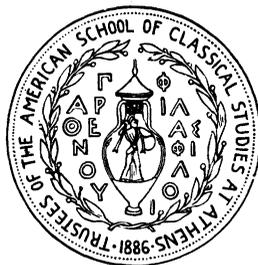


THE AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA
HESPERIA: SUPPLEMENT I

PRYTANEIS

A STUDY OF THE INSCRIPTIONS HONORING
THE ATHENIAN COUNCILLORS



BY

STERLING DOW

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
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INSCRIPTIONS HONORING PRYTANEIS

During the last few years many "prytany decrees" have been discovered in the Agora, particularly while the excavations were laying bare what has since proved to be the area about the Tholos. This area, as Koehler and Kirchner long since maintained, and as the excavator, Eugene Vanderpool, has now proved, was the Prytanikon. In the Prytanikon there once stood rank upon crowded rank of these inscribed stelae, of which nearly a hundred pieces have survived. Students everywhere had always considered such documents uninformative, as perhaps they appear to be when read one by one, with the result that the "literature" of any value on the subject amounts to just eight pages, by H. Francotte,¹ who treats only one aspect; and even these pages are in need of revision.

The present study was begun as a publication of a new prytany decree.² It seemed to me that not much could be made of the document by itself, and that comparison with other prytany decrees might be the only way of exploiting such content as they have. Three of the earlier findings indicated the type of result which might be expected. The problem of the "single officer" of administration, a problem of which the only honest solution had been the theory of several chaotic changes in the government, was solved, and theorizing about governmental chaos is no longer necessary. The principle of precedence was established, and Meritt discovered a tendency toward regular step-by-step changes, which is helpful for chronology. It therefore seemed likely that when once they had all been collected, read, and restored; when the contents had been tabulated and inductions made; and when finally the inductions had been applied once more to the separate documents, the "prytany decrees" would be more useful than in a series of isolated publications.

When the relevant inscriptions had been collected, they were found to constitute the longest series of homogeneous public decrees from any Greek city. The particular historical

¹ *De la Législation Athénienne sur les Distinctions Honorifiques*, reprinted at Louvain in 1900 from the *Musée Belge*, vols. III and IV, pp. 21–29 in the reprint.

² Acknowledgment is made to T. Leslie Shear, Director of the Agora Excavations, for the privilege of studying the inscriptions found in the Agora. Professor B. D. Meritt, who has charge of all epigraphical material from the Agora, has helped with the study of the texts and has read the entire work in manuscript and in proof. Professor Edward Capps, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School, has cordially assisted the work. Some of the problems have been discussed with Professors J. Kirchner and W. S. Ferguson. The manuscript has likewise benefited from suggestions by C. F. Edson, E. Schweigert, and E. Vanderpool. Gratitude is expressed to Professor David M. Robinson for publishing herein (No. 92) an inscription in his possession.

results obtained from studying them are set forth in the following essay. Since the texts include a larger number of words restored with certainty than in any other comparable body of texts, a general discussion of methods is included at the end (p. 29). Apart from such historical and epigraphical lore, there is doubtless much of a broader nature which is yet to be learned: the language, the use of formulae, the practices of the city-state's legislative bodies, secretariat, and stone masons—practices which changed constantly but remained deeply conservative—are only touched upon in this study.¹

The inscriptions specified under **74** (p. 136) were at first thought to be concerned with prytaneis. This view proved to be erroneous, but the stones in question, which had never been seriously studied, presently revealed themselves as actual Athenian machines for performing allotments. When this theory was demonstrated by observation of a real prytany decree (**79**), it was decided to include a final chapter dealing with all the allotment machines which search disclosed.

Lists of bouleutai, and the various findings in regard to the representation of the demes, a subject which needs as complete data as the excavations may provide, have been reserved for future publication.

Scope of the Present Study. Decrees in honor of the prytaneis may have been voted frequently from the time of Kleisthenes, but the first preserved inscribed decree is of 327/6 B.C. (**1**). The earlier practice had been for the tribe honored to set up mere lists of the prytaneis who had been praised (*I.G.*, I², 398; *I.G.*, II², 1740–1753, etc.), omitting entirely the public decree. This practice, resumed in the first century B.C. (**98**), was continued until ca. 225 A.D. (*I.G.*, II², 1832) at least; but these later lists sometimes leave us in doubt as to whether the prytaneis had been honored by any one; in most cases they merely set up their own names.

The present study is concerned with the intervening period, the period of the inscribed public decrees. Beginning at 327/6 B.C. and ending at the end of the reign of Augustus, all known documents of whatever sort relating to the prytaneis have been included, both decrees and other inscriptions. The study therefore includes all such inscriptions previously published, and all those from the Agora Excavations which have been identified among inscriptions discovered down to August, 1935.² The public decrees proper continue even into the time of Hadrian (**121**), thus overlapping in time the lists set up by the

¹ L. Robert has recently pointed out the need for, and the value of, intensive synthetic studies of complete bodies of related inscriptions (*Revue de Philologie*, 1934, pp. 406–408). It may be doubted whether his words will find stronger confirmation than in the present study. The question should be raised, whether the arrangement of the Attic Corpus ought to be modified in any future edition, so as to group together all the inscriptions such as those relating, for instance, to prytaneis, or to ephebes, each group being published in a chronological series of its own. The old system was useful for calendar studies and the like, but the divisions were quite artificial. With equal reason the same text is published first as part of a decree (*I.G.*, II², 1059), then again (*I.G.*, II², 1758) as a catalogue of prytaneis; whereas one cannot say positively what the original document was like.

² The consecutive inventory numbers of inscriptions examined run from Agora I 1 through Agora I 3054.

prytaneis themselves. Of these later lists none is included after the time of Augustus; of decrees, only one (121) after his time is preserved.¹

General Analysis of the Inscriptions. There were four bodies which might be likely to honor the prytaneis: the Demos and the Boule of Athens, their fellow-tribesmen, and those who had dined with them for a month, the *δείπνοι*. The honors by the two latter groups, which were of less consequence, can be studied more conveniently below, pp. 24, 47.

The first decrees to be inscribed were those passed by the Demos. The list of prytaneis and other officials was of course added, below the decree: the list of names is indeed the permanent feature of all the inscriptions for prytaneis, the one part never omitted in any period. The Demos regularly praises the group as a whole, not individuals in it. By virtue of this antecedent decree of the Demos, the Boule was provided an occasion for praising individual prytaneis and other officials,² who were, of course, either members of the Boule, or functionaries thereof. We do not know when the Boule first began this practice; doubtless early, long before 9 of 260/59 B.C., the first preserved instance. Below the two decrees and the list of prytaneis were added the names of the persons particularly praised in the second decree, that of the Boule. These names were carved each within a wreath (the wreath itself was generally painted), and above the name was inscribed the designation of the body conferring the crown. These symbols of special honors may be conveniently termed "citations," and the list of prytaneis (to pick a distinctive word) is called herein the "register."

Between the two decrees were inscribed the three most important citations: in the centre, the crown awarded the prytaneis by the Demos; to the left, the crown awarded the Treasurer of the prytaneis by the Boule; and on the right, the corresponding crown for their Secretary, also awarded by the Boule.

The whole design, in a developed form which may conveniently be regarded as typical, is shown on p. 4. For about 250 years, from *ca.* 327 to the time of Sulla, this design was followed, though with numerous minor variations (p. 26). After the time of Sulla, the whole scheme was changed, and for that period a separate discussion is needed (p. 25).

¹ A list of prytaneis follows the last preserved Athenian decree, *I. G.*, II², 1077, but the substance of the decree has little connection with the prytaneis, and study of it here would not be in place. The stone itself, set in the courtyard of the Museum, has been exposed to the weather for decades. A preliminary examination convinced me that thorough study would be lengthy and probably fruitless.

Hesperia, III (1934), p. 7, no. 8 has been restored as if it had been set up in the Prytanikon. The formulae, now that we have many to compare, do not suggest a prytany decree. In the crucial line 18, merely the top of a round letter (Θ, Ο, Ω) shows. Just before it comes Υ or Τ; just after, the upper end of Ι (or Φ, Ψ). Whatever it is, the phrase seems not to have been met with hitherto.

Hesperia, III (1934), p. 36, no. 23 is doubtful. The spaces between the lines seem too large for a decree honoring prytaneis.

² Irregularities: 23, a first decree by the Boule and the Demos (see p. 22); 84, the first decree by the Boule alone. 96 is transitional to the post-Sullan form. Cf. pp. 21-22.

Acroteria
Pediment
Moulding

References

References

FIRST DECREE
Passed by the Demos
Awarding a gold crown to the prytaneis
as a group

p. 3

Special citation 1.
Crown awarded by the
Boule to the Treasurer
of the prytaneis

General citation.
Crown awarded by
the Demos to the
prytaneis

Special citation 2.
Crown awarded by the
Boule to the Secretary
of the prytaneis

pp. 3,
14, 15,
19, 21

SECOND DECREE
Passed by the Boule
Awarding an olive crown especially to the

1. Treasurer of the prytaneis, then to the	5. The Undersecretary,
2. Secretary of the prytaneis,	6. The Herald of the Boule and the Demos,
3. The Priest of the Eponymos,	7. The Flutist, and
4. The Secretary of the Boule and the Demos,	8. The Treasurer of the Boule

pp. 3,
13 f.

p. 13
p. 15
p. 15
p. 16
p. 16
p. 17
p. 17
p. 18

REGISTER OF THE FIFTY PRYTANEIS
ARRANGED IN COLUMNS UNDER DEMOTICS

General scheme:

A. The demotic of the Treasurer of the prytaneis	E. The Secretary's name
B. The Treasurer's name	F. The other prytaneis from the Secretary's deme
C. The other prytaneis from the Treasurer's deme	G. The panels for the larger demes
D. The demotic of the Secretary of the prytaneis	H. The panels for the smaller demes

pp. 3,
28

p. 28

Special citation 3.
Crown awarded
by the Boule to
the Priest of the
Eponymos

Special citation 4.
Crown awarded by
the Boule to the
Secretary of the
Boule and Demos

Special citation 5.
Crown awarded
by the Boule to
the Under-
secretary

Special citation 6.
Crown awarded by
the Boule to the
Herald of the
Boule and Demos

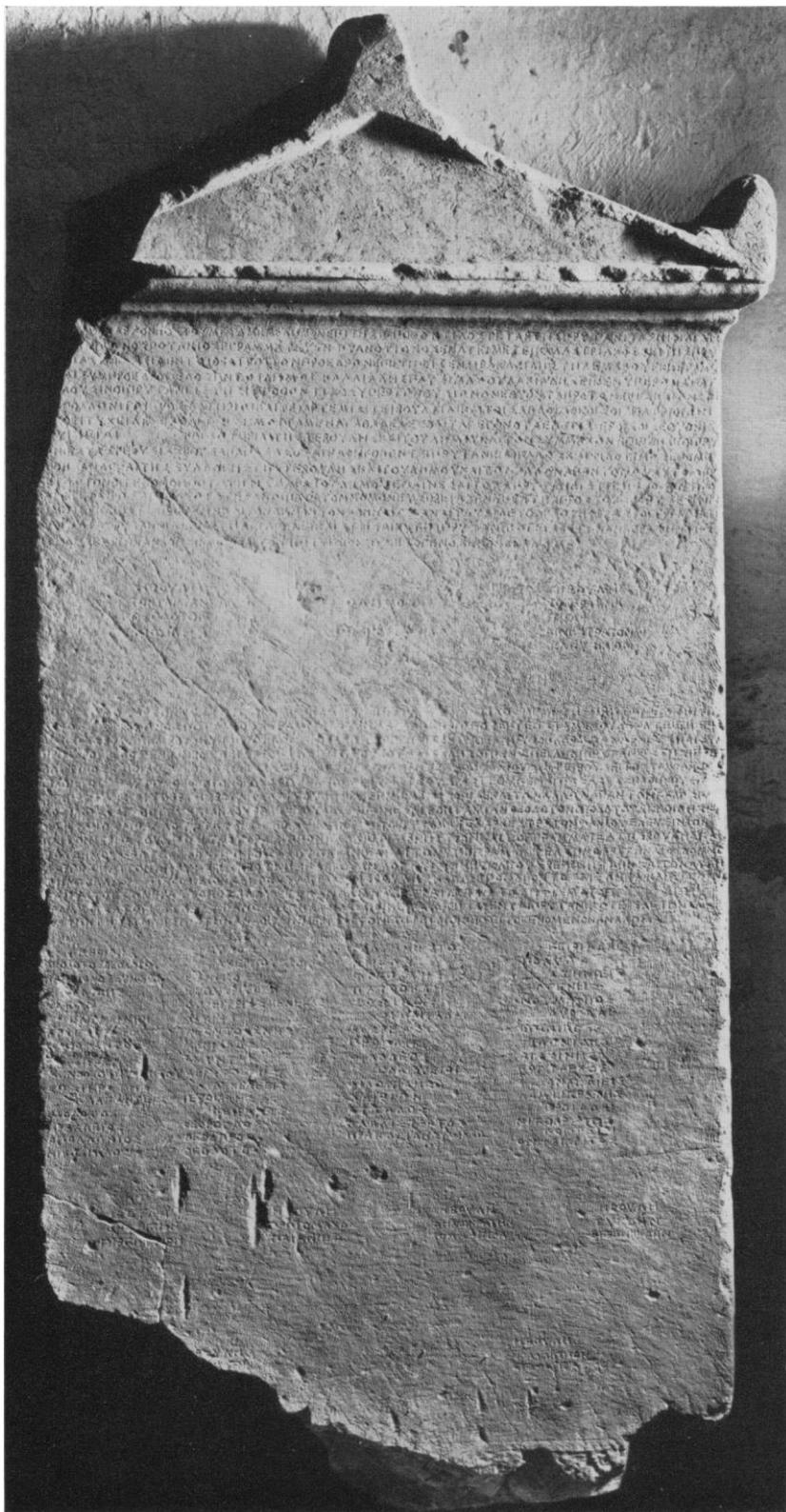
pp. 13,
19 ff.

Special citation 7.
Crown awarded by
the Boule to the
Flutist

Special citation 8.
Crown awarded by
the Boule to the
Treasurer of the Boule

Setting line

Part of stele which was set into base



In sum, the main types of inscriptions honoring prytaneis are the following:

1. List of 50 prytaneis. Some officials of the Boule also listed. Fifth and fourth centuries, to *ca.* 327 B.C.
2. List of 50 prytaneis preceded by a decree of the Demos. Some officials of the Boule and of the Prytany cited. *Ca.* 327–*ca.* 260 B.C. **1**, etc., to **8**.
3. List of 50 prytaneis preceded by a decree of the Demos honoring the prytaneis, and a decree of the Boule honoring officials of the Boule and Prytany, particularly the Treasurer of the prytaneis. Citations of officials of the Boule and Prytany. *Ca.* 260–88 B.C. **9**, etc., to **96**. See design, p. 4.
4. List of 50 prytaneis preceded by a decree of the Boule, honoring the Treasurer of the prytaneis alone. Citations of officials including others than officials of the Boule and Prytany. *Ca.* 88 B.C.–*ca.* 120 A.D. **97**, etc. See pp. 25 ff.
5. List of 50 prytaneis inscribed on the base of a statue of some official. Citations of officials including both officials of Boule and Prytany and high officials of the state. Mostly first century B.C. **98**, etc.
6. Lists of 50 or fewer prytaneis. Some officials (*ἀείστοι*) of the Boule and Prytany, and some other officials, listed, and occasionally cited. First, second, and third centuries A.D.

Those inscriptions which fall outside these six types will be readily understood as they occur in the series. Our detailed, elaborate knowledge is derived mostly from the second and especially the third of these types, with which the following commentary is mainly concerned.

Distribution of the Honors Among Tribes. The number of inscriptions honoring prytaneis is so large that the statistics of tribes honored may have meaning. One might expect Aiantis, for instance, to be a favorite, in view of its "privilege,"¹ or that the tribe with the greatest population would get most honors, or again that the honorary tribes would receive numerous awards. Out of 79 decrees which can be positively assigned, we find that Erechtheis leads with 12, and that Pandionis and Antiochis have least with 3 decrees each. Erechtheis was of medium size, so far as we know, and the other two were next to the smallest.² Aiantis, the smallest, has 8;³ Aigeis, of which the most members are known, has 4. In the period of Antigonis and Demetrias, we have 28 assignable decrees: Antigonis received 2, and for Demetrias none has survived. Ptolemais was honored only 3 times;⁴ Attalis 4.

¹ Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles, passim*. See also *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 183.

² A. W. Gomme, *The Population of Athens*, p. 50.

³ If we go back to include fourth century lists, we find none for Aiantis, and among the many lists of Imperial times, only 4.

⁴ There is only one list under the Empire for Ptolemais.

Conclusions can only be tentative. Honors may have been given for conduct in actual crises, in which case the figures are not significant. Yet the small number of awards to Hippothontis, Antiochis, Antigonis, Demetrias, and Ptolemais does seem to mean something in the way of lack of popularity and influence. The facts suggest that awards, especially in later periods, were for other reasons than conduct in historical crises.

Date of Passage within the Year and Prytany. No doubt all the prytaneis of any given year *could* be honored in their tribal groups. Actually no more than two tribes are known to have been honored in any given year (260/59, 159/8 or 157/6, 125/4 B.C.).¹

The data on whether awards were more likely to be made in any one period of the year rather than in another are too limited to yield a conclusion; the existent dates are well distributed.

Within the prytany, knowledge can be more definite. Here we have to consider first the decree of the Demos, then the subsequent decree of the Boule. The Demos might wait until the prytaneis to be honored were out of office; in 10 instances they did so, even delaying in one case (91) until the 24th day of the next prytany; there is no recorded instance of longer delay.² In an equal number of instances, plus one which is very doubtful (55), the Demos introduced its measure and made its award under the auspices of the very prytaneis who were to be honored. This occurred once as early as the 18th day of the prytany (69); the other such dates are all in the third decade of the prytany.³

In the matter of the honors conferred by the Boule on the officials a strict rule was observed. The "second" decrees regularly date from the next prytany: the officials might vote for, but could not propose in the Boule, honors for themselves. One surviving decree of the Boule was passed on the 13th; the rest are earlier, mostly in the first five or six days.

No prytaneis were honored in the year after they left office; the next Boule was presumably concerned only with honors for its own members. The last prytany of any given year, if it was to be honored at all, must be honored in its own term by both Demos and Boule. One such instance has survived, 49, in which the Demos conferred its award on the 30th of the prytany; the preamble of the decree for the Boule is missing. Here it is notable that the normal order of decrees is reversed: the decree of the Boule stands first. The explanation is inevitable that the Boule had actually made its award first, especially since the decree of the Demos was passed on the last day of the year. In 48 also we find the order of decrees reversed. The same explanation is

¹ Francotte, *op. cit.*, p. 22, has the references for the earlier contest among the prytanies of each year for an award by the Demos at the end. This contest is not evidenced by any text herein included, though it may have lasted into the third century.

² The examples are 21, 23, 30, 38, 71, 84, 85, 90, 91, 93.

³ 6, 29, 36, 49, 55, 64, 69, 72, 79, 88, 92.

to be applied, the formulae for the date being obliterated. Later on, usage may have become looser: **75** is a "second" decree in first place.

Place of Sessions of the Ekklesia. It is amply clear that the Ekklesia could meet in any place, even in the Piraeus (**38, 71, 79**) for the purpose of honoring the prytaneis. The meeting could, but need not, be an *ἐκκλησία κυρία*.

The Sacrifices. The sacrifices were offered by the prytaneis or their officers (a) on behalf of certain official bodies, (b) to certain deities, (c) for the "health and safety" of certain third parties. This is recorded in the first decree; we shall examine the second presently.

The sacrifices were offered (a) *πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν*. Down to the time of Sulla, the phrase is never once modified or omitted. The sacrifices, then, were an act of the whole body of members of the Ekklesia (which evidently constituted the state in its relation to the deities), an act delegated by the Ekklesia to the successive prytanies of the year.

As to (b) the deities to whom the sacrifices were made, it happens that the first two inscriptions which preserve this detail, **4** and **6**, are exceptional. In them the emphasis is on two festivals of Pyanopsion, the Stenia and Chalkeia, which never reappear in these documents. By 178/7 B.C., the time of **64**, which is also of Pyanopsion, either the prytaneis no longer offered these particular sacrifices, or (less likely) mention of them is suppressed. In **4** it is said that the prytaneis offered the "traditional" sacrifices, but none of these, which evidently for the prytaneis stand in distinction to the Stenia and Chalkeia, is specifically mentioned. In **6** the offerings were to "Apollo Prostater and the other gods to whom it is traditional." In the next instance, **27**, we meet *τῶι Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν*. Down through **92** these words are invariably present. The only change is by way of adding items, usually after the word *Βουλαίαι*. We shall deal presently with the Soteris. The next addition, that in **48**, has not been restored. The second expanded list, that of **55**, is the longest. It includes first a missing name of a deity, then Artemis Phosphoros, and finally Athena with an epithet restored as Archegetis. Of these, the only one we meet again is Artemis Phosphoros, who always hereafter is simply *ἡ Φωσφόρος*. Her appearances are semi-regular: she is absent in **59, 64**; present in **69, 71, 72, 79**; absent in **84, 85**; present in **88, 91**.

From this it is clear that soon after 182/1 B.C., Artemis Phosphoros came to be looked upon as important in the state cults. Legend had connected her shrine at Munychia with the events of 411 B.C., so that her cult there seemed to have had a political origin. She was certainly worshipped in Athens earlier than 411, but our knowledge is fragmentary.¹

¹ References in Pape-Benseler, *Handwörterbuch*, s. v. See, for instance, Euripides, *Iph. Taur.*, l. 21; Aristophanes, *Lys.*, l. 443; Kallimachos, *Hymn III*, ll. 11, 204; *Anth.* VI, 267. Other references in Pape-Benseler, *Gr. Eigennamen*³, s. v. Modern treatments, L. R. Farnell, *Cults of the Greek States*, II, p. 458; S. Solders, *Die außerstädtischen Kulte*, p. 23. A dedication to her by the prytaneis appears as **99**. In

No. **93** of 122/1 B.C., in which we find Apollo Prostater alone, introduces the next period (the first century B.C.), when the gods are forgotten, so far as honors to prytaneis are concerned, interest having shifted to the beneficiaries of the sacrifices. How great was the interest in the deities themselves prior to the first century? Were the deities just listed carelessly, or do the formulae have real meaning? It seems clear that in the beginning (**4**, **6**) the sacrifices are important in the eyes of those conferring the honors. It seems highly probable that in the long intervening period, the presence, or absence, of Artemis Phosphoros does mean, in each case, the performance, or neglect, of sacrifices to her.

The regular phrase for (c) the list of beneficiaries is ἐφ' ὑγείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, with the optional addition of τοῦ Ἀθηναίων,¹ or καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν.² These two optional additions are merely rhetorical and insignificant. The other additions deserve full consideration.³

The Boule and the Demos continue to hold first and second place in the list of beneficiaries down to the time of Augustus. After ca. 200 B.C. they are never alone. Seven times we have ἐφ' ὑγείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων.⁴ It is apparent that the mention, or omission, of the children and women is a variation of no consequence. The mention of the allies, beginning with **48**, our first preserved formula after 200 B.C., can hardly be so regarded, in view of the complete absence of such mention before 200, and its numerous occurrences thereafter. This accords precisely with historical facts. In the middle of the third century (262–229), subjugation to Macedon, acknowledged in the sacrifices as we shall see, was followed by thirty years of neutrality, real or nominal. In 200 B.C., Athens committed herself to close relations with Pergamon, Rhodes, and Rome. The nature of these relations has lately been much debated, the question being whether Athens entered into a *συνμαχία* (*societas*) with Rome. Since the decrees have now revealed to us that Athens had a *συνμαχία* with at least one party (the plural might not be significant), and since they reveal also that that party was sufficiently important to be included in the list of beneficiaries of the official state sacrifices, the presumption is reasonable that Athens was formally an ally of Rome.⁵

the later period, ca. 180 A.D., the same official could be *ἑρεῖς Φωσφόρων καὶ ἐπὶ Σκιάδος* (*I.G.*, II², 1795, 1796, 1798; *Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 56, no. 43; *Hesperia*, IV [1935], pp. 47–49, no. 11). The plural form has never been satisfactorily explained: Schöll (*Hermes*, VI [1872], p. 18) suggested the Dioskouroi; Marindin, in W. Smith's *Dictionary s. v. Prytaneum*, thought of a connection with the deities honored in the Lampadedromia.—See also Roussel, *Cultes*, p. 105.

¹ Only in **27** and **96**.

² Only in **36** of 212/1, then in **49** and **69** only, before their regular appearance in **84** ff.

³ The first is that of the Antigonid royal house in the period 263–229, to which we shall return presently.

⁴ Once (**72**) we have the Boule and Demos κ[αὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προ]σέταττον—evidently an erroneous clerical variant.

⁵ Cf. A. Heuss in *Klio*, Beiheft XXXI, Neue Folge, Heft 18 (1935), pp. 33–35 and notes; and the references there given. A decree of 343/2 B.C. in honor of a bouleutes (*I.G.*, II², 243) praises him for his attitude toward the Boule, the Demos, and the *σύμμαχοι*. This too is probably significant.

As time went on, Athens found herself a party in relationships more hearty than mere alliances. To the formal allies, who remained steadfast, were added various phil-Athenian kings. For all such the term was *φίλοι*, and it denoted in most cases, if not all, an element of gratitude for substantial gifts. This attitude presently found expression in the state's list of beneficiaries of the official sacrifices. In *I. G.*, II², 929 of "*c. inil. s. II*" we find that an Archon had distinguished himself for sacrifices for the Demos of Athens, the children and women [*καὶ --- ὅσοι εἰσὶ φίλοι καὶ εἴνοους [τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων]*]. The sacrifices of the prytaneis were conservative in this respect. Evidence for the preceding twelve years is lacking, but the preserved decrees begin in 155/4 (84) to have the full list *τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παιδῶν καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων*. From this time on there is no variation. We have six preserved instances¹ and no exception down to the time of Sulla.

Thus it appears that we have, in the "first" decrees for prytaneis, throughout two centuries, an accurate reflection, hitherto unnoticed, of the city's foreign relations. In the "second" decrees the Treasurer is praised by the prytaneis for the same set of sacrifices. The phrases did not need to be, and regularly were not, explicit. The Treasurer is not said to act (a) on behalf of any one, and (b) no deity is specified. Beneficiaries (c) are regularly omitted down to 223/2 B.C.; after that, the Boule and Demos alone appear in nearly every instance.²

In the light of these findings we may go back to examine the sacrifices of the period of Macedonian domination, 262–229 B.C., when sacrifices to the Soteres might be made, and when the royal house might be specified as additional beneficiaries. There are now six inscriptions honoring prytaneis to be considered:

- 260/59 **9** The end of Decree I, with *φιλοτιμίας, κτλ.*; no mention of the royal house, and none called for in this part of decree. Decree II, complete, mentions no beneficiaries.
- 260/59 **10** (Decree I missing.) Decree II, with *εὐσεβείας, κτλ.*; no mention of the royal house, and none called for. Decree III, special honors to the Treasurer of the Boule, probably mentions sacrifices to the Soteres: [*Σωτήρη*]σιν. This decree, passed in the last prytany, refers to the whole year.
- ca.* 250–240 **22** (Decree I missing, and doubtless never passed) Decree II, honoring the Treasurer, mentions sacrifices *ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* (the first occurrence of this formula in a second decree), and then the royal house in what is now a *rasura* of *ca.* 75 (or at least 65), or more, letters.

¹ The last, 96, has *τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων*.

² Exceptions: the peculiar 31 with children, women, and *ca.* 30 unrestored letters; 39 with *τοῦ Ἀθηναίων*; 48 with the children and women; 73, 79, and 84 with no beneficiaries named. The last-named proves, incidentally, that its list of six parties in the first decree is not mere expansion for the sake of rhetoric; otherwise the second decree would likewise have a list. This applies to the lists of beneficiaries generally: the friends and allies are not just rhetoric.

- ca. 250–240 **20** (Decree I missing.) Decree II mentions no beneficiaries.
- 235/4 **23** Decree I, complete, mentions sacrifices to the Soterēs. The beneficiaries of (all) the sacrifices appear as follows: ἐφ' ὑγίαια καὶ σωτηρία τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου and then the royal house in what is now a *rasura* of 54 letters. Passed in the eleventh, the decree refers to the tenth prytany of the year. (Decree II missing.)
- 234/3–230/29? **27** The body of Decree I complete. The usual sacrifices, to Apollo, Artemis, and the traditional gods, ἐφ' ὑγίαια καὶ σωτηρία τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων. No Soterēs, no royal house mentioned.

The last of these, which from its letter forms and the general fulness of formulae should belong in the 230's, could be earlier than 235/4. Apart from this decree, we have only one "first" decree, **23**; this shows as late as 235/4 the observance of all the honors to the Macedonians. Nothing prevents our believing that such honors were observed and recorded in decrees for prytaneis throughout the period 263/2–236/5.

Study of the other sacrifices has shown that a high degree of regularity is to be expected. It should be noted that we are dealing with two different things. One is sacrifices to the Soterēs, Antigonos I and Demetrios I, a sacrifice which meant a ceremony and an expense over and above the ordinary obligations.¹ The omission of this rite might be forgivable. Quite different is the mention or omission of the royal house from among the beneficiaries. To include them cost nothing; it was merely a matter of inscribing a few words. The absence both of sacrifices to the Soterēs, and of any mention of the royal house, in **27** is accordingly a serious reason for dating that decree in the days of Macedonian weakness which preceded the liberation in 229 B.C.²

The Officers Who Paid for the Inscribed Stelae. The public decrees for prytaneis were set up at public expense. The titles of the officers who made the payments, thanks to Dinsmoor and his predecessors, are clear and intelligible down to 229 B.C. Thus in the late fourth century, payment is by the ταμίης τοῦ δήμου;³ in the years of domination by Demetrios, 303–301, and 295–288, the single officer of administration (ὁ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει) makes his appearance; in the third century, during the period of independence

¹ We do not know, but it seems unlikely, that sacrifices to the Soterēs were offered only in the tenth month (**23**).

² A closer dating is possible. Mr. Charles F. Edson writes: "If the omission of sacrifices for the Antigonid king is to be taken as evidence for a date late in the period 263–230 B.C., **27** must be placed later than 233/2, for in Aratus' seventh generalship (233/2) he was badly defeated by Bithys of Lysimacheia, the general of Demetrios II (Beloch, *Gr. Gesch.*, IV², p. 226 and pp. 529–530; Tarn, *C. A. H.*, VI, pp. 746–747). *I. G.*, II², 808 (no archon or secretary) is a decree in honor of Bithys and was clearly passed after Bithys' victory over Aratus and because of it (Tarn, *loc. cit.*). If in 233/2 the Athenians honored a Macedonian general, they would hardly omit to sacrifice on behalf of the Macedonian king. It therefore seems most probable that **27** is to be placed at the very end of the period of Macedonian rule, in the years 231 or 230 when the Dardanian menace forced Demetrios II to abandon the Athenians to their own devices."

³ In the present series, only 1.

from 288 to 263, payment is by a plural board of administration (*οἱ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει*);¹ and in the period of Macedonian domination, 262–229, by a single officer of administration (*ὁ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει*).² These appear to be rigid principles, applying not only to decrees for prytaneis, but to all public decrees of whatever kind. In the period of freedom, a plural board made payments; in the Macedonian period, a single officer, presumably under the control of the king.

It seemed to scholars that, when the yoke of Macedon was cast off in 229, the single officer should have been abolished, and such appeared to be the fact.³ The single officer was admitted to have made payments only in five scattered instances thereafter, beginning about 200 B.C. or later.⁴

This picture, such as it was, was spoiled by the date of **30**, which was set up by the single officer, just seven years after the Macedonians left (*Hesperia*, II [1933], p. 436). Soon there were instances, in one and the same period, of the single officer, of the *ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτικῶν*, and of this *ταμίας* assisted by the old plural board.

The confusion of officers, with the possible implication of a chaotic series of régimes, seemed hopeless until the present study quite early revealed the solution. It became apparent that after 229 B.C. decrees for *prytaneis* are paid for by the single officer: the concluding formula is *εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει τὸ γεγόμενον ἀνάλωμα*. This formula occurs or should be restored in every decree for prytaneis down to an indeterminate year after 178/7 B.C. (**64**) and before 169/8 B.C. (**71**).⁵ In that period the burden of payment was assumed by the Treasurer of Military Funds. In decrees for prytaneis, he is never assisted by the plural board, and his title is shortened only once to *τὸν ταμίαν* (**77**). He appears in the last preserved formula of payment, in 104/3 B.C. (**96**).

Going further, it is possible to formulate a fairly rigid principle about the payment for decrees after 229 B.C. other than decrees for prytaneis. At present only two such decrees are known to have been paid for by the single officer.⁶ These two constitute unintelligible and probably unimportant exceptions. Apart from them, the single officer paid for all decrees of the prytaneis dated 262–169 B.C.; all other decrees of 229–169

¹ W. B. Dinsmoor, *Archons*, pp. 65–66; in the present series, **5** and **6**.

² Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 111; **9** and **10**.

³ Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, pp. 203–204.

⁴ Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 251. Without examination of the stones, Dinsmoor has in this passage reduced the number to an absolute minimum. The five instances were stubborn. Better many more, if all could not be abolished: Dinsmoor was led to suggest that the phrase was an error for the alternative phrase. A. C. Johnson had already tried to show to what conclusions the evidence, taken logically, pointed (*A.J.P.*, XXXIV [1913], pp. 412–415; XXXVI [1915], pp. 448–449). Neither the evidence, nor historical facts generally, bore out his results.

⁵ The difficulty in **58**, where an error is probable, should not be overlooked.

