GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM
THE ATHENIAN AGORA
FINANCIAL AND OTHER PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

(Plates 9–13)

IN THIS ARTICLE ARE COLLECTED several unpublished fragments of inscriptions found in
the excavations of the Athenian Agora between 1931 and 1967.1 These fragments are mostly
small and unrelated to one another and cannot definitely be attributed to any published documents.
Nevertheless, I hope that their publication here may be of use to scholars in the future, when new
materials come to light. The findspots of 1, 6, and 7 suggest that these may have originated on the
Akropolis, while both the findspot and a possible reference to Salamis in 8 suggest that it may
derive from the Eurysakeion.

1 (Pl. 9). A fragment of white, micaceous marble (I 5362) found on March 30, 1938, in a marble
dump outside the Market Square, west of the Post-Herulian Wall (Q–R 22–24). The pick-dressed
left side and flat, roughly picked back are preserved.

PH. 0.516 m; p.W. 0.124 m; Th. 0.156 m.
L.H. 0.013–0.014 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.020 m. There appears to be an
uninscribed space of 0.025 m after line 6.

c. a. 445–435 a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\ldots E[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots EA[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots E\Phi[-----------------------------] \\
5 \ldots E[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots PM[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots \\E\[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots \\E\[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots vacat [?-----------------------------] \\
10 \ldots \E\Lambda[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots \\S\[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots \Pi\[-----------------------------] \\
\ldots \Gamma[-----------------------------] \\
\end{array}
\]

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School of Classical Studies at Athens, for permission to study and to publish these documents, and to Mrs. Dina Peppas-
Delmousou, the Director Emerita of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, for permission to study related material in the
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make use of the extensive collection of squeezes at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey particularly
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allowing me to work in the Athenian Agora in 1988 and 1990.

Hesperia 67.1, 1998
Line 1: This letter is very faint.
Line 2: There are faint traces here, but they defy elucidation.
Line 3: These letters are very faint; of the epsilon only the lower left corner survives.
Line 6: What appears to be the loop of a rho survives before the mu. It is not likely, I believe, that this is the upper loop of a beta.
Line 7: Before the epsilon, the upper part of a diagonal survives, sloping down to the right. After the epsilon, there is a faint diagonal stroke sloping up to the right, perhaps part of a lambda.
Line 8: Both letters are very faint; the iota, if it is such, is set well to the right and thus might instead be part of a nu.
Line 9: There are no definite letter traces here; since the vertical spacing is slightly more than would be expected, a vacat seems likely between the end of one entry and the beginning of another.
Line 10: There is a trace that suggests a vertical stroke, well to the left of the epsilon and preserved almost to the full height of the stoichos, perhaps the left hasta of an Attic eta: \( \epsilon \lambda \nu \nu \nu \mu \nu - \) or \( \epsilon \lambda \nu \nu \mu \nu - \)?
Line 12: There is a faint circular depression before the pi that may be the remains of anomicron, but it seems rather small.
Line 13: The loop and tail of rho are very faint; before this letter there is a curved stroke, starting as a vertical and going from lower left to upper right, apparently the right half of an upsilon.
Line 14: The upper loop is faint but certain; below it, the pattern of breakage suggests a smaller loop, as of a beta.
Line 15: The outer diagonal and right apex of a triangular letter survives. I assume that this is part of a mu, but an Attic gamma cannot be ruled out. To the right of this, the vertical and upper two horizontals of epsilon are preserved.

This document is inscribed in Attic script and is non-stoichedon. The character of the letters suggests a date in the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.\(^2\) The non-stoichedon nature of the text, as well as the possible vacat after line 6, suggests that this may be a catalogue or an account, rather than a decree. Above line 1 there is space for about ten to eleven lines of text. Faint, uncertain traces survive in addition to what I print here, but there seems little point in reporting them, except in line 10. Therefore I print here only what I could see on the stone itself, as well as on squizes and in the photograph.

No public document of the 5th century seems to match this fragment, and it seems too substantial to be part of a private document. The only clue as to its content and context is in line 10, where the letters \( \epsilon \Delta \epsilon \Delta \) may suggest a reference either to the Hellespont or to the Hellenotamiai. As such, therefore, it may be part of an account in which the Hellenotamiai are the source or the recipient of funds, or of a document relating to land holdings, or of a list of Athenian casualties in the Hellespont and other regions. However, no published document in these categories having the same letter sizes and spacing is engraved non-stoichedon, as this is.\(^3\) It thus remains an enigma. Its findspot, close to the Post-Herulian Wall, suggests that it may have originated on the Akropolis.

\(^2\) The phi of line 4 is a circle in which the vertical is entirely contained; the sigma of line 11 is of the three-barred variety; and the rho of line 13 is tailed but with a rounded loop. For these forms and their appearance or disappearance, see Walbank 1974, p. 165, table 2, and pp. 166–167, table 3.

