter forms are virtually indistinguishable from those of I 5339.

<sup>78</sup> For the date, see Notopoulos 1949, p. 53. Follet (1976, p. 170) seems to imply that the date may lie closer to the 2nd century.

some extent, those of *Agora XV*, nos. 292, 293, 300, and 306, the first dated to 21/0, the rest dated around the end of the 1st century B.C. or a little later. The absence of demotics and patronymics is unusual but not unparalleled in this period.<sup>79</sup> If this is a prytany list, the deme affiliation may have been inscribed on the missing portion of the stone, as, for example, in *Agora XV*, no. 309, where twenty-three names follow the demotic Παλληνηεῖς. The letters, however, seem too small for a prytany list of this date. By contrast, the ephebic lists *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1973a* and *b* have a letter height of 0.007 m., and their script is very close to that of the present document;<sup>80</sup> the names on the upper part of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1973* (fragment *a*) are in the accusative, but those on its lower part (fragment *b*) are in the nominative, as they are here.<sup>81</sup> Thus, the present document may be a part of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1973b*, that is, a list of ephebes of ca. A.D. 50/1–52/3.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agora XV* = B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, *Inscriptions. The Athenian Councillors (The Athenian Agora XV)*, Princeton 1974
- Agora XVII* = D. Bradeen, *Inscriptions. The Funerary Monuments (The Athenian Agora XVII)*, Princeton 1974
- Agora XIX* = G. V. Lalonde, M. K. Langdon, and M. B. Walbank, *Inscriptions. Horoi. Poletai Records. Leases of Public Lands (The Athenian Agora XIX)*, Princeton 1991
- Bugh, G. R. 1990. "The Theseia in Late Hellenistic Athens," *ZPE* 83, pp. 20–37
- Follet, S. 1976. *Athènes au II<sup>e</sup> et au III<sup>e</sup> siècle. Études chronologiques et prosopographiques*, Paris
- Habicht, C. 1982. *Studien zur Geschichte Athens in hellenistischer Zeit (Hypomnata 73)*, Göttingen
- Hereward, D. 1952. "New Fragments of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 10*," *BSA* 47, pp. 102–117
- Klaffenbach, G., and J. Kirchner. 1948. *Imagines inscriptionum atticarum*, 2nd edition, G. Klaffenbach, ed., Berlin
- Meritt, B. D. 1933. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 2, pp. 149–169
- . 1934. "Excavations in the Athenian Agora: The Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 3, pp. 1–128
- . 1942. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 11, pp. 275–303
- . 1961. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 30, pp. 205–292
- . 1967. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 36, pp. 57–101
- . 1968. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 37, pp. 266–298
- Notopoulos, J. A. 1949. "Studies in the Chronology of Athens under the Empire," *Hesperia* 18, pp. 1–57
- Osborne, M. J. 1981. *Naturalization in Athens I* (Verhandelingen van de Koninklijke Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en schone Kunsten van België: Klasse der Letteren, Jahrgang 43, Nr. 98), Brussels
- . 1982. *Naturalization in Athens II* (Verhandelingen van de Koninklijke Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en schone Kunsten van België: Klasse der Letteren, Jahrgang 44, Nr. 101), Brussels
- PA* = J. Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, Berlin 1901–1903
- Pritchett, K. 1946. "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 15, pp. 138–165
- Raubitschek, A. E. 1941. "The Heroes of Phyle," *Hesperia* 10, pp. 284–295
- Schweigert, E. 1939. "Greek Inscriptions (1–13)," *Hesperia* 8, pp. 1–47
- Threatte, L. 1980. *The Grammar of Attic Inscriptions, I, Phonology*, Berlin
- Tracy, S. V. 1973. "Identifying Epigraphical Hands, II," *GRBS* 14, pp. 189–195
- . 1978. "Five Letter-cutters of Hellenistic Athens (230–130 B.C.)," *Hesperia* 47, pp. 245–268
- . 1982. *I.G. II<sup>2</sup> 2336: Contributors of First Fruits for the Pythais (Beiträge zur klassischen Philologie 139)*, Meisenheim
- . 1984. "Greek Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 53, pp. 369–377

<sup>79</sup> Cf. *Agora XV*, no. 309, for example, a prytany list, and *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1973* and 1975, both ephebic lists.

<sup>80</sup> For a photograph of this, see Klaffenbach and Kirchner 1948, pl. 124.