⁶ *I.G.*, II, 398 published as part of *I.G.*, II², 978 (see below, p. 104); and *I.G.*, II², 991, now part of *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 71–81, no. 37, dated to 127/6 B.C. The latter shows that the office had persisted some 40 years after the last previous record of it. Possibly some small funds had accumulated and lain idle, which finally were appropriated for the expensive stele in question.

were paid for by other officers (the Treasurer of Military Funds, the plural board, or both). Why the decrees for prytaneis should be set apart and paid for separately, is not difficult to understand: they were numerous and they were a well-defined class. Why the officer paying for them should continue to bear the name of the officer who had paid for all decrees under the Macedonians is also not a hard question: his position may not have been particularly odious under that régime, and the office simply was not abolished. But it is perplexing that *ὁ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει* should co-exist with *οἱ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει*. The latter appear almost always as assisting the Treasurer of Military Funds; their position is subordinate. It seems probable that the title is a product of the effort to segregate decrees into classes for payment,—a new departure,—without upsetting too much the established institutions.¹

The "Second" Decree: Place of Session of the Boule. In respect to the "second" decree, we have already examined the period of its origin; its dating and position relative to the "first" decree; its mention of sacrifices; the officer paying for its erection, who is always the same, as would be expected, as in the first decree; and its specification as to the place of setting up, in which again it copies the first decree. The mention of *ἀείσιτοι* will be considered below, pp. 22–24, and also the crowns, pp. 20–21.

The sessions of the Boule which honored the prytaneis were held in the Bouleuterion. Special circumstances once caused an adjournment elsewhere (36). The only real exception appears to be the queer fragment 44, which seems to record a meeting in Piraeus. In sum, *βουλῆ ἐν* (later *ἐμ*) *βουλευτηρίωι*, if missing, is always to be restored.

The Officials Honored. The "second" decree contains honors to certain officials, who are also cited, and some of whom appear yet a third time in the register of prytaneis. Hence the discussion of each official must go beyond the bounds of the decree.

In regard to the offices, the principle observed throughout every document is that precedence of mention connotes superiority in prestige, and, conversely, that superiority in prestige carried with it the privilege of priority of mention. A secondary principle is to group together at the top the officials of the prytany or tribe (Treasurer, Secretary, Priest), as distinct from the *ἀείσιτοι* (the others).

The Treasurer of the Prytaneis. The Treasurer, whom they elected from among themselves, was necessarily one of the prytaneis. A seemingly contrary instance is explicable as an error (47). His title is merely *ὁ ταμίης* except in two instances, where he appears as *ὁ ταμίης τῆς φυλῆς*. The first instance (*I. G.*, II², 1749) is from a period when such honors were infrequent, and the need was felt for a full title. Of course the possibility has to be admitted that there existed two different offices, the Treasurership of the prytaneis, the tenure of which was necessarily for about a month, and the Treasurership of the Tribe, which might be tenable for a year. Our second instance tends to refute

¹ Ferguson (letter) has suggested that *ὁ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει* was one of a board containing as many members as there were tribes. In the matter of erecting stelae for the prytaneis, one member, presumably the member representing the tribe honored, acted alone.

this view: a man honored in an Augustan decree as Treasurer (of the prytaneis) is cited later in the document as Treasurer of the Tribe (**113**). The citations also show that the terms *φυλέται* and *πρυτάνεις* might in certain contexts be interchangeable (p. 20).

The earliest decree to mention his title is *I.G.*, II², 1749 of 341/0, in which his fellow tribesmen confer honors first of all on him. His name and demotic are not first, however, in the list of prytaneis. In **1** of the present series he receives the most prominent citation. In **10** the Treasurer of the prytaneis is also Treasurer of the Boule: he is listed first and cited first and also third, the second citation being that for the prytaneis as a group. From the very beginning of the record, then, the Treasurer's position is that of the chief prytanis. This is recognized thereafter in the following ways: (1) He is not only the first to be praised in the second decree; he is singled out for special praise apart from the other officials.¹ (2) He is cited in the first citation, namely the citation on the left among the three citations between the two decrees.²

(3) He is the first prytanis in the list of 50 prytaneis, thereby causing his demotic to head the list. Of this the stones themselves preserve six clear instances, and thereby establish the principle, which happens not to have been noticed hitherto. It has enabled readings, restorations, or interpretations in eight instances, always in conformity with spatial and other requirements. A breach of the rule may perhaps be interpreted as a slight. In any case, the stones force us to admit two clear exceptions, **20** and **39**; the only other exception is **110**, in which the Treasurer was conceivably cited but not listed, so as to save space. (4) Mention of officers betrays by its degree of fulness the prestige of the officer. Thus a title might, if lengthy, be cut down; and the patronymic, or even the demotic, might be omitted. The only qualifications to this principle, which I believe to be a new observation, are scribal variations, which are rare, and the demands of space, which might pinch the designation of one official as much as of another. Of course his title (*δ ταυίας*) could not be shortened. His demotic was invariably present. His patronymic was omitted only in **22**, **46**, **78**, and **96**, in all of which it is apparent, or is to be inferred, that no patronymics of any officials were given. Obviously in all of these space was being conserved.³ It is notable, on the other hand, that in **71**, where none of the other seven officials is mentioned with a patronymic, the Treasurer's patronymic is specified.

The Treasurer's primacy, emphasized thus by all the means available, rhetorical and epigraphical, is not difficult to explain.⁴ The second decree states plainly that it was

¹ The Secretary may be grouped with him for special praise: see the discussion of that office.

² This observation throws light on a problem in *I.G.*, II², 1750 of 334/3, where two prytaneis are cited without titles. Koehler's suggestion, that they were Treasurer and Secretary, was doubted by Kirchner. They were certainly officials, but which was Treasurer and which was Secretary—they are listed third and second—cannot be said.

³ Patronymics are omitted in one of the two mentions of the Treasurer in **31**, again to save space. In **48** the omission appears to be a clerical error.

⁴ Another aspect of the Treasurer's position, namely his prestige in the government as a whole, might be studied from the topographical data on the various Treasurers.

the Treasurer who offered the sacrifices. Probably he bore at least part of the expense, even in earlier times; eventually, in some three instances, he is stated to have borne it all (**113, 119, 120**). The decree was doubtless mainly his reward for a generous outlay. In post-Sullan times, the sole decree fittingly specifies honors only to the Treasurer. Politics may have made him eminent in certain cases; one cannot say. Ability and willingness to pay the bill were presumably the regular prerequisites.

The Secretary of the Prytaneis. Also elected from among themselves, and, in every instance which can be tested, one of the prytaneis, the Secretary (*ὁ γραμματεὺς*) is paired with the Treasurer, in certain instances, for special praise (**10, 30, 36, 95, 96**). These instances are exceptional. Comparing his honors to the Treasurer's, we note (1) generally no special praise; (2) the Secretary's citation is the third, namely the citation on the right among the three citations between the two decrees. His position in the list (3) is regularly first under the second demotic. The stones preserve five clear instances, but also one clear (**36**) and one probable (**31**) exception; one would expect somewhat less rigid adherence to the principle than in the case of the Treasurer. Four readings or restorations have been made on the authority of the principle, and all fit the other conditions. The Secretary's patronymic (4) may be omitted when the Treasurer's is not (**39, 71, 75**), but in all three of these instances the Secretary was presumably not alone in being slighted. In sum, the Secretary appears always as second only to the Treasurer, but definitely inferior.

The Priest of the Eponymos. The other officers whom we have to consider do not always occupy the same places, relative to each other, in the decree. Thus the Priest (*ὁ ἱερεὺς τοῦ ἐπωνύμου*), when he first appears in our records (**28** of *ca.* 229–227), holds fourth place, following the Treasurer of the Boule. We shall notice that the Treasurer of the Boule declines gradually from third to eighth place. The Priest had ousted him from third place by 203/2 (**40**), and third place thereafter belonged to the Priest.

His title may have been shortened to *τὸν ἱερέα* in **37**,¹ **48, 75**,² **80**.² His patronymic is omitted in seven instances. More peculiar is the fact that his name simply is not given, though the title appears, in **37**. In **47** and **81** there is no mention of him, either by name or by office. The natural inferences from these data are that the office was respected insofar as to give the Priest precedence over all but the prytany's own members, the Treasurer and Secretary; but that from time to time no one could be found to fill the office of Priest. This latter inference may help in the understanding of a peculiar fact. The Priest served the tribal eponymos, of course; one would expect that the Priest, of all people, would necessarily belong to the tribe whose eponymos he served. No. **64** itself shows that this was not always the case: the decree honors prytaneis of Hippothontis, but the Priest appears clearly as *Θε[ά]σιππον Καλλίου Γαργήτιον*. Gargettos was originally

¹ Only six officers in all: the decree was curtailed to a minimum to save space.

² Evidently most patronymics were omitted.

of Aigeis, was transferred to Antigonis, and then returned to Aigeis. There is no whit of evidence that it was divided or that it ever belonged to any other tribe. The same Priest's name, moreover, can be restored where the Priest's name should occur in **60**, which also honors Hippothontis. It seems probable that in **31** and **61** also the Priest was not of the tribe honored; and indeed it happens that we do not have, between 229 and 169 B.C., any clear instance where the Priest does belong to the tribe honored (unless in **36**). This is the very period when he is praised once, as we have seen, but not named, and twice he is omitted entirely, title and all: the period, that is, when there were few candidates for this Priesthood. The gross irregularity whereby an outsider became Priest is thus placed in a setting which makes it at least partially intelligible. One man may have held office for several years, and for several tribes.¹

Beginning in 169/8 (**71**), and continuing no doubt regularly thereafter, the Priest belonged to the proper tribe. In **36** and **77** he was certainly not a prytanis, but nothing prevented his taking a seat in the Boule: **71**, the one instance known, has him listed second (i.e., after the Secretary) under the second demotic, an exact indication of his inferior status.

The Secretary of the Boule and Demos. The Undersecretary. The *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* and the *ὑπογραμματεὺς* are always listed and cited in succession without any officer intervening. Their place is last *ca.* 260 B.C. (**9** and **10**), and they precede only the Flutist when he first appears. The Herald presently moves down next the Flutist, and the two secretaries rise to fifth and sixth places (**39**). The final step in the decline of the Treasurer of the Boule promotes the secretaries to their permanent places, fourth and fifth, about 178 B.C. (**64**).

The title of the major secretary is shortened to *γραμματεὺς τοῦ δήμου* in **1** (where other titles are abbreviated to save space), and in the citations of **10**, **34**, **37**, and **89**; never in a decree. Their patronymics are omitted whenever space is needed; but see **37**, a curious exception. The patronymic of the Undersecretary might be omitted when his superior's was given (**84**), but the patronymic of the Undersecretary appears only once when his superior's was omitted.²

A history of the offices is not called for here.³ In the period we are studying, the Secretaryship of the Demos and the Boule became a political post to which a man graduated from the Undersecretaryship, and so to better things (see for instance **48**, the career of Euthymachos, son of Ergochares, of the Kerameikos).⁴

¹ It may have been in this very period that the Priesthoods of the Eponymoi were created; there is no record of them earlier nor mention in such decrees as **9** and **10**, where they should appear if they existed and if they were concerned with the affairs of the prytaneis.

² The exceptional instance in **9**, being a citation, is explicable on the grounds of space within the wreath.

³ Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 160, n. 1, will lead the reader to the relevant discussions.

⁴ Curiously enough, the demotics of the Secretaries of the Boule and Demos in 169/8 (**71**), 166/5 (**73**) and 155/4 (**84**) follow each other in the reverse of the official order of the tribes. That this Secretary was not chosen according to any cyclical order of rotation seems to be certain. **77** is only one of several obstacles to a cycle in reverse order.

The Herald of the Boule and Demos. The Flutist. These are the only officers in the present study who held office longer than a year; in the nature of the case, they were skilled professionals. It is the more notable that, despite their long terms, in which they had no rivals, their prestige was low for centuries. Toward the age of Augustus, when the Herald of the Areopagos was becoming a leader of the state, the Herald of the Boule and Demos (Kallikratides was his name) became more prominent, but until then no holder of the office had realized its potentialities.

‘Ο κῆρυξ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου is cited third when he first appears (9) in the regular group (cf. 1, where he is in second place). By 203/2 (40) he is sixth, and a decade later, seventh (48). In the end, the degradation of the Treasurer of the Boule saved the Herald from remaining next to the last (64). ‘Ο ἀλητής does not appear before 28 of ca. 229; he is omitted in 36 and 37; finally he occupies seventh place. In other words, the Herald declines from a better position to precede the Flutist, who always remained, when they bothered to mention him, at or next the end.

Naturally their patronymics were often omitted. Twenty-five mentions of the Herald are extant; in seven the patronymic is given. Twenty-one mentions of the Flutist reveal only two instances where the patronymic was given. It is notable that the Herald’s title is only once abbreviated in pre-Sullan times: in 58 the restoration has to be τὸν κήρυκα simply.

Their chronological value to us is out of proportion to their contemporary prestige. The Heraldship was held generation after generation by the famous family from Trinemeia. Meritt has listed the members in *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 27. Since *I.G.*, II², 678 (= 10) has now been dated 260/59 B.C., it seems likely that (Philokles III) had a brief career, since in ca. 229 we meet another Eukles (28). The alternative is that the two named Eukles are the same man, whose active career extended from 260/59 to 212/1 (36).

Without attempting to decide the matter, we may list the known Heralds of the period covered by the inscriptions of our series:

DATE	HERALD	INSCRIPTIONS
327/6	Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμεεύς	1
260/59	Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμεεύς	9, ¹ 10
229–212/1	Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμεεύς	28, ¹ 31, 36 ¹
203/2–post-178/7	Εὐκλῆς Εὐκλέους Βερενικίδης	37, ¹ etc., ² through 58 ¹
169/8–166/5	Φιλοκλῆς Τρινεμεεύς ³	71, 73
161/0–145/4	Εὐκλῆς Τρινεμεεύς ³	75, etc., through 86
40’s–30’s	Καλλικρατίδης Συνδρόμου Τρικορούσιος	106, ¹ 107, ¹ 108
ca. 29/8–22/1	Οἰνόφιλος Συνδρόμου Στειριεύς ⁴	110
ca. 20 B.C.	Μ - - - - - τίδ[ου] - - - - - ⁴	116

¹ Omits patronymic.

² The patronymic appears in five of this series.

³ No patronymic ever given.

⁴ Title: κῆρυξ τῆς βουλῆς.

The Flutists also are important for dating inscriptions:

DATE	FLUTIST	INSCRIPTIONS
229-ca. 215	Λεξιλαος Ἀλαιεύς ¹	28, 31
ca. 210/9-ante-178/7	Νεοκλῆς ---ca. 212--- ² Βερενικίδης	39 , etc., through 60
178/7-ca. 158/7	Καλλικράτης Καλλικράτου ³ Θορίκιος	64 , etc., through 80
155/4	Τέχρων Φηγαιεύς ¹	84, 82
145/4	-----ca. 149-----	86
ca. 40-30 B.C.	Διόδωρος Δη ---- ου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν	105

The Treasurer of the Boule. The basic changes in the order of the officials reduce themselves practically to two. One change is the lowering of the Herald to a position just above the Flutist. The other change is the lowering of the ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς from a position near the ταμίας of the prytaneis to eighth place. The latter process was gradual but not steady; hence the chronological value of his position in any given list is less than the value of other criteria.

From the very beginning there are irregularities in his position: see the commentary on **1**. Thus in 343/2 B.C. there are two βουλῆς ταμίαι; in 335/4 there is one ταμίας τῆι βουλῆι, in sixth place; by 327/6 the ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς could hold third place. The latter form of the title was not changed again.

In one isolated year, 260/59 B.C. (**10**), this Treasurer was also Treasurer of the prytaneis. He seems to have paid for sacrifices during the entire year: an extraordinary third decree was passed in his honor. Even allowing for unusual circumstances, it is apparent that the office was itself no obstacle to such glory as a prytanis might enjoy.

In 228/7 B.C. (**29**) our Treasurer occupies the second magistrate's citation, but in **28, 31, 36**, and **39**, he is listed third. Next, in **37** and **40**, he is entirely omitted. No. **47** has him in last place, but **48** lists him fourth. By 178/7 B.C. (**64**) he has reached the eighth place, where he remains until after Sulla.

His title could not be shortened without danger of confusion with the other ταμίας. His patronymic was frequently omitted, but not quite so often as those of the Herald and Flutist. They, to be sure, were well known persons, and the slight involved by omitting their patronymics was less serious than in the case of an annual officer. There can be no doubt that the Treasurer of the Boule lost power; presumably he lost control of whatever funds he once did control. Like δ ἐπὶ τῆι διοικήσει, who ceased to pay for decrees for prytaneis at about the same time that the Treasurer of the Boule reached eighth place, his rival was the ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτικῶν. The latter probably acquired considerable influence with the bouleutai: after Sulla he appears more frequently in citations than does the Treasurer of the Boule, who continued to be appointed, and even became ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου (**116**).

¹ No patronymic given.

² In **60** only.

³ In **70** only.

The Checking Clerk. The principle that position in the list was determined by prestige seems to be confirmed by the facts about the Checking Clerk (*ἀντιγραφεύς*). For his low position in the fourth century B.C., see **1** and commentary. He appears at the very end of the list, in ninth place, and without patronymic, on the one occasion when he is praised (**86**). It is likely that he was admitted at about this time to the *ἀείστοι*, for his name appears in certain decrees of the period¹ and he is present in all later lists of *ἀείστοι* of which the relevant part is preserved (**105**; *I. G.*, II², 1773, etc.).

Spokesmen of the Decrees. It might be thought that law or custom would forbid a member of any given tribe from proposing honors to prytaneis of that tribe. In 13 pre-Sullan instances we are able to judge whether the spokesmen of the "first" decree belonged to the tribe honored. In two of these they did belong (**49**,² **88**). For the "second" decree we have 12 instances by which to judge. Again two of the spokesmen were members of the tribe honored, and were in fact necessarily among the very prytaneis honored (**64?**, **96**);³ the latter document has other peculiarities (p. 165). From this total of 21 out of 25 instances, it seems fair to suppose that custom opposed what amounted to self-honors. Ten of our instances fall before 200, and in no one of these instances did the spokesman belong to the tribe honored; the four exceptions come in the second century. If the regular custom then or later was to urge honors for one's own tribe, we should have far more instances.⁴

Spatial Position of Citations. Various periods may be distinguished:

1. Fourth century B.C. No inscription arranged like **1** has been discovered.
2. Third century to 229 B.C. The order is: decree (or decrees), register, all citations.⁵
3. 229—ca. 88 B.C. The order is: "first" decree, three citations, "second" decree, register, six or fewer citations (cf. design, p. 4).⁶
4. ca. 88 B.C. to the end. The order is irregular, but never can a register precede a decree.

Aside from the three exceptions mentioned in the foot-notes, the above principles are never violated. It will be noted that the periods generally synchronize with historical periods and with changes in the content of the inscriptions themselves.

¹ **85**, **86**; *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 74, line 58 (cf. *ibid.*, p. 79); *I. G.*, II², 1014. Cf. also **58**.

² No. **49** was passed on the very last day of the year, and the circumstances may have been unusual (p. 7).

³ The name of the spokesman of **64** is preserved in the register, line 83. His demotic fell in an obscure position, and under it, among only three names, his is second. See p. 123.

⁴ It may be noted that in some four instances the same man proposed both the first and the second decrees (**36**, **79**, **84**, **86**). All four involve much restoration. In **64** and **71**, the only other inscriptions preserving the names of both spokesmen, each decree has a different name.

⁵ An exception is **20**, in which (three?) citations followed the second decree and preceded the register. No. **45**, of uncertain date, is similar.

⁶ An exception is **93**, in which three (?) crowns precede the first decree.

The Citations as Representations of Crowns. The crowns¹ were regularly painted, not carved, down to *ca.* 125 B.C.² There appears above the decree **93** of 125/4 B.C. an elaborate crown; some form of carved crown is regular (**87**, **89**, **96**, etc.) from *ca.* 125 on. The date when carved crowns became regular is thus close to the date of the first known monumental stele honoring epebes (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], pp. 71–81). A comparison is fair, because the costly items were elaborate crowns, many letters, and large stelae. The decrees for prytaneis, though they became grandiose at the same time as those for epebes, did not become so long, large, costly, and numerous as did the latter in the period *ca.* 130–*ca.* 30 B.C. Each decree for epebes honored some one or two hundred of the sons of the wealthy, and all their teachers; the decrees for the prytaneis honored only fifty citizens of lower status, and their Treasurer. The forms of the monuments are therefore in themselves a true reflection of social facts.

The Crowns and the Bodies Which Awarded Them. The crown awarded to prytaneis as a group is always specified, and is always to be made of gold, from the beginning down to the time of Sulla. After that, the prytaneis are no longer “praised and crowned” until the solitary instance **116** of Augustan times, which merely praises them.³

The crowns, if any, awarded by the Boule to the Treasurer and the other officials are regularly specified, and are always to be made of olive, from *ca.* 200 B.C. to the time of Sulla. When, after Sulla, honors to the Treasurer replaced all other honors whatsoever, the Treasurer’s crown is still to be of olive, not of gold.⁴ In view of such exactitude, it is curious that prior to *ca.* 200 B.C., the decrees merely praise the officials, without specifying any award of crowns except those granted by the prytaneis. The strict interpretation would be that no crown was awarded by the Boule.

To test this view, we must turn to the citations themselves, of which about 150 in all are preserved. The name of the body conferring the honors is regularly, in the earlier periods, inscribed within the crown. In such instances as are preserved down to 260/59 B.C., the body awarding the crown is stated to be *οἱ φυλέται* (**1**, **10**)⁵ or *οἱ πρυτάνεις* (**9** with its unique general heading for citations; **11**, **12**). For this early period, then, the strict interpretation holds. The Boule awarded no crowns; otherwise *ἡ βουλή* would appear in citations, along with, or supplanting, the tribesmen. The crowns which appear as citations are those mentioned at the beginning of the decree, where it says *ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις, κτλ., ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες, κτλ.*

¹ An explanation of the baffling fragments **13** and **16** is that the crowns were represented as straight sprigs. This was done, as on the Salamian list, to save space; **13** and **16** are both in minute lettering.

² The exceptions are scattered: **1**, **12**, merely incised outlines of leaves and stems; **25**, the usual way of indicating a gold wreath in that period; **37** and **61**, just incised circles.

³ The gold crown awarded to prytaneis is twice represented sculpturally (**25**, **96**). Gold crowns of this type, if not of this use, have survived.

⁴ In **121**, where Herodes and Vibullia are praised as *ἐδεργέται*, the crowns were probably of gold, as currently restored.

⁵ Such decrees of the tribesmen are preserved in *I.G.*, II², 1749.

At some time in the third century after 260/59, the Boule began to award crowns, but such awards were not specified in the decrees of the period.¹ The inscribed decrees are to be thought of, therefore, as being condensed from the measure as actually passed, as indeed their brevity throughout would lead one to think. There can be no doubt that the crowns were actually awarded by the Boule, because *ἡ βουλὴ* begins² to appear regularly in the citations, and indeed is only twice (**24**, **89**) absent therefrom down to the time of Sulla.

Gradually crowns awarded to the officials by the Boule began to be specified in the decrees, at first only for the Treasurer (**28?** and **31** of somewhat uncertain date: note that **36** and **37** mention no crowns; then **39** crowns the Treasurer). No. **40** of 203/2 is the first decree to specify crowns for all the officials. The crowns are regularly specified after that date.³

The principle already stated, that the order of mention of the various officials in the decree is always observed in the order of the citations, admits of no exceptions.

This completes the main study of the bodies which praised the officials down to the time of Sulla.⁴ Yet to be examined are the bodies which praised the prytaneis as a whole, as tested by the citations. We have seen that regularly the prytaneis are praised and

¹ A transitional form, **33**, exhibits the only use of a connective in a citation, and the only instance when the Boule and the prytaneis united in crowning an official. No. **29** is remarkable as the one preserved instance in which the Demos, as shown by the citations, crowned individual officials. The citations of **96**, although the second decree is explicitly stated to have been passed by both Boule and Demos—our only instance, besides **29**—are headed merely *ἡ βουλὴ*. Cf. p. 3, n. 2.

² The early instances are **13**, **16**, **28**, **36**, etc.

³ The only exceptions are **58** and **60**, both of condensed form.

⁴ In this note the citations of officials are treated with particular regard to principles of restoration.

There were only three possible elements in each citation: first, the name of the body which conferred the crown; second, the title of the man or group honored; and third, the name of the man or group honored. The third element, the name of the recipient, naturally had to appear. It is lacking only when the man's name was not given in the decree above. Of this we have full evidence in only one proved instance (**37**): the Priest is mentioned in the decree, and cited below it, merely by title and not by name. (An easily explicable exception is **13**.) A man might be cited with patronymic and demotic, or without the patronymic; space was a factor.

No name ever appears alone, i.e., without either the name of the body which conferred the honor, or his title. Many citations exist as fragmentary inscriptions which bear a man's name alone: they are all from other forms of honorific inscriptions, not from inscriptions for prytaneis.

The name of the body conferring the honor is present in all save four insignificant exceptions (**10**, **24**, **89**, **110**) and all texts where that element is broken away or illegible are to be restored accordingly.

The presence or absence of the title of the official honored is governed by an equally strict rule: the title can be omitted only when it has already appeared in the decree itself. Thus, for instance, titles are regularly given to the Treasurer and Secretary in their citations, which generally precede the "second" decree, in which they are first mentioned. Having no official title, a man crowned *ἐκ τῶν φυλιετῶν* is cited without a title (**1**). See also **12**.

Until *ca.* 230 B.C., in actual practice, the title is always given in the citation except in **11**; after that date, the officials are often cited without repetition of the title. Such repetition had been made unnecessary by the introduction of the "second" decree with its explicit list of honors. After *ca.* 200, the minor officials, cited below the second decree, always appear without titles. The titles re-appear in the ornate inscriptions of the later part of the second century B.C., and remain.

crowned (in the "first" decree) by the Demos. The citations show that in the early inscriptions of the series, the probouleutic part played by the Boule was also recognized. The regular heading is not δ δῆμος by itself, as always after 223/2 B.C. (30), but ἡ βουλὴ | δ δῆμος (9, 11, 25, 29).¹ Consonantly, 23 is evidence that at least one "first" decree was recorded as passed by both Boule and Demos. Other "first" decrees may have been so passed, prior to ca. 223 (30); but 6 and 21 were recorded with mention of the Demos alone in the formula of sanction.

The ἀείσιτοι. It will be convenient to mention here the ἀείσιτοι, of whom in the pre-imperial periods little that is definite has been known. The word appears just twice in the third century B.C., each time as the heading of a citation of the Treasurer (9, 10). Next we find οἱ ἀείσιτοι in the first clause of the second decree, ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς - - - καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν, κτλ. This form begins to be used in 210/9–201/0 B.C. (39), and thereafter is regularly present.² In the similar forms used after Sulla, οἱ ἀείσιτοι are invariably present.³ Apart from these two uses, the word never appears in the present documents. Only in Roman Imperial times do we have labelled and complete lists of ἀ(ε)ίσιοι. The earliest complete list is *I.G.*, II², 1774 of 167/8 A.D. It invites comparison with a typical list of the fourth century (see under 1) and with typical lists in "second" decrees of ca. 260–ca. 88 B.C.⁴

FOURTH CENTURY (1)	HELLENISTIC	ROMAN
γραμματεὺς βουλῆς καὶ δήμου	γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου	ἱεροφάντης
κῆρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς	ὑπογραμματεὺς κῆρυξ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου	δαδοῦχος ἱεροκῆρυξ
κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα ἀναγραφεὺς ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀντιγραφεὺς	ἀλλητής ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς ἀντιγραφεὺς ⁵	κῆρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου γραμματεὺς βουλῆς καὶ δήμου γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἀντιγραφεὺς ἱεραύλης ὑπογραμματεὺς ἐπὶ Σιαδός

Whether each of these lists is actually complete for its period does not greatly matter. What does matter is the fact that they are substantially the same group in each list. They are specifically called ἀ(ε)ίσιοι in the Roman period. The Hellenistic decrees which

¹ 10, as read by Pococke, is the only exception. 76 and 77 seem to have lacked citations at the end.

² The exceptions, 48 and 96, have other exceptional, but unrelated, features.

³ No. 116 does not come within the scope of this principle.

⁴ The names in the first and third lists do not appear in citations because they were not crowned. They were merely "praised" or "honored" along with the prytaneis.

⁵ First mentioned ca. 145 B.C. (p. 19).

list their titles refer to *δῆσιτροι*.¹ The point is that throughout more than five centuries of our records, certain functionaries, who were early called *δῆσιτροι*, receive honors in the same documents as the prytaneis, in such a way as to suggest the most intimate official relationship. The duties as well as the honors of the functionaries are also closely related to those of the prytaneis. In fact no one should doubt that the functionaries, from the time when the state began to provide their board, dined in the Tholos with the prytaneis.²

Yet today the accepted view is apparently that, for instance, of Kahrstedt,³ who would group the *δῆσιτροι* with those other permanent state boarders, who dined in the Prytaneion.⁴

We know with equal exactness the composition of the group which was given board for life in the Prytaneion. They were descendants of famous men, the greater contemporary statesmen and generals whom the people had thus honored (toward the end of their careers), the victors in the great games, and so on; and in the Prytaneion were entertained foreign ambassadors.⁵ The diners in the Prytaneion, in other words, were persons of very considerable personal distinction, and of no official duties *as state boarders-for-life*: they did not earn their meals, that is, by their present services to the state. The *δῆσιτροι* were mainly clerks, young fellows on the make; or Heralds and Flutists, men with strong lungs and vocal chords. Like the prytaneis, they were given a food allowance in return for active services during a fixed term.

To think of these two groups as dining together is to mistake the character of each. It is also to conceive that the Athenians would allow a small group of permanent boarders to exercise influence, year in and year out, over the annually changing Secretaries and Treasurers of the public assemblies.⁶ It is to suppose, finally, that the group which dined in the Prytaneion undertook from time to time to praise an official of the prytaneis, as if the acts of the prytaneis were subject to their approval. Even Marindin (*op. cit.*),

¹ Whether they had begun to be called by the same title in the fourth century is immaterial. Since Aristotle does not mention where the secretaries ate, it may be that in his day the state did not provide their board.

² This point is to be found in G. E. Marindin's article "Prytaneum" in William Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 1891, in the revision of which W. Wayte and Marindin collaborated. Koehler had briefly indicated the same view (*Hermes*, V [1871], p. 340), but, like Marindin's, his reason is not political.

³ *Staatsgebiet und Staatsangehörige in Athen*, Teil I, Göttinger Forschungen IV, Stuttgart-Berlin, 1934, p. 336.

⁴ We do not know, except from late sources, any term for the boarders in the Prytaneion. They also may have been called *δῆσιτροι*.

⁵ A convenient summary in Marindin, *op. cit.* The chief document is *I.G.*, I², 77, the chief articles Schöll in *Hermes*, VI (1872), pp. 14–54; and Preuner in *Hermes*, LXI (1926), pp. 470–474. A related problem is that of the "Hellenistic," or "third," Prytaneion, in which Judeich believes (*Topographie*², p. 304). The theory is that the prytaneis went up there to dine; the Tholos was abandoned; the area of the "new" Prytaneion was the "Prytanikon." For the Hellenistic period all these propositions are false, and probably, though evidence is scant, for the Roman period also.

⁶ Not to mention the opportunity which would be given to foreign ambassadors to influence the officials of the Boule and Demos over the wine.

who advanced the philological and chronological objections to this view, did not realize the large political implications of a corps of permanent boarders at the heart of the government. Obviously, there were two distinct groups, and they had no official contact. The one group was the grandees of Athens, who dined in state by the city hearth. The other was the group of some six to twelve officials, and some 50 members of the Boule, all of whom took their meals, worked, conferred honors, and received honors, together in the Tholos.¹

The difficulty is the meaning of *ἀεί*, which has a second meaning less simple than "always" or "ever." Thus a common expression is of the type *οἱ ἀεὶ πρυτανεύοντες* (*I.G.*, II², 223, B, line 12; several others in Liddell-Scott-Jones, *s.v.*). The translation is usually "for the time being," or more accurately, in Marindin's understanding of *ἀείσιτοι*, "for the times of their (various) offices." The objection to this as a translation is that it emphasizes the wrong aspect of this second meaning of *ἀεί*; the limitation of time is stressed, so that it seems to mean the opposite of "always" or "ever." The meaning of the Greek, however, is clear enough: the expression *ὁ ἀεὶ* followed by the name of an office means "for the term of the office, tenure of the office by a series of persons being continuous." (Our nearest equivalent to *οἱ ἀεὶ πρυτανεύοντες*, e.g., is "the then prytaneis.") *Ἀείσιτος* need not mean "always fed," but rather "fed during the term of the office, tenure of which by a series of persons was continuous." It will be seen that those who dined in the Prytaneion were only *ἀείσιτοι* in the sense of "always fed." Pollux (*IX*, 40) can apply the word to those who ate in the Prytaneion, and it may have been so used.

History of the Pre-Sullan Decree. In brief outline we have noted the six main types of document (p. 6). The earlier decrees (type 2) divide naturally into those of the fourth century (1) which probably recorded a victory over the other prytaneis, and the somewhat full decrees of the early third century (6). As soon as a "second" decree is introduced, the phraseology is shortened or at least is always very curtailed in the "second" decree (9). There is some expansion and some regularity before 200 B.C., but actually the whole century seems not to have found a stable form until near the end.² Stability was attained soon before 200; by that date the second decree had become explicit as to crowns; the officials honored were eight in number; the *ἀείσιτοι*, along with the prytaneis, were mentioned in it as having praised and crowned the Treasurer, a thing which they had doubtless been doing for some time; and the citations were regularly placed.

In the present study there appear 42 documents from the whole period from 327/6 B.C. to 200 B.C. For the succeeding period, documents actually dating from *ca.* 200 to 155/4 B.C. are also 42 in number, an average of about one a year. The first half of the second century is obviously the time when the Athenians were most interested in the prytaneis. It was not until 169/8 (71) or thereabouts that the documents became, so to speak, "regular."

¹ The inside area of the Tholos was close to 250 square meters. That seems large enough to accommodate prytaneis and *ἀείσιτοι*.

² It is notable that the year 230/29 marks no definable change.