\(^3\) The naval list IG I\(^1\) 500, dated between 435 and 410 B.C., is engraved non-stoichedon, but although its vertical spacing is approximately the same as that of this document, the letter height is considerably greater and the shapes of key letters are different.
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2 (Pl. 9). A fragment of creamy white, slightly micaceous marble, probably Pentelic (I 4682), found on April 19, 1937, in a marble dump in the area southeast of the Tholos (H–I 12–13). It is broken all around and at the back. The face is polished.

P.H. 0.044 m; p.W. 0.058 m; p.Th. 0.056 m.
L.H. 0.008 m; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.008 m and a vertical checker of 0.01 m.

fin. s. V/init. s. IVa. \( \Sigma \)TOIX.

\textit{lacuna}

[--- .]ξο\( \alpha \)ν[--------------------------]
[--- .]\( \epsilon \)ν\( \sigma \)\( \omicron \)β[--------------------------]
[--- .]γλ\( \lambda \)\( \eta \)[--------------------------]

\textit{lacuna}

\textit{Line 1:} The bottom of a central vertical survives, followed by the bottom of the vertical and the right tip of the lower diagonal of kappa. After omicron the left vertical and perhaps the lower part of the diagonal of nu are preserved.

\textit{Line 2:} The right tip of the top bar of epsilon survives at the left; at the right the upper part and perhaps part of the lower loop of beta are preserved: \([--- .]\epsilon\nu\epsilon\zeta\beta[--- .])? Possibly a name and patronymic or a name and demotic.

\textit{Line 3:} The upper right quadrant of the space before eta is preserved without any trace of a letter stroke; thus, if a letter was inscribed here, it must have been either a round or a triangular letter, or else an iota. The top two-thirds of lambda are preserved, so that alpha or delta cannot be ruled out. After this the stone is badly damaged, but part of a left vertical may survive.

This is inscribed in Ionic script, but the character of the letters suggests an early date. The polished face is a characteristic that many accounts, such as treasury inventories, share, but few, if any, decree stelai are so polished. What survives suggests a list of names in the nominative.

The hand is much like that of parts of the record of the confiscation and sale of the property of the Thirty Tyrants in 403/2 B.C. (Agora XIX, P2, fragments f and g = Agora I 627 a + 1092), and the horizontal spacing is the same; the vertical spacing is less. It is possible that this fragment derives from the same stele as Agora XIX, P2, but toward the bottom of the stone. If so, the name in line 2 may be that of a purchaser of a confiscated property, rather than of the original owner, and line 1 may contain part of the description of the property.

3 (Pl. 9). A fragment of bluish white, micaceous Pentelic marble (I 4808) found on April 27, 1937, in a dump on the north slope of Kolonos Agoraioi (D–G 3–6). The smoothly dressed right side is preserved, with a margin of 0.009 m (line 2) to 0.011 m (line 9).

P.H. 0.142 m; p.W. 0.049 m; p.Th. 0.034 m.
L.H. 0.007–0.008 m; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.008 m and a vertical checker of 0.0125 m.

fin. s. V/init. s. IVa.? \( \Sigma \)TOIX.

\textit{lacuna}

[--------------------------]κε\( \epsilon \)γ
[--------------------------]\( \omicron \)\( \alpha \)\( \rho \)\( \gamma \)
[--------------------------]\( \rho \)\( \omega \)\( \omicron \)\( \omicron \)
[--------------------------]\( \sigma \)\( \alpha \)\( \tau \)\( \alpha \)
[--------------------------]\( \iota \)\( \omicron \)\( \omicron \)\( \omicron \)
[--------------------------]\( \gamma \)\( \omicron \)\( \omicron \)\( \omicron \)
Line 1: The bottoms of these letters survive: [δν/ην/θ --- --- άνέθη] λευ?  
Line 2: The right side of omicron survives: [---] ο ἄργυροι[οφ---]? Cf. IG II² 1397, line 4, and 1396, line 30: καλύπτρα τοῦτο τὸ θυματήριον ἄργυρα; or 1393, line 27: ἄργυροιν; or 1393, lines 32–34, and 1401, line 38: γοργόνειον χρυσὸν ὑπάργυρον ἀπὸ τῆς ἀσπίδος τῆς ἀπὸ τὸ νεῶ; or 1393, line 24: κρατὴρ ὑπάργυρος ἑπίτηκτος ἀπαθήμος; or, perhaps, Θαργυ[ξιάφων]?  
Line 3: Perhaps part of the name of a husband of a dedicator: [---] βρότο?  
Line 4: The right tips of the outer diagonals of a sigma survive.  
Line 6: [άργυροι] [οφ---]? Cf. IG II² 1393, line 33: ἄργυροιν χιλιάδηλον τὸ Ἐλευσινόθεν; or 1401, line 61: ἄργυροιν σύμμεικτιν καὶ ἑπίτηκτον; or 1401, line 35: ἄργυροι ΔΔΔ.  
Line 7: Perhaps part of a name?  
Line 8: The omega is tall and narrow; the final letter is certainly engraved as an iota, but this may be an incomplete rho or some other letter. If so, we might restore, for instance, [χιλιάδ]ον χρ[υσα τιξων], as in IG II² 1388, line 85, or else we might restore [ε][ξων] χι[---]; part of a name is also possible: [---] ονν ι[---].  
Line 9: The top of a central vertical may be preserved before the omega: following IG II² 1395, line 14, we might restore [πιλιθ][οιν κ[α] τεττ[γων].  
Line 10: The upper part of the loop of a rho or beta survives below the omega of line 9.  