<sup>81</sup> Follet (1976, p. 170) thinks that fragments *a* and *b* derive from different inscriptions.

- . 1988. "Two Attic Letter Cutters of the Third Century: 286/5–235/4 B.C.," *Hesperia* 57, pp. 303–322
- . 1990. *Attic Letter Cutters of 229 to 86 B.C.*, Berkeley
- Tracy, S. V., and C. Habicht. 1991. "New and Old Panathenaic Victor Lists," *Hesperia* 60, pp. 187–236
- Traill, J. S. 1975. *The Political Organization of Attica* (*Hesperia* Supplement 14), Princeton
- . 1978. "Greek Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 47, pp. 268–331
- . 1986. *Demos and Tritlys. Epigraphical and Topographical Studies in the Organization of Attica*, Toronto

MICHAEL B. WALBANK

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY  
Department of Greek, Latin and Ancient History  
2500 University Drive NW  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4



1 (I 2804)



3 (I 7028)



2 (I 6016)



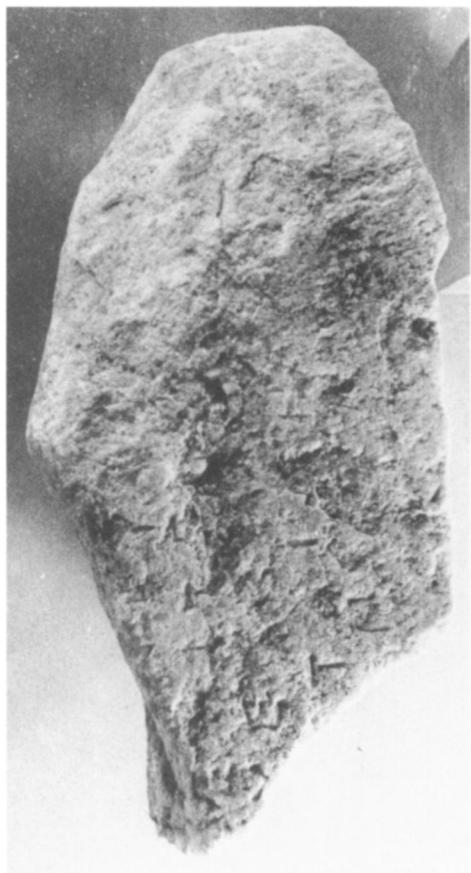
4 (I 6038)



5 (I 5658)



6 (I 1628)



7 (I 4160)



9 (I 1505)



8 (I 1817)



10 (I 2566)



11 (I 6895)



12 (I 5685)



13 (I 1580)





18 (I 3816)



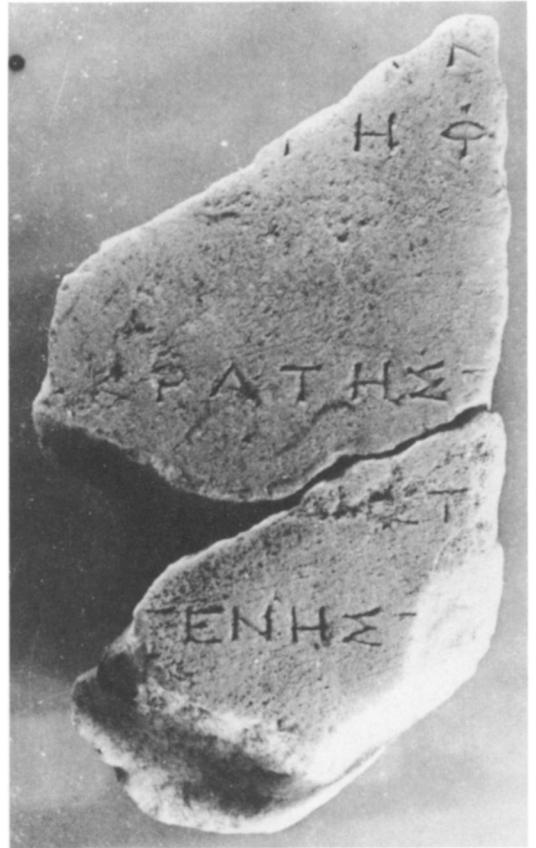
19 (I 1781)



20 (I 6133)