The order of officials was stable from then on; the Priest henceforth belonged to the proper tribe; and the Treasurer of Military Funds began to pay for the stelae. It was not until 155/4 (84), however, that the full "regular" list of beneficiaries of the sacrifices was included; and only in 145/4 was the ἀντιγραφεὺς honored.

The documents from 145/4 (85, 86) to the time of Sulla are all fragmentary; they usually show "irregularities," which, after a lacuna of some years, are very pronounced in 104/3 (96). From this half century we have only 12 decrees. It is no accident; interest has shifted to decrees for ephebes, which began long before 128/7 (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], pp. 71 ff.), a far more gaudy development.

The Post-Sullan Decree. The post-Sullan decrees (type 4 in the whole series, p. 6) appear first along with some degree of recovery from the severe shock of Sulla's attack, and persist through the reign of Augustus. The form is based on the old "second" decree, in that every one is a decree of the Boule, and every one praises a particular person.

All the details, however, bespeak a new age. The preamble, including even the name of the spokesman, is omitted. The reason for this is not that another decree, like the old "first" decree but not published, had been passed, and had contained the proper dating and other details. Other decrees of the period regularly have preambles. The explanation seems to be simply that in this age no need was felt, in this class of monuments, for all that the old preamble had certified—for an exact date, and for the names of persons and assemblies responsible. More than this, the Demos had lost its position.

The only compensation for the lack of preamble is a date by the year in which the prytaneis were serving. Honors are awarded to the Treasurer of the prytaneis, and to him alone. This is done, as before, on the basis of a good report by the prytaneis and the ἀεῖστοι. The ἀεῖστοι individually receive a few citations, and in general hold a position subordinate to that of the greater dignitaries and the Treasurer. The reason given for praising the Treasurer, as before, is the sacrifices; but (a) he is never said to offer them on any one's behalf; (b) no deity is mentioned by name, but only the traditional ones as a group; and (c) the beneficiaries are the Boule and the Demos (cf. 113, 116, 121). In all of these respects, the old "second" decree is strictly copied; but, in the absence of any "first" decree, the unspecific character of the "second" makes it seem that no one cared to tell or be told the various particulars of the sacrifices. The whole document is devoted rather to the Treasurer, who is praised (without forgetting the patronymic) and crowned, as before, with olive. Now, however, the main point is a request by the prytaneis to be allowed to erect a statue of him in gilded armor, with an inscription on the base; the Boule grants the request without mentioning the cost of inscribing the decree. The Treasurer, one suspects, often paid for both statue and stele. The decree was followed by the inevitable list of 50 prytaneis, and by citations. The citations are now, however, crowns awarded by the prytaneis, as in the third century before ca. 229 B.C.; and the most prominent are now awarded to the great dignitaries of the

state, to the Hoplite General and the Treasurer of Military Funds, as well as to some of the *ἀείστοι*.¹

It is not the fashion at present to pronounce on the general moral quality of a period, and in any case the decrees for prytaneis are only one part, though they are one of the most definite parts, of the evidence. Suffice it to say that the post-Sullan decrees for prytaneis form the natural prelude to the period when the prytaneis praise themselves.

Meaning of the Decrees. From all of this it should be clear that there was just one major break in the whole series of inscriptions for prytaneis, the break at the time of Sulla. It is also clear that, although there were real types of decree before and after his time, there was never any really rigid, stereotyped, "regular" form which endured. As soon as such a form seemed to have been attained (*ca.* 169 B.C.), it began to be modified. Through five and a half centuries the story is one of ceaseless change, usually of only one or two features at a time, mostly independent of historical crises, making in general a gradual, vital sort of development.

In spite of this, the Hadrianic decree is recognizably a descendant of the earliest in the whole series; a careful reading will prove it. Two aspects of the decrees as a whole, two family traits as it were, may be noted. One is their formal, abstract character, their refusal to mention personal, specific actions by the prytaneis. In almost every period one meets nothing but austere formulae, as in no other group of decrees: contrast, for example, the decrees for ephebes. No immediate historical occasion has been connected reliably with any decree for prytaneis.

The second notable aspect is their piety. Always the first reason for praise is the sacrifices they have offered. After that, vague clauses speak of their having tended to the meetings of the Boule and the Demos, and other routine duties.

Doubtless the mention of sacrifices, especially after Sulla, became a mere form. Doubtless also the formulae had varying degrees of real meaning from one age to the next. One cannot help asking, nevertheless, what was the real reason for the passage of such decrees?

The true initiative in the passing of the decree did not lie with the Boule; at least, in point of time the "second" decree follows resolutions by the prytaneis themselves, and the *ἀείστοι*, in praise of the Treasurer. The "second" decree also follows the "first" decree, that of the Demos; and the "first" is normally (*cf.* 96) not probouleumatic in form. In the fourth century the prytanies of each year had competed for a crown awarded by the Ekklesia to the most deserving prytany (*I. G.*, II², 1142, 1741, 1742, etc.). In that time the true initiative obviously had lain with the Ekklesia, though the actual business—as a routine matter of form—may have been put on their docket by the Boule; and if the winning prytaneis had already crowned their Treasurer, or proceeded to do so

¹ For purposes of restoration particularly one should note that there are at least two kinds of decree in the period. The earlier (97, 101, 112, 115) begins like an old "second" decree; the later begins *ἐπειδὴ πρόσδορον ποιησάμενοι, κτλ.* (113, 114, 119). No. 116, the new and complete decree from the Agora, is in many respects *sui generis*. Different from all is the last of the series (121).

later, such action was immaterial. After the time of Sulla, on the contrary, it was plainly at the request of his admiring fellow-prytaneis that the Treasurer was crowned by the Boule.

For the period between the fourth and first centuries B.C., we have significant data. The contest between the prytaneis is never mentioned. The distribution of awards among tribes seems uneven. In four instances the spokesmen belonged to the very tribe to be honored. These are few items and of little weight. The spokesmen were mostly of other tribes. The reason some tribes were not honored may have been the lack of large demes and rich Treasurers who could offer praiseworthy sacrifices.

Beyond this it might be rash to venture. It is to be pondered, however, that the decrees do seem to give some real reasons why the prytaneis were honored. The whole discussion of the sacrifices tends to make them seem a real thing. The work done by the prytaneis in preparing for the assemblies was of course even more real. Praise for these actions would come more naturally as a genuine expression of gratitude from the Demos, rather than from the prytaneis themselves. It seems that on the whole the pre-Sullan decrees should be taken in most instances as meaning exactly what they say; merely personal, petty self-honoring is post-Sullan.

Places of Setting Up and of Discovery. In a recent article, E. Vanderpool has combined the literary evidence, the specifications in the texts of decrees, and the data on the places of finding of the decrees, to prove that the Prytanikon, in which the decrees for prytaneis were set up, was the area which included also the Tholos.¹ Since this article appeared, further study of the decrees has confirmed the epigraphical basis of his article, and has brought to light some further details.

Beginning with **5** of 280–275 B.C., and continuing with no exception through **76** of ca. 160 B.C., all the decrees in which this part can be read, or where a restoration is possible, were to be set up *ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ*. There are some 30 such texts in the present collection. None had been taken far; none was found, for instance, on the Acropolis.

The new data concern first **1** of 327/6 B.C., which was to be set [*ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ*] *βουλευτη[ρ]ίου*. It is evident that the custom of setting up the decrees in the Prytanikon (called by that name) began in the period 327/6–ca. 280, which means in the period soon after decrees for prytaneis began to be inscribed.

The first decrees for prytaneis to be set up elsewhere are **79** and **80** of 159/8 or 158/7, which will be considered in the chapter on *κληρωτήρια*. Nos. **81** of ca. 169/8–156/5 and **84** of 155/4 were to stand in the Prytanikon. No. **88** was to be set *οὗ ἂν ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι φαίνηται*. Nos. **97** and **101** were to be set *ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ*, which probably means what it says—actually within the building itself. The various places considered in the present paragraph show that the regular practice before 159/8 B.C. gave way after that date to confused irregularity.

There is no inscription after 155/4 which actually preserves the phrase *ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ*. It fits the space required in **96** of 104/3 B.C., of which fragment B was found on the floor of the Tholos. The same old phrase also fits neatly in **93**, which, like the fragment **90**

¹ *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 470–475.

of three years previous, was found on the Acropolis. In the case of **93**, we can only hazard the guess that yet another place, or places, were found for setting up the decrees. It is not impossible that **90** and **93** were carried up to the Acropolis for use as building material. The case of **16** may be revealing, since part was found on the Acropolis and part in the Agora, and according to its date it should have stood in the Prytanikon.¹

*The Register of Prytaneis.*² The full number of fifty prytaneis, arranged under the full number of demotics proper to the given tribe, is regularly present or to be supplied.³ Two exceptions only have to be admitted. The first (**1**) is from a year of famine, 327/6 B.C., when it seems that five small demes were unable to send bouleutai, and the larger demes made up the deficiency. The second (**36**) is from 212/1 B.C., when all the demes seem to have been represented, but by a total of only 46 prytaneis: there is no obvious explanation. One conceivable reason may be rejected: the names of the missing prytaneis are not lacking because the men had died during their term. Our records of prytaneis show clearly enough either that names were regularly inscribed as if the men still lived, or that their place was taken by *suffecti*, whose names alone appear.⁴

There are eleven lists in which it is certain or probable that all 50 prytaneis and all the requisite demotics were present.⁵ Since these lists are well distributed as to periods, and cover seven tribes (all Kleisthenian), the conclusion is permitted that Athens maintained a population sufficiently large to supply at least 600 or 650 new bouleutai every other year. Yet the number was not so great that the requisite number of bouleutai could always be secured in a critical period. The data here considered thus agree perfectly with actuarial computations based on the census figure 21,000 citizens in *ca.* 311 B.C.⁶

The amount of data is now so large that it is possible to form an exact idea of how the registers were drawn up. The general principle was again that of precedence, as in the list of officials in the "second" decree (p. 13). The Treasurer and Secretary have already been dealt with (pp. 14, 15), also the Priest (p. 16).⁷ The principle of precedence was carried out to some extent in the order also of the demotics. Tabulation shows that (1) most of the demes with only one or two representatives appear in the last column; (2) demes with large representation almost never appear in the last column. There is a general tendency (3) for large demes to appear early in the list, according to their sizes,

¹ The foregoing discussion mentions all prescribed places for erecting stelae, and all notable data on the places where they have been found, and the related problems. Only the decrees have been dealt with. As to the other decrees and monuments for prytaneis, no collective treatment would be of value. The commentary to the individual texts contains the appropriate notices.

² A study of the representation of demes will be published shortly in *Hesperia*, in connection with the publication of certain new lists of bouleutai.

³ Cf. **10**, **47**, **77**.

⁴ Substitutes allotted for bouleutai: G. Gilbert, *Constitutional Antiquities* (Eng. trans., 1895), p. 266, n. 1.

⁵ **9**, **10**, **28**, **37**, **48**, **64**, **71**, **73**, **77**, **84**, **116**.

⁶ Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, pp. 54, 97 n. 2, 316.

⁷ Also the Treasurer *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*, **10**, first under his demotic; likewise the various men prominent in the decrees of *I. G.*, II², 1749. The man cited last in **9**, however, has no precedence under his demotic.

and for small demes to appear late. No. **37** has the only register in which the order is perfectly graduated from beginning to end. In a word, the principle of precedence, applied to demotics, will sometimes, but only sometimes, enable positive restorations.¹

The principle that the demotics of Treasurer and Secretary must appear first and second often advanced such demotics to a place higher than that which they would normally hold. In this connection it is interesting to enquire to what extent the large demes were able to elect their members to the Treasurership. The fact is that many more Treasurers were of small demes than of large. Membership in any except the smallest demes was no obstacle whatever; the big demes did not "run the government." Before Sulla there is no proved instance, indeed, of a Treasurer and a Secretary from the same deme.²

The Texts. It is my hope that certain advances in the craft of reading inscriptions and of restoring texts may appear in this study. Here it must suffice merely to outline the methods used.

There are new readings, sometimes of as many as a hundred letters, in nearly every text which was already published. These readings have been obtained chiefly by the use of better squeezes, of which as many as six have been made for each of the more difficult documents. It cannot be claimed that every letter which might be read has been read; but the results show, I think, how improvements may be effected.

Nearly all the inscriptions we have to deal with are not *stoichedon*. These texts, both new and old, have been copied on square-ruled "graph" paper, the letters being spaced so as to give iota half a space, in contrast with "full" letters or spaces, by which is meant the breadth of every letter except iota. The lengths of lines are always stated in terms of full letter-spaces: thus if a line has 28 "full" letters and 4 iotas, its length is given as 30 (full) letter-spaces. This would be a useless refinement if iota occurred regularly the same number of times in every line, as it would tend to do, for instance, in lines a thousand letters long.

It will also seem to be a useless refinement to those who believe that an inscription which is not *stoichedon* is necessarily so irregular that counting half-letters is idle. The answer to this is that some inscriptions are irregular (up to a general maximum divergence

¹ Other principles for restoring the register are helpful. Thus patronymics are omitted, except when given to distinguish one prytanis from another of the same name (and not always even then), in the whole period from *ca.* 229 B.C. (**28**) to *ca.* 80 B.C. (**97**). Before *ca.* 229 B.C., and after *ca.* 80 B.C. the patronymics are always present in the documents here studied. The only exception is **20** of not later than *ca.* 240 B.C., which has no patronymics.

In the period down to 229, the presence of patronymics made each column in the register so wide that only three columns could be accommodated on the stele, and three is the invariable number in that period. After 229, the absence of patronymics made room for four columns (the minimum, and the usual number), or five, or six (the usual maximum). Only **39** has seven.

No column should end with a demotic. The only exception is once in **71**. The demotics are never omitted from a register.

² The Secretaries tend to come from the larger demes, but the office was decidedly inferior, as we have seen. Demes with only one representative never elected a Secretary, and only one Treasurer was the sole representative of his deme (**10**).

of about ten percent between the extremes), but that most show a high degree of regularity. The only accurate procedure is obviously to discover first how regular the lettering in question really is, and to make allowances according to the observable spacing in the preserved part of any given line. This procedure has been followed for all the texts contained herein, and has justified itself throughout, bringing certainty where before there was uncertainty or mere probability.

A second principle of restoration concerns the ends of lines. The general use of the *stoichedon* design broke down gradually during the third century. The change was accompanied by the growth of a principle, always inherent in the minds of those who laid out inscriptions,¹ that lines should end with the ends of complete words, or of syllables. This principle, which we may call that of syllabification, has long been known,² but exceptions have been admitted after 230/29, in a period, that is, when very few need be admitted.³ In the following pages, the principle will be found to have been applied regularly and, I would claim, successfully, both in readings and in restorations. A concomitant principle is that blank spaces are left at the ends of lines when there is insufficient space for the next syllable, or else the next syllable is crowded in. The choice between crowding and leaving blanks is almost always determinable.

The documents are presented and numbered (bold-face) in actual, or approximate, chronological order. The presence of the Agora inventory number (e.g., Agora I 1997) after the bold-face number means that the document is published for the first time. Otherwise the most recent place of publication is given. The date is not exact when preceded by *ca.*; the commentary explains the basis for the date in doubtful cases, unless the evidence is from the style of lettering alone.

Texts republished here are meant to supplant previous editions throughout, and minor changes are not specifically noted; as to previous commentary, etc., facts which are correct are generally not repeated, but are assumed to be known. The republications, for this reason, have a critical tone which I hope my predecessors, seeing the need for brevity, will not misunderstand.

All of the names have been looked up in *P.A.* (J. Kirchner's *Prosopographia Attica*, including the Addenda thereto), in *N.P.A.* (Sundwall's *Nachträge zur Prosopographia Attica*, Öfersigt af Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens Forhandlingar, LII, 1909–1910), in P. Graindor's "Les Athéniens à l'époque d'Auguste," *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), pp. 261–264, and in the indices *Hesperia*, III (1934), pp. 115–122, and *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 93–99. The expression "new in Athens" will be understood to mean that the name is absent from the above prosopographies, and from the indices to *I.G.*, II and III. If a name is said to be "new" to Greek, it will also be absent from Pape-Benseler, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen* (third edition of Pape), and from F. Bechtel's *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*.

¹ Wilhelm, *Beiträge* I, see index.

² Meisterhans-Schwyzler, *Grammatik*³, pp. 7–8.

³ Thus in *I.G.*, II², 860.

TEXTS

1. Agora I 1997. Group of connected fragments of Pentelic marble found on May 16, 1934, in a wall at 9/ΑΕ in Section Β, 22 m. west of the Tholos. The stele had been broken on the spot into brick-sized building blocks. The significance of the place of finding will appear in connection with forthcoming topographical studies. The lower part of the stele is well represented, including the setting line at the base. How much is lost above cannot be determined.

Height, 0.83 m.; width (original), 0.49 m.; thickness (original), 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.

ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ

327/6 B.C. CΤΟΙΧ. 42

[.....³⁷.....] γ αλλο
 [.....³⁸.....] σωλ[.]
 [.....³⁷.....] θοτες
 [.....²³..... τὸν ταμία] γ τοῦ [δ]ήμου· ἂν
 5 [αγράφαι δὲ τὸ ψηφίσμα τὸν γραμματέ] α ἐν στή[λ]η[ι] λιθί
 [νη καὶ στήσαι ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ βουλευτη] ρίου· εἰς δὲ
 [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης δοῦ] ναι τὸ[ν] ταμίαν τοῦ [δ]ήμ
 [ου : ΔΔΔ : δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰς τ] ἂ κατὰ ψηφίσματα [ἀ]λι
 [σκομένων τῶι δήμωι]

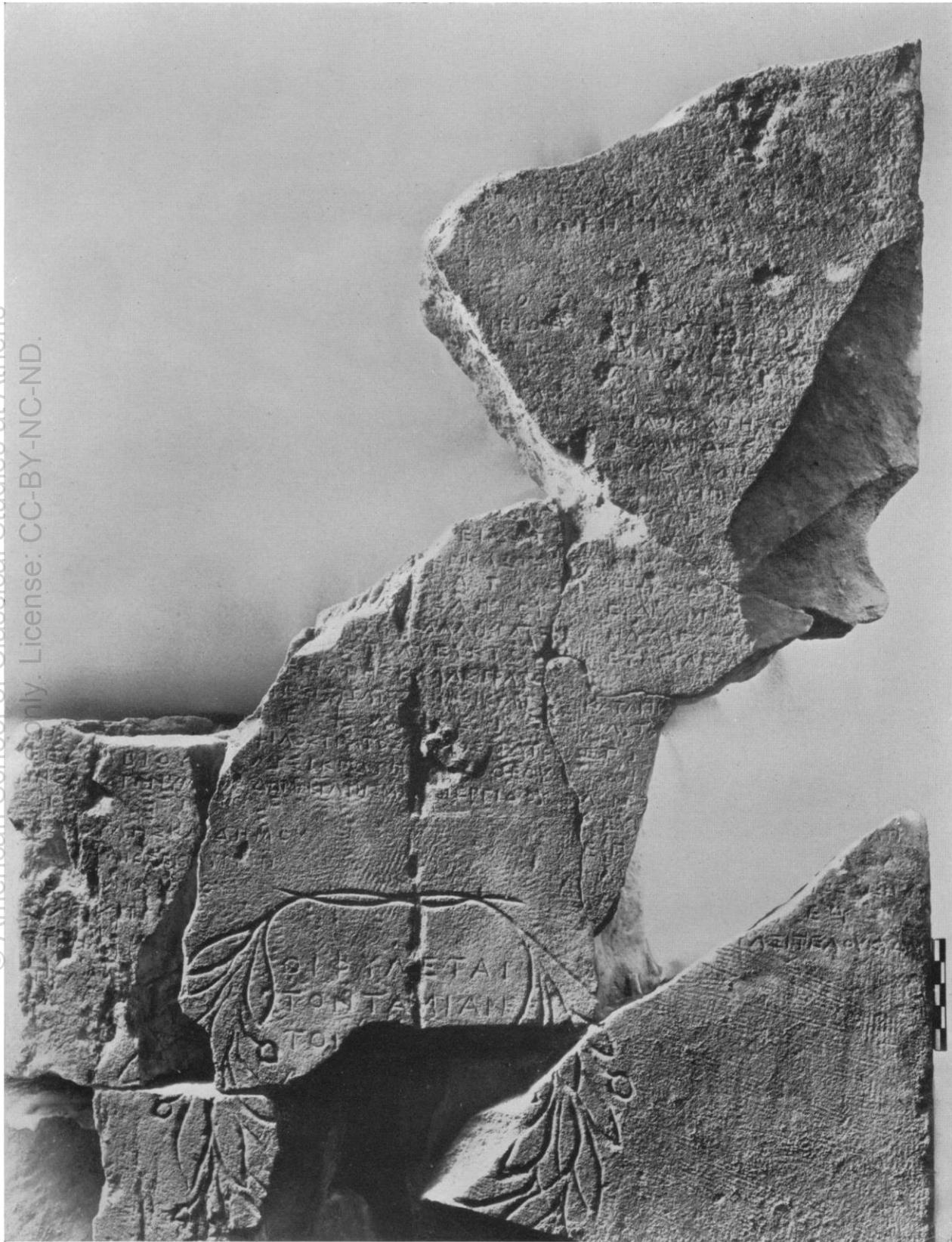
vacat

Missing in the first column:
Names of 14 prytaneis, and 4 demoties, namely:
Κεραμεῖς
Χολαργεῖς
Ἄγνούσιοι
Ἐρμειοί

[-----] οπα [-----]

[Σ φ ή τ τ] ι ο ι
 [-----] πέρου
 40 [-----] ῥρους
 [-----] ου
 [-----] ἔλου
 [-----] ου
 [-----] υ
 45 [----- Name ----- Patronymic -----]
 [-----] ς Τολ[-----]
 [-----] λείδου
 [-----] Θ] εοκλέους
 [Π ρ ο σ π] ἄ λ τ ι ο ι
 50 [-----^{ca. 4}-----] ος ΑΠΙΟΥ
 [-----^{ca. 4}-----] λιτος Καλλικράτου
 [-----^{ca. 31/2}-----] ῖας Πολυένκιου
 [Θ] εοφάνης Καλλ[[ιστε]] ἄτου
 [Μ] νησίστρατος [Μ] νησικρά[το] υ
 55 [Κ] ε φ α [λ] ε ῖ ς
 Φιλόστρατος Λ[-----^{ca. 4}-----] οστράτου

Μεγαλ[ο] κλῆς Μελεανθ[ίου]
 60 [Θ] εοκρατίδης Θεο[-----]
 Φιλιππίδης [.] ιο[-----]
 Ἀυτοκλῆς Ἀὐτο[κλέους?]
 Πίστων Ἀκχε[άτου]
 Φιλοκράτης Θ[-----]
 65 Τολμίδης Δ[-----]
 Μ[-----] κλειδης [-----]
 Φαίνιππο[ς] [-----]
 [Θ] ο ρ [ί κ ι ο ι]
 Ἀ[ρ] χιππο[ς] [-----]
 70 Ἀνκομήδη[ς] Ἀμειψίου
 Κρηφισόδο[ος] [-----]
 Εὐδράων Μ[-----]
 Νάραρχος Ν[-----]
 Εὐβουλος Δ[-----]
 vacat
 75 κατὰ πρ[υτανείαν]
 Ἀὐτο[κλῆς] Ἀντίου Ἀχαρνεὺς



No. 1. Lines 1-88

	[-----]ς <i>Εὐολβίου</i>	<i>Ἀνσικράτης</i> [ς <i>Ἀν</i>]σιθέου	<i>ἐπὶ τ[ὸ ἀνάθημα]</i>
30	[-----]νης Ἀρ[ι]στανύμ[ου]	<i>Δημοκράτης</i> Μγ[ησ]ιεργίδου	<i>Δημ[-----]</i>
	[ca. 3] ☿	vacat	<i>ἀν[αγραφεὺς]</i>
	[γραμματ]εὺς βουλῆς κα[ὶ] δήμου	In an olive wreath:	80 <i>Εὐ</i> ☿ [-----] λι ☿
	[-----]ωνος ἐγ Μυρριν	85 <i>οἱ φυλέται</i>	<i>ἐπ[ὶ τὰ ψηφίσμ]ατα</i>
	[κῆρυξ βου]λ[ῆς κ]αὶ δή[μ]ου	<i>τὸν ταμίαν</i>	<i>Λ</i> ☿ [-----] γος Δειρ
35	[<i>Εὐκλῆς Φιλ</i>]οκλέ[ο]υς <i>Τριγεμεεύς</i>	<i>τὸν [ἐαντῶν]</i>	<i>ἀ[ντιγρα]φεὺς</i>
	[ταμία]ς τῆς β[ουλῆς]	<i>Α</i> [-----]	[-----] <i>Πραξιτέλου Κυδαγ</i>
	[-----] Ἀπολλο[-----]	[-----]	vacat
	vacat	90 [-----]	

In an olive wreath:

[οἱ φυλ]έται
 τὸ[ν γρα]μματέα
 τὸ[ν ἐαν]τῶν
 Κε[λλί]α[ν]
 95 *Α*[νσιμάχου]
 "Ἐρμειον

Citation missing

The concluding formulae (lines 6–9) are those of a public, not a tribal, decree. The content may have been an award to the prytaneis of Akamantis for conduct in office superior to that of the other tribes (p. 7, n. 1). In line 6 the restoration gives one letter too few; dittography may have occurred.

Decrees were only rarely set up before the Bouleuterion (*I. G.*, II², 298, a mere fragment; *I. G.*, II², 304, honors for services to the Boule; no others). So far as we know, this was one of the earliest prytany inscriptions to be set up in the Agora.¹

The register of demes provided for 58 items—demotics and names of prytaneis. Since Akamantis contained 13 demes, the possibilities are (1) that there were 50 prytaneis, distributed among 8 demes, the 5 other demes being unrepresented; or (2) that the entire 13 demes were represented, the total of prytaneis being only 45; or (3) that the number of demes represented, and the total number of prytaneis, were both sub-normal.²

It is particularly notable that Kephale has as many as 12, and Sphettos 10, representatives. Quotas so unusually large for these two demes (Kephale, of moderate size, should have had about 8, while Sphettos had 7) suggest that five of the little demes—

¹ *I. G.*, II², 1750 of 334/3 was found in the Valerian Wall and probably was set up somewhere in the Agora.

² The normal requirement being space for 63 items, the register would naturally be arranged in three columns of 21 each. Actually the mason set out as if to inscribe a complete number; he made two columns of 21 each and at the end of the last he left 5 blank lines. Had there been an omission of 5 items merely by error? Probably not, since the quotas sent by Kephale and Sphettos, as we are about to see, presuppose a complete list.

namely Eiresidai, Iphistiadai, Poros, Kikynna, and Eitea—were unable to send prytaneis, and that the quotas for the larger demes were accordingly increased to make up the total of 50.

It seems clear that, however the deficiency be explained, the stable conditions reflected in lists of bouleutai down to 336/5 had been seriously upset.¹ The cause in 327/6 B.C. was doubtless the great famine; we know that in 328 Demosthenes had served on a commission then created to meet the need, and it was only in 325 that conditions improved.²

Several of the names require comment.

Line 57: cf. *Ἀνσι*[- - - -] *Κεφαλήθεν* in a list of bouleutai(?) of ca. 330 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2411, line 28). For possible descendants see *P.A.*, 9460.

Line 58: the name *Μνησιεργίδης* is new to Greek; *Μνησιεργος* is known.

Line 59: *I.G.*, II², 2441, a list probably of bouleutai, dated ca. 330, contains the name *Μεγαλ-* in line 26, which is probably to be restored as the name of the present prytanis. The name *Μεγαλοκλήης* is new in Athens.

Line 61: probably a relative (uncle?) of the famous comic poet (*P.A.*, 14356; *stemma* under *P.A.*, 14546).

Line 64: a grandson(?), *Φιλοκράτης Κεφαλήθεν*, was ephebe in 269/8 (*I.G.*, II², 665, line 57).

Line 70: the father was possibly *Ἀμειψίας Ἀνκομήδους*, who was Treasurer of Athena in 376/5 (*P.A.*, 710).

Line 72: *Ἐδδράων Θορίκιος* had been Trierarchos in 342/1 and was to be again in ca. 323 (*P.A.*, 5444).

Lines 94–96: the name may be restored from *P.A.*, 7829, a comic poet of the fifth century, *Καλλίας Ἀνσιμάχου* (deme unknown), who has been conjectured to be an ancestor of *P.A.*, 7861, *Καλλίας Ἀνσιμάχου Ἐρμειος*, rogator of *I.G.*, II², 659, a decree of 285/4.

Below the first and third columns there are listed, under an illegible line (31) which may be mere scratches, eight officers of the assemblies. The space was small, so that compressed titles are to be taken as abbreviations for epigraphical convenience, rather than as full official designations. Only two comparable lists are preserved to us. In *I.G.*, II², 223 the list, which is preserved entire, reads:

- (1) [*γραμματ*]ε[*ῥ*]ς κατὰ π[*ρυτα*]ρείαν,
- (2) ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα,
- (3) ἐπὶ τὸ θεωρικόν (abolished in 339),
- (4) βουλῆς ταμίαι (two names under this title).

The date is 343/2.

¹ We know positively only one other deficient list of bouleutai in all periods (p. 28).

² *C.A.H.*, VI, pp. 448–449.

The other list, which dates from 335/4 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1700) is also complete, and may be compared with that of the present document:

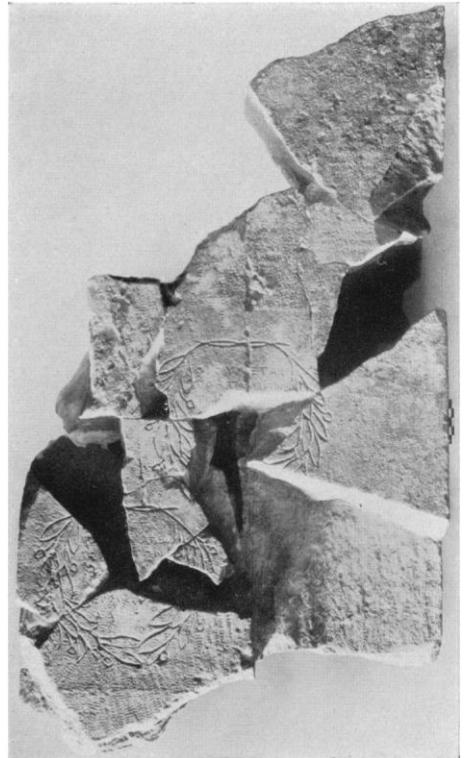
335/4 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1700)
 γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν
 γραμματεὺς τῶι δήμῳ
 ἀναγραφεὺς
 ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα
 ἀντιγραφεὺς
 ταμίας τῆι βουλῆι
 ταμίας τῶν εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα
 κῆρυξ

327/6 (1)
 [γραμματ]εὺς βουλῆς κα[ι] δήμου
 [κῆρυξ βου]λ[ῆς κ]αὶ δή[μ]ου
 [ταμία]ς τῆς β[ουλῆς]
 κατὰ πρ[υτανείαν]
 ἐπὶ τ[ὸ ἀνάθημα]
 ἀν[αγραφεὺς]
 ἐπ[ὶ τὰ ψηφίσμ]ατα
 ἀ[ντιγρα]φεὺς

In line 76 enough letters are preserved to show the name of a secretary who dates the Agora document in 327/6 (cf. *Hesperia*, III [1934], no. 5), eight years after *I.G.*, II², 1700, and sixteen after *I.G.*, II², 223. It seems probable, since other preserved lists of bouleutai and prytaneis do not contain all eight officials, that there was too little opportunity in this period for the order to become fixed in detail. It will be noted, however, that the *γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν* occupies a prominent place in all three. The *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου*, absent in *I.G.*, II², 223, holds first place in the new list, second in 1700, and appears alone of the whole eight, or with one other, in 1740, 1741, 1744 (*γραμμ[ατεὺς]* | *βουλῆς*), 1747, 1750, 1751. The order of the clerical officials in 1700 is seen also in the new list, where they appear last: *ἀναγραφεὺς*, *ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα*, and *ἀντιγραφεὺς*. The grouping and the priority are doubtless significant. It was the *ἀναγραφεὺς* who supplanted the Prytany Secretary in 321/0–318/7.

In a suggestive foot-note, Ferguson points out that the *ἀντιγραφεὺς* of 109/8 B.C. followed him of 145/4 in tribal order, the tribe being III in each case.¹ The order could equally be the reverse of the official order. The new *ἀντιγραφεὺς* is of II, so that he follows him of 335/4, who is of X, in the reverse of the official order. Hence it is this direction of cycle, not the regular, which we must look to see confirmed or refuted by new evidence.

¹ *Tribal Cycles*, p. 160. The later clerk was of Phegaia, which can only be III, not II or III (Dow, *Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 189).



No. 1. The combined fragments

The new document shows that the cyclical order of the officials *ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα*, which Ferguson (*ibid.*) observed for the two years 343/2 (I) and 335/4 (IX), is either a cycle abandoned before 327/6, or a mere coincidence. The reading of line 82 is perhaps none too clear; but quite definitely the letters fit no demotic of VII.

2. *I.G.*, II², 656 with Addendum. 286/5 B.C. AIGEIS.

For a photograph of the lettering, see Kirchner, *Imagines Inscriptionum Atticarum*, no. 76.

Wilhelm (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX [1914], pp. 177 ff.) insisted that this was not a decree of the demos. A bit of external evidence can be added: the stone was found on the Acropolis. Significant also are the script and the *non-stoichedon* arrangement, both of which differ, as in *I.G.*, II², 659 of 285/4, from the work of masons employed on public decrees of this period. The stele likewise was smaller than any known public inscription for prytaneis: there were probably only two columns in the register of names, and there may have been only the one decree. The text, in any case, unlike that of any public decree, honors the tribesmen primarily as bouleutai.

Line 7 should end TA[Y], line 8 beginning [TA]. The only lines which do not begin with syllables appear to be 7 and 12.

Line 21: probably [Φηγα]ιεῖ[ς] rather than [Ἐρχ]ιεῖ[ς] or [Ἐστια]ιεῖ[ς].

Line 22: the treasurer was - ^{ca. 5} - κλη[ς]?