This appears to be a list of sacred treasures. The hand seems to be the same as that of IG I² 380 (= Agora I 5799 a, b), the accounts of the Treasurers of Athena for 404/3 B.C., but the horizontal spacing is slightly less and the vertical spacing slightly greater. However, IG I² 380 should provide an approximate indication of the date of this fragment.

4 (Pl. 10). A fragment from the top of an opisthographic pedimental stele of Pentelic marble (I 4362) found on December 18, 1936, in modern house walls over the area of the southwestern part of the Eleusinion (S–T 20). The right lateral is preserved; part of a crowning molding survives above face A.

P.H. 0.11 m; p.W. 0.091 m; Th. 0.082 m.  
Face A, L.H. 0.006 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0135 m.  
Face B, L.H. 0.006–0.007 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0135 m.

fin. s. V/init. s. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.  

Face A

lacuna

| [---] ονται [-] | [---] διοι [-] | [---] υπτε [-] | [---] [ιφ [-] |

lacuna
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NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Face B

| ΑΠΟΛ [-----------------------------] |
| ΤΑΥΧΟΛ [-----------------------------] |
| ΑΧΑΝ [-----------------------------] |
| ΤΤΤ [-----------------------------] |

lacuna

Face A, Line 1: The bottom of a right diagonal survives at the left.
Line 2: After the omicron, which is very faint, there are two separate vertical strokes, the left one slightly higher than the right one. These might be obol symbols: ΙΙ.
Line 3: The middle horizontal of epsilon is missing.
Line 4: The top of a vertical survives at the left; the top of the vertical and the left half of the loop of phi are preserved.

Face B, Line 1: The bottom of the right diagonal of alpha survives at the left; at the right, the bottom of the left diagonal of lambda is preserved: perhaps ΑΠΟΛ[λ[--]], indicating the beginning of a rubric that identifies the source of materials or funds. 'ΑΠΟΛ[λον---]' seems unlikely. Since this may be the reverse of the stele, there was probably more text above this, now lost.
Line 2: The bottom of a left diagonal survives at the right, perhaps κόλ[ηνδρος]?
Line 3: καν[δων] or καν[ονις]? Cf. IG II² 1678, line 4, and 1672, line 155, for these terms.

This is part of an opisthographic stele, more likely to be an account than a decree; the language of face B indicates, perhaps, a record of building operations. The marble, lettering, and spacing suggest that this may derive from the same series as Agora I 5647 but not from the same stele, since the thickness is considerably less than that of I 5647 and the top seems to be pedimental, whereas that of I 5647 is plain. Nevertheless, the date should be about the same as that of I 5647, that is, late in the 5th or early in the 4th century B.C.

5 (Pl. 10). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 6417) found on September 21, 1951, in modern house walls on Klepsydra Street, east of the Agora. Two adjoining faces and the back are preserved. The left lateral carries an inscription, perhaps of much later date, cut at right angles to the original axis of the stone.

P.H. 0.155 m; p.W. 0.20 m; Th. 0.085 m.
Face A, L.H. 0.005 m; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.011 m and a vertical checker of 0.0105 m.
Face B, L.H. 0.009 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.022 m.

ca. a. 350–335 a.? ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Face A

| [---αβά---]μαν[-----------------------------] |
| [---αβά---]μανν[-----------------------------] |
| [---αβά---]χισ[-----------------------------] |
| [---αβά---]ημ[-----------------------------] |
| 5 [---μαν---]σευ[τ]αθμόν [-----------------------------] |

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Face A, Line 1: The right vertical of pi is preserved, followed by what appears to be the bottom of an alpha (the erasure begins on the line of the crossbar).

Line 2: The right diagonal and perhaps part of the third diagonal of mu survive; at the right, the left hasta and part of the diagonal of nu are preserved. The latter is set low, as is the diagonal of the nu in the previous stoichos, but so little of this survives that it could also be interpreted as the horizontal of an eta. Thus, [- -]μωνυ[- -] or [- -]μωνυ[- -].

Line 3: Probably [- -]της τ[- -].

Line 4: The right side of eta is preserved, followed by a clear mu. Six spaces to the right, the bottom of a right diagonal survives, perhaps part of an alpha or lambda but possibly a little too far to the right to be part of a letter. The omicron appears to have a central dot but is smaller in diameter than the theta of line 5, so that this dot is probably unintentional.