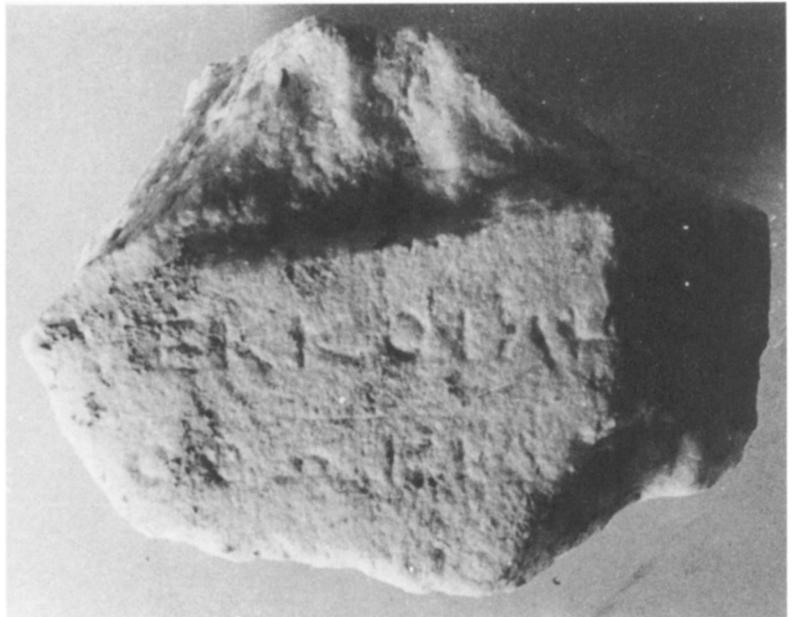
22 (I 5994)



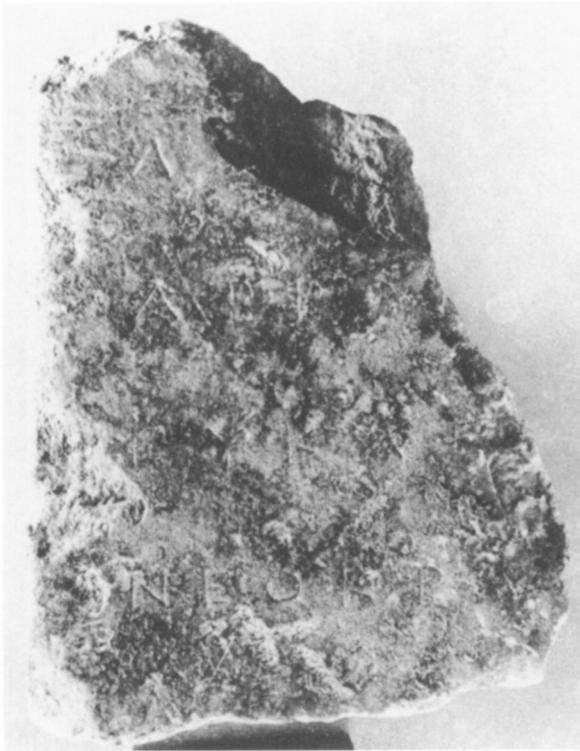
23 a + b (I 1000 + 4448)



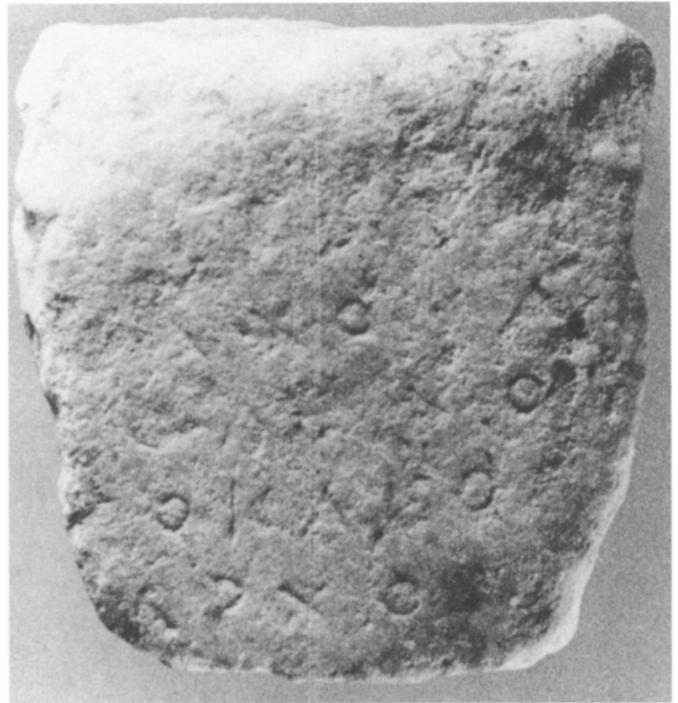
23 c (I 1627)