3. Agora I 2553. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with part of the left side preserved, found on March 6, 1935, in mixed red fill at 47/1A, 16 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B'.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.218 m.; thickness, 0.098 m.

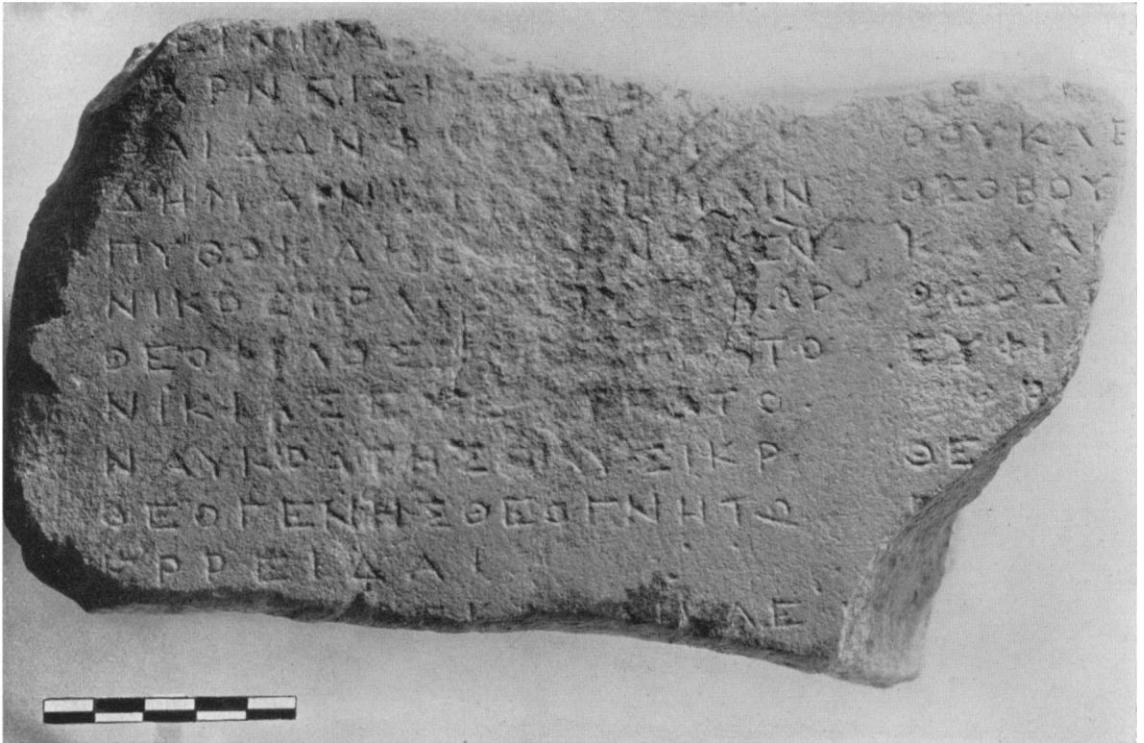
Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

		ΟΙΝΕΙΣ	
		Some ten lines missing, including the demotic Ὀῦθεν	One column missing
ca. 290–280 B.C.	[Ἄ χ α ρ ν ε ῖ ς]		
	Some eight lines missing		
	[Δ]εινία[ς - - - - -]		
	[Κ]αρνεῖσκα[ος] Θε[- - - - -]	[.]⌘[- - - - -]	
	Φαίδων Φ[αιδύ?]λου	Θουκλε[ίδης- - - - -]	
	Δημαίνετ[ος] Δημαιν	15 Θεοβου[λ - - - - -]	
5	Πυθοκλής [. . .]γοϘεν	Καλλι[- - - - -]	
	Νικόστρατο[ς] Ηυ[θο]δώρ	Θεοδω[ρ - - - - -]	
	Θεόφιλος Ἐ[χσο]τρ[ά]το	Ἐδφίλ[ητος - - - - -]	
	Νικίας Ἐχσοτράτο	[[ο]] Θ ρ [ι ά σ ι ο ι]	
	Νανηράτης Ναυσικ	20 Θε[- - - - -]	
10	Θεογένης Θεογνήτο	⌘[- - - - -]	
	Περείδα		
	[.]ος Καλλικλέ		
	[vacat?]		

The preserved side and the thickness are suitable for a small stele bearing honors to one tribe. The difficulties which the text presents are not to be solved by the theory that the fragment comes from a list of the entire Boule.

The lettering is not easy to date, but it will be seen that the period suggested accords well with the theory that several grandfathers of the men named are known.

The restoration of the first demotic also depends on the following identifications of ancestors: Line 1: *N.P.A.*, pp. 46–47: *Δείων Δειτίου Ἀχαρνεύς* was a treasurer in 349/8.



No. 3

Line 5: *P.A.*, 12440: *Πυθολῆς Ἀχαρνεύς* was thrice trierarch *ca.* 325. Line 6: *P.A.*, 12413: *Πυθόδωρος Νικοστράτου Ἀχαρνεύς* flourished *ca.* 353/2. The association of the names in lines 5–6 confirms Kirchner's view that the families were related. Line 8: note the brother in line 7. *P.A.*, 10795, *Νικίας Ἐχυστράτου Ἀχαρνεύς* appears on a grave monument of the fourth century. Line 10: *P.A.* 6703: *Θεογένης Ἀχαρνεύς* flourished in the latter part of the fifth century.

Incidentally, the names [*Κ*]αρνεῖσκ[ος] (line 2) and *Θουκλε[ίδης]* (line 14) are new to Athens.

Beyond any reasonable doubt, then, the names in lines 1–10 are to be assigned to Acharnai. The two demotics which are actually present on the stone are less certain.

Line 19 appears to have begun with a circular letter, which seemed to the mason too small for the dot in the middle; he made a slight erasure, apparently, and began again.¹ Thria was of Oineis.

Line 19 was intended to begin even with the margin of the other lines. Line 11, also a demotic, likewise begins even with the same margin; but no deme named *Ἐρρείδα* is known in any tribe. That a deme hitherto entirely unknown should appear now is most improbable. We have, for instance, one complete (*I. G.*, II², 1745) and six partial lists of bouleutai of Oineis. If we accept *Ἐρρείδα*, the difficulty might be eased a little by noting a peculiar fact. The quota for Acharnai in the fourth century was 22. If we admit 22 Acharneis in Column I, then that column would have at least 25 items. This is impossible, because the whole register must have at least three columns, and the total number of items should be 61, which means columns of 21, 20, and 20 items. Hence Acharnai cannot have had more than 18 prytaneis in the present list. The difficulty from this source increases if we remember that quotas in the third century should be increased over those for the fourth; Oineis had given three demes with a total quota of 5 bouleutai to Demetrias. Now Acharnai, the largest of the demes, was so large that by itself it constituted a trittys. To have prevented it from attaining a near-majority of the votes, some section of it may have been given separate existence as a deme.²

4. Agora I 2448. Fragment of Hymettian marble with inscribed face only preserved, found on February 23, 1935, in late mixed fill at 42/10, some 15 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B'.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.044 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ

ca. 290–275 B.C. ca. 43

[-----Μαιμακτηρι]

[ἄνος δεκάτει ἑστέρ]αι, μ[ιᾶι καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας]

[ἐκκλησία κυρία· τ]ῶν προ[έδρων ἐπεψήφισεν -----^{ca. 12}-----]

[-----^{ca. 12}-----]ιος καὶ σ[υμπρόεδροι ἢ ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι ὅ]

[-----^{ca. 10}-----ω]νος Εἵτεα[ἴος εἶπεν· περὶ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν]

5 [οἱ πρυτάνει]ς τῆς Ἀιαμα[ντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν ἱερῶν ὧν ἔθνον]

[τά τε πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλ]ησιῶν τοῖς θε[οῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· ἔθυσαν δὲ καὶ]

[τὰ Στήμια καὶ τὰ] Χαλκεία κα[τὰ τὰ πάτρια ὑπὲρ τε τῆς βουλῆς]

[καὶ τοῦ δήμου· τύχ]ει ἀγαθεῖ δ[εδόχθαι τῶι δήμωι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ]

[δέχεσθαι ἔ] φασ[ιν γεγρονέν]αι ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐπὶ ὅ]

10 [γυίαι καὶ σωτηρί]αι τῆς β[ουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, κτλ.]

¹ The reading *Θρη[μιοι]*, to fit Akamantis, seems unlikely. No name in lines 1–10 will fit a known member of any large deme of Akamantis.

² An alternative theory. Though it would stand in the margin, the possibility cannot be denied absolutely that a Π preceded the letters preserved in line 11; there is a small nick in the stone spaced

The lettering is of the early third century, and the restoration, based on 6 of 275/4 B.C., offers no difficulties. The fact that sacrifices to Apollo are not specified, though doubtless they were performed, dates this inscription earlier than all others in which this part of the decree is preserved. Emphasis is placed rather on two of the festivals of Pyanopsion: the Stenia, celebrated on the ninth (Deubner, *Attische Feste*, p. 52), and the Chalkeia, on the last day of that month (*op. cit.*, p. 35).



No. 4

5. Agora I 625. Four fragments of Pentelic marble, preserving the right side of the stele, found on March 30, 1933. For the place of finding, see Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 474.

Height of C-D, 0.44 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.136 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

	ca. 280-275 B.C.	AKAMANTIS	33 (see below)
FRAGMENT A	-----	-----	EYΣ -----
	-----	-----	A E -----
	-----	-----	K E -----
	-----	-----	N E -----
5	-----	-----	H M -----
	-----	-----	N -----

Gap of uncertain length

FRAGMENT B	[ὧν ἀντοῖς προσέτατι]σ[ν οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψη]
	[φίσματα τοῦ δήμου,] ἐπ[αινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάν]
	[ρεις καὶ στεφανῶ]σαι [ἀντοὺς χρυσῶι στεφ]
10	[ἀρωι κατὰ τὸν νόμο]ν εἰσ[εβείας ἔνεκα τῆς]
	[πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φ]ιλοσι[μίας τῆς πρὸς .]
	[. . . . ? καὶ τὴν βο]υλὴν κα[ὶ τὸν δῆμον τ]

rather too close to the E. This would give a new spelling of *Περρῖδαι*, not a single demesman of which is known. Its tribal affiliation is dubious (Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. *Ἀῆμοι*, p. 95), but it has never been connected with Oineis. This solution, which involves an irregularity by the mason, seems preferable.

[ὄν Ἀθηναίων . . . ⁷ . . .] πολλάκις . . . ⁸ . . .]
 [. ¹⁸] τῆς [κτλ. - - - - -]

Gap of uncertain length

FRAGMENT C	15	[- - - - -] Ν [- - - - -] ΟΝ [- - - - -] ΑΚΤ [- - - - -] ΕΠΙ [- - - - -] ΝΥΝΗ
	20	[- - - - -] Πτο]λεμαιο [- - - - -] ατα και [- - - - -] ΕΙΟ [.] [- - - - -] Ι'ΟΡ [..] [- - - - -] ΤΗΣΓ [...]
FRAGMENT D	25	[- - - - -] ΕΓ [....] [. ¹⁵ τους προτανεις] τῆς Ἀκα [μαντίδος ^{ca. 19} τ] οὔ δήμου [. ^{ca. 27}] τὸν ταμί [αν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν δι' ἂν διαχει]ροτονο 30 [ῶντι τῶι δήμῳ δόξει, πόρον δὲ ἐπ]άρχειν εἰ [ς τοῦτο ἐκ τῶν ἀναλισκομένων] χρημάτων ὃ [πὸ τῆς βουλῆς· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε] τὸ ψήφισμ [α ^{ca. 24} ἐ]ν στήλῃ λ [θίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῶι προτα]νικῶι· εἰς δ 35 [ἐ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερ]ίσαι τοὺς ἐ [πὶ τῇ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον] ἀνάλωμα ^{vv} vacat 0.042m.
	40	[οἱ προτανεις] 45 [ο]ἱ προτανεις [τὸν ταμίαν] [ὃ δήμος] [τὸ]ν γραμμα [- - - - -] [τοὺς προ] [τ]έα Φῶκον [- - - - -] [τάνεις] [Θε]οπόμπου [- - - - -] [Ἰφ]ιστιάδην vacat 0.054m.
	50	[- - - -] ος [- -] θυς Χαλκ[δέως] [- - - - -] [- - - - -]

Of the original text there remain to us part of a decree of the Demos, a citation, and the beginning line of the register of names. Most of the decree was doubtless *stoichedon*, as Fragment B indicates. The mason presently abandoned that framework more or less, and tried only to make his final letters of the lines fall in an even column vertically. In doing this, rather than trying to end each line with a syllable, he was



providing one of a very few exceptions to the general rule (p. 30). The irregular lettering of Fragment A suggests that the bit is from near the right edge, but not at it. Fragment B cannot be placed within the lines; the position given in the text is arbitrary. Lines 8–9 lack one letter, probably from the end of line 8, if the restoration is correct.

Lines 29–36 can be restored, however, as if the order were exactly *stoichedon*, allowing only one letter too few in line 31. The upper lines, above 29, offer difficulties both of reading and of restoration. In line 23 a letter seems to have been restructed. In line 24 *τῆς πρυτανείας* is of little help. Line 20, clear enough on the stone, is manifestly a reference to King Ptolemy, part of a narrative with specific historical details of what the prytaneis had done to deserve praise.¹ Probably the *νῦν* of the previous line was part of the same sentence.

The lacuna in line 33 is a puzzling gap to fill. The usual title, *τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν*, is five letters too long. The usual alternative, *τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου* (*I.G.*, II², 660, 696, 710, 712, 725, 741), is four letters too short. The space can be exactly filled by *τὸν γραμματέα τὸν τῆς βουλῆς*, but that officer is unknown in this function since the fourth century, and is never, or very rarely, mentioned in this precise form (Ferguson, *Secretaries*, p. 8; Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 352). It therefore seems that some five letters were accidentally omitted from the prytany secretary's title.²

The general period of the inscription is given by the designation of the board which paid for the stele, *τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*. This (plural) board paid for prytany inscriptions only in the period 288–263 (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 65), and it is near 275 that we should attempt to date the present document. The Ptolemy in question might be Philadelphos of Egypt; in that case the date would be 280–275 B.C., when Athens was free of direct Macedonian control. It is equally probable that the reference is to Ptolemy Keraunos, who in the years 281–279 (after he had murdered Seleukos and before the Gauls had killed him) was dominant in Europe and could well have been an object of consideration on the part of the Athenians.

6. *I.G.*, II², 674 with Addenda, p. 663. 275/4 B.C. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΣ.

None of the letters read by Oikonomos has disappeared, though this is denied in *I.G.*, II², Addendum.

For the broad significance of the arrangements for payment in lines 16–21, see Meritt in *A.J.P.*, LVI (1935), pp. 317–319.

Since there is no known instance of a decree inscribed below the register of prytaneis, this becomes our last dated example of the type of document which regularly has one decree only (type 1, p. 6).

¹ In lines 11–12 the restoration *τὸν βασιλέα* would fill the gap, but is probably out of the question, because there is, I believe, no instance where a king is given precedence in an inscription over the Athenians.

² The space would be exactly filled by the words *καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν πρυτάνεων*.

7. Agora I 603. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on March 24, 1933, in loose filling at 30/Ξ in Section H'.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.04 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

Early third century

- . λ [- - - - -]
- ['] α σ [- - - - -]
- Γ ν [- - - - -]
- Τ ι μ [- - - - -]
- 5 Ν ι κ [- - - - -]
- Ε δ θ [- - - - -]
- Ε δ ο [- - - - -]
- [Α] ι ξ [ω ν ε ι ς]
- . λ [- - - - -]



No. 7

The list is probably of prytaneis, with patronymics (p.29, n.1). The style of the lettering is the only evidence for the date.

8. *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 498, no. 14. ANTIGONIS. The thickness is original: unlike No. 13, the monument was a stele; hence it was smaller, and the list may have been part of a register of prytaneis following decrees. The large margin is unusual in any case.

The lettering is of a kind which occurs from the 280's to the 230's. A more exact dating will depend on study of Agora I 249 (the No. 13 mentioned above; *Hesperia*, II [1933], p. 497), a list of bouleutai of which several more fragments have been found. (The hand is not the same in Nos. 13 and 14: note particularly O and Σ.)

9. Agora I 1024. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken only at the top, found on June 26, 1933. For the place of finding, and photographs of the stele and base, see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 473, 474. The stele is leaded into its original heavy rectangular base of limestone. The base is roughly dressed on all its faces; the stele is dressed

with a toothed chisel on the sides, rough-picked behind. Cement has been cleaned from certain parts in order to establish readings, but as little as possible of this delicate work has been attempted.

Height of stele above base, 0.71 m.; height of base at left, 0.285 m.; at right, 0.22 m.; width of stele at bottom, 0.425 m.; width of base, 0.55 m.; thickness of side at bottom, 0.118 m.; greatest thickness, 0.138 m.; depth of base, 0.39 m.

Height of letters, 0.005-0.006 m.

260/59(?) B.C. ERECHTHEIS CΤΟΙΧ. 46

[----- ἐπαινέσαι]
 [τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι κατὰ τὸ
 ν ρή[μον⁹ φιλοτιμίας ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλή]
 ν καὶ τὸ[ν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων ὁ ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψήφ]
 ισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθί]
 νη καὶ στ[ῆσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν κ]
 5 αὶ τὴν στήλη[ν μερίσαι? τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον]
 ν ἀνάλωμα^{vv} [vacat]
 Ἀριστῶννος Θ[.¹⁵ εἶπεν ὅτι ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτ]
 άνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθε[τ]δος ἐπαινέσα[ντες καὶ στεφανώσαντε]
 ς τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντ[ο (ἐξ) ἐ]αυτῶν ἀποφ[αίνουσιν εἰς τὴν βο]
 10 [υ]λὴν ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι ἑαυτῶν τῶν τε θυ[σιῶν ἀπασῶν ὄσαι κ]
 [α]θῆγον ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι καὶ αὐτῶν τῶ[ν ἄλλων καλῶς τε κ]
 [α]ὶ φιλοτιμῶς ὁ ἀγαθὴ τύχει δεδόχθαι τε[ῖ βουλευῖ ὅτι ἐπαιν]
 [ε]σαι τὸν ταμίαν ὁ Νικοκλῆν Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀ[αμπτρέα εὖσε]
 [βε]ίας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμί[ας τῆς εἰς τ]
 15 οὺς φυλέτας ὅτι ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα [ἐξ] ἑαυτῶν
 ὃν ἀποπεφάνκασιν τεῖ βουλευῖ ὁ Πασικλῆν Πασίων[ς Εὐῶνυ]
 μέα ἐπιμελείας ἕνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς το[ὺς φυλέ]
 τας
 vacat
 vacat

20 *Ἀαμπτρέ[ῖς]*
 Νικοκλῆς Ἀπολλοδώ
 Φίλιππος Φιλιππίδου
 Κτησικράτης Κτησίου
 Ἀριστῶννος Ἀριστω
 Δείων Δειν[ο]στράτου
 25 Κτησίας Φιλοδήμου
 Ἐπιχάρης Σωσίππου
 [Κα]λλίας Καλλιτέλου

40 Θεότιμος Εὐφρόνορ
 Κτ[ή]σος ἀρχος Τιμανδρ
 Χαρμοκράτης Σωκλέ
 Ξενοκλῆς Θρασυλόχ
 Κη[φισι]εῖς
 Φιλόφρων Ἀριστοδῆ
 45 Ἀντικράτης Ἀντικρά
 Δίωξις Διώξιδος
 Ἀντίμαχος Φιλοκλέ

60 Κτήσων Κτησά[. . . .]
 Περγασε[ῖς]
 Ἀριστοκλείδης Α[. . . .]
 Πολυ(κ)λείδης Καλλι[. . . .]
 Ἀντοκίδης Ναυκράτ
 65 Κηδοί
 Πυθόδωρος Πυθοδήμ
 Εὐφρημος Εὐγνώτου
 Φηγοῦσι



	<i>Πρωτόμαχος Πρωτο</i>	<i>Λέξανδρος Λεξάνδρ</i>
	<i>Πυθοκλῆς Γρύπωνο</i>	<i>[Θ]ημακεῖς</i>
30	<i>Ἐώνυμοις</i>	50 <i>Ἄντιμ[α]χος Ἄντικλέ</i>
	<i>Μενάλλης Φιλοκράτο</i>	70 <i>Σ[ι]μωνίδης Σιμωνί</i>
	<i>Ἄναγνράσιοι</i>	<i>Παμβωτά[δαι]</i>
	<i>Ἰερώνυμος Ἰέρωνος</i>	<i>Λεόκριτος Φιλίνου</i>
	<i>Νικόβουλος Ἄριστει</i>	<i>Συβρίδαι</i>
35	55 <i>Σωσίστρατος Σόλωνο</i>	75 <i>Εὐβουλος Εὐδίκου</i>
	<i>Ἀθηνοκλῆς Νανσιμά</i>	<i>Ἄργυλεῖς</i>
	<i>Ποσείδιππος Θεοφάν</i>	<i>Χαρίας Χαριδήμου</i>
	<i>Μνησικλῆς Μενεστρ</i>	<i>Θηραμ[έ]νης Χαρίου</i>
	<i>Φιλόστρατος Σωσθέ</i>	<i>Φρόνιχος Ἐπικράτο</i>

80 Τ Ο Υ Σ Δ Ε Ἐ Σ Τ Ε Φ Ἀ Ν Ω Σ Α Ν Ο Ϊ Π Ρ Υ Τ Ἀ Ν Ε Ι Σ

[τ]ὸν ταμίαν	85 ἡ β[ο]υλή	οἱ ἀείσιτοι	τὸν γε[αμ]
Νικοκλ[ῆ]ν	ὁ δῆμος	90 τ ^ν ὸν ταμίαν	95 ματέ[α]
Ἄπολλοδώρο[υ]	τοὺς περ	Νικοκλῆν	Πασικλῆν
Λαμπτρέα	τάνεις	Ἄπολλοδώ	Πασίωνος
		Λαμπτρέ	Εἰων
τὸν κήρυκα	τὸν γραμμα[τέα]	τὸν ὑπογο	ο[[- - - -]]
100 τ ^ν ῆς βουλῆς	105 τ ^ν ῆς βουλῆς	110 αμματέα	115 Διονύσιον
καὶ τοῦ δῆμ[ου]	καὶ τοῦ δῆμου	Ἐπικλῆν	Ἀυτόνον
Εὐκλῆν	Νεοπτόλεμο	Καλλιμάχο	Εἰωνυμέα
Τριγεμ	Λειραδι	Ἰφιστιά	

The stone-cutter several times disregarded the vertical *στοῖχοι*, with the result that in certain instances a group of letters occupies one less than its proper number of spaces. This is true of ΔΟΧΘΑΙ in line 12, ΚΑΙΦΙΛ in line 14, ΕΙΣ and the first ΠΑΣΙ in line 16, ΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝ in line 17. We shall find reason to suspect that a similar compression occurred in the missing part of line 5.

The lettering, in which lines normally curved are rendered by strokes with the (straight) edge of the chisel, is evidence for a date in the middle decades of the third century.

The second group of evidence for the date is prosopographical.

Line 20: the Treasurer's family is probably represented four generations earlier by Νικοκλῆς Λαμπτρέως, trierarch in 373/2 (*P.A.*, 10904). His own son would seem to be Ἄπολλοδώρος [Λ]αμπ(τρέως), *thesmothetes* in 214/3 (*P.A.*, 1427).

Line 27: *Καλλιτέλης Καλλίου Λαμπρούς* (*N.P.A.*, p. 108) is praised as Secretary of *ἐραμισταί* in the document now published as *I.G.*, II², 1322. The date of this is uncertain.¹ Prominent mid-fourth-century relatives are *P.A.*, 7873 (a trierarch of 353/2) and 8213.

Line 32: *Πείθαρχος* is a new name in Athens.

Line 41: cf. *Χαραμαντίδης Σωκλέους Εὐωνυμῆς* (*P.A.*, 15284) of ca. 323; the name *Χαρμοκράτης Σωκλέους* may be inserted as that of a grandson in a branch of the *stemma* (*P.A.*, 13070) which can now be extended two more generations.

Line 46: cf. *P.A.*, 4531 of the early fourth century.

Line 53: a son, *Ἰέρων Ἀ[να]γυ[ρά]σ[ι]ος* was *συμπρόεδρος* in 229/8 (*I.G.*, II², 832).

Line 64: evidently a mis-spelling for *Ἀνδοκίδης*.

Line 66: a son, [*Π*]υθόδημος Πυθ[ο]δώρου ἐκ Κ[η]δῶν, was an ephebe in 255/4 or 243/2, the year of Polyuktos (*P.A.*, 12385). Supposing that Πύθων (III) was the grandfather of our prytanis, we may reconstruct generations IV–VII in the *stemma* of this notable family (*P.A.*, 12471) as follows:—

<i>Πύθων</i> (III)	Dated ca. 318 by the floruit of his grandfather
<i>Πυθόδημος</i> (I)	
<i>Πυθόδωρος</i> (II)	Prytanis in 260/59 (9)
<i>Πυθόδημος</i> (II)	Ephebe in 255/4 or 243/2

Line 67: the name *Εὐγνωτος* is new in Athens.

The third body of evidence for the date is offered by **10**, and a summary of the data is presented with that inscription.

The *ἀείσιτοι* appear for the first time in these documents; they reappear in **10**. These occurrences are isolated (p. 22). Line 114 contains, beside the first and last letters, traces of others in an erasure. I cannot decipher the original, which was presumably *οἱ ἀείσιτοι* or *οἱ φυλέται*.

10. *I.G.*, II², 678. 260/59 (?) B.C. ΑΙΓΕΙΣ. The Figure reproduces Pococke's printed transcription. Boeckh's principal emendations (*C.I.G.*, 15) have all been accepted by Koehler (*I.G.*, II, 329) and by Kirchner. The fact that all the lines begin with syllables, if we supply a pi at the beginning of line 5 rather than at the end of line 4, assures us that the original was not *stoichedon*. Pococke's transcription contains upward of seventy-five proved errors, and a tabulation of these helps towards improving the text. Thus at the beginning we may perhaps read [*ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰγείδος*] *ἐπα[ι]ρέσατ[ε]ς καὶ* | [*στεφανώσαντες τὸν ταμίαν δν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἐαντῶν*] *ἀποφαίνουσιν εἰς τὴν*

¹ The lettering of *I.G.*, II², 1322 has no counterpart known to me in Athens. For the names: Column I. Line 36: *N.P.A.*, p. 160, has an erroneous reference; no ancestor is known. Lines 37–38: the long *stemma* on *N.P.A.*, p. 18 needs adjustment to the proper period for Polyuktos, but this will not settle the date of the inscription. Column II. Line 35: cf. *P.A.*, 3062, an ancestor of 340/39 B.C.

β[ολήν] | [τὰς θυσίας τεθυκέ]ραι [ἀπάσα]ς δσαι καθῆγον ἐν τῇ πρυτανείαι, [ἐπιμεμε]λῆσθαι δὲ τῶν ἄλλ[ων καλῶς τε καὶ φιλοτί]μως ὁ ἀγαθεὶ τύχει, κτλ., but not all the errors involved, namely those which are indicated by dots, can be paralleled elsewhere in the transcript. By a clerical error in *I.G.*² τὸ[ν] is omitted before ἐ[π'] in line 11. The date in that line is represented by Ε . . ΥΒΟΥΛΟΥ, which has always been understood as ἐ[π' Ε]ὐβούλου. To question this may be idle, but it is the part of caution to note that Pococke gives other upsilons for Ι or Κ, other omicrons for Θ, Π, or Ω, and other lambdas for Α, Δ, or Ρ; and he made several interpolations or omissions of one or two letters each.¹

In lines 14–15 a tempting restoration is τούς [- - - - - Σωτηρ]ισιν. The third decree is stated to have been passed in the twelfth prytany: i.e., it reviews the entire year. Sacrifices to the Macedonian deities should have been made, and should probably, in this explicit decree, be mentioned (cf. p. 10).

We come to the problematical line 15, the history of which is as follows. Feeling that the sense demanded more words than seemed to exist at the end of line 14 and the beginning of line 16, Boeckh inserted our line 15 exactly in the form in which it now stands in *I.G.*, II². "Excidit enim integer versus," he explained, and the excision came to be grouped among those made in the year 200, when many references to things Macedonian were erased. The inscription was dated before 271/0. Gradually the other inscriptions in which references were made to sacrifices to the Macedonian King, such as Boeckh thought had been erased in our line 15, were removed from the period before the Chremonidean War. At length line 15 was the sole remaining instance, providing only that Polyuktos and his group of Archons were dated later, for in an inscription of this group such reference occurs, and was in fact coupled by Kolbe (*Hermes*, LXVIII [1933], p. 453) with our line 15 in an effort to support the earlier date for Polyuktos. In this connection it was suggested by me that the line was in fact cut on the stone, but that Pococke's eye was misled by ΠΑ at the end of line 15 as well as of line 14, so that he omitted one line (*A.J.P.*, LV [1934], p. 318, n. 4); and Ferguson added (*ibid.*) that the stone-cutter may have made the error. This is not unlikely: a parallel may be Broneer's *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 406, no. 24.

If we turn to page 56 of Pococke's publication, we find no indication that he omits a line at this point. He seems to indicate carefully such an omission in line 26, column III. Ferguson (*ibid.*) points out that parts of line 15 were innocuous; whereas in Boeckh's theory the entire line, including part of a word at the beginning and part at the end, was erased. Since Ferguson wrote his article, a bit of research lends considerable weight to his observation. We have now sixteen inscriptions with erasures of things Macedonian² (references *ibid.*); the list is *I.G.*, II², 665, 677, 681, 682, 766, 775, 780, 781, 790, 791, 798, 825 (see rather *I.G.*, II, 5, 374d); *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 526, no. 39; *Hesperia*, II (1933),

¹ Incidentally, the demotic in line 9 was probably spelled *Τριμετέα*, as always in this period.

² It is always stated that the decree of the garrisons, *I.G.*, II², 1299, found in Eleusis, bears an erasure which deleted the name of Queen Phthia (line 11). Actually the letters were obliterated by some form of erosion, quite accidentally. The name of Demetrios is preserved in line 36.

..... ΣΦΕΙΩΣΑΣΙΙ
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 .. ΠΙΝΟΥΔΕΤΩΝΚΑΙ..... ΛΑΠΤΩΤΑΘΗΙΤΥΧΕΙΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΤΗΒΟΥΛΕΙΕ
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 ΕΜ . . ΕΔΗΝΚΟΥΡΑ
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 ΠΕΔΙΟΚΛΗΣΕ.ΜΙΚΤΟΥ
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^{αχραδυτεις}
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 Τ.ΝΥΠΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ
 ΣΙΚΛΗΝ

ΟΙΦΥΛΕΤΑΙ
 ΤΟΝΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑ
 ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥ
 ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΝ

p. 497, no. 13, and p. 500, no. 15 (**22** of the present series); *A.J.A.*, XXXVII (1933), p. 46. In six of these, excisions are merely of the tribal names. As to 775¹ and our **22**, we cannot judge.² All the others are erasures in continuous texts, and every one of these is a careful erasure, so far as we can determine, of precisely those words which referred to things Macedonian, and of no more. There is not a single proved instance of the erasure of one entire isolated line, to set against twelve erasures of the type just defined. In this neatness one perceives a calculating venom; for to destroy the context of an erasure might have made it impossible to tell who was condemned. One is impelled, then, to doubt whether the document in question ever at any stage contained Boeckh's line 15. We may not be able to construct a sound text on the shifty foundation given by Pococke; but at least we need no longer burden ourselves with the drastic theory of erasure of an entire line.

If we turn yet again to the photostatic copy, we may note that the text in lines 14 and 16 has three peculiar difficulties. In line 14 Koehler gave up on ΩΣ, setting it down merely as ως. In line 16 the first verb is an aorist; not a perfect in the series of perfects, but possibly subordinate in some way. Thirdly, the editors have all expanded the first Α of ΑΚΑΙ into ἀ[νῆλωσε δέ]. Pococke's text never errs otherwise by more than two spaces, and the resulting line as a whole is unduly long. Hence this emendation, also Boeckh's, is excluded. In addition, we have the fact that line 14 connects with line 16 without emendation, to form πᾶ|σας.

Though it seems we can never be certain how the original document read in these lines, some meaning can perhaps be grasped. It may be suggested thus:

14. - - - - καὶ ἀντὸς συνεπιμε[μέ]ληται ὡς ἀντῶν πᾶ
 16. σας τὰς θυσίας ἔθυσεν, [π]άσας ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, καὶ, κτλ.

This has words certainly incorrect, but the notion that the manner of his coöperating consisted precisely in sacrificing all the sacrifices at his own expense may be valuable. Whether this action by the Treasurer of the Boule was mentioned as a regular part of his duties, or as being extraordinary, we cannot be sure; more likely it was extraordinary (see p. 18). It appears that Nikokrates in his capacity as Treasurer of the Boule had continued throughout the entire year, perhaps in a bitter period for Athens, to bear the expense. In the last days (presumably) of the last prytany a special decree (lines 10–19) cast appropriately in the perfect tense, was passed in his honor. It was to emphasize the fact that his beneficence was forthcoming all the year that the name of the year, possibly memorable in other ways, was inserted.³

From this point we may follow the explanation given by Kirchner in *I.G.*, II². Nikokrates is plainly entitled Treasurer both of the prytaneis of Oineis, and of the Boule.

¹ Line 15 shows only a *rasura*; the words in *I.G.*² should be bracketed.