Line 5: The right side of eta is preserved, followed by a clear sigma. The bottom diagonal of the next sigma is preserved, but the tau has perished. The bottom of the right diagonal of alpha survives.

Line 6: The right tip of the top bar of the first epsilon is preserved. The top left corner of an epsilon survives (it is unlikely to be part of a gamma or a pi). The reading may thus be ϵυντερς[ε].

Line 7: The top left corner of a gamma, epsilon, or pi survives below the tau of line 6.

Face B, Line 1: The upper left part of a circular letter survives at the right: it is tempting to read της Θεο[ι] here, but in view of the reuse of the stone, perhaps part of a personal name is more likely: [- -]της Θεο[ι].

Line 2: The left tip of the horizontal of a tau survives at the right.

This is a fragment of an opisthographic stele, probably an account or inventory. Face A has been partially erased. The marble, letter forms, and spacing closely resemble those of IG II² 1451 and 1453, the records of the Treasurers of the Other Gods, dated before the mid 4th century B.C., but this stele is thicker. Close, too, is IG II² 1651, an account of the Delian Amphiktyony; but that stele is Hymettian marble. Nevertheless, the language of this face suggests that it, too, may be part of the accounts of the Delian Amphiktyony. Whatever was originally inscribed on face B has also been erased; a new text was inscribed at right angles to the text on face A, perhaps after the original stele was broken up into smaller pieces. The precise nature of this new text and its date are unclear. It seems to be considerably later than the text on face A, but line 1 suggests a possible link with the affairs of the Goddess (Athena), and if so, it may have to do with the record of her treasures.

6 (Pl. 11). A fragment of pale, blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 5298) found on March 11, 1938, in a modern cellar wall just to the southeast of the Market Square and west of the Panathenaic Way (R. 18). The fragment is opisthographic but is otherwise broken all around.

P.H. 0.07 m; P.W. 0.096 m; Th. 0.121 m.

Face A, L.H., lines 1–4, 0.004 m; lines 5–7, 0.005 m; stoichedon, with a square checker pattern 0.0075 × 0.0075 m.

Face B, L.H. 0.004 m; apparently stoichedon, with a square checker pattern 0.0075 × 0.0075 m.
a. 344/3 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Face A

lacuna

[--- ------- ]γατ[---------------------------]  
[--- ------- ]ΩΔΓ[---------------------------]  
[--- Δαγγ[απτ[αι]----------]  
[--- ------- ]τεττα[ρ----------]  
[--- ------- ]Γαρ[---------------------------]  
[--- ------- ]τ[εττα[ρ----------]  

lacuna

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Face B

lacuna

[--- ------- ]ωντα[---------------------------]  
[--- ------- ]νιο: [τ[---------------------------]  
[--- ------- ]ξ[ο[---------------------------]  

lacuna

Face A, Line 1: The bottom of the right hasta of nu survives on the break at the left; at the right, the abrasion to the right of tau suggests the bottom of an omicron but also seems rather low: [?]γατ[οι-], or [?]γατ[οι], or part of a name?

Line 2: At the left, the break has a clean edge that may be part of a right vertical of the numeral H before the Ρ?: [-- στά(θμον)-- - Η ?]ΡΔΓ[[-]]?

Line 3: The left foot of alpha survives at the right: [έφ' ήι (or ήια τό --) έπεγγ[απτ[αι[ --]]?  

Line 4: There is no trace of a letter at the top of the stoichos before the first tau; this suggests that this space was occupied by an omicron or a punctuation mark, or was left blank: [--] τεττα[ρ-]?

Line 5: The upper right corner of the stoichos before the first Δ is uninscribed, suggesting that there may have been another numeral Δ here: [-- Δ]ΔΔΓ[[-]]?

Line 6: [έφ' ήι (or ήια τό --) έπεγγ[απτ[αι[ --]]?  

Line 7: The top bar and possibly the right tip of the central bar of epsilon survive: [--] τ[εττα[ρ-]?

Face B, Line 1: The tau and alpha are clear; the rest of this line is badly abraded.

Line 2: The left vertical of eta is clear, but the rest of this letter has perished. The nu is very faint.

Line 3: The apex of a triangular letter survives before the omicron, which is badly abraded, so that a theta cannot be ruled out: θ[θυν-]?

This is part of an opisthographich account. It strongly resembles the series of records of leases of the silver mines from the mid 4th century B.C., but the surviving text suggests, rather, some sort of treasury inventory. Its findspot, close to the Post-Herulian Wall, suggests that it may have originated on the Akropolis.

The surviving traces suggest that face A contains a list of similar objects that are inscribed with some sort of identification (lines 3 and 6), are numbered (lines 4 and 7), and are weighted (lines 2 and 5). One restoration proposed for line 1 ([?]γατ[οι-]) may indicate an inscription or other identifying mark on one of these objects, a form of identification that may be repeated in lines 3 and 6.