21 (I 1776)



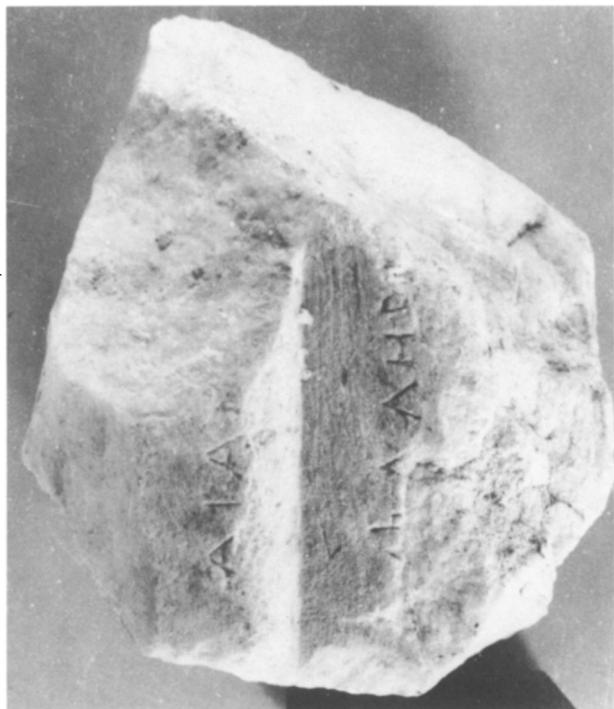
24 (I 2324)



25 (I 5668)



26 (I 6025)



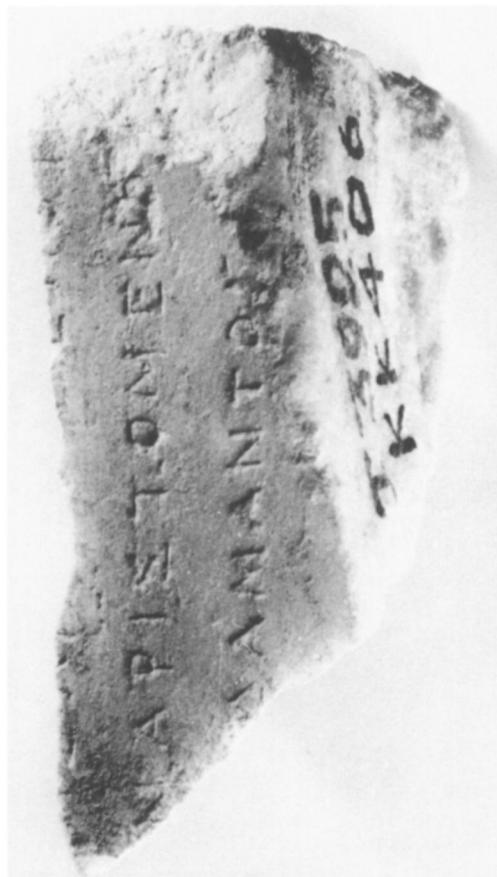
28 (I 3862)



30 (I 1418)



27 (I 730)



29 (I 3925)



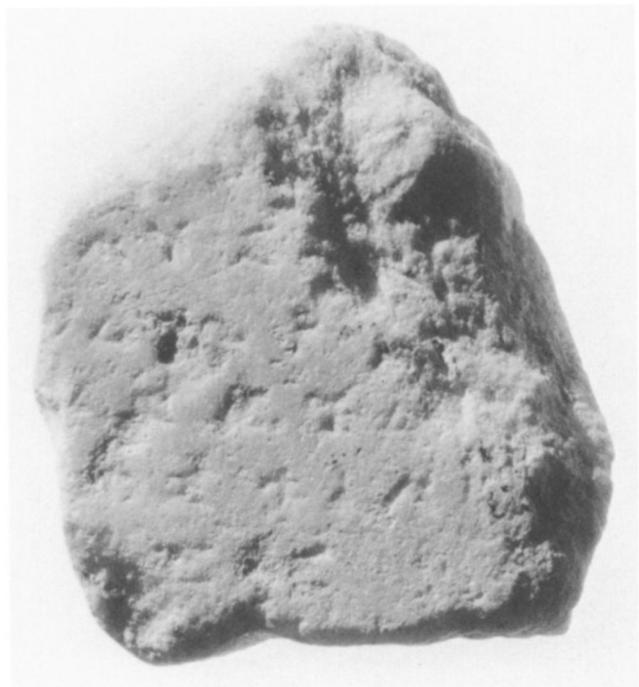
31 (I 4839)