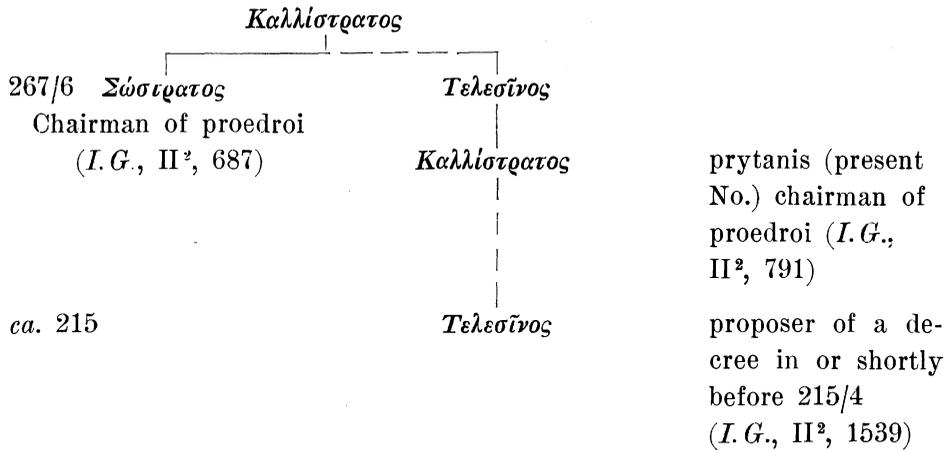
² Johnson included doubtfully *I.G.*, II², 708. The stone shows no trace of erasure.

³ It is notable that the enthusiasm for Nikokrates was not shared by his fellow-bouleutai of Erechtheis, who did not include him in their list of honors (9).

The special decree (lines 10–19) in his honor was inscribed below the two regular decrees, of which we have only part of the second. The tribesmen had honored, besides their officers, a member who held no office: Kallikrates of Kollytos, who is designated merely as *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*; the Boule also honored him (lines 7–8, 45–48). Parallels for this appear in **9** and in *I.G.*, II², 1749.

The register¹ contains only 45 prytaneis; as Kirchner has seen, it also has 5 gaps. It appears that Pococke omitted names of which he could make no sense; or possibly they had been erased (cf. **77** and p. 28).

Ferguson has given four important prosopographical items in *A.J.P.*, LV [1934], p. 319, n. 5. One may be elaborated. Line 28: a *stemma* for the Erchian family based on a date ante-271/0 is given under *P.A.*, 8165. A later date yields a simpler scheme:



A fifth item may be added. Line 35, column I: presumably the father of that Pythodoros of Erchia who appears in **29** of 228/7, lines 42–44.

Meritt first noticed that the new Agora inscription **9** is of the same year as Pococke's. The proof lies in the probable identity in each of the Secretary of the Boule and of the Demos, Neoptolemos, and in the possible identity of the Agora Epikles with Pococke's *. ΣΙΚΛΗΣ*, the Undersecretary. The proof is compelling: if we were to doubt the second identification, and to suppose that the name Neoptolemos occurred twice by mere coincidence, we should nonetheless be forced by prosopographical evidence to place the two inscriptions within one short period.

A certain Euboulos was Archon before 271/0.² We have seen that there are reasons for believing that the two inscriptions do not date from before 271/0. We may now

¹ The register of prytaneis and the citations were doubtless inscribed in letters of the same size as the rest. Pococke's printer set them in small type to get the whole on one page.

² Philodemos in *Herc. Pap.* 1005; Crönert, *Rh. Mus.*, 1901, p. 617; Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 80. Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, pp. 44, 46, 55–56; *idem*, *A.J.P.*, LV (1934), p. 333. Meritt's date is 272/1 (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 584).

sum up the evidence on each side. Among arguments for the earlier date, the "rasura" has been dealt with *above*, with a reference. More serious is the spacing in line 5 of the Agora inscription, where one must suppose crowding of one letter to accommodate *μερίσαι*, whereas *δοῦναι* fits perfectly. The latter formula, however, belongs in 289/8 or earlier, which is impossibly early for the Archon Euboulos of *I.G.*, II², 682, line 58 (the son of Phaidros as Agonothetes). One might think of crowding two letters, so as to attain the formula of 289/8–263/2, *μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ, κτλ.* This would be admissible only if it were compulsory. Not quite so drastic, but still undesirable, would be the abandonment of Pococke's reading of the Archon's name. A second Euboulos, moreover, would have to be dated near the first. The orator of *I.G.*, II², 780 (Archon Kallimedes) was identical with the secretary Neoptolemos, and we may assume a career rising, like that of Aischines of the Attic canon, from a secretaryship to prominence in the Demos: this would place our inscriptions earlier than 246/5. The *floruit* of the Herald Eukles should also fall as early as possible. Hence a second Euboulos should be dated *ca.* 260 or a little later, and it becomes perplexing that the date in line 11 is not ἐ[π' E]ὐβούλου ἄρχοντος [τοῦ μετὰ -----].

The case for the later date is based on the restoration τὸν ἐπὶ, on the style of the lettering, and on the phraseology and arrangement especially of 9, which are more developed than those of 6 of 275/4 (p. 6). There is no need to discuss these points further, nor to dwell on the favorable prosopographical arguments to be derived from 9, lines 20 and 66, and the five others from the present text. This evidence appears to be the more weighty, and Meritt's exact date, 260/59 (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 584), has been inserted. The difficulties remain. The important consequences of the later date, or of abandoning the theory of a *rasura*, have been properly stressed in Ferguson's article already cited (*A.J.P.*, LV [1934], pp. 318 ff.).

11. Agora I 1884. Group of joined fragments of Hymettian marble, with toothed left side and rough back preserved. The surface is eaten away at the top by acids. Found on April 27, 1934, in a modern bothros at 29/E in Section B, *ca.* 5 m. southeast of the Tholos.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.242 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

		ΟΙΝΕΙΣ	
<i>ca.</i> 260 B.C.			
[-----]		[-----]υσιον	Φιλ[-----]
[-----]		[-----]βους	Υπε[-----]
5 [οἱ πρῶτά]νεις		[ὁ δῆμ]ος	[οἱ πρῶτάνεις]
Προκλέα	10 [ἡ βο]υλή		[-----]
Θεοκλέους	[τοὺς πρ]υτάνεις		[-----]
[Λο]υσιέα		15 [-----]	[-----]

οἱ πρυτάνει	20	οἱ πρυτάνεις	οἱ πρ[υτάνεις]	[οἱ πρυτάνεις]
[ς X]ιωνίδην		Σώστρατον	25 Πρω[- - - -]	[Εὐκλήν]
[- - - -]Ἀλλίου		Εὐφράνορος	[- - - - -]	30 [Φιλοκλέους]
[Θρι?]άσιον		Περιθοίδην	[- - - - -]	[Τρινεμέα]

The lettering resembles that of **9**; the text is close to **9** and **10**. The citations in the first row of the present inscription (lines 5–15) are in larger letters than those of the second row. This fact, and the analogy of **9** and **10**, clearly identify lines 6–8 as the Treasurer and lines 13–15 as the Secretary. The Herald probably appeared in lines 29–31, since the other three citations do not contain either of the familiar names (p. 17). Since in line 23 we have a demotic of Oineis, its bearer may have been cited as *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*. The demotic in line 19 can be restored to fit Oineis; one thinks first of the Priest, but he is absent from **9** and **10**. In them, however, there appear the Secretary of the Boule and Demos and the Undersecretary, who should probably be



No. 11

given places in the present text. Hence the assignment of the citations in the second row should probably be: first, the *ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν*; second, the Secretary of the Boule and Demos; and third, the Undersecretary. This leaves the fourth place free for the Herald.

The reversed order of Boule and Demos in lines 9–10 is unique (cf. p. 22).

12. Agora I 828. Two fragments of Hymettian marble, with both sides preserved, and the original back. Fragment B was found on May 20, 1933, in a late wall at 54/IE, some 11 m. east of the Tholos, in Section Z. Fragment A was found on January 30, 1934, in House 636a/16, in Section A.

Height, 0.157 m.; (restored) original width of stele, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.005 m.



No. 12

LEONTIS OF ANTIOCHIS

Middle of the third century B. C.

FRAGMENT A	<p>οἱ <i>πρυτάνεις</i> <i>τὸν ταμίαν</i> [ἡ βουλῆ] <i>Ἐπίχαριμον</i> [ὁ δῆμος] <i>Καλλιστρατίδου</i> τοῦ[ς πρυτάν]εις ⁵ <i>Κολωνῆθεν</i></p>	<p>οἱ <i>πρυτάνεις</i> <i>Πυργίωνα</i> ¹⁰ <i>Πυργίωνος</i> <i>Λαμπτρέα</i></p>	FRAGMENT B
---------------	--	--	---------------

The lettering is of the early or middle third century, but the hand has not been identified, and we must work from the names. The Treasurer, or a man of the same

name, proposed *I.G.*, II², 650 of 288/7 B.C. and 685 of 266/5 (*P.A.*, 5017). A relative of the other official cited may be *Πυργίων Ἀγαθάρχου Δαμππρεύς*, chairman of the proedroi in *I.G.*, II², 672 of 279/8 (*P.A.*, 12487).

The Treasurer, and hence the prytaneis honored, were of Leontis or Antiochis. The other official cited, who was of Erechtheis, or Antigonis, was therefore not the Secretary of the prytaneis, and preferably not the Priest. He may have been Treasurer of the Boule. The absence of a title is peculiar (p. 21, n. 4).

Carved wreaths are unusual in this period (p. 20).

13. Agora I 775. Fragment of inscribed stele of Hymettian marble, broken all around, found on May 5, 1933, at 22/ΚΣΤ in Section H.

Height, 0.05 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Middle of the
third century B.C.

[ἡ βου]λή τὸν

[γο]ρματεία

v a c a t

[ιο]ῦ δήμου

[v a c a t] vacat



No. 13

This bit is irregular because of (1) the omission of *τῆς βουλῆς καὶ*, (2) the omission of the name, and (3) the blank line. The lettering is of the middle of the third century, when the formulae of the citations had not been regularized. The blank line may have been left for a straight sprig, painted: contemporary parallels appear in *I.G.*, II², 1317b, etc. See also **16** and pp. 21 (note 1), 22 (note 4). The irregularities are all due to lack of space.

14. Agora I 974. Inscribed fragment of Pentelic marble, with part of left side, smooth-picked, preserved. Found on June 17, 1933, with marble fragments in front of the Propylon of the Bouleuterion in Section Z.

Height, 0.078 m.; width, 0.042 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.005 m.

Middle of the third century B.C.

CTOIX. 39?

[- - - - - εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στ]

[ῆ]λη[ς καὶ τὴν ποίησιν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικῆ]

σει τ[ὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

vacat

vacat [Demotic]

Εἰς [- - - - -]

5 Εὐ[- - - - -]

Κα[- or Κλ[- - - - -]



No. 14

The formula restored in the first preserved line is unusual, but the alternative seems to be a line of 84 letters, too long for this period. A break in the stone might be taken for the first stroke of 'Υ[βάδαι] (Leontis), were the mark a little higher. Presumably Εἰς[- was the Treasurer.

15. Agora I 999. Fragment from upper right corner of a stele of Hymettian marble, the front part of the corner akroterion broken away, the left side and bottom broken. Found on June 22, 1933, in late walls at 66/1ΣΤ, some 22 m. northeast of the Tholos, in Section Z.

Height, 0.223 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.178 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Middle of the third century B.C.

ca. 45-48

[Θ ε ο] ἰ

[Ἐπὶ - - - - ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - ἰδος ἔκτη]ς προτανείας "

[ῆ] - - - - ^{at least 27} - - - - ἐγραμμί]α[τ]ενεν· Ποσι "

[δεῶνος - - - - τῆς προ]τανείας "

5 [ἐκκλησία - - - - τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - - -]αθος Ἐπι

[- - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι " ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ] vacat] vacat

[- - - - - ^{at least 30} - - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ] οἱ π[ρο]

[τάνεις τῆς, κτλ.]

The spacing in line 1 and the minimum-length restorations in line 2 show that the lines had at least 45 full letters. The name of the spokesman in line 7, which therefore

had at least 30 letters, can hardly have been much longer, and thus fixes the upper limit as *ca.* 48 letters. The two gaps in line 2 must have contained in all *ca.* 9–12 letters.

16. (A) *I.G.*, II², 2434 plus (B) Agora I 1636. The Agora fragment (B) is of Hymettian marble, with part of the right side preserved, smooth at the edge, then toothed. Found on March 23, 1934, at 18/Γ at *ca.* 1.50 m. above the Tholos, in late fill, in Section B.

(A) Height, 0.14 m.; width, of face, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

Height of letters, 0.003–0.004 m.

The relative positions of the fragments in the photograph are approximate rather than exact.



No. 15



No. 16

Middle of the third century B.C. (after 269/8)		LEONTIS	
	[Σ κ α μ β ω ν ί δ α ι ?]	[-----]	45 [Η α ι ο ν ί δ α ι ?]
FRAG.	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]
A	[-----]	25 [Κ ή τ τ ι ο ι ?]	[-----]
	[-----]	[² Ι]σαῖο[ς -----]	[-----]
5	[-----]νι[- -]	[.]ιτηίδης[ς -----]	[⁵ Α λ ι μ ο ύ σ ι ο ι ?]
	[Σ ο υ ν ι] ε ἶ ς	Μελάνω[πος -----]	50 [-----]
	[-- ^{ca. 7} --]ων Στρατοφῶν:	³ Ἀριστοκρ[-----]	[-----]
	[. . ⁵ . .]ης Διοφάνου	30 Α ε υ [κ ο ρ ο ε ἶ ς]	[Η ο τ ά μ ι ο ι ?]
	[. ^{2 1/2} .]όφαντος Διοκλέους	Διονύσιος [-----]	[-----]
10	[Σω]σίβιτος Σωσικλέους	Τιμοκράτης [-----]	[-----]
	[. . ⁴ .]ικλῆς Προκλέους	Θεόκριτος Α υ [-----]	55 [Ε ὑ π υ ρ ί δ α ι ?]
	[¹ Ηγήσα]νδρος ¹ Ηγησάνδρου	Σωτέλης ¹ Ἀλκίμ[έδοντος]	[-----]
	[¹ Ε]κ α λ ε ἶ ς	35 Θεοχάρης Χ α [[ιρ[εφῶντος]]]	[-----]
	[-- ^{ca. 6} --]ίδης Προκλέους	Π ή λ η [κ ε ς]	[έ ξ Ο ῖ ο υ ?]
15	[Φ ρ] ε ά ρ ρ ο ι	Αυσανίας Α υ [σάνδρ - -]	[-----]
	[-- ^{ca. 8} --]ος ² Ἀριστοδίκου	² Ἀμφίων Δ η [μ ο] μ [έλους]	60 [Κ ο λ ω ν ε ἶ ς ?]
	[-- ^{ca. 10} --]φάντου	Χ ο λ [λ] ε ί δ [α ι]	[-- ^{ca. 6 1/2} --] ¹ Ερ[μολύκου
	[-- ^{ca. 11} --]δημίδου	40 Δεινίδης Δεινίδο[ν]	[-- ^{ca. 8 1/2} --] οκλέους
	[-- ^{ca. 12} --]φώντος	Πάμφιλος ¹ Επιγένο[υς]	[Κ ρ ω] π ἰ δ α ι
20	[-----]ίου	Φιλόξενος Εὐκλειδ[ου]	[-- ^{ca. 7 1/2} --]ς Θεοβούλου
	[-----]	[-----]	65 [¹ Υ β ά] δ α ι
	[-----]	[-----]	[-- ^{ca. 7} --]ς Αυσικλέους
			vacat
			vacat
			vacat
	[vacat]		[ή βουλῆ] τ[όν] γραμ
			[ματέα -----] ^v
			[-----] ^v

FRAG.
B

Citations missing

Pittakys, in his original publication of Fragment A (*Ep. Arch.*, no. 1371), is fairly explicit as to the place of discovery: *Ἡδρον ἀντὴν τὸ 1848 Μαρτίου 2 πλησίον τοῦ βάρθρου ἐφ' οὗ ἡ Πιρόμαχος ἴστατο.*¹ It appears unlikely that the stele was set up on the Acropolis. This would be exceptional for a public decree honoring prytaneis (p. 28), although the decree might have been merely tribal (cf. 2). The provenience of the Agora fragment is helpful, since it was found just over the Tholos.

A register of Leontis requires 66 items in the period 307–200. Had there been four columns, the first two must have had 17 items each, and the other two must have had 16 items each. This is impossible by reason of the citation preserved (line 67),

¹ Rangabé follows this (*Antiquités Helléniques*, II, p. 808, no. 1273): “trouvé en 1848 derrière les Propylées.”

which must have been level with the other citations. Now between it and line 66 intervene only 3 spaces; there would be, with four columns, only 2 spaces between the ends of the columns and the citations. This is too small a space for circular wreaths to be painted. Hence the scheme given provides the correct number of columns. It follows that after the five preserved names of Phrearrhioi, and before the four names at the head of Column II there intervened 5 items. If these 5 items were all Phrearrhioi, that deme would have in all 14 bouleutai, whereas it had 9 in the fourth century and only 10 after Ptolemais was created; 14 Phrearrhioi, moreover, would reduce the other demes unduly. Line 25 was therefore a demotic. Isaïos, a rare name, is not helpful; the Melanopos mentioned below is the only clue to the demotic. The position of Fragment A as a whole is probably correct, since 5 Cholleidai is the usual number, and Column II could not end with a demotic; the restoration of Skambonidai in line 1 gives that deme also its normal number. The larger demes are thus provided for, as is proper, in the first two columns. The scheme as a whole, then, would seem to be correct, and the arbitrary elements are merely the restorations of a few demotics.

The quotas of prytaneis suggest a date later than 307 B.C., and the occasional square shapes of certain letters, such as the ϙ in line 38, agree with Koehler's date, the middle of the third century. Kirchner is therefore right in identifying *Λυσανίας Λυσάνδρ*- of line 37 with an ephebe of 269/8 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 665, line 54).

Line 28: cf. *P.A.*, 9791, *Μελάνωπος Μέλανος Κήτιος*, on a fourth century grave monument.

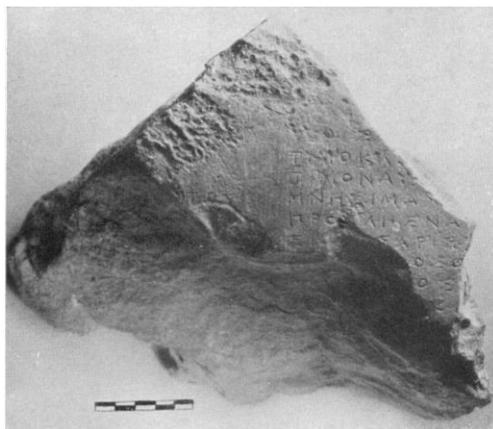
The irregular arrangement of the citation is explained under 13. Which secretary was here cited it is impossible to say with certainty, probably the Secretary of the prytaneis.

17. Agora I 966. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on June 15, 1933, from late walls at 66/1, in front of the Propylon of the Bouleuterion in Section Z.

Height, *ca.* 0.205 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.132 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

<i>ca.</i> 260–240 B.C.	ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ
	v a c a t
[-----]	5 Σ[φήτιοι]
[-----] vacat	Τιμοκλῆς[-----]
[-----] vacat	Τίμ(ω)ν Ἀδ[-----]
[-----] ὅτου	Μνησίμαχος[-----]
	Προκλῆς Να[-----]
At least five lines	10 Σι[μία]ς Ἀριστ[-----]
missing	[-- ^{ca. 6} ---]ος Θ[-----]
	[-- ^{ca. 6 1/2} ---]ος[-----]
	[-----]κι[-----]



No. 17

The lettering places the fragment in the middle of the third century. The demotic restored in line 5 is undoubtedly correct; no other deme in Σ - - - - can have had so large a representation as eight.

Line 6: An ancestor may be *P.A.*, 13739.

Line 7: *Τίμων Σφήττι(ος)* appears in a list of contributors in the year of Diomedon (253/2, or possibly 241/0 or 232/1): *I.G.*, II², 791, *d*, line 25; *P.A.*, 13852.

18. Agora I 1967. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with left side preserved; otherwise broken away. Found on May 7, 1934, at 27/KB, near the church of the Prophet Elias and Saint Charalambos, in an area dug by Dörpfeld (*Judeich*, *Topographie*², p. 333) in Section K.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

Middle of the
third century B.C.

[. . .^{5 1/2}. . .] γε [- - - - -]
 [*Ἀνσί*] *στρα* [*τος?* - - - - -]
Ἀερίσ [*τρ*] *α* [*τος* - - - - -]
² *Ἀνδρ* [*ων*] Ω [- - - - -]
 5 *Διοχ* [*λῆς*] Κ [- - - - -]
² *Ἀρισ* [*τό*] *δη* [*μος* - - - - -]
² *Ἀρχ* [*έστ*] *ρα* [*τος* - - - - -]
Εὐκλῆς *Εὐμ* [- - - - -]
 vacat



No. 18

The list comes from the end of the first column of a register. The first line is probably [*Ἀριστο*]γε[*νγς* -] or [*Ἀριστο*]γε[*ίτων* -]. The number of possible demes is of course limited; comparatively few demes have so many as 8 representatives. Even so, the names are too common to permit restoration of a demotic. The lettering is good evidence for the date.

19. Agora I 1764. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on April 11, 1934, at 20/AB, in late fill 15 m. west of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.166 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

ΗΙΠΡΟΤΗΟΝΤΙΣ

ca. 250–230 B.C.

	ν	[Demotic]
		[Με]νεκ[- - - - -]
	10	[Ἀ]ριστογ[ε - - - - -]
		Ἰερώνυμ[ος - - - - -]
	-] ν	Ἀμ[αξαντεῖς]
	-] ν	᾽Οψιάδης Δ[- - - - -]
	-] οκλέ	Φάλανθος [- - - - -]
	-] άτου	15 Ἐρφ[ιάδαι]
	-ο]ν	Διονύσιος [- - - - -]
	-] αρίδου	Αισχίνης [- - - - -]
5	-] εκλέους	Κει[ριάδαι]
	-] φίλου	Χαιρήμω[ν - - - - -]
	-] ν	20 Θεόφιλο[ς Θεοδότου]
vacat]	vacat [vacat]



No. 19

Since the smaller demes are listed at the end of the second preserved column, that column was the last.

In line 20 we probably have the son of the secretary, *Θεόδοτος Θεοφίλου Κειριάδης*, in the year of Diogeiton, who has been dated by Meritt in 270/69 (*I.G.*, II², 771, 772; *Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 582). The lettering strongly supports the date thereby suggested.

20. Agora I 1999. Two fragments of Hymettian marble. The inscribed face only is preserved on Fragment A, with part of a clamp cutting at the back; Fragment B is broken off above, below, and to the left. The right side of this fragment is preserved, with the back broken. A was found on March 20, 1935, about 24 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B. B was found on May 15, 1934, in a marble pile in Section Γ.

(A) Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.203 m.; thickness, 0.091 m.

(B) Height, 0.219 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.098 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

The relation of the fragments in the photograph is not correctly shown.

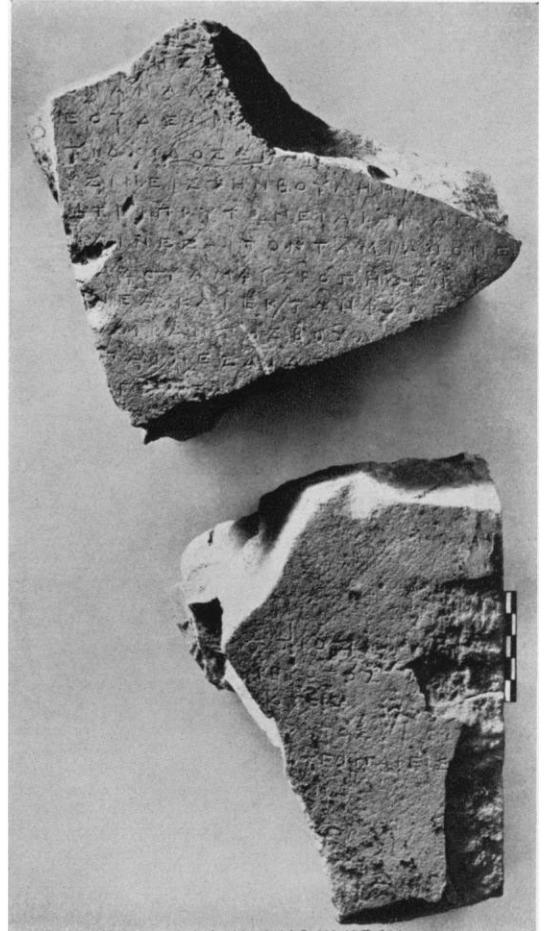
		ANTIOCHIS	ca. 42
	250's or early 240's B.C.		
FRAGMENT A		[-----] κα[ὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ ^{vv}]	
		[εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν] τῆς σ[τήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοι]	
		[κῆσει τὸ γενόμεν]ον ἀνάλω[μα vacat]	
		[Νεοπτόλεμος Φιλ]έου Δειρα[διώτης εἶπεν ^{vvvv} ἐπειδὴ οἱ]	
	5	[πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀν]τιοχίδος ἐπαι[ρέσαντες καὶ στεφανώ]	
		[σαντες ἀποφαίνο]υσιν εἰς τὴν βουλὴν τ[ὸν ταμίαν τὰς θυσίας]	
		[τεθυκῆναι πάσας ἐ]ν τεῖ πρυτανείαι ^{vvvv} ἀγα[θεῖ τύχει δε]	
		[δόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐ]παινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν ὃν ε[ἴλοντο ἐξ ἑαυ]	
		[τῶν - - ^{ca. 5} - - ἡν - ^{ca. 5} - -] ἄδου Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν ^v κ[αὶ τὸν γραμ]	
	10	[ματέα - ^{ca. 5} - Παλλη]νέα ^v καὶ ἐκ τῶν φυλε[τῶν - - - ^{ca. 3} - - -]	
		[- - ^{ca. 8 1/2} - - ^v καὶ τὸν τ]αμίαν τῆς βουλή[ς - - - - ^{ca. 13} - - - -]	
		[- - - - ^{ca. 13} - - - - ^v ἐ]παινέσαι δὲ [καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς]	
		[βουλής καὶ τοῦ δήμου] Γ[. .]εα [- - - - -]	
		[- - - - -] ρ[-	
		End of decree missing	
		vacat	
			15 [οἱ πρυτάνεις]
			[τὸν γραμματέα]
		Missing:	[- - - - -]
		Citations of Treasurer and prytaneis	[- - - - -]
			[Παλλ]η[νέ]α
FRAGMENT B		vacat	
		Two columns of demotics	20 [Θε]μιστιος
		and names, the first of 21,	[Ἐχέ?]μβροτος
		the second of 20 items.	[. . .]κτος
		The end of	[Ἐχέμβ?]ροτος
		Column II is	[^{vv} Ἀμφ]ιτροπαιεῖς
		to be restored:	25 [- - ^{ca. 6} - -]ης
		[^{vv} Αἰγ]ιλιεῖς]	[- - ⁶ (-?) - -] ^v
		followed by	[- - ⁷ (-?) - -] ^v
		2 (+?) names,	[- - - ⁸ (-?) - - -] ^v
		in addition to	[^{vv} ^{ca. 7} (Demotic?) ^v]εῖς
		the 4 Aigilieis	Missing: 10 items
		in Column III.	

Also missing: the other citations

The first fragment bears parts of two decrees. The margin on the left is given by the name of the proposer. Restoration has to be as curtailed as possible, giving in lines 6–7 an unusual compression: *δσαι καθῆκον*, or *τὰς καθηκούσας* is omitted.

The Treasurer's name presumably appeared in line 25 (cf. p. 14), and the Secretary's in line 17. Apparently the Treasurer of the Boule received his patronymic (cf. p. 18). In line 13 the traces will not fit the names of a known Herald (cf. p. 17). In the register, [Θε]μίστιος may be connected with *P.A.*, 6645, a fourth century occurrence of the name *Θεμίστιος Αἰγιλιεύς* on a grave-stone.

The orator, *Νεοπτόλεμος Φιλέου Δειραδιώτης*, was Secretary of the Boule and Demos in 260/59 B.C. (9 and 10), and in 246/5 B.C. he proposed a decree (*I.G.*, II², 780). The lettering would fit a date in the 240's. With this period the compressed formulae (cf. 9, 10, and 22; and p. 24) exactly agree.

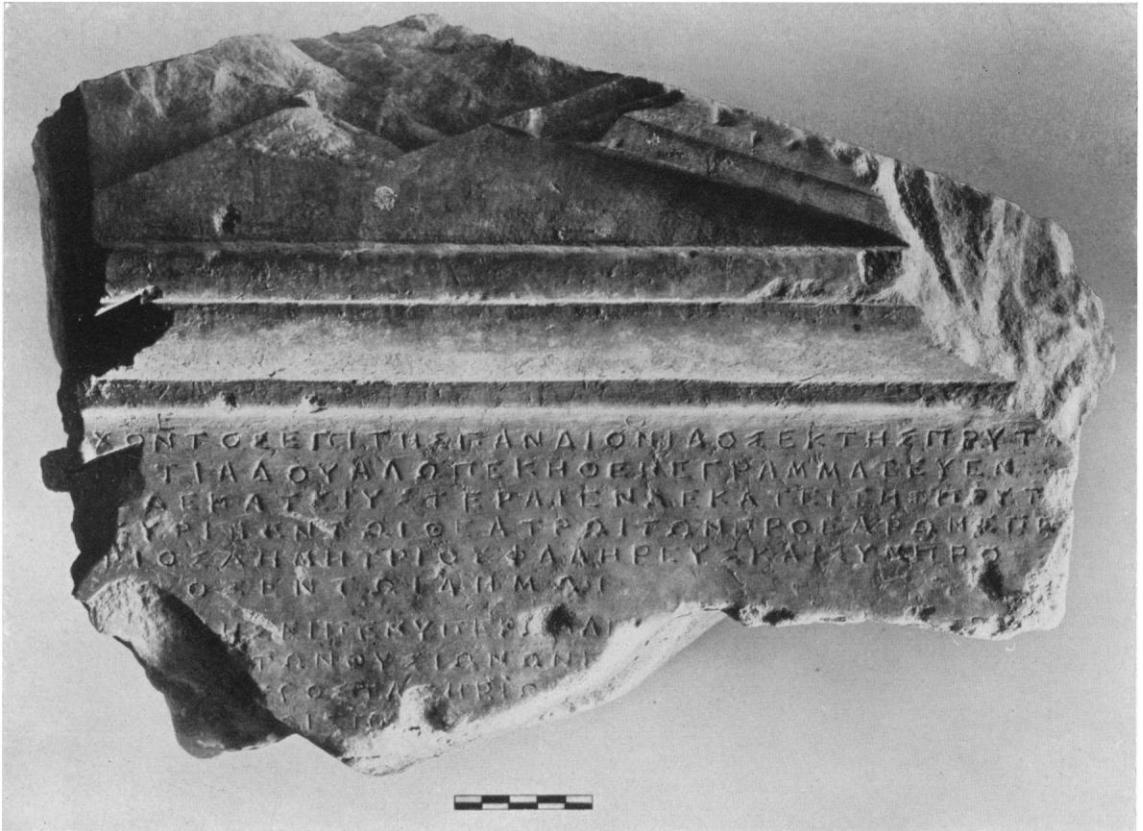


No. 20

21. *I.G.*, II², 702 = Agora I 1125. The fragment was rediscovered in the Agora. Letters lost since the stone was first edited are underlined. Fragment with pediment top, of Hymettian marble, the right side of the gable preserved; the stone broken away below and on the left. Found on October 28, 1933, in House 635/9, in Section K.

238/7 B.C.	AIGEIS OR OINEIS?	ca. 45
[Θ]	ε ο	[ι]
[Ἐπὶ . . . ? . . . ἄ]ρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἑκτῆς πρυτα		
[νείας ἤμ. . .]ων <u>Μιλτιάδου</u> Ἄλωπεκῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν "		
[Μαιμακτηρι]ῶνος δεκάτει ὑστέραι, ἑνδεκάτει τῆς πρυτα		
[νείας ἐκκλη]σία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπε		
[ψήφισεν Δημ]ήτριος Δημητρίου Φαληρεὺς καὶ συμπρό "		
[εδροὶ] vacat	ξ̄ δ ο ξ ε ν τ ῶ ι δ ἡ μ ω ι	vacat
	vacat	

[- - -^{ca. 12} - - - Α]ακιάδης εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπ[αγγέλλουσιν οἱ] πρ[υτά]
 [νεις τῆς - - -^{ca. 1} - - -] ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔ[θνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησι]
 [ῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι] τῶι Προστατηρίωι [καὶ τῆι Ἀρτέμιδι τῆι Βουλαί]
 [αι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς] οἷς πάτερ[ιον ἦν, κτλ.]



No. 21

The lettering within each line is regular enough to enable approximate determinations of missing parts. Thus the length of the Archon's name agrees with Kirchner's estimate in *I.G.*, II², and with Meritt's in *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 556. The name of the tribe honored was brief, perhaps one of the shortest. Meritt's dating is here adopted. His arguments from the style of the decree, which are substantial by themselves, may be reinforced by noting the position of the ἔδοξεν-clause. Not only is this clause set in the middle of the line; it is also separated by a quite unusual blank space from the body of the decree. Set off thus, it belongs in a period as late as 255/4 B.C. and preferably later (*A.J.A.*, XL [1936], p. 66). The lettering itself suggests 194/3 B.C.

22. *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 500, no. 15. The second upright of **N** is as long as the first in two instances, but in two others it is shorter. Hence in the first preserved line, where we cannot safely disregard the small trace at the beginning, and where a second upright of **N** may be visible but cannot be proved, we should prefer the restoration [Οἰ]γεῖδος or [Αἰ]γεῖδος to [Ἐρεχθ]εῖδος. The third line begins with a trace which may be assigned to Σ; hence the restoration must be altered. Apparently the secretary was praised, as was usual soon after this time, in clauses which followed ἀγαθῆ τύχει, κτλ, and the resolution to praise the Treasurer. We may restore line 3 with certainty, except that there are only eight spaces at the end of line 2 for the patronymic and demotic of the Treasurer—i.e., his patronymic was omitted. Possibly space was being saved: thus in line 1 the otherwise invariable ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες was omitted. The part following the erasure can only be restored, as by Oliver, *exempli gratia*; the last line however cannot have contained only the clause of passage, unless this inscription was unique; instead, restore with only two or three blank spaces before and after.

Neither margin can be determined. In the following text, the fragment is located near the right side merely for convenience.

OINEIS OR AIGEIS? ca. 52

Late 240's or early 230's B.C.

[- - - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Οἰ]γεῖδος(?) ἀποφα[ίνουσιν]
 [εἰς τὴν βουλὴν τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτ]ῶν Δημαγέτην [- - - ca. 3 - - -]
 [τάς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσα]ς ἐν τῇ πρυτα[γείαι ὑπέρ]
 [τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου [[- - - - - ca. 3 2 1/2 - - - - -]]
 5 [[- - - - - at least ca. 4 3 - - - - -]] [- - - at most ca. 9 - - -]
 [- - - - - ca. 3 7 - - - - -]ν δπως [ἄν - - - ca. 8 - - -]
 [- - - - - ca. 3 3 - - - - - τῶι δή]μωι τὰ π[- - - ca. 10 - - -]
 [- - - - - ca. 1 3 - - - - - ὡ ἀγαθῆι τύχει δεδόχθαι τῆι βου]λῆι ὡ [κτλ.]

The mention, erased in 200 B.C., of the Macedonian royal house as beneficiaries of the sacrifices indicates a date after 263/2 B.C. (10 and references). Occurring thus in a “second” decree, such a mention is unparalleled in any period (see p. 10). A second unique peculiarity is the absence of the phrase ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες. This is not to be taken as a clerical whim, but as proof that the prytaneis actually had not yet praised and crowned their Treasurer (p. 27). Our fragment is therefore from the very first decree which was passed.¹ Normally, that is, when there were two decrees, the reference to sacrifices in the second decree could be a compressed version of the passage relating to (the same) sacrifices in the first decree; in the compressed version it was permitted to omit the Macedonian royal house. In the present decree, where no passage relating to the sacrifices had preceded, omission of the Macedonian royal house would have appeared to be an intentional slight. Hence the mention here of the royal house is explained by the absence of the phrase ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες.

¹ As the sole decree in the form of a “second” decree, 22 anticipates the post-Sullan type (p. 25).

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The length itself of the erasure is a matter of some interest. In the first edition, the text is printed as if the formula preserved in *I.G.*, II², 1299 (and only there) could be accommodated. That formula demands 58 full letter-spaces. The version above shows that some 75¹/₂ at least were available, and perhaps many more. The only possible reduction of this total would result from inserting τοῦ Ἀθηναίων after δήμου,—a rare but a permissible addition (p. 9),—yielding 65 full letters as a *minimum* for the erasure.¹ Hence the formula of *I.G.*, II², 1299, or a similar formula for Antigonos, cannot be restored without elaboration. Every other formula hitherto proposed for any erasure of the Macedonian royal house as beneficiaries in Athens is likewise too short. It will appear again from **23** that restoration of such erasures, at least in decrees for prytaneis, is at present impossible. In fact it becomes highly dubious to what extent the formulae at Athens for the royal house as beneficiaries were regular in every passage of every inscription (cf. Tarn, *Class. Quart.*, XVIII [1924], p. 19); but that is another field of investigation.

23. *I.G.*, II², 790. 235/4 B.C. PANDIONIS. This decree is unique among “first” decrees in being certified as passed by the Boule along with the Demos, instead of by the Demos alone (p. 3, n. 2).

The text is one of two which preserve mention of sacrifices to the Soterēs (see p. 10). The other reference to things Macedonian, namely the erased mention in lines 16–17 of the royal house, has been the subject of much discussion. Tarn restored the gap [[καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως Δημητρίου καὶ τῆς βασιλίσ(σ)ης Φθίας καὶ τῶν ἐγγόνων]].² This contains 56 letters, omits a sigma, and omits ἀντῶν at the end; but the subsequent students of the problem, Dinsmoor³ and J. V. A. Fine,⁴ have accepted Tarn’s restoration.

The estimate of 56 letters was based on the assumption that the *stoichedon* order was “abandoned” after line 17. This assumption is quite wrong.⁵ The present document is regularly *stoichedon* through line 18, except at the ends of lines. In line 19 two letters stand outside of their *stoichoi*; in line 20, nine; in line 21, nineteen; in line 22, four; in line 23, five. In all these cases the irregularity is early in the line. Only when we reach line 24 do we find a line entirely out of the *stoichoi*. Hence there is no good reason to assume that lines 16 and 17 were anything but perfectly *stoichedon*, unless at the end of line 16. Here one extra letter could be added (making 45 in line 16), providing such an addition involved iota and brought a syllable to its end, on the

¹ The theory would be that our fragment preserves almost the entire part of the inscription in which the erased lines overlap; in other words that the beginning and end of the erasure lay just outside our fragment.

² *Class. Quart.*, XVIII (1924), p. 20.

³ *Archons*, p. 104. The omission of ἀντῶν, Dinsmoor suggested, tactfully left unspecific the parentage of the children.

⁴ *Class. Quart.*, XXVIII (1934), pp. 101–102.

⁵ The historians have been misled. The epigraphists have failed to recognize a class of *modified stoichedon* inscriptions.

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No. 23

authority of lines 11 and 13;¹ or one letter could be omitted (making 43 in line 16), providing such an omission brought a syllable to its end, on the authority of line 3. The erased gap was therefore certainly of 54, 55, or 56 spaces; preferably of 55.

Tarn's restoration demands 56 letters: the addition involves no iota, and forces us to break *καὶ* thus, *κα|ι*. Hence that restoration is contrary to the evidence from the stone.

Careful study of the text reveals another important fact. Each clause in the decree proper is regularly marked off—punctuated—from the preceding and following clauses by a single blank space. The uninterrupted succession of two clauses in line 26 is false: lines 25–26 read as follows: *καὶ τὸν δῆμο[ν τὸν Ἀθηνα|ι]ων ὁ [ἀ]ναγορεύσαι, κτλ.* The only other exception now admitted occurs at the end of the erased area in line 17. The reader will note here two spurious marks which fit no letter, and are in fact too thick to be strokes; their position also is wrong. Clearly the space was left blank for punctuation. Hence the whole erased passage was certainly of 53, 54, or 55 letters; preferably of 54.²

Trial will show, I believe, that no relevant formula preserved in any Athenian inscription will fit the gap. Hence no argument can be based on its former contents.

24. Agora I 664. Fragment of Hymettian marble, all sides broken except for the left, which is finely picked. The left edge of the inscribed face is damaged; it has a smooth band of 0.015 m. in width at the edge. Found on April 6, 1933, in the main drain at 10/ΛΖ, from the channel proper, in Section Η΄.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ

ca. 240–230 B.C.

[Θ] εἰδ[- - - - -]

Ἀριστομένη[ς - - - -]

Μενεκράτης Σ[- - - -]

[Ἀν?]τιοχίδης Εὐφιλ

5 Μαραθῶνιοι

Δημοφῶν vacat

τὸν ταμί

[αν τῆς βοῦ]

[λῆς - - - -]

[- - - - -]

[- - - - -]



No. 24

¹ Extra letters are *regularly* added only in lines 21 ff.

² Without violating any published fact or any current conception of *stoichedon*, Dinsmoor (*loc. cit.*) could estimate the limits at between 55 and 59 letters.

The fragment, which is dated by its lettering, is from the end of the first column of the register. Citations follow; the Treasurer is probably of the Boule (28, 31). In line 4 the first two letters must have been crowded.

25. Agora I 1551. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on March 12, 1934, in the wall of a late pithos at 8/1, 4 m. north of the Tholos, in Section B. Height, 0.076 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

ca. 240–230 B.C.

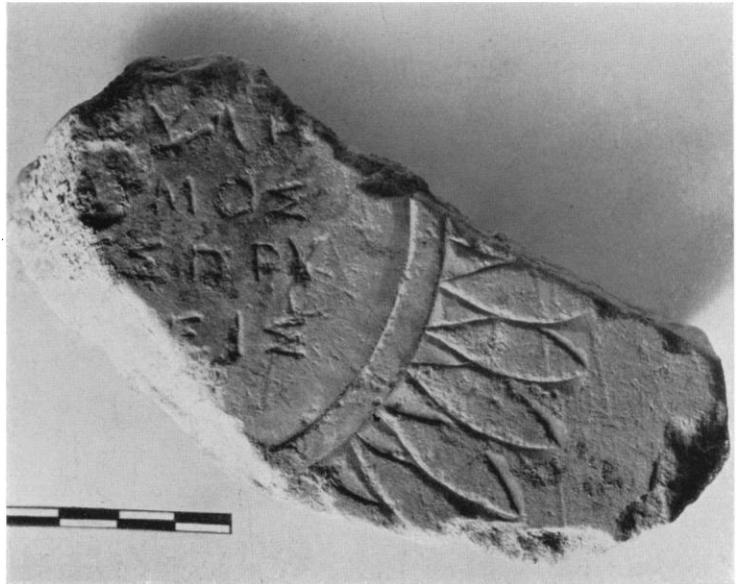
In a gold crown:

[ῆ βο]υλῆ

[δ δ]ῆμιος

[τοὸ]ς περ

[τάν]εις



No. 25

The lettering and the technique of the crown (p. 20) permit a date *ca.* 240–230, or soon after 200 B.C. The presence of the Boule points decisively to the earlier date (p. 22).

26. *I.G.*, II², 2427. *ca.* 240–230 B.C. ΛΕΩΝΤΙΣ. Published among the lists of uncertain nature, the fragment seems to have been found in an excavation by the Greek Archaeological Society about the year 1879. The thickness (0.06 m.) is original, which means a small stele: hence the list was not of bouleutai. Since, moreover, the representation is normal for Hekale and Kolonos, the list is undoubtedly of prytaneis.

Line 1: - κ]λῆ[ς Δ]εξ[-.

Line 5: -]φάνης Δι[-.

Line 7: -]οφῶν Ἀντοβ[-

Line 8: [Κρω]πίδαι.

27. Agora I 1679. Fragment of Hymettian marble with part of toothed right side preserved; otherwise broken. Found on March 26, 1934, at 20/A', in wall trench of the Tholos, behind the porch, in Section B.

Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

ca. 234/3–230/29 B.C.

CTOIX. 48

[-----] ο
 [----- και συμπρόεδροι] vacat
 [vacat ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ vacat] vacat
 [.....?ῆ..... εἶπεν· ἑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλου
 5 [σιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς . . . ὅτι . . . ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν] ἔθουον ὡ
 [τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Πρωστα] τηρίῳ καὶ
 [τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Βουλαίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖ]ς οἷς πά ὡ
 [τριον ἦν, ἐπιμεμέληνται δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε] βουλῆς ὡ
 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς] προσέ ὡ
 10 [ταττον οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου ὡ] ἀγαθεῖ
 [τύχει δεδῶθαι τῷ δήμῳ ὡ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι ὡ] ἀπαγγέλ
 [λουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις γεγονέναι ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς] ἔθουον ὡ
 [ἐφ' ὕμνῳ καὶ σωτηρίῳ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου το]ῦ Ἀθην[αῖ]
 [ων· ἐπαινεῖσαι δὲ τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς ---- ὅτι ---- φυλῆς κ]αὶ σ[τε]
 15 [φανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ξ]νεκ[α] ὡ
 [τῆς εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον τ]ὸν [Ἀθη]
 [γαίων, κτλ.]

The restorations proposed involve certain difficulties. Lines 5, 6, and 7 have each one letter too few, and line 9 lacks four letters. The others are regular in length, but lines 11 and 12 have restorations not to be paralleled exactly.

Despite these difficulties, it is clear that no sacrifices to the Saviour Gods were mentioned. This fact points to a date earlier than the Macedonian domination (263–230 B.C.), since the *stoichedon* order virtually excludes a date after 230. The lettering, however, seems to be of the 30's, not of the 70's or 60's. At the ends of lines the *stoichedon* arrangement is modified in order to end each line with a syllable: this too was a practice of the 30's. The design of the preamble, with the *ἔδοξεν*-clause set by itself in the middle of the line, is unknown before ca. 255, and is frequent in the 40's and 30's (Dow, *A. J. A.*, XL [1936], pp. 57–70, and especially pp. 62–65). These facts hardly permit an earlier date. For the importance of this finding, and a closer dating, see p. 11.



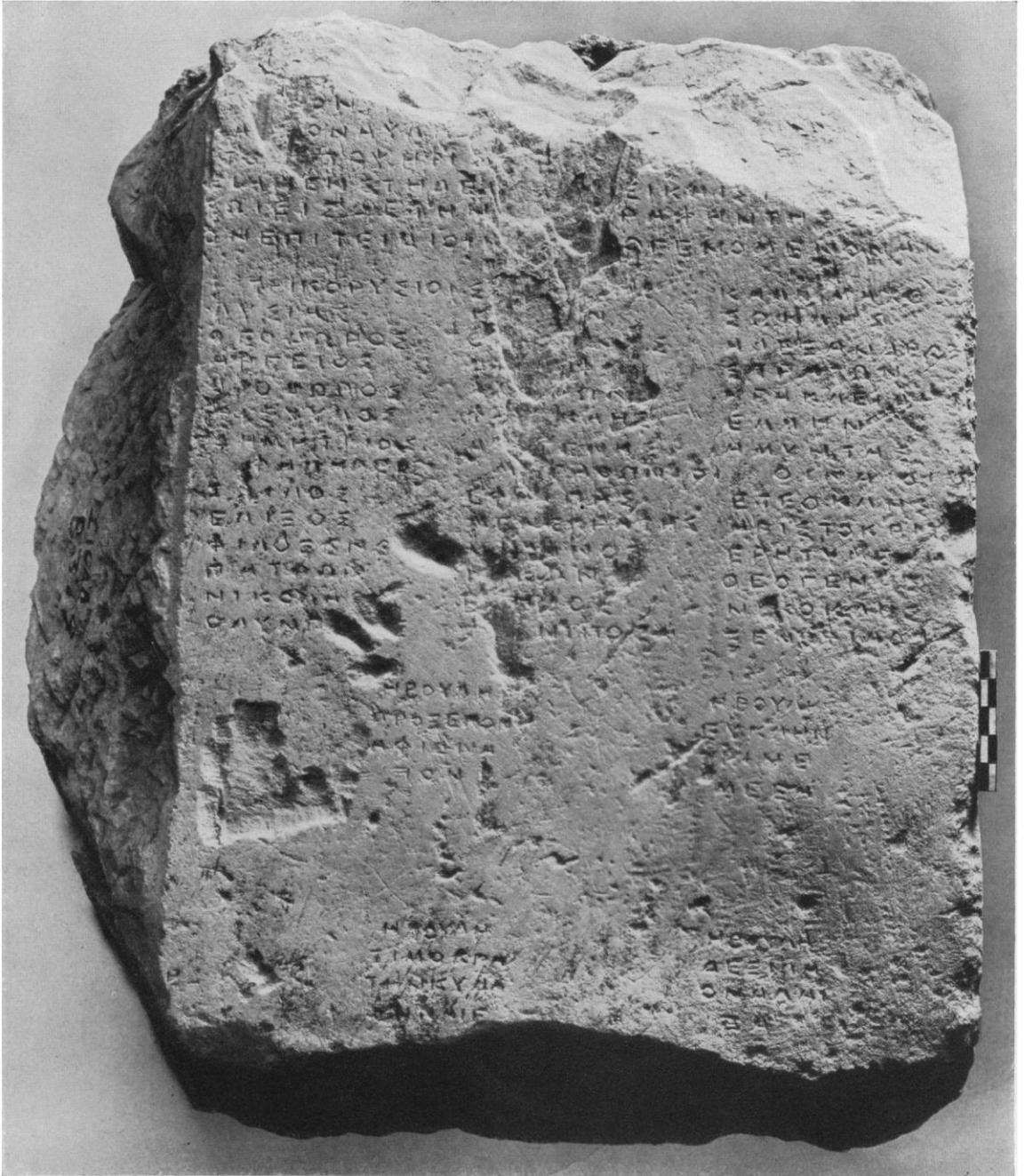
No. 27

28. Agora I 1640. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with part of toothed right side and rough back preserved, found on March 23, 1934, in a late Roman wall at 38/ΑΣΤ, some 23 m. west of the Tholos, in Section B. The stone appears to have been trimmed to a roughly rectangular shape for its use in the wall.

Height, 0.435 m.; width, 0.372 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.

Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

	229/8 or 228/7 B.C.	ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ	ca. 36
	[- - - - - και τ]ὸν [ύ]π[ογραμματέα Τιμοκράτην Κυ]		
	[δαθηραιέα] κα[ί τ]ὸν ἀθλητ[ὴν Λεξιλαον Ἀλαιέα] ἀνα		
	[γράψαι δέ] τόδ[ε] τὸ ψήφισ[μα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κα]		
	[τὰ πρυταν]εῖαν ἐν στήλει [λιθίν]ει και στ[ῆσαι ἐν τῷ]		
5	[πρυτανι]κῶι, εἰς δὲ τὴν [ἀναγ]ραφὴν τῆς στ[ῆλης]		
	[μερίσαι τ]ὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικ[ήσει τ]ὸ γενόμενον ἀνά		
	[λωμα]		
One col- umn miss- ing: [ῚΡαμνοῦσιοι] and 10 ± names, [ῚΑφιδναῖοι] and 2 ± names: lines 8 to 21 - - - - -	Τρικορόσιοι Λυσίας Θεόδωρος 25 ῚΑργεῖος ῚΙσόδωρος ῚΙσχύλος ῚΗμήτριος Φαληρεῖς 30 Ζωῖλος ῚἘλιξος Φιλόξενο[ς] Πάτρων Νικόλαο[ς] 35 ῚΟλύμπ[ιος]	Σ[. 4 1/2 .]ης Κ[ίμω]ν Θε[όξε]νος ῚΗ[μο]φῶν 40 Ὶ[νδ]ρων Φ[ίλο]κλῆς 55 Ὶ[ο]γένης Μ[α]ραθῶνιοι ΕΦΑΙΠΗΣ 45 Μενεκράτης Μ. ΥΙΝΟΣ 60 Ν[ί]κων Β[ό]ηθος Φά[ν]ιππος	50 Καλλίμαχος Σωκλῆς ῚΑλέξανδρος Στρατών ῚΗρακλείδης 55 ῚἘλλην ῚΑμύντας Οἰναῖοι ῚἘτεοκλῆς ῚΑριστοκρίτ[ων] 60 ῚΕρητυμέ[ν]η[ς] Θεογένης Νικοκλῆς ῚΕνόφιλος
65	[Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ] [- - - - -] [- - - - -] [- - - - -]	Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ Πρόξενον 70 ῚΑφιδνα Ὶον	Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ Ὶὸκλῆν Τρινε 75 μεέα
	[Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ] [- - - - -] [- - - - -]ε [- - - - -]	80 Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ Τιμοκρά την Κυδα θηραιέ	85 Ὶ Ὶβουλῆ Λεξιλα ον ῚΑλαι έα



Line 23: Cf. *P.A.*, 9381, a fourth century ancestor, a *δαιτητής* of the same name.

Line 24: *Ἀνσίθεος Θεόδωρον Τρικορούσιος* was priest of Asklepios in 344/3¹ (*P.A.*, 9407, who is now to be identified with 9408).² In 269/8 a descendant, *Θεόδωρος Ἀνσιθέου Τρικορούσιος*, was prytany secretary (*I.G.*, II², 661). *Θεόδωρος Τρικορούσιος*, a son or nephew of the present prytanis, also served as a prytanis (48, line 96). Yet another Lysitheos was Ambassador from the Tetrapolis in 128/7 (*N.P.A.*, p. 122).

Line 25: Presumably an ancestor of the well-known *Ἀργεῖος Ἀργεῖου Τρικορούσιος* (*P.A.*, 1586; also 1581?), prominent in the period *ca.* 100 B.C.

Line 28: Possible descendants are *P.A.*, 3447 and 3448 of the first half of the first century B.C.

Line 31: A son or nephew, *Ἐλιξος Φαληρέως*, appears as prytanis in 48, line 77.

Line 45: The prytany secretary for 160/59 was *Σωσιγένης Μενεράτου Μαραθώνιος* (*I.G.*, II², 953). Cf. also *P.A.*, 13211, another Sosigenes of Marathon, evidently a grandson of the Secretary.

Line 53: *Θεόδωρος Σπράτινος Μαραθώνιος* was a Delian official in *ca.* 156/5 B.C. (*P.A.*, 6880).

Line 54: For descendants see *P.A.*, 6473, also *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 169, line 11.

Lines 69–71: The Archon Basileus of 227/6 was *Πρόξενος Ἀφιδν* (*I.G.*, II², 1706, line 22). It is probable that he is the Priest of the present text, which, in that case, should antedate 227/6. Proxenos has been taken to be a descendant of the tyrannicide Harmodios (*stemma*, *P.A.*, 2232).

Lines 81–83: A possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 13773.

The lettering is of 229–*ca.* 210, and the identification of the Priest (lines 69–71) can be taken as fixing the date more exactly. Aphidna was transferred to Ptolemais when that tribe was created, *ca.* 224/3 B.C., a fact which strengthens the dating proposed.

The order of officials parallels that in 31 if we restore the Treasurer of the Boule in lines 65–67, and the Secretary of the Boule and Demos in lines 77–79.

29. Agora I 787. Upper half of a stele of Hymettian marble, found on May 8, 1933, in a late fill in Section Z. (See *Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 474.) The arrangement is *stoichedon* except for line 30 and other minor irregularities; each line begins with a syllable, and the ends of lines were arranged accordingly. The inscription is therefore a perfect example of the transition from the *stoichedon* to the *non-stoichedon* style.

Height, 0.58 m.; width near bottom (stele tapers slightly toward the top), 0.375 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

¹ Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 456.

² *I.G.*, II², 1934.

228/7 v.c.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

36: see above

Ἐπὶ Λεοχάρου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπίδος ὡς
 δευτέρας πρυτανείας ἢ Θεοκρίσιος Πασίω ὡς
 νος ἐξ Οἴου ἐγραμμάτευεν· Ἐκατομβαιῶνος [ὄσ]
 τέρον ἐκ[κ]τει μετ' εἰκάδας ἐμβολίμωι, μιᾷ ὡς
 5 καὶ τριακοστῆ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία ἐν ὡς
 τῷ θεάτρωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ν□ί ὡς
 κων Νίκωνος Ἐρσιάδης καὶ συμπρόεδροι ὡς ἔ[δο]
 ξεν τῷ δήμωι· Χάρης Εὐχαρίστου Ἀφιδναῖ[ος ὡς]
 εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάν[ει[ς] ὡς]
 10 τῆς Κεκροπίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ [ῶ]
 πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Πρὸς
 στατηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ
 τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· ἀγαθεῖ τὴν [ῶ]
 χει δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμωι, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι
 15 τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὕγιει
 αι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἐπει
 δὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσα[ς]
 ὄσαι καθήκον ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι καλῶς καὶ φι
 λοτίμως· ἐπιμεμέληται δὲ καὶ τῆς συνλογῆς
 20 τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπά[ν]
 των ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τ[ὰ]
 ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτ[ά] ὡς
 νεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσ[ῶι]
 στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν [τῆς]
 25 πρ[ὸς τοῦ] θεοῦ καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν [βου]
 λην καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δ[ὲ] ὡς
 τόδε τὸ ψηφίσμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ π[ρυτα]
 νείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ [πρυ]
 τανικῶι, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μ[ερί]
 30 [σα]ι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνά[λωμα]
 [ἢ βο]υλῆ δ δῆ 35 ἢ βουλή ἢ βουλή δ δῆ
 [μος] τὸν δ δῆμος 40 μος τὸν τα
 - - - - - ἱρωι τοὺς πρυτὰ μίαν τῆς β
 - - - - - φα νεις ουλῆς Πυθό
 [- - - -] δωρον Ἐρχι
 ἕα

Second decree: modified CTOIX. 37

45 [Ἐκατομβαιῶνος ὑστέρου πέμπτ]ει μετ' εἰ[κάδας],
 [κτλ.]

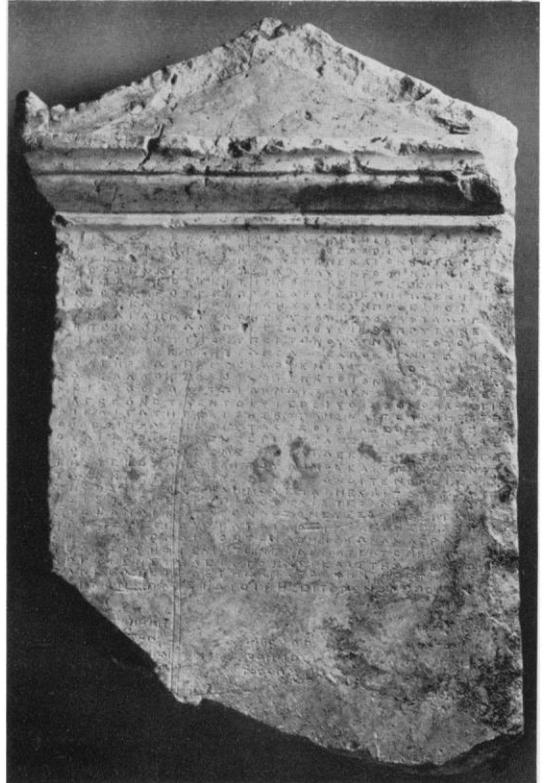
The Archon Leochares is fixed in 228/7 B.C. by the list *I.G.*, II², 1706. The Secretary, unknown hitherto, fits the cycle.

The first calendar equation is Hek. II, 25(?) = Pryt. II, 31. The day in Hekatombaion may be a day earlier, or a day later, depending on the length of the month, and on the meaning of μετ' εικάδας (Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV [1935], pp. 525-561): ἐμβολίμῳ may be redundant, referring to the fact of an intercalary month. The day cannot in any case be later than the (real) 27th of the second month. If the first month had 30 days, then the first prytany had 26 days, assuming that the civil and calendar years began on the same day. This assumption, almost invariably made, is borne out by *I.G.*, II², 833, which shows exact correspondence in the eleventh month of the previous year. Since μιᾷ καὶ τριακοστῇ would scarcely have been written by error for a number in the twenties, we are left with the anomaly of successive prytanies of 26 and 31 (+?) days. The irregularity was presumably connected with the decision to intercalate a second Hekatombaion; even so, the arrangement must seem to us one of the most irrational in the whole docket of calendar problems.

The second equation offers a possible date πέμπτῃ μετ' εικάδας, which must follow the day (lines 3-4) ἔκτῃ μετ' εικάδας. It is here assumed that the count was backward, but forward count is also possible.

The name of the secretary (line 2), Theokrisios, is new to Athenian prosopography. The orator (line 8) may be related to *P.A.*,

6144 of ca. 450. The orator's father, [E]ὐχάριστος Χάρητος Ἀφιδναῖος, was chairman of the proedroi in the year of Lysiades (*I.G.*, II², 775, line 31; *P.A.*, 6145). The orator himself, proposer of this decree of 228/7, was already an Areopagite in 221/0 (*I.G.*, II², 839, line 52); he was one of the *archontes* in 223/2, 221/0, or in some year previous to 229/8, since *I.G.*, II², 1706 excludes him from the intervening years. The Treasurer of the Boule, cited where later we expect the Secretary of the Prytany (lines 40-44), was presumably the son of Ἀμφικλῆς Πυθοδώρου Ἐρχιεύς, a prytanis in the year of Euboulos (*I.G.*, II², 678, line 35; *P.A.*, 766); for the bearing of this on the dating of Euboulos, see under 10.



No. 29

In line 45 the second decree begins; the first two and a half lines are omitted, probably to save space; see also No. 30. The citations prove that the second decree was passed by the Demos as well as by the Boule (p. 22).

30. *I.G.*, II², 917. Editors since Boeckh have adopted an arrangement of the text in which lines 2–6 project to the left in a way which is unexampled in any Athenian decree; in such an arrangement the body of the text is made to disregard the centre of the stele as fixed by the pediment; and violations of the rule of syllabification are tolerated. All of these difficulties are overcome in the following version, which is mainly based on the observable slightly closer spacing of lines 2–6, compared with the body of the text.



No. 30. Fragment A

223/2 B.C.

AKAMANTIS

ca. 45

FRAGMENT
A

[Θ ε] ο [ί]

[Ἐπί . . . ^{ca. 9 1/2} . . . ἀρχοντας ἐπὶ τῆς] Ἰπποθωντίδος ἑβδόμης πρὸ
 [τανείας, ἥι ^{ca. 15} ἐκ] Κηδῶν ἐγραμμάτευεν· Ποσιδε
 [ῶνος ^{ca. 20} δ]εκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη
 5 [σία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέ]δρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἡρόδωρος Θε
 [. ^{ca. 16} καὶ συμπρόε]δροι·
 [ἔ δ ο ξ ε ν τ ῶ ι δ] ἡ μ ω ι
 [. ^{ca. 21} ε]ὺς εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλου
 [σιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀκαμαντί]δος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθν
 10 [ον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε] Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρί[ωι]
 [καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τῆι Βουλαιαί κα]ὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτ[ριον]
 [ῆν, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συ]λλογῆς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ [δή]
 [μου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧ]ν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον· οἱ τ[ε νό]
 [μοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δή]μου, ὦ ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδό[χθαι ὦ]
 15 [τῷ δήμῳ ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς πρ]υτάνεις τῆς Ἀκαμαν[τίδος καὶ ὦ]
 [στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κ]ατὰ τὸν νόμον [ε]ὺς[εβείας ἐνε]
 [κα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλο]τιμίας [τ]ῆ[ς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ]
 [τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγ]ράψα[ι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφισμα τὸν]
 [γραμματεῖα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στή]

FRAGMENT
B

σαι ἐν τῷ π[ρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης]
μερῖσαι τὸν ἐπ[ὶ τῆι διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα].

vacat 0.032 m.

	ἡ βουλή		30	[ἡ βουλή]	
	τὸν ταμί	ὁ δ[ῆμος]		[τὸν γραμ]	Citation
	αν Ἀντιφῶ	το[ὺς πρυ]		[ματέα Ἀπ]	missing
25	ντα Ἐρμ	τά[νεις]		[ολλόδωρον]	?
	ειον			[- - ^{ca. 6} - -]	

vacat 0.038 m.

35 Ποσιδεῶνος δεντέ[ρ - - - - -^{ca. 18} - - - - - τῆς πρυτανείας].
βουλή ἐν βουλευτη[ρίωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - - -^{ca. 7} - - -]
Φανοστράτου Φηγ[αιεύς καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῆι βουλήι]
Ἀρχεσίλας Σωστρ[άτου . .^{ca. 7} . . εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις]
τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος ἐ[παινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαί]
40 νουσιν τεῖ βουλεῖ τὸν [ταμίαν αὐτῶν Ἀντιφῶντα Ἐρμειον καὶ]
τὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολ[λόδωρον? πάσας τὰς θυσίας τεθυκέναι]
τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τ[ῆι πρυτανείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δή]
μου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δ[ὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτί]
μωσ^v ἀγαθεῖ τυ[χ]ε[ι δεδόχθαι τῆι βουλήι ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν]
45 [Ἀ]ντιφῶντα Ερ[^{ca. 3}? Ἐρμειον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολλόδωρον?]
[Ἀπ]ολλοδ[ώ]ρον [. .^{ca. 6} . . εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς]
[καὶ] φιλ[οτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὸν δῆμον, κτλ.]

This document was moved back to 223/2 B.C. by the evidence of the lettering (Dow, *A. J. A.*, XL [1936], pp. 57–60; *Hesperia*, II [1933], pp. 436–438; more elaborate study of the spacing yields a slightly greater probable length for the name of the archon). That date now finds support in the circumstance that the second decree, as in **29** of 228/7, likewise begins abruptly with the date by month.

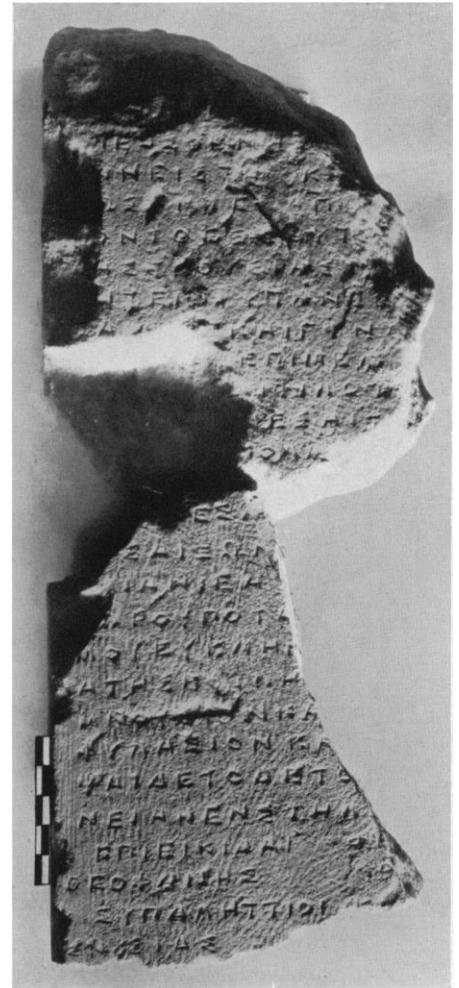
31. Agora I 1860. Two joining pieces of Hymettian marble, with the original left side preserved. Fragment A was found on February 22, 1935, in Section N; Fragment B was found on April 24, 1934. For the place of finding of B see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 475.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.069 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

		ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ		
	ca. 215 B.C.		ca. 40	
FRAGMENT	[Κ]λεοσθένη[ς - - - - - ^{ca. 14} - - - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυ]			
A	[τ]άνεις τῆς Κ[εκροπίδος ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφα]			
	[ν]ώσαντες[ς] ἀπο[φαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλεῖ τὸν ταμίαν δν εἶ]			
	[λ]οντο ἐξ ἑαυτ[ῶν Θεοφάνην - - - ^{ca. 9} - - - Ἐπιεικίδην]			
5	[τ]ὰς τε θυσίας τ[εθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας]			

[ἐ]ν τεῖ πρυτανεί[αι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ]
 [π]αίδ[ων] καὶ γυναικῶν -----ca. 24-----]
 [--ca. 6--], ἐπιμεμ[ελησθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων κα]
 [λῶς τε κ]αὶ φιλοτ[ιμίας· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βου]
 10 [λεῖ ἐπαιν]έσαι ι[ὸν ταμίαν Θεοφάνη]ν Ἐπεικίδην καὶ στε]
 [φανῶσα]ι θαλ[λοῦ στεφάνω]ι εὐσεβείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς]
 [τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων]
 [ἐπαιν]έσαι ι[ὸν γραμματέα -----ca. 16-----]
 [ο]ς Αἰξίων[έα καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς -----ca. 11-----]
 15 [Π]αιανία[καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου -----ca. 12-----]
 [δ]ῶρον Ποτά[μιον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δή]
 μου Ἐδλῆν [Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμέα καὶ τὸν γραμματέ]
 α τῆς βουλῆ[ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου -----ca. 13-----] Ῥα]
 μνούσιον κα[ὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα -----ca. 15-----]
 20 Φυλάσιον κα[ὶ τὸν ἀθλητὴν Δεξιλαον Ἀλαιά· ἀναγρά]
 ψαι δὲ τότε τὸ [ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτα]
 νείαν ἐν στήλ[ηι λιθίνη καὶ στῆσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ]
 Ἐπεικίδαι Φ. [-----]
 Θεοφάνης 40 Ἀρ [-----] [Two columns
 25 Συναλήττιοι Κ [-----] of 15 lines
 Σωσίας [12 lines each missing]
 [12 lines missing] missing]
 [Six citations missing]



No. 31

As restored above, the normal order of mention for the officials (cf. 28) is preserved. This arrangement is the most normal interpretation. Neither it nor any other will avert certain difficulties which must be accepted as peculiarities of the document. These are: (1) the Secretary of the Prytaneis was not listed first under the second demotic;¹ (2) the Priest of the Eponymos was not of Kekropis, the tribe honored.² One notes also (3) that the formula signifying that the Single Officer was to pay the expense is omitted, by error, presumably; in any case it should already have occurred at the end of the first decree.