In IG II2 1436, 1437, and 1438, passim, the rubric δν-- ἀνέφηκεν ἄρχων οὐκ ἔπεγγ[απτ[αι, στέφανος σταθμόν -- appears. In IG II2 1496, the rubric στέφανος ἐφ' δι τό --
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \]
post med. s. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

Line 1: [- -]ωϊδεξ[α --]? The bottom of a central vertical survives at the left.
Line 2: [Λε]υχονοε[ας] The bottom of the left vertical of epsilon survives and perhaps also part of the lowest horizontal, the tip of the vertical projecting slightly below it; in some lights, however, this letter looks like a mu.
Line 3: The bottom of a central vertical survives before nu. There is no trace of a crossbar on the triangular letter, so that a lambda seems the better reading; otherwise, this could be restored as [ε]υχα το ε[---]? If so, this may be a decree.
Line 5: It is unclear whether this marks the end of the document or merely a gap before the entry of a new rubric.

This appears to be a treasury inventory. The spacing, letter forms, and sizes are almost the same as those of SEG XXI 558 (= Agora I 6458), also a treasury inventory, which was found in an adjacent grid square (P 15). Thus, this fragment may be the bottom of the same stele, but since SEG XXI 558 is thinner than this and yet, apparently, preserves its back, it seems at first sight unlikely that these two fragments derive from the same stele. However, the first editor of SEG XXI 558, Arthur Woodward, commented upon “the unusual thinness of this stele (assuming that the back has not been cut down).” My own examination of SEG XXI 558 suggests that it may, in fact, have been “cut down” and that its original back does not survive.

An approximate date is provided by the letter forms, which are the same as those of IG II² 1560A (dated to the 330s or 320s B.C.), IG II² 1532a (likely to be dated to 343/2 B.C.), and Agora I 226 (= Hesperia 3, 1934, pp. 3–4, no. 5), dated to 327/6 B.C., but neither this stone nor SEG XXI 558 can be part of any of these documents. It is thus best to treat it, as Woodward did (SEG XXI 558), as a treasury inventory of unusual type. Woodward also suggested (p. 184) that its findspot “not far from the Eleusinion” might indicate that it derived from the Eleusinion itself; if so, the same might be true of the fragment discussed here. Alternatively, its findspot, close to the Post-Herulian Wall, suggests that it may have originated on the Akropolis.

8 (Pl. 11). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 2958) found on May 3, 1935, in a late wall at the southwest corner of the Bouleuterion (F 10). The left side is preserved. Faint horizontal guidelines are preserved above and below the lines of inscription.

P.H. 0.125 m; p.W. 0.08 m; p.Th. 0.051 m.
L.H. 0.006–0.007 m, line 5, 0.007 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.013 m.

s. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

6 Woodward 1963, p. 184.
Line 1: The bottom of a vertical survives at the left; at the right the left diagonal of a mu is complete except for the top. Perhaps part of a name, such as \([\Delta]\)\(\jmath\)\(\text{\textlambda}\) [\(\text{\textomicron}\\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\)]?

Line 2: This appears to be a new entry, apparently beginning with a directional reference.

Line 3: The right tip of the top bar of epsilon survives at the left. Perhaps part of a name, such as \([\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}]\)\(\epsilon\ng\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\) [\(\epsilon\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\)]?

Line 4: The right diagonal and apex of a triangular letter, either a mu or a lambda, survive at the left; the top of a vertical survives at the right. Perhaps part of the place name Salamis or of the ethnic Salaminioi?

Line 5: The larger letter size suggests that this may be a new heading. Because the space before tau is abraded, it is not possible to say whether the tau is the first letter of a rubric, such as \(\tau\\alpha\) [\(\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\)]\(\epsilon\\pi\text{\textomicron}\alpha\)\(\zeta\alpha\nu\) [-----] (cf. IG II\(^2\) 1634, line 1).

Line 6: On both sides of the eta the stone seems to be broken above the remains of triangular letters. Possibly part of the place name Delos or of the ethnic Delios?

This may be part of a lease or mortgage, or else a decree of some sort. Similar guidelines occur in the lease IG II\(^2\) 1211, on its reverse face, but there is no obvious link.\(^7\) There is some similarity between the letter forms and vertical spacing here and those of face A of IG II\(^2\) 1634 (an account of the Delian Amphiktyony of 389/8 B.C.) but not enough to suggest that this fragment derives from the same stele. Moreover, on the surviving fragment of IG II\(^2\) 1634 there are no guidelines, such as appear on the fragment discussed here, and the horizontal spacing is much tighter. If I am correct in reading some part of the name Salamis or Salaminioi in line 4, the findspot suggests that this fragment may derive from the Eurysakeion, on the hill of Kolonos Agoraios, south of the Hephaisteion.\(^8\)

9 (Pl. 12). A fragment of bluish white marble, probably Pentelic (I 6356), found on May 14, 1951, in a mid Roman context near the Altar of Zeus Agoraios (J 10). It is broken on all sides and at the back.