33 (I 4172)



32 a (I 4625)



32 b (I 4625)



34 (I 4882)



35 (I 5141)



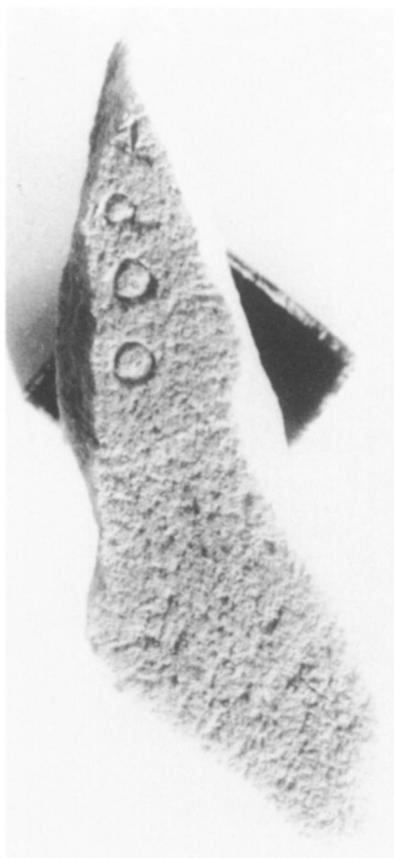
36 (I 6667)



37 (I 6697)



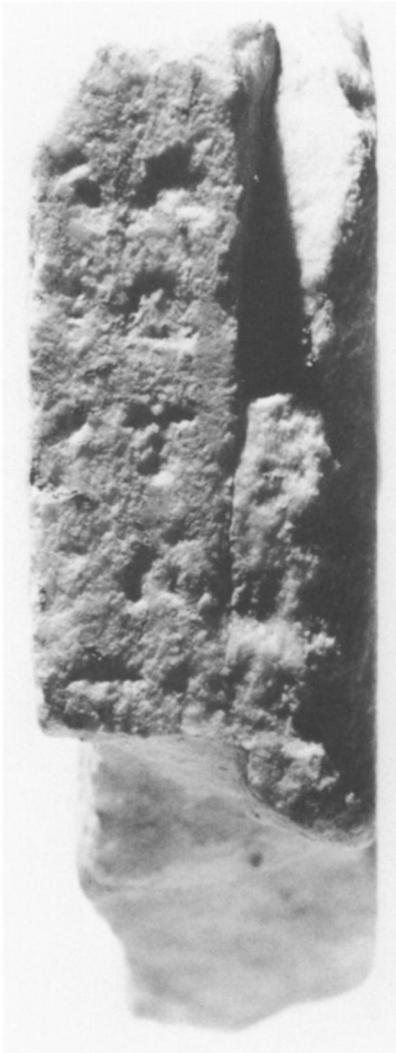
39 (I 3782)



40 (I 1085)



38 (I 1422)