The beneficiaries of the sacrifices, finally (4) include the children and women, a formula of rare occurrence in a "second" decree; the gap which follows, moreover, cannot be filled by any known formula (p. 10).

¹ P. 15. Since Ἐπεικίδαι, though it has but one representative, stands first in the register, that representative is almost certainly the Treasurer (pp. 14, 28-29).

² Cf. 36 lines 51, 52, 125-127, where the Priest is also of Potamos, *Εὐβουλίδης Ποτάμιος*, and see above, pp. 15-16.

For the Herald and Flutist see pp. 17–18.

The order of officials is the same as in **28**, but the lettering warns us against so early a date. In any case, the date must be earlier than that of **39**, where the Flutist is different; and probably earlier than **36** of 212/1, which omits mention of the Flutist altogether.

32. Agora I 1423 b. Fragment of Hymettian marble with part of the left side preserved, but otherwise broken, found in a marble pile in Section B on March 13, 1934. The place of finding makes it probable that the list is of prytaneis.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.029 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

229–214/3 B.C.

[Κυδαθηραιεύς?]

Uncertain number
of lines missing

[Ἐ]πιχα[ρ - -]

Ἐμφίλητ[ος]

Λιογένης

Κλεινίας

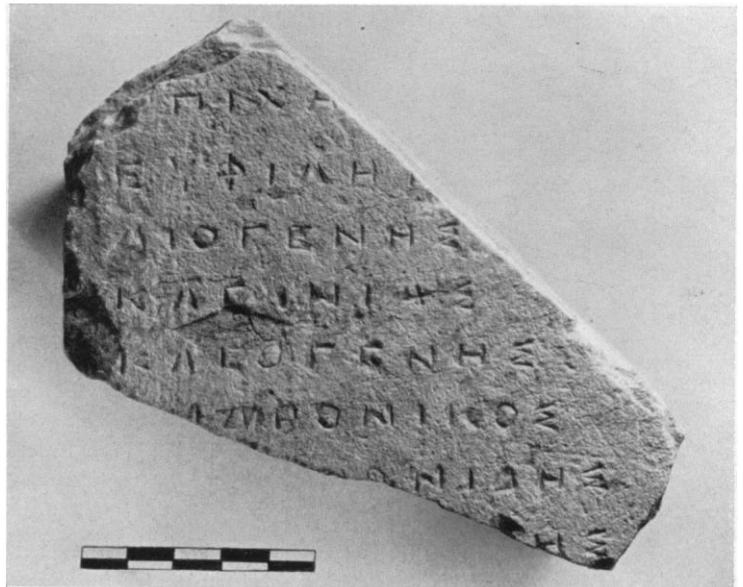
Κλεογένης

[Ἄ]νδροτικός

[. . .⁵. . .]ωνίδης

[- - -^{ca} - 8 1/2 - -]ης

Uncertain number
of lines missing



No. 32

The deme can only be conjectured: Kydathenaion had 12 representatives earlier, and the following identifications are possible. The chief is that of the uncommon name *Κλεογένης*: a thesmothetes of 214/3 B.C., *Κλεογένης Κυδαθηραιεύς* (*P.A.*, 8563). The common name *Λιογένης* belonged to a thesmothetes of 96/5 B.C. (*P.A.*, 3834), of Kydathenaion. *Ἐμφίλητος*, also common, is known in that deme in the late fifth century (*P.A.*, 6071). *Ἄνδροτικός* is a name attached to no other large deme: *Ἄνδροτικός Κυδαθηραιεύς*, whose daughter is known (*P.A.*, 8610), may be the prytanis.

The lettering is of 229–206 and the date given is based on the identification for line 5.

33. *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 10, no. 13. ca. 230–215 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. A citation from between the two decrees. The lettering is of 229–206 B.C., probably from about 215. The unique mention in one crown of the Boule and the prytaneis, each of which groups conferred a crown, has been commented on above (p. 21, n. 1); it confirms the date given.

34. Agora I 1655. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides; the face covered with plaster, which flaked off easily, disclosing red color in the letters. Found on March 21, 1934, built into the wall of a tomb below the church of the Prophet Elias and Saint Charalambos, in Section K.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

Late third century B.C.

[ῆ βουλῆ τ]ὸν γ

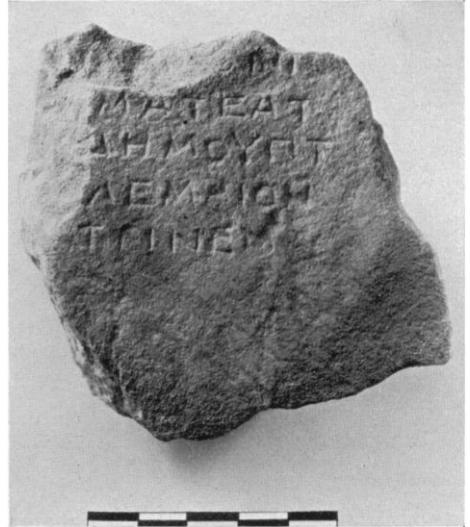
[ραμ]ματέα τ

[οῦ] δῆμον Πτ

[ο]λεμαῖον

5 Τρινεμ

The fragment is part of one of the lower citations. On abbreviations of the title, see p. 16.



No. 34

35. Agora I 2897. Fragment of Pentelic marble with inscribed face only preserved, found on May 21, 1935, in Well 7 at -15.50 m., 40 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B'.

Height, 0.125 m.; width of face, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

ca. 215 B.C.

ca. 35

[τῶι τε Ἀπόλλων]ι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρ]

[τέμιδι τεῖ Βο]υλαίαι [καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς]

[πάτριον ἦν· ἀγαθ]εῖ τύχ[ει δεδόχθαι τῶι δῆμωι]

[τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχ]εσθα[ι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἰε]

5 [ροῖς οἷς ἔθ]νον ἐφ' ὄγι[εῖαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βου]

[λῆς καὶ τοῦ] δῆμον ἔπ[ειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς]

[- ἰδος] τὰς τε θυ[σίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὄσαι]

[καθηκον] ἐν τεῖ πρυ[τανεῖαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοσί]

[μως, ἐπιμε]μέ[λη]γτα[ι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὄν]

10 [ἀντοῖς πρ]οσ[έτατ]το[ι οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσμα]

[τα τοῦ δῆμου] ἐπα[ινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις, κτλ.]



No. 35

The locations suggested for the edges are merely illustrative; actually neither edge can be fixed.

The lettering is of the latter part of the period 229–ca. 206 B.C.

36. *I. G.*, II², 848. Fragment A, listed in the Acropolis Catalogue (1369) had either been carried up there, or more likely was found on the slopes. Fragment B was found in the German excavations on the north slope of the Acropolis. Wilhelm (*Urk. Dram. Ausf.*, p. 214) saw that they were from the same stele, but hitherto the pieces, both of which are ponderous, have evidently never been moved into close contact. They do in fact join across the entire breadth of the stele. The whole, thus virtually complete, measures 1.13 m. in height. In the period before it was broken in two, it was used as a threshold block; hence the present condition of the lettering. In this period some one reached in next the door post and cut ΘΕ, decided on larger letters and cut ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΣ, and finally began a small portrait head.

It has been possible to establish a virtually complete text.

212/1 B.C. LEONTIS ca. 46 (irregular)

FRAGMENT A
 'Επ' Ἀρχ[ελάου ἀρχοντας ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος τρίτης πρυτανεί
 ας εἰ Μόσχος Μοσχίωνος Ἀγκυλῆ]θ[εν ἐγραμμ]άτευσεν· Βοιηδρο
 [μ]ιῶ[ρος τετράδι μετ' εἰκάδας, οὐδόει καὶ εἰκοστ[εἰ τῆς π]ρυτανεί
 α[ς· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ? τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν] Καλλίστρατος
 5 [..]Λ[- - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι]

[ἔ δ ο ξ ε ν τ ῶ ι δ ῆ μ ω ι]

[Ἐκ]φρα[ντος Εὐφάνου Θριάσιος εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Λεωντί]
 δος [ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν] τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Πρω
 [σ]τατ[ηριῶι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι] κα[ὶ τοῖς ἄ]λλοις θεοῖς οἷς πά
 10 [τ]ριον [ἦν, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς] βουλῆς καὶ το[ῦ]
 δήμου [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέτατον οἱ νόμοι]· ἀγαθεῖ τύ
 χει δεδό[χ]θα[ι τῷ δήμῳ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθ]αι τ[ὰ] γεγονότα
 ἐν το[ῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαιαι καὶ σωτηρί]αι τῆ[ς] βουλῆς
 [καὶ το[ῦ δή]μου καὶ παιδῶν καὶ γυναικῶν· ἐπα]ι[ν]έσαι δὲ τοὺς πρυ
 15 τάνεις τῆς Λεωντίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι σ[τεφάνῳ] κατὰ
 τὸ[ν] νό[μον εἰ]ς[ε]β[ε]ί[α]ς ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] καὶ φιλοτιμίας
 τῆ[ς] εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀνα]γράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή
 φισ[μα] τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεί]αν ἐν στήλει
 [λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δ]ὲ τὴν ἀναγρα
 20 [φήν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοική]σει τὸ γενό
 [μ]ενον ἀν[άλωμα]

vacat

	ἡ βουλὴ		30 ἡ βουλὴ
	τὸν ταμί	[ὁ δῆμος]	τὸν γραμ
	αν Πατρο	τοὺς πρυ	ματέα Ἀπ
25	κλῆν Σου	τάνεις	ολλοφάνην
	νιέα		Κήτιον
		vacat	

35 Ἐπ' Ἀρχελαίου ἄρχ[ον]τος [ἐπὶ τῆς] Αἰαντίδος τ[ετ]άρτης πρυτα
 νείας ἤι Μόσχος Μοσ[χίωνος] Ἀγκυλῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν· Βο
 ηδρομιῶνος ἐβδ[ό]μ[ει μετ' ε]κ[άδα]ς, [τρ]ίτει τῆς πρυτανείας·
 βουλὴ ἐν [βο]υ[λε]υτ[ηρίω] καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἐν τῷ Ἐλευ
 σινίω· τῶν προέδ[ρων] ἐπ[εψήφισεν] Νανσικλῆς Ἀπολλοδώρου Κε
 40 φαλῆθεν κ[αὶ] συμπρόεδροι]

[ἔ] ὁ ξ ε [ν τ] ε ἰ β ο υ λ ε ἰ

Ἐκφαντος Εὐ[φάνου] Θριάσιος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Λεων
 τίδος ἐπαινέ[σαντες] κα[ὶ] σ[ε]φανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσι τεῖ
 βουλεῖ τ[ὸν] ταμί[αν] ὃν εἶλοντο ἐ[ξ] ἑαυτῶν Πατροκλῆν Σουνιέ
 45 α καὶ τὸν γρα[μμα]τέα Ἀπολλοφά[νην] Κήτιον τὰς θυσίας τεθυ
 κέναι πά[σας] τὰς κ[α]θηκούσας ἐν τ[εῖ] πρυ[τανεία] ὑπέρ τε τῆς βου
 λῆς κα[ὶ] τ[ὸ] δῆμου, [ἐπιμεμ]ε[λῆ]σθαι δὲ κ[αὶ] τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων
 καλῶ[ς] καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγα[θ]εῖ τ[ύ]χει δεδόχ[θαι] τεῖ βουλεῖ, ἐπαινέ
 [σ]αι τὸν ταμί[αν] Π[ατροκλῆν] . . . Ἄ[ν] . . . Σο[υ]νιέα καὶ τὸν γραμμ[α]
 50 [τ]έα Ἀπολλοφάν[ην] Ἀπολλ[οφ]άνους Κήτιον καὶ τὸν ταμί[αν]
 [τ]ῆς βουλῆς Ἐκφαντον Θριά[σ]ιον κ[αὶ] τὸν ἰ[ε]ρέα τοῦ ἐπ[ωνύμου] Εὐ[β]
 [β]ουλιδην Ποτάμιον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα [τῆς β]ουλῆς καὶ [τοῦ δῆμου]
 [Εὐκλῆν] Τρινεμέα καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆ[ς] καὶ τοῦ δῆμου]
 [Ἐπ] ----- ^{ca. 19} ----- καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμ[ματέα] Ἀάνομον]
 55 [Βερενικίδην· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν]
 [κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανί]
 [κῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν καὶ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι]
 [τὸ]ν ἐπὶ τε[ῖ] διο[ικήσει] τὸ γενόμεον ἀνάλωμα]

FRAGMENT
B

	[Σου]νιείς	75 [.]οδ[- -]	[ἐξ Οἴου]	[Πήληγες]
60	[Πατρ]οκλῆς	Χολλεῖδαι	[-----]	[-----]
	Διομέδων	Διονύσιο[ς]	[Κήτι]ο[ι]	[.]Ἄ[-
	[Σ]ών[ι]κος	Στη[σ]αγόρας	[Ἀπολλ]οφάνης	110 Εὐπρυταίαι
	[.]ι[.]θ[-]	[Μ]ενέφ[ρ]ων Με	95 [Εὐ]ξενος	Μαλάκων
	Κλε[ι]τοφῶ[ν]	80 Ζώπυρος Ξεγ	Π[α]ιονίδαί	Νικοσθένη[ς]
65	[Φ]ρεάρι[ο]ι	Φίλων Φιλο[θ]έ	Τίμων Τιμο	Ποτάμιοι
	[.]οιπ[-]	Λευκονοεῖς	Θεοφάνης	Μόσχος
	Φιλ[ι]ν[ο]ς	Πάνδιος	Καλλίξενος	115 Ὀλυμπιόδωρο[ς]
	[Ὀ]λυμπιόδωρος	Ἡφ[α]ίσ[ο]τό[δ]ω[ρος]	100 [Σκ]αμβ[ω]νίδαί	Κορφονεῖς
	[Ἰ]σ[-	85 Θεογένης	Νικήτης Λεο	Ἐρμόλυκος

70	[- - - ⁷ - - -] ης	Στ[ρ]άτων		Ἰθυγιονίδης	Κρωπίδαι
	[- ^{ca. 5} -] ρ[-]	Ἀθηρογένης		Ἀυσίμαχος	Πρωταγόρας
	[E]ὀβίτος	Ἀλιμούσιου		Δέ[ξα]νδρος	vacat
	[.]πι[]Α[-]	Λιόδω[ρ]ος Ἡ[δ]ισ?	105	Υβάδαι	vacat
	Φίλων	90 [Ἐρ]μίας		Διονυσόδωρος	vacat
		vacat			
120	[ἡ βουλῆ]	ἡ βουλῆ		ἡ βουλῆ	
	Ἐκ[φαντος]	135 Εὐβουλί		Εὐκλήν	
	Θρι[άσι]	δην Ποτά	130	Τρινεμε	
	ον	μιον			
		ἡ βου[λῆ]		ἡ βουλῆ	
	Ἐπ[- ^{ca. 9} - -]	135 Λάνομον		Βερενικί	
	[- - ^{ca. 10} - - -]			δην	
		vacat			

The lettering, though regularly spaced in most of the lines, is crowded in the preserved portions of lines 7, 9, 10, and 38. Hence in these lines one would expect to restore more letters than in other lines, and line 7 does in fact require many, even if the proposer of the second decree is not the correct restoration. Line 8 is also necessarily long, whereas 9 and 10 are not; 11 is, and likewise 17. The irregularity thus evident is more extreme, so far as I know, than in any Athenian decree. The spelling is as irregular as the spacing: note the month; also εἶ and ἦι, in lines 2 and 36. Spaces are freely left blank at the ends of lines; the rule of syllabification, as careful study has shown, was not violated. There is no gap between lines 40 and 41; the measurement recorded in *I.G.*, II², is between lines 39 and 41.

Apart from spacings, the decrees are apparently regular in formulae. Meritt's solution of the calendar problem is adopted (see *Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 557). Restorations have hitherto confused the Secretary and Undersecretary, whose order of citation, lines 131-137, leaves no doubt as to how the text at lines 54-55 should be read.

For the spokesman, Ἐκφαντος Εὐφάνου Θριάσιος, see the references in *I.G.*, II². Wilhelm's proposal to identify him with the Archon of 236/5 B.C. is less tempting now that the present inscription is dated 24 years later. Besides, the spokesman of the second decree is necessarily a bouleutes. It is generally assumed to be unlikely that an Areopagite would thus accept a seat in the Boule. He may have done so; he may also have become Treasurer of the Boule (lines 51, 121-123). The latter, Ἐκφαντος Θριάσιος, was thought by Wilhelm to be the son of the Archon—general—spokesman Ekphantos. If so, then father and son were prytaneis together. More likely the spokesman and

Treasurer were the same man, who also had been, or was to be, an honored *strategos* (*I.G.*, II², 1958).

Line 63: Three earlier Phrearrioi of this name are known (*P.A.*, 11412–11414).

Line 74: A son, - - - - - *Φίλωνος Φρεάρριος*, appears as chairman of the proedroi in *I.G.*, II², 890 of 188/7 B.C.

Line 80: A possible descendant is *P.A.*, 14566, ephebe in 107/6.

Line 84: A grandfather may be *P.A.*, 6565.

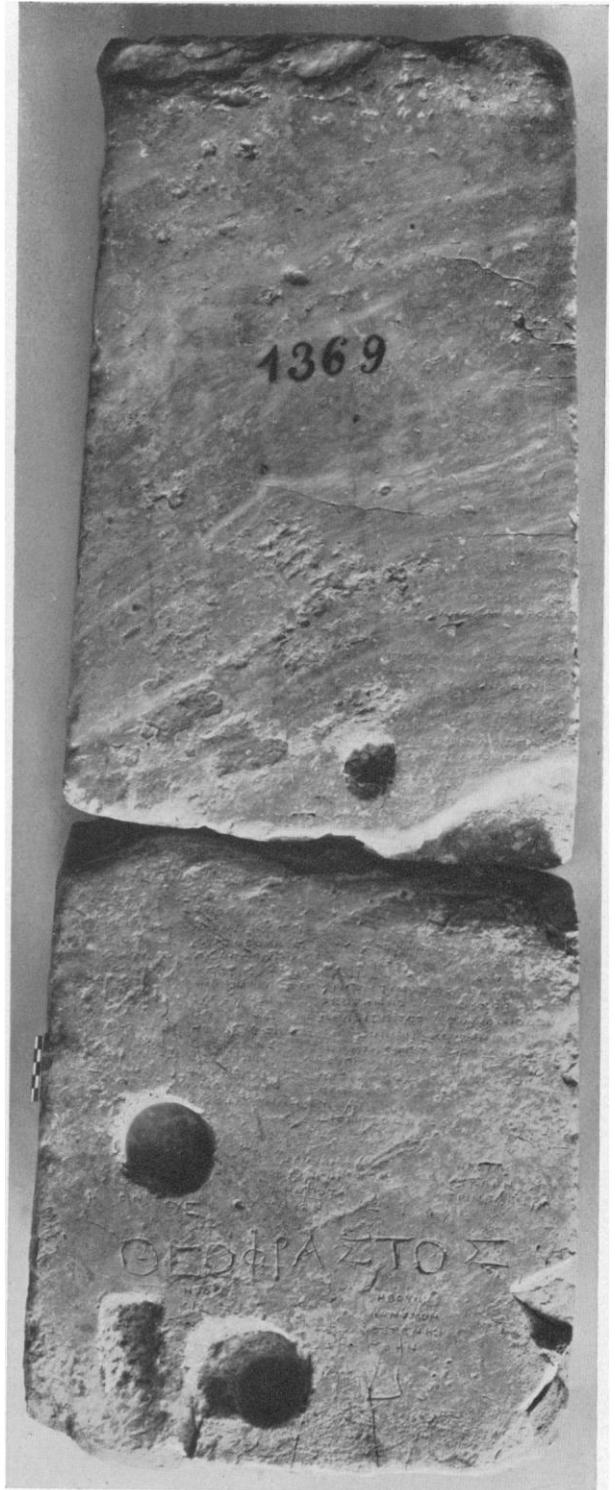
Line 85: A possible grandson, *Θεογένης Καλλιμάχου Λευκονοεύς*, was *rogator* of a decree in 134/3 (*P.A.*, 6715). The family was greatly distinguished in several generations (*Hesperia*, III [1934], pp. 151–153 has all references).

Line 87: A possible grandson was *rogator* of a decree in 144/3 (*P.A.*, 249).

Line 106: A possible descendant was ephebe in 101/0 (*P.A.*, 12056).

Line 117: A possible ancestor appears as a prytanis in the earlier part of the fourth century B.C. (*P.A.*, 5141).

The register is even more difficult to read than the decrees (witness *I.G.*, II²), and several names have defied repeated efforts. It will be noted that the Treasurer's name can be deciphered (line 60), in its normal position. The Secretary's, in line 94, is merely the first under his demotic, the position of which, but for his name, might not have been detected. Thus there can be read decisive parts or the whole of every demotic, except *ἐξ Ὀλοῖ* and *Πήληκες*, which are absent entirely on the portions of stele preserved.



The register is arranged in three columns of 16 items each, followed by one column of 13: it comprises in all 61 items. Leontis at this time contained 15 demes, of which 13 are now fixed in position on the stone. This means that only 48 prytaneis at most were listed; if the two missing demotics be supplied, then there were but 46.¹

To decide between these alternatives, we note first that column IV should begin with a demotic, so as to keep the larger demes first in the column, the successive quotas of prytaneis being 2-2-2-1-1. This means that Hybadai, at the end of column III, had its probably normal quota, which was one bouleutes. Of the two missing demes, Pelekes normally had two bouleutai, and Pelekes is the logical demotic to restore in line 107. For Oion there remain two possibilities. The first is line 71, where the difficult traces favor a longer word. In line 74, moreover, we have plausibly identified a known member of Phrearrhioi. Hence line 91 is where Oion should go. Placing it there correctly limits Halimous to two representatives; Halimous had three earlier and two later.

The scheme given allows both Phrearrhioi and Oion their normal quotas of *ca.* 365-335 B.C., in contrast to those of 77. The same considerations make it probable that demesmen, not demes, were omitted.

Whether, however, the prytaneis listed were 46 or 48 is less important than the inescapable conclusion that the register was published incomplete. We have one other positive instance of this (p. 28).

The four missing prytaneis may well be from the quota of Cholleidai, which had nine after 200 B.C.

37. *I.G.*, II², 913 of 211/0-202/1 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. The lettering is similar to that of *I.G.*, II², 844 and others of just after 200 B.C.; the style began as early as 217/6 B.C. More exactly, the name of the Herald fixes the date after 212/1 (see p. 17); and the quotas of the demes, practically identical with those of 9, show that Antigonis was still in existence, so that the later limit is 201 B.C. The sequence of the officials would place the document before 39.

The omission of the ἀλιγγίης, who re-appears in 40 and is always present thenceforward, would suggest a date certainly ante-203/2; but this indication has less than full value because the formulae of our inscription are extraordinarily curtailed. No Treasurer of the Boule is mentioned, and the Priest's name, as well as τοῦ ἐπωνόμου, are omitted. The Flutist also may have been omitted to save space. The Secretary of the Boule and Demos and his Undersecretary, curiously enough, appear with patronymics (cf. 39 and p. 16).

From indubitable restorations, the length of line may be fixed at 42½-44½ letters. Within these limits, the name of the first prytanis can be restored as Treasurer (line 2).

¹ It is worth noting that the deficiency is not due to accidental omission by the mason of four items in the course of cutting the list. If his copy had contained the full 65 items, he would have planned one column of 17, followed by three of 16 items each. Since the register was actually allowed to stand as incomplete, it is likely that the discrepancy was not a clerical error at any stage of publication.

Ἡγησίαν Εὐωνυμία, and the Secretary should be [Σώπ]ατρον Λαμπυρέα (line 3).¹ In line 6 the patronymic may have had less than 9 letters, and in line 7 the restoration should be Με[-^{ca. 4 1/2}-].

Turning to the register of prytaneis, we note that the erasure of the Treasurer's name (line 13) was probably occasioned by a careless error, as in lines 20 and 23; certainly if there was a change of Treasurers, the name originally inscribed and erased was too long, as the erasure shows, to have been inserted in line 2. In line 20, Col. I, the last four letters are not *in rasura*. Line 26: the space shows that three and a half letters are to be supplied; in line 27, four and a half; in line 28, three and a half; in line 29 read ^{2 1/2}. ΑΝΩΡ, as for [Φιλ]άνωρ; in line 31, [Ε]λίκων.

Thin incised circles indicate the positions of the (painted) wreaths, as in 61. It is notable that Eukles alone is cited without his title, as if every one knew it; and that the title of the Secretary of the Boule and Demos appears simply as τὸν γραμματέα; and particularly that the Priest, as in the decree above, was cited by title alone, and not by name.

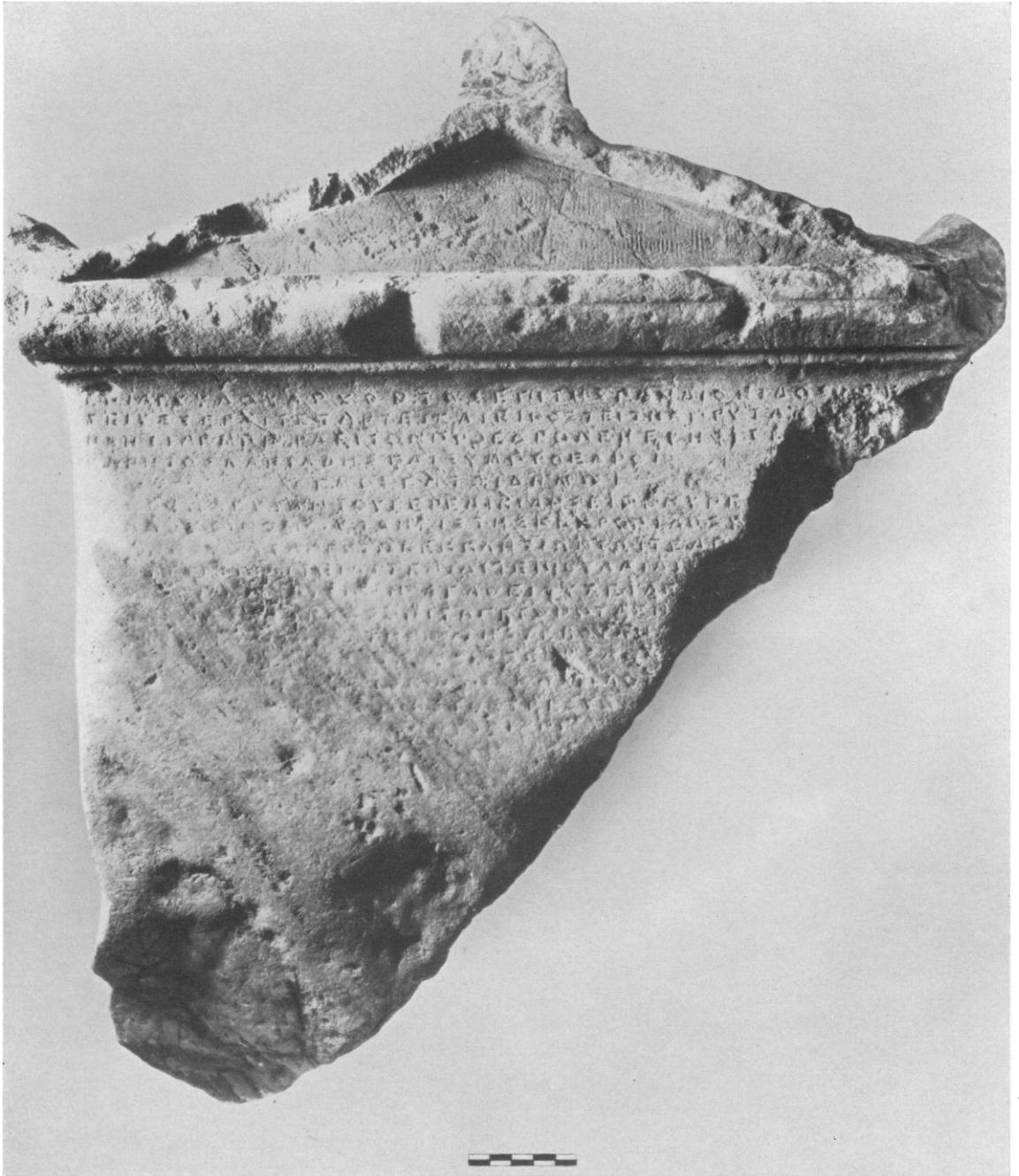
38. Agora I 2498. Fragment of Hymettian marble, used where it was exposed to footwear, broken off diagonally from the upper right corner. Found on February 28, 1935, at 65/II, built into a Late Roman wall, at 38 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B'. The lengths of the lines increased, from 37 (line 1) to 41 (line 13) full letters. All of the first 16 lines can, however, be read or restored exactly, except for the name and patronymic of the chairman.

Height, 0.52 m.; width (complete at upper right corner), 0.45 m.; maximum thickness, 0.125 m.; thickness of stele proper, 0.10 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

	ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ	ca. 40
210/9 (?) v.c.		
1	Ἐπὶ Ἀγκύλου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος δεκ[ά] <της πρυτανείας ἦν ----- ἐγραμμάτευεν· Μουνιχιῶνος? δεκά)	
2	τει ὑστέραι, τετάρτει καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανε[ίας· ἐκ] κλησία ἐμ Π(ει)ραεῖ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψηφίξε[ν Κωμαῖος] [Χ]άρητος Λακιάδης καὶ συμπρόεδροι·	
5	ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ [Ξ]ενοφῶν Εὐφάντου Βερενικίδης εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ [ῶν ἀπαγ] [γέ]λλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος ὑ[πὲρ τῶν θισι] [ῶν ὧν ἔθνο]ν τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπ[ό]λλωνι τῷ Προ] [στατηρ]ίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμίδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι [καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις] 10 [θεοῖς οἷς] πάτρι[ο]ν ἦν ὃ ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δε[δ]όχθαι τῷ δήμῳ,]	

¹ The only alternate might be the second prytanis listed, but spacing excludes Λαμόκριτον Εὐωνυμία.



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No. 38

[τὰ μὲν ἀ]γαθ[ὰ] δέχε[σ]θαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν [τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθ]υ
 [ον ἐφ' ἕγ]ιε[ί]αι καὶ σω[τ]ηρ[ί]αι τῆς βουλῆς [καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἐπειδὴ]
 [δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε θυσ]ίας ἔθ[υ]σαν [ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆ]
 [κον ἐν τεῖ πρυτανε]ία καλῶς καὶ φιλοτ[ίμως ἐπιμεμέλην]
 15 [ιαι δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλο]γῆς τῆς τε βουλῆ[ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ]
 [τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν] αὐτοῖς προ[οσέτατον οἱ τε νόμοι, κτλ.]

The document gives us an archon hitherto unknown, Ankylos. This is also the first known occurrence of the name Ἄγκυλος in Athens. The lettering is in the "disjointed" style of the late third century, and the particular crude forms here visible should fall between 215/4 (*I. G.*, II², 846–847) and 206/5 (*I. G.*, II², 849). The years available are 210/9 and 208/7;¹ of these we might prefer 210/9 on account of the orator (line 6), [Ξ]ενοφῶν Εὐφρίωντος Βερενικίδης. He appears in some year very soon after 211/0 as one of a committee of four charged by the various garrisons with the duty of erecting a statue to the general Demainetos of Athmonon (*I. G.*, II², 1304, line 52).

The name of the chairman of the proedroi occurs on a columella which had been dated "s. II ut videtur" (*P. A.*, 8953). We have also the grave monuments of his wife and daughter (*I. G.*, II, 2259, 2260). All three were buried in the Dipylon cemetery.

It seems that after line 1, more than an entire line was omitted. It is plausible to guess that the mason's eye jumped from the numeral defining the place of the prytany to the (similar) numeral denoting the day of the month. The year was evidently ordinary, with a discrepancy in the tenth prytany of three days between month and prytany dates.

39. *I. G.*, II², 912. 210/9–201/0 B.C. ANTIGONIS. The lettering is of a style first known in 215/4. The Herald and the tribe honored fix the date more exactly; see further under **37**.