P.H. 0.048 m; p.W. 0.104 m; p.Th. 0.068 m.
L.H. 0.004 m; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0073 m and a vertical checker of 0.0087 m.

\(\Sigma\)TOIX.

Line 1: The bottoms of the diagonals of a lambda or alpha survive.

Line 2: These could be numerals, i.e., \(\Gamma\Gamma\)\(\text{\textomicron}\).

Line 3: The bottom of the left diagonal of lambda is preserved: perhaps \(\kappa\varepsilon\varphi\alpha\lambda[\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}\text{\textomicron}]\).

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\(^7\) Guidelines also occur in Agora I 1414, I 1578, I 1572, I 4503 + 6367, I 4685 + 4941, I 6367, and IG II\(^2\) 945 (E.M. 7533). All, both published and unpublished examples, are the wrong kind of marble, as well as being too late.

\(^8\) As Professor Thompson has suggested to me, \(\text{\textipa}\) ep. See Agora III, pp. 90–93, and Ferguson 1938, pp. 1, 15–18, esp. p. 18.
Line 4: The top of a central vertical survives at the left; at the right, after the eta, the surface is worn away, so that it is unclear whether a letter was inscribed here or not. Since the corresponding space in the next line is uninscribed, however, it is likely that an intercolumnar space occurs here: perhaps [ . . . ]; πρὸς ἦν[— —] .

Line 5: To the left of the eta the top of a right vertical survives. The eta is wider than the eta above it in line 4; thus, perhaps it is a numeral.

This appears to be a columnar treasury inventory (lines 3 and 5), but other restorations would suit a lease or polait record: for instance, a name, such as Kephalaos, in line 3, and a topographical reference, such as πρὸς ἠ[λ]ου ἀνίοντος, in line 4 (cf. IG II2 1582, passim).

Note especially the shapes of epsilon, sigma, and phi. The letter forms are very close to those of Agora XIX, P29 (= Agora I 631 a + 686 + 939) and P28 (= Agora I 2205), both polait records; Agora I 3235 (= Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 170–171, no. 8), a Brauronian treasury inventory, is similar, but not so close; so, too, is IG II2 1517A. Closest is the treasury inventory SEG XV 120 (= Agora I 2260), dated after 346/5 B.C., which, however, Hyemittian marble.

10 (Pl. 12). A fragment of very pale, blue-gray Hymettian marble (I 5452) found on May 20, 1938, in the the original filling of the Post-Herulian Wall, south of the Eleusinion (T 21). The stipple-dressed right side is preserved, with a right margin of 0.013 m. Below the last inscribed line there is a vertical uninscribed space of 0.04 m. The roughly picked back is unlikely to be original, given the preserved thickness of this stone.

P.H. 0.086 m; p.W. 0.126 m; p.Th. 0.041 m.

L.H. 0.005 m; stoichedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.011 m and a vertical checker of 0.01 m. (Punctuation marks and numerals are not evenly spaced.)

post med. s. IV a.? ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[-------------------------------- : ] ποδες: ΓΗΠ[ ]
[-------------------------------- ]χα: ΙΙΙ: σει[ ]
[-------------------------------- ] vacat

Line 2: The alpha lacks any trace of a crossbar, but unless we are dealing with an abbreviation, it is difficult to envisage a lambda here. What the word may be that begins after the numerals is a puzzle: the only possible word that might remotely be connected with building operations is σεξάρος, the awning of a theater.

This seems to lay out specifications for some kind of building but does not appear to belong with any of the known documents of this sort. The hand suggests that it should be dated to the middle of the 4th century B.C. or a little later.

The surviving text seems to be concerned with the dimensions of building blocks.9 The mid-4th-century inscription Agora I 5903 (= Hesperia 30, 1961, p. 245, no. 41) records building operations in what seem to be the same kinds of terms; likewise, Agora I 3247 (= Hesperia 6, 1937, p. 456, no. 6) and IG II2 1684 (= E.M. 8702) exhibit similar wording; again, Agora I 7458 (= Hesperia 61, 1992, p. 375, no. 1), perhaps a contract or lease, appears superficially similar in wording. None of these, however, can have been part of the stele to which the fragment discussed here belonged. The phraseology is closest to that of certain grave horoi, in which the dimensions of the grave plot are listed (Agora XIX, H66, H67, and IG II2 2561–2566); however, no published inscription of this sort has letters so small as those found here.

11 (Pl. 12). A fragment from the top of a stele of Pentelic marble (I 6408) found on June 1, 1951, in fill of the 4th century B.C., over the outer west wall of the Square Peristyle (P 7). It is broken on all sides and at the back. An inscribed fascia is preserved, with receding moldings above and below it.