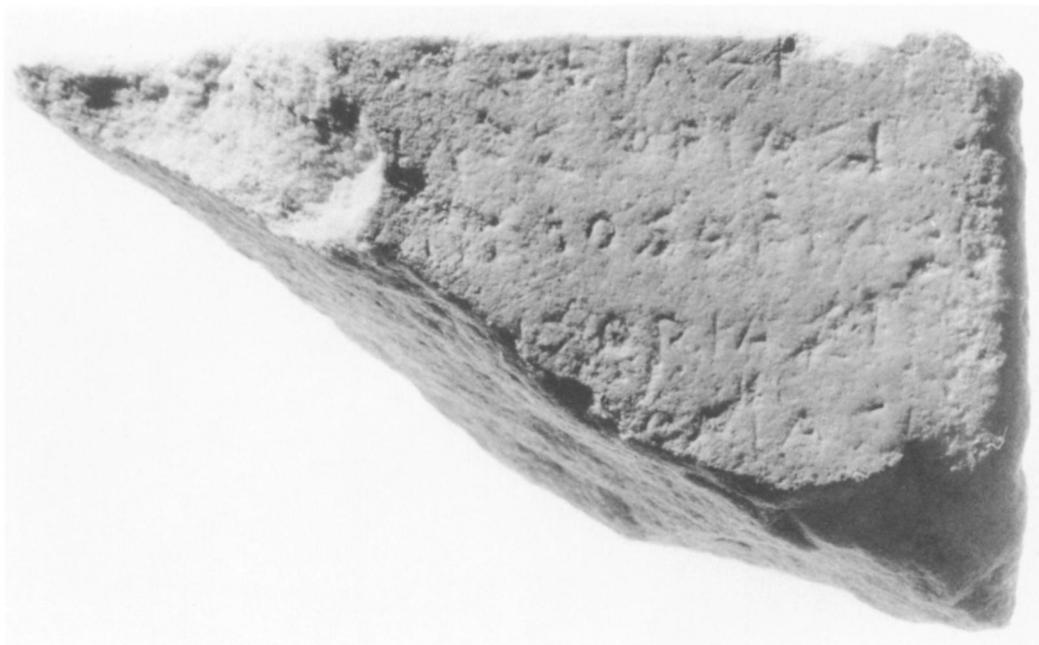
**41 a** (I 654 a), Face A



**41 a** (I 654 a), Face B



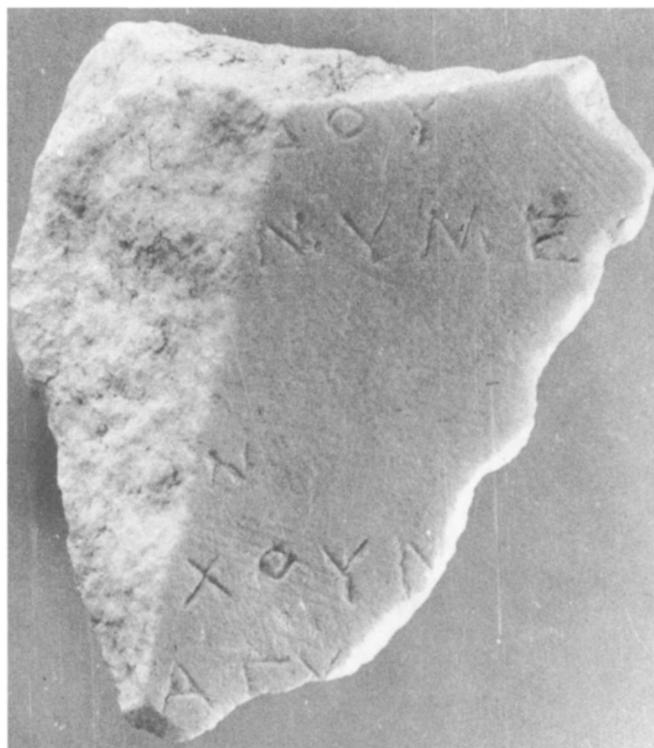
**41 b** (I 654 b), Face B



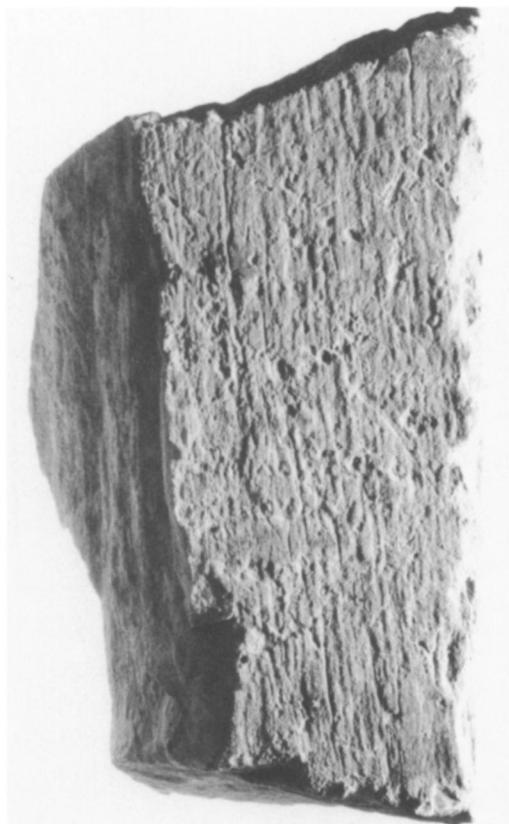
42 (I 1941)



43 (I 4701)



44 (I 4145)



45 (I 884),  
Face B



46 (I 4692)



47 (I 4095)



48 (I 5339)