P.H. 0.07 m; p.W. 0.095 m; p.Th. 0.02 m.
L.H. 0.006–0.007 m; stochedon, with a horizontal checker of 0.0092 m and a vertical checker of 0.011 m.

fin. s. IV a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[-------------]ος ἔβδομ[-------------]
[-------------]εὐτέρας[-------------]

lacuna

Line 2: The gamma may be an error for tau: if so, the reading may be [δ]ευτέρας.

This may be the preamble of a decree, in which the dating formula is placed on the fascia of the pediment; in this case, line 1 might read [ἐπὶ τῆς — — — — δ]ος ἔβδομ[ης πρωτανείας], and line 2, [δ]ευτέρας [τῆς πρωτανείας], or it might be a similar dating formula above an account of some sort. IG II² 1493 and 1497 are very similar and are Pentelic marble, as this is; perhaps one of these may be its home. IG II² 1485 is even closer in appearance: note the thickening of straight letter strokes at the terminal end and the distinctive shapes of epsilon, sigma, and upsilon, as well as the diameter of omicron. This suggests a date near the end of the 4th century B.C. The notes on the inventory card suggest that the fill in which this fragment was found, “over the outer west wall of the Square Building” (that is, the Square Peristyle), dated to the 4th century B.C. The most recent study of the Square Peristyle indicates that its construction “was begun at the turn of the 4th to 3rd century B.C.E., and not around 325 as previously suggested.”

10 This fill, therefore, cannot derive literally from “over the west wall” of the Square Peristyle but may have fallen back onto the lower foundations of the west wall when its superstructure was removed after its demolition in the 2nd century. Whatever the case, if the fill in which this fragment was found is correctly dated, it will have been earlier than the construction of the Square Peristyle. It may therefore have had some link to one of its predecessors, Building A, which does date to the 4th century B.C. and whose remains underlie the western side of the Square Peristyle. Building A appears to have served some sort of legal function, as did the Square Peristyle.11

12 (Pl. 12). A fragment of badly abraded, pale gray Hymettian marble (I 2791) found on April 19, 1935, in an area previously dug behind the eastern Giants of the Odeon (M 9). It is broken on all sides and at the back. There is an uninscribed vertical space of 0.015 m above line 2.

P.H. 0.06 m; p.W. 0.067 m; p.Th. 0.026 m.
L.H. 0.006 m; non-stochedon, with a vertical checker of 0.015 m.

s. IV a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[---------------------] vacat [---------------------]
[---------------------]||ΙΗΣ [---------------------]
[---------------------]||ΙΠΝΙ [---------------------]
[---------------------]||ΙΕΙ [---------------------]
[---------------------]||ΙΙΙ [---------------------]

lacuna

Line 1: It seems unlikely that this fragment derives from the top of its stele. Thus, this uninscribed space probably represents the end of an entry.

Line 2: The two distinct vertical strokes are not connected, and so they probably represent obol symbols rather than letters. The reading may thus be [---]11ησ[---].

Line 3: The pi seems very wide and appears to have a dot below the midpoint of the horizontal; thus, it may, in fact, be a symbol for fifty: Π. The bottom of the left diagonal of an alpha or lambda survives at the right.

Line 4: The damage to this stone has obliterated the center and bottom of this letter.

Line 5: The tops of three verticals are preserved; they may be parts of letters, or, like the verticals in line 2, they may be obol symbols: 111.

This may be part of a mortgage or a treasury inventory.

13 (Pl. 13). A fragment of Hymettian marble (I 4979) found on June 13, 1937, in a very late Roman context over a drain on the North Slope of the Akropolis, below the Klepsydra (Τ 26). The left side is preserved, with a margin of 0.022 m. There is an uninscribed vertical space of 0.02 m below the last line.

P.H. 0.078 m; p.W. 0.08 m; p.Th. 0.032 m.
L.H. 0.005 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.011 m. The horizontal spacing varies between 0.003 m and 0.006 m.

fin. s. IV/init. s. III a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

υω[-----------------------------]
ιαν[-----------------------------]
ηματω[-----------------------------]
εαξο[-----------------------------]
5 χωνυ[-----------------------------]

vacat

The crossbars of alphas are routinely omitted.

Line 3: Perhaps [χρ]|ηματω[v]?

Line 5: This may be the end of a name in the nominative, followed by a patronymic or demotic. The last letter preserves two diagonal arms, which seem a little high to be parts of a chi. This could be part of an archon formula, [χρ]|χωνυ Τ[---], but such a formula at the end of a document seems unlikely.

The inscription is engraved non-stoichedon but gives the impression that it may be stoichedon because it includes the beginnings of lines. The exceptionally wide margin suggests that it derives from the bottom of the stele, or it could be part of a columnar document. Agora XIX, P54 (= Agora I 4833), a poletai document, is very similar in appearance and in spacing: note the shapes of the epsilon and the very ungainly nu; it is Pentelic marble, however, and so cannot be the home of this document.

14 (Pl. 13). A fragment of Hymettian marble (I 3973) found on April 7, 1936, in a Byzantine context west of the Post-Herulian Wall, outside the Market Square to the southeast (R–S 17). It is broken on all sides. Letters are carelessly cut, with traces of red paint remaining.

P.H. 0.043 m; p.W. 0.056 m; p.Th. 0.034 m.
L.H. 0.004 m; non-stoichedon, with horizontal spacing of 0.003–0.004 m and a vertical checker of 0.0095 m.
fin. s. IV/init. s. III a.

non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[-----------------...] v(α[-------------------])
[-----------------...] λ(ειδ[-------------------])
[-----------------...] δ(εξ: γ[-------------------])
[-----------------...] γ(ρ.]σο: ΗΓ[-------------------])

lacuna

The crossbars of alphas are routinely omitted. 

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

Line 2: The bottom of the right diagonal of lambda survives. The order might be reversed, i.e., [---]γλυ-δ[---]. The bottom left corner of delta is preserved.

Line 3: After the sigma there is a vertical stroke with two not quite horizontal extensions joining its right side at top and center. I assume that this combination is a form of punctuation mark.

Line 4: Only the tops of these letters survive, and all are extremely difficult to read, both on squeezes and in the photograph, except for the eta/numeral.

I have not been able to find any inscription that matches this. The closest is Agora XIX, L14, fragment b (= Agora I 5775), a fragment of a lease record of the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C., but both this fragment and I 3973 are too small to permit a valid comparison to be made.

15 (Pl. 13). A fragment of Hymettian marble (I 2471) found on February 21, 1935, in a modern context east of the southern part of the Odeion (N 11). The right side is preserved, with a margin varying from 0.006 to 0.008 m.

P.H. 0.12 m; P.W. 0.078 m; P.Th. 0.132 m.
L.H. 0.006 m; non-stoichedon, with a vertical checker of 0.0132 m.

s. III a.

non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[-----------------------------...]ω[.]
[-----------------------------...]πα
[-----------------------------...]ναγαν
[-----------------------------...]μελι
[-----------------------------...]θ[.]σο
[-----------------------------...]ονν[.]νοπ
[-----------------------------...]ξ[.]λ
[-----------------------------...] vacat?

The crossbars of alphas are routinely omitted. Letters are crudely shaped, as well as badly abraded.

Line 4: [επ]μελι[-[-]?]

Line 6: [κανα] τ[.]δν ν[.]μογ? If so, this is likely to be part of an honorific decree.

The very little that can be made of this text suggests that it is more likely to be some kind of account rather than a decree.

The hand and spacing are close to those of Agora XIX, P54 (= Agora I 4833), a poletai record of the 3rd century B.C.

16 (Pl. 13). A fragment of Pentelic marble (I 5524) found on June 11, 1938, in a mid Roman context in the water channel north of the Paved Court below the Klepsydra (T 26). It is broken all around and at the back.
lacuna

[-------------------]αι[-------------------]
[-------------------]αμυ[-------------------]
[-------------------]ςς[-------------------]
[-------------------]ων[-------------------]

lacuna

Line 1: The bottom of a right diagonal survives at the left. The bottom of a vertical is preserved in the next space: the stone appears to break on the underside of the loop of a rho.

Line 2: The bottom of a right diagonal survives at the left: Δαμυς[τρε-] ? If so, this may be part of a list of names.

Line 4: The top third of omega survives, considerably greater in diameter than the omicron of line 3. At the right edge the left vertical and part of the horizontal of eta are preserved. Perhaps the end of a name, followed by a patronymic or demotic: [---]ων Ση[-].

The hand is perhaps that of Stephen Tracy’s “Cutter of I 247,”12 who was active between 194/3 and 148/2 B.C. Of the documents ascribed by Tracy to this cutter, few are inscribed on Pentelic marble, and fewer still of these exhibit a characteristic that occurs here, a barred alpha. Examples that exhibit both the barred alpha and the required marble type are IG II² 997 (E.M. 7578) and 2332 (E.M. 10399) and Agora I 983 (= Hesperia 36, 1967, p. 88, no. 19, face A, lines 1–29) and I 3777 (= Hesperia 29, 1960, p. 18, no. 24). The two Agora documents seem to be eliminated on the grounds that their letters are either too tall (Agora I 983) or too small (Agora I 3777). Thus, one of the two IG documents may be the home of this fragment. Of these, IG II² 997 is the end of a decree and so does not provide an obvious home, unless this fragment derives from the prescript of the decree. This leaves IG II² 2332, a list of contributors to an epidosis of 183/2 B.C., in which contributors are listed by name and demotic/ethnic, followed by the amount of their contribution. I am inclined to restore as follows:

[-------------------]αι[-------------------]
[-------------------]Δαμυς[τρε-ς] [-------------------]
[-------------------]ςς[-------------------]
[-------------------]ων Ση[μαχιδης] [-------------------]

If IG II² 2332 is its home, it should derive from the upper part of the stele, where demotics are not always preserved.

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