The formulae of the present decree are notably full; hence the small letters and the long lines (contrast e.g. **37**). No. **39** is in fact the first document in the series to show the lengthy phrases characteristic of the second century.

The lettering is spaced in a fairly regular way: one can be certain that the prytany secretary (lines 1–2) had a long designation, close to 30 letters; that some 14 letters are missing from the name and patronymic of the orator; that line 6 began καὶ οἱ, and line 7 -αν; and that the Herald's patronymic Εὐκλέους should be supplied in line 16. In line 13 the name, as Kirchner saw, is from Ὀφέ[λας] or Ὀφέ[λων]; the second letter is not rho. Spacing compels a short demotic and no patronymic; and the name of the ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς, which should also be supplied in that line, must also have been of the briefest, and without patronymic.²

¹ The archon of 209/8 had a name of ca. 10–11 letters in the genitive, as a squeeze of Kern, *Magnesia*, no. 37 shows. Various factors prevent an exact calculation.

² The Treasurer of the Boule was a member of it. In the register below, the first place—the place of honor—under Ikarieis is held by a name of only 5½ letters, Ἀμφίας. Since the Treasurer was an Ikarian, the suggestion seems natural that he was Amphias.

The demotic (no patronymic was given) likewise of the Priest *Ίέρων*¹ (line 14) must have been of about 9 letters; the Undersecretary's name may have had 11 letters (line 15). It was probably some descendant who set up an athletic dedication, *I.G.*, II², 3145, the type of which is later. For the reading of line 24, [*Ε*]παμείρ[ων], see *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 189; it should be added that Gargettos normally had more than two representatives, so that the reading of a name, instead of a demotic, is confirmed.

The register of prytaneis had seven columns. The Treasurer, by exception, was not listed first (p. 14).

40. *I.G.*, II², 915 joined to Agora I 764. Three contiguous fragments of Hymettian marble preserving the original back and sides. A = *I.G.*, II², 915, B = I 764, C = *I.G.*, II², 915. The Agora fragment was found on May 5, 1933, at 38/1, in a late wall, 5 m. east of the Tholos, in Section Z.

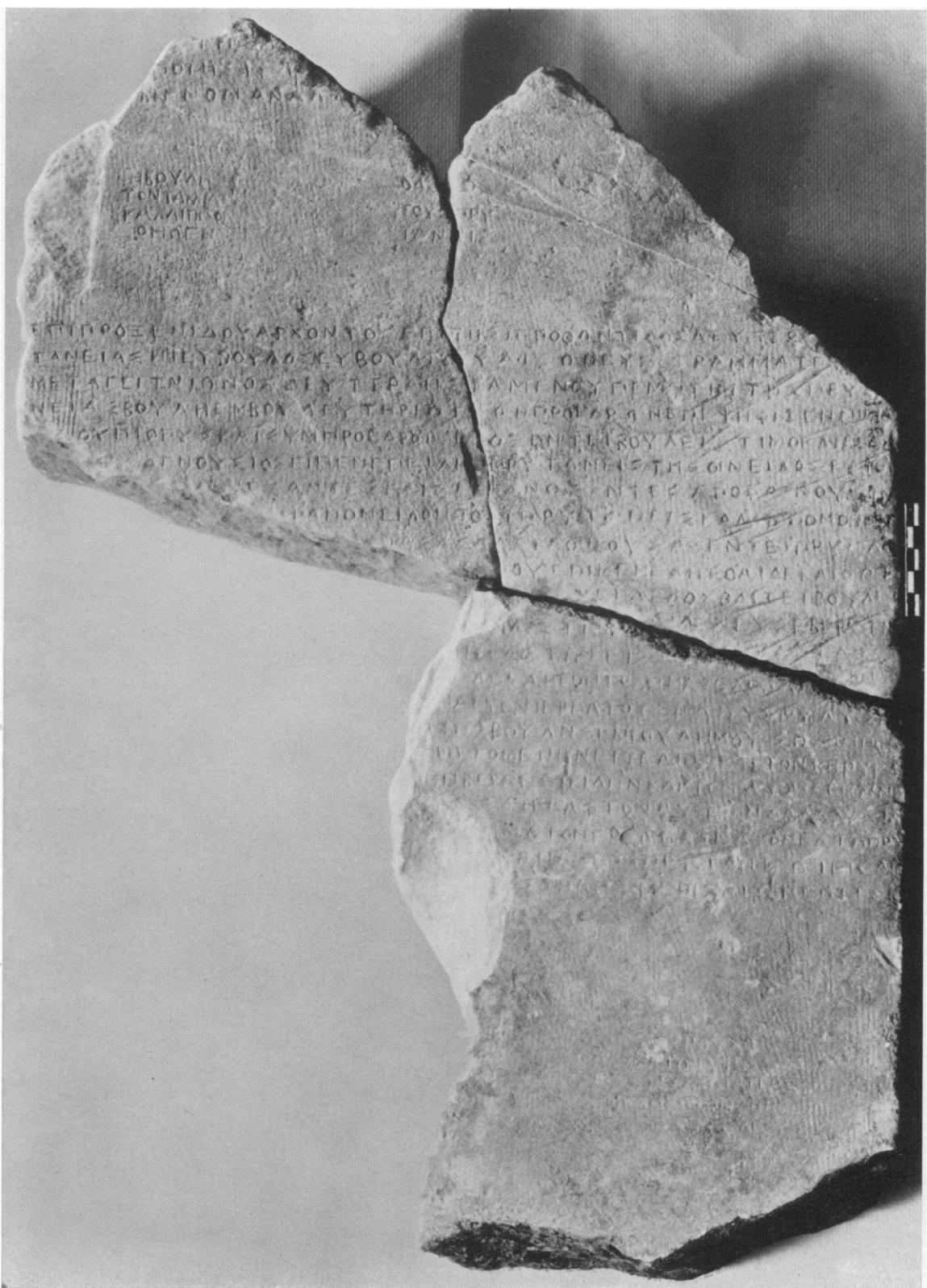
Height, 0.75 m.; width (original), 0.54 m.; thickness (original), 0.085 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

	ΟΙΝΕΙΣ	ca. 48
	203/2 B.C.	
FRAGMENT A	<p>[----- ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν στήλῃ] [λιθίνῃ καὶ σ]τήσα[ι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγρα] [φῆν καὶ τῆν] ποιήσιν τ[ῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει] [τὸ γενό]μενον ἀνάλω[μα]</p>	
	5 ἡ βουλῆ	δ δ[ῆ]μος
	τὸν ταμίαν	10 τοὺς πρῶ
	Κάλλιππον	τάνεις
	᾽Οἷθεν	15 πρ[ῶ]ν? - - - -]
		FRAGMENT B
20	<p>Ἐπὶ Προξενίδου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωνίδος δευτέρα[ς πρῶ] τανείας ἦν Εὐβουλος Εὐβουλίδ[ο]ν Αἰξωνεὺς ἐγραμμάτευ[εν]. Μεταγειννιῶνος δευτέρα ἰσταμένου, πέμπτη τῆς πρῶ[τα] νείας· βουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Νικίας [Νικ]ίου Πιθεὺς καὶ συμπρόεδροι ᾽ ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευεῖ ᾽ Τιμοκλῆς Αἰ [. Ἀ¹. .]ον Ἀγνούσιος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Οἰνείδος καὶ οἱ [ἀείσιτοι ἐπα]γέσαντες καὶ στ[ε]φανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσι [τεῖ βουλευεῖ τὸν ταμ]ίαν δν εἶλοντο [ο]ἱ πρυτάνεις Κάλλιππον ᾽Οἷθεν· [τάς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι] πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τῇ πρυτα 25 [νείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δή]μου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν [ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτιμῶς· ἀγαθεῖ τῷ]χει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευεῖ</p>	

¹ The name is not uncommon, but a suggestion may be ventured for the demotic, namely a member of a prominent family of Aithalidai. *Ίέρων* (II) had been a *θερμοθέτης* in 220/19 (*P.A.*, 7527). He, or a son, may have held the Priesthood somewhat later. The deme is of Antigonis and the space is correct.

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FRAGMENT
C

[ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Κάλλιππον] Φιλιστίδο[υ] Ὀθήθεν εὐσεβείας ἔνε
 [κα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτ]ιμίας τῆς εἰς το[ύς] φυλέτας
 [καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἐπαινέσαι]ι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Κάλλ[ιππ?]ον
 30 [-----^{ca. 21}-----] καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Ἀσι[.?.]
 [---^{ca. 8}--- καὶ τὸν γραμματέ]α τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Σώσιππον
 [Φλέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Π]ρωτομένην Εἰτεαῖον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα
 [τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκ]λῆν Βερενεκίδην καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Νε
 [οκλῆν Βερενεκίδην καὶ στε]φρα[νῶ]σαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στε
 35 [φάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφι]σμα τὸν γρ[α]μματέα τὸν κατὰ πρῶ
 [τανεῖαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στῆ]σαι ἐν τῷι πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ
 [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς] στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ
 [διοικίσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

[ἡ βουλῆ]	[ἡ βουλῆ]	ἡ βουλῆ
40 [τὸν ἱερέα]	45 [τὸν γραμ]μα	τὸν ἔπο
[Ἀσι --]	[τέα τῆς] βου	γραμματέα
[-----]	[λῆς καὶ] τοῦ	Πρωτομένην
[---]	[δήμου] Σώ	55 Εἰτεαῖ
	[σιππ]ον	ον
	50 [Φλ]ρέα	

The fragment from the Agora is welcome because it brings us the demotic of the secretary in the year of Proxenides, who has hitherto been dated only approximately. The deme Aixone remained in Kekropis, which furnished the secretary in 203/2 and again in 198/7. The calendar equation, Pryt. II 5 = Metageitnion 2, is decisive, since obviously only an ordinary year of the period of thirteen tribes will do. The tribes were twelve in number after 200 B.C., hence Proxenides is necessarily to be dated 203/2.

As a fixed point, the document is helpful in several ways. It shows us that in 203/2 B.C. the *αἰεῖσιτοι* were mentioned, and that the *ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς* was not. We may note that the arrangement is conventional throughout, if we assume that the register of prytaneis, preceded or followed by citations of Herald and Flutist, is missing at the end.

As to the names, one notes that the prytaneis chose a Treasurer and a Secretary of the same name, or perhaps merely of similar, names—for lines 29 and 15 leave doubt. The Undersecretary's father *Πρωτομένης Εἰτεαῖος* was Polemarchos in 224/3, as Dinsmoor observed (*Archons*, p. 253). A descendant of the spokesman (lines 20–21) is probably *P.A.*, 13730.

41. Agora I 1871. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with toothed left side preserved. Found on April 25, 1934, at 23/KZ in late fill, 10 m. west of the Tholos, in Section B. The surface is slightly pitted from acids of the bothros near which it was found.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

ca. 200 B.C.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

ca. 49

[ῆ βουλῆ]			[ῆ βουλῆ]
[τὸν ταμί]αν	5	[ὁ δῆμος]	[τὸν γραμματέα]
[^{ca. 3} -]λινον		[τοὺς πρυ]	10 [- - - - -]
Π ι θ έ α		[τάνεις]	[- - - - -]

Ἐπὶ Εὐθυκρίτου ἀρχο[ντος - - - - - ὧνος - - - - - , μι?]
 αἱ κα[ὶ ε]λικοστει τῆς π[ρυτανείας· βουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτηρίωι τῶν προέ]
 [δρων ἐπεψή]φιζεν [κτλ.]



No. 41

This fragment from the beginning of a “second” decree attests the existence of a second Archon Euthykritos, hitherto unknown.¹ The beginnings of the “second” decrees in **29** and **30** are even more curtailed, since even the name of the year is omitted. Hence a date between 223/2 (**30**) and the full formulae of 212/1 (**36**) might be considered. The year 222/1 alone is available.²

The lettering is by the same hand as that of **40** of 203/2 and **48** of 199/8–189/8. Hence it is better to regard the shortened preamble as a mere indication that the stele was none too large for the text (cf. **22**), and to consider a later date. The years not positively assigned at this writing are 210/9–207/6, 205/4, 202/1–197/6, 195/4, 194/3, etc.

42. Agora I 515. Fragment of Hymettian marble, the left side, picked fine, with a smooth-dressed band along the edge, being preserved. Found on March 3, 1933, in a marble pile; probably from late walls at M–ME, in Section H’.

¹ Euthykritos I was Archon of 328/7 B.C.

² *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 437.

Height, 0.173 m.; width, 0.056 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
 Height of letters, 0.007 m.

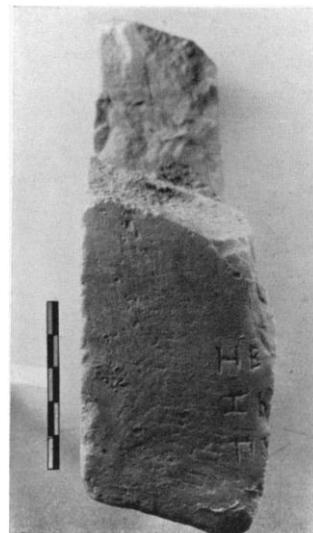
ca. 215–180 B.C.

ἦ β[ουλιῆ]

Ζη[ν - - - -]

Πε[- - - -]

This is a citation of one of the minor officials, i.e., one who appeared at some point in the list after the Secretary.



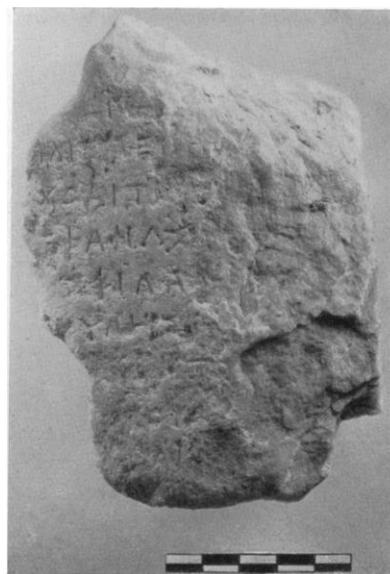
No. 42

43. Agora I 2987. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on June 4, 1935, in Section II. The right edge, though badly battered, seems to be preserved.

Height, 0.133 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.036 m.

Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

The restoration given accords best with all the traces, but too few letters are preserved in the last four lines to permit a substantial version of the list of officers. The lettering is reliable evidence for a date soon before or after 200 B.C. The Berenikid Herald is first known in **37** (p. 17), and there is a strong presumption that the name of the Flutist has been correctly restored (p. 18).



No. 43

ca. 205–179 B.C.

AIGEIS

ca. 62

[----- τὰς τε θυσίας τεθνηκ]ένα[ι πάσας]
 [τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεῖ προτανείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἐπ]ιμεμελῆ[σθαι]
 [δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ὀφθαί τεθ]όχθαι τεῖ β[ουλει]
 [ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν -----^{ca. 27}----- καὶ στ]εφανῶσα[ι θαλ]
 5 [λοῦ στεφανῶναι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα ----^{ca. 14}----]ς Φιλα[ίδην καὶ]
 [τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωρύμου ----^{ca. 18}---- καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς β]ουλῆς κ[αὶ τοῦ]
 [δήμου ----^{ca. 24?}---- καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα ----]Ϻ.ϺΤ[-----]
 [----- καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Εὐκλ]έους [Βερε]
 [νικίδην καὶ τὸν αὐλητὴν Νεοκλῆν - -^{ca. 9 1/2}- - Βερενικίδην? καὶ στεφανῶσ]αι [ἕκαστον]
 [κτλ.]

44. Agora I 1680. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 26, 1934, at 16/A', in a stony fill above the wall trench of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.069 m.; width, 0.088 m.; thickness, 0.019 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Early second century B.C.

ca. 39

[-----] ϺΕ [-----]
 [----- ἄνω]ς ἐβδ[όμει ----- τῆς]
 [προτανείας· βουλή] ἐμ Πειρα[ιεῖ vacat]
 [vacat ἐδοξε]ν τεῖ βο[υλει vacat]
 [-----^{ca. 16}-----] αἴος εἶπε[ν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ προτάνεις]
 [τῆς -^{ca. 8-9} - καὶ οἱ] αἰεῖστοι ἐ[παινέσαντες καὶ στε]
 [φανῶσαντες ἀπο]φαινουσιν [τεῖ βουλει τὸν ταμίαν]
 [-----^{ca. 10}----- τὰς τε] θυσίας τ[εθνηκῆναι, κτλ.]



No. 44

The lettering is of the early second century B.C., and with this period accord the mention of the αἰεῖστοι and of a meeting of the Boule in the Piraeus. Beyond these facts there is considerable uncertainty: the πρόεδροι cannot be accommodated, and line 7 (or 8) should contain more formulae; but the length of line seems to be defined by lines 5–7, so that the proper phrases cannot be admitted.

45. Agora I 2010. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with smooth left side preserved, but otherwise broken. Found on May 29, 1934, in a marble pile, in the west central area in front of the Tholos in Section Z.

Height, 0.152 m.; width, 0.142 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

AKAMANTIS OF ANTIOCHIS

First half of second century? B.C.

Small trace of
citation?

vacat

Εἰτεαῖοι

M[-

[Α]θηρόδωρος

10 Φι[-

Ξένων

vvv [Demotic]

[Κ]ηφισό[δω]ρος

Ποσ[-

5 Μενεκράτης

T[-

[Φι]λοκράτης

[. ca. 5.] Διη[-]

[. ca. 4.] εσ[- - -]

Several lines lost



No. 45

A row of citations evidently preceded the register (cf. p. 19), of which the beginning is preserved.

Αθηρόδωρος Εἰτεαῖος was presumably the Treasurer. Line 4: an epebe of 84-78 B.C. may have been a descendant (*P. A.*, 14280). The

reading of the demotic in line 1 seems certain; we must admit that in the period of this text Eitea—one part of it or the other—had at least 6 bouleutai. The lettering has puzzled me: it may be considerably earlier.

46. *I. G.*, II², 864. The stele is remarkable for its great thickness (0.27 m.), which seems to have been due to the inferior quality of the marble.

The preserved line of the central citation gives us the approximate centre of the stele, so that the regular formulae of lines 21 ff. enable a fairly close determination of both edges:—

	200—ca. 185 B.C.	AKAMANTIS		ca. 62
	[ἡ βουλῆ]	[ὁ δῆμος]		[ἡ βουλῆ]
	[τὸν ταμίαν]	[τοὺς]	10	[τὸν γραμ]
	[Ζωῖλον]	[πρυτά]		[ματέα - - -]
	[- - - - -]	νεις		[- - - - -]
5	[Σφήτιον]			[- - - - -]
		vacat 0.05 m.		

15 [Ἐπὶ ^{ca. 7 1/2 + 1 1/2} ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς ^{4 ± 1 1/2} γτίδος δευτέρας [πρυτανείας ἤμ - - ^{ca. 11} - -]
 [- - - - ^{ca. 18} - - - - ἐγραμμάτευ] ἐν· βουλῆς ψηφίσ[ματα - - - - ^{ca. 18} - - - -]
 [- - - - ^{ca. 29} - - - - τ]ρίτει τῆς πρυταν[είας· βουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτηρίω· ^v]
 [τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψηφίξεν - ^{ca. 7} - -]ς Ἐπιξένου Ἐλε[υσίνιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι ^v ἔδοξεν]
 [τεῖ βουλεῖ ^v - - - - ^{ca. 18} - - - - Ῥα]μνούσιος εἶπε[ν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀκαμαν]
 [τίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες] καὶ στεφανώσα[ντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλεῖ τὸν]
 20 [ταμίαν ὃν εἴλοντο οἱ πρυτάνεις ἐξ ἐ]αυτῶν Ζωῖλον [Σφήτιον τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι]
 [πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυταν]εῖαι ὑπὲρ τ[ε] τῆς βο[υλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελῆ]
 [σθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλ]ῶς καὶ φιλοτιμῶς ^v ἀ[γαθεῖ τύχει δεδῶχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ]
 [ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Ζωῖλον Σφή]τιον καὶ στεφ[α]νῶ[σαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι εὐσεβείας]
 [ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς κ]αὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς [εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἐπαι ^v]
 25 [νέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα ὃν] εἴλοντο οἱ πρυ[τάνεις ἐξ ἑαυτῶν - - - ^{ca. 14} - - -]
 [ἑαυτῶν ^v καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνόμου Ἴπ]ποκράτη[ν - - - - κτλ.]

The Archon's name was evidently not one of the longest, whereas the Secretary of that year had a name of almost maximum length. The lettering is of the 190's; and it so happens that in the very same decade the system of double reckoning of the date—*κατ' ἄρχοντα* and *κατὰ θεόν*—begins. This may explain the lengthy gap in lines 15–16.¹

Of the Treasurer's demotic we have only - - - *τιος*: Gargettos, Kettos, and Sypalettos might be considered (though no Zoilos appears in any of them), but Wilhelm's identification of Zoilos with the Sphettian who appears in a list of contributors of 183/2 (*I.G.*, II², 2332, line 142; *P.A.*, 6246) is convincing. This is our authority for believing that the prytaneis honored were of Akamantis.

This text has the full formulae and long lines typical of the period. Thus the formula in line 25, specifying the Secretary as elected by the prytaneis from among themselves, is usually reserved for the Treasurer alone.

47. Agora I 1462. Two groups of fragments of Hymettian marble, preserving the toothed right side, part of the bottom, and the rough-picked back, but otherwise broken. Fragment A was found on April 13, 1934, B on April 18, 1934, both in Section B. For a detailed account of the place of finding see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 475.

(A) Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

(B) Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.005–0.006 m.

¹ Meritt (letter) has confirmed this. "The dating" (he writes), "is double dating of the characteristic early second century variety, i.e., the words *κατ' ἄρχοντα* are omitted from the first date by month."

200/199–190/89 B.C.

ΕΡΕΧΘΕΙΣ

ca. 51

FRAGMENT
A

[Ἐπὶ - - ^{ca. 7} - - ἄρχοντας ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἑνδεκάτης πρυτανείας,
 [ἦι - - - - - ^{ca. 24} - - - - - ε]ὺς ἐγραμμάτευν· Θαραγγ[λιῶνος]
 [- - - - - , - - - - - τ]ῆς πρυτανείας· βουλή ἐν β[ου]
 [λευτηρίωι τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Μενεκρατίας Μηροδώρου[. .]
 5 [- - - - - ^{ca. 11} - - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι ἢ ἔδο]ξεν τεῖ βουλευεῖ Ἀσκρατίας ἢ
 [Μέντορος - - - ^{ca. 10} - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ] οἱ πρυτάνεις καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐ
 [παινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες] ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλευεῖ τὸν τα
 [μίαν δν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ^{ca. 4}] πον Διοκλέους Ἀγγελῆθεν τὰς
 [θυσίας τεθυκῆαι πάσας τὰς καθ]ηκούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι ἢ
 10 [πέρ τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμε]λῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάν
 [των καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ ὑχει δεδόχ]θαι τεῖ βουλευεῖ ἐπαινέσαι
 [τὸν ταμίαν - ^{ca. 4} - πον Διοκλέους Ἀγγελῆθεν καὶ] στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ
 [στεφάνωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Π]υθαγόραν Τιμαίον
 [- - - ^{ca. 8} - - - καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ] τοῦ δήμου Κίμωνα ἢ
 15 [- - - - - ^{ca. 13} - - - - - καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Εὐθ]ύμαχον Ἐργοχάρου ἐκ
 [Κεραμείων καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δ]ήμου Εὐκλῆν Βερενι
 [κίδην καὶ τὸν ἀγλητῆν Νεοκλῆν Βερενικίδην κ]αὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς
 [^{ca. 4}. ὀδαμον - - ^{ca. 6} - - Ἀγνούσιον καὶ στεφανῶσα]ι καὶ τούτων ἕκαστον
 20 [θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισ]μα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν
 [κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσ]αι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ·
 [τὸ δὲ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα εἰς τὴν ποίησιν καὶ τ]ὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στή
 [λης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει]

vacat

[Restore here one
column of 16 and
one of 15 lines, viz.,
the demotics

Ἀγρῶν
Κηφισίαι
Φηγοῦσι
and either

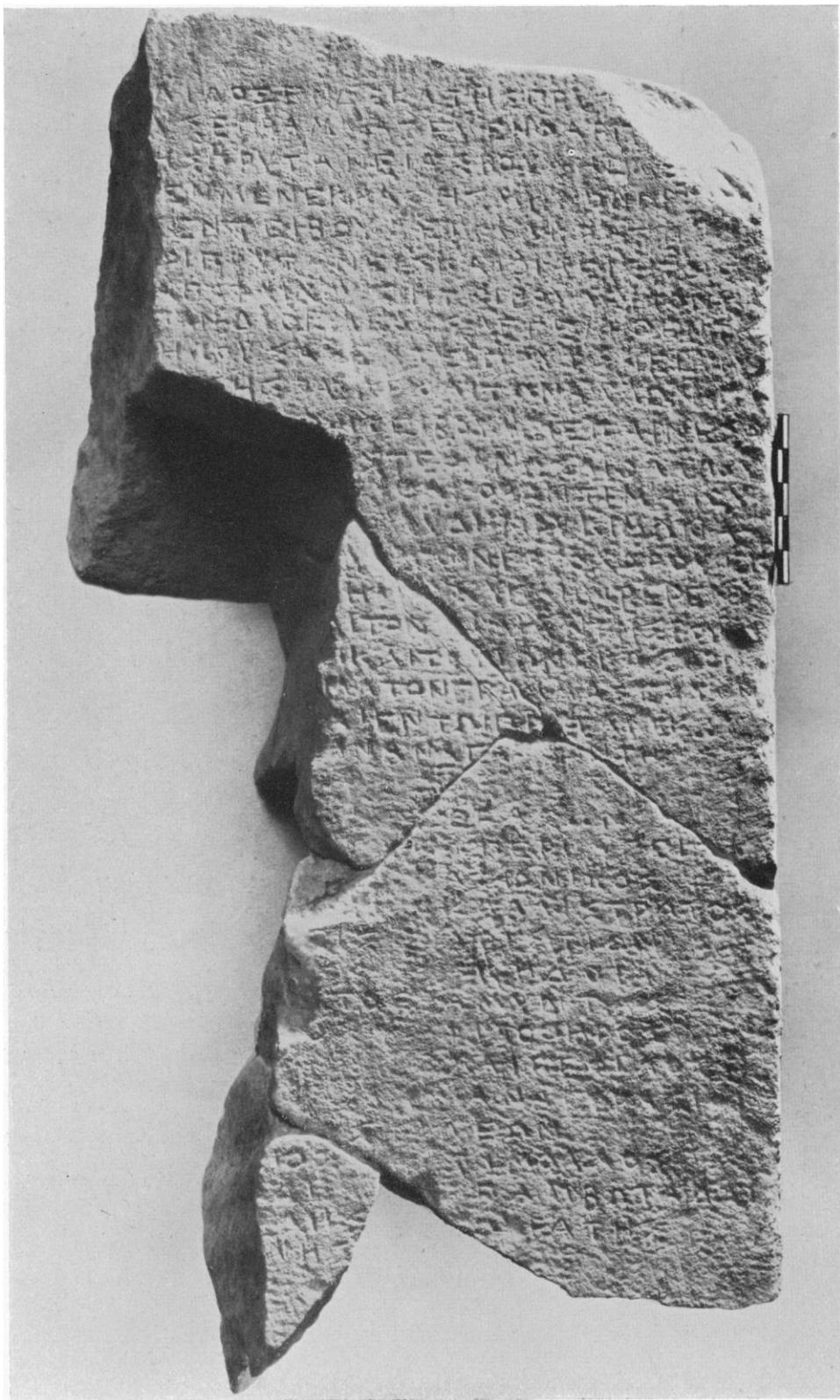
Εὐωνυμῆς or
Λαμπυρεῖς

(cf. line 58); and
27 names. Lines 23
–53.]

55 [- - ⁸ or less - -]
 [- - - ⁹ or less - - -]
 [- - - ¹⁰ or less - - -]
 [- - - ¹¹ or less - - -]
 [- - ^{ca. 6} - -]εῖς
 [- - - ^{ca. 9} - - -]ς
 60 [- - - ^{ca. 7} - - -]ατος
 [- - - ^{ca. 7} - - -]ος
 [- - ⁷ or less - -]
 [- - ⁷ or less - -]
 [- - - ^{ca. 8} - - -]ος
 65 [- - - ^{ca. 7} - - -]ιος
 [Συβριδ]αι
 [- - - ^{ca. 7} - - -]λῆς
 [- - ^{ca. 6} - - -]νης

Θράσων
Περγασεῖς
Ἀξιότικος
Καλλίστρατος
Ἀριστίων
Κηδοί
75 Ἀμύντας
Φιλόθηρος
Χαιρέφιλος
Ἀναγνράσιοι
Λέων
80 Τιμόλαος
Παμβοτάδα
[Σ]ωκράτης

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No. 47. Fragment A

vacat

vacat

FRAGMENT
B

Four citations missing

[*η β*]ουλή

[^{ca. 4}-]όδαμον

85 Ἀγνούσι

ον

vacat

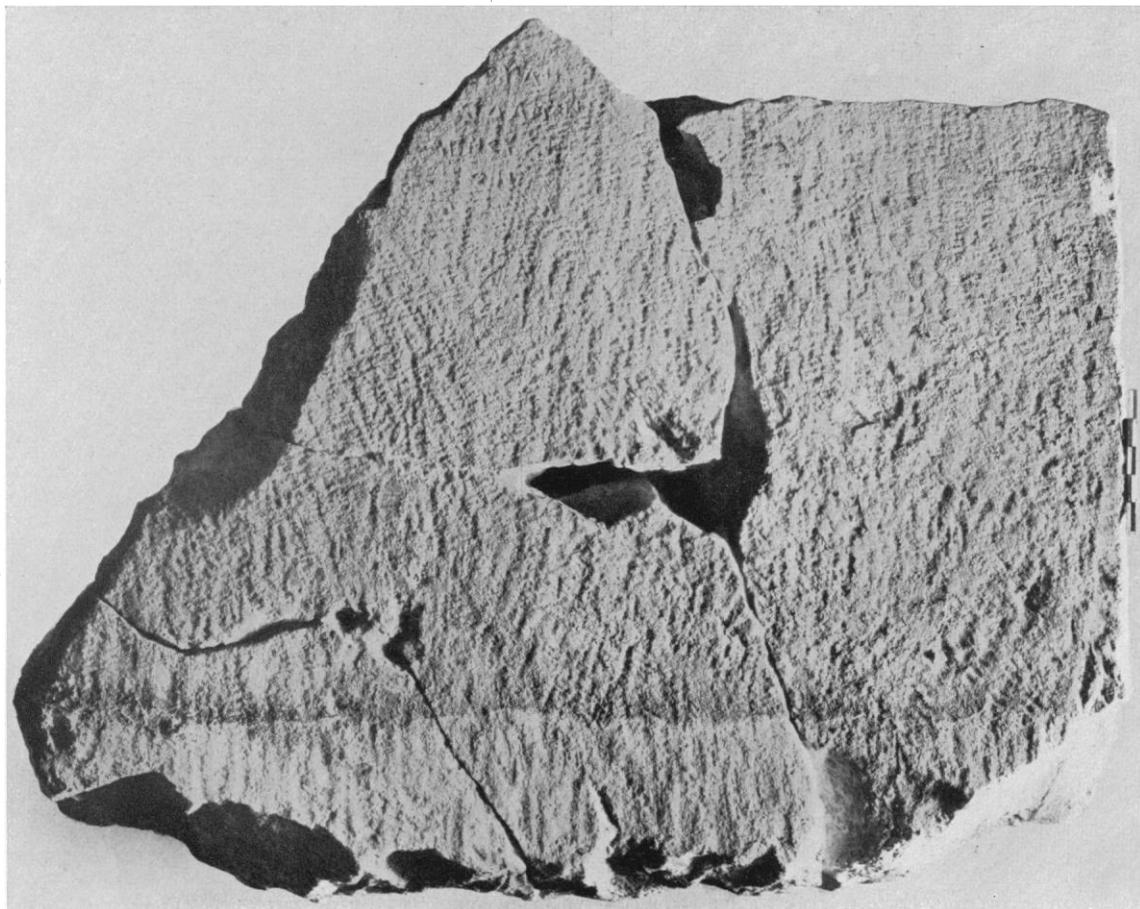
to

edge

vacat to

base

The lettering is not perfectly regular; hence the spacings calculated are approximate only, except in lines 62 and 63, where no demotic of Erechtheis can have occurred.



No. 47. Fragment B

The proposer is probably that *Λακράτης Μέντορος* (*P.A.*, 8973) who served as chairman of the proedroi in 188/7 (*I.G.*, II², 891), and who proposed a decree (*I.G.*, II², 889) which the lettering dates in the 170's or 160's, or even later.

In line 8 we meet a treasurer of the prytaneis from Angele, a deme of Pandionis, rather than from the tribe honored, Erechtheis. So definitely was the Treasurer [δν εἴλοντο ἐξ ἐαυτῶν], the chief of the prytaneis (p. 13), that his membership in another tribe is virtually out of the question. It seems necessary to suppose that a scribal error was committed, whereby Ἀγγελῆθεν was inscribed in place of Ἀγρὺλῆθεν.¹ The Secretary was from Euonymon, Agryle, Kephisia, Lamptrai, or Phegous. The Priest is entirely omitted. Since the Undersecretary's patronymic was given, that of the Secretary of the Demos and Boule was also given (p. 16). The Undersecretary appears as Secretary in 48, and his identity, along with the date of the present inscription, are discussed under that number.

The register of prytaneis should probably be restored with the irregularly long first column, so as to give the full number of 50 prytaneis. [Ἐδωνομ]εῖς rather than the larger deme [Ἀμππε]εῖς is probably to be restored in line 58; [Κηφισι]εῖς, which should have about 7 bouleutai, is virtually excluded by the spacing.

In any case the preserved quotas, particularly that of Anagyrous, plainly indicate a date after the tribal re-organization in 200 B.C. The lower limit is set by the data on the Undersecretary, which prove that the inscription precedes 48 of ante-188/7.

Line 71 has a name, Ἀξιόνικος, new in Attica.

For line 73 cf. *P.A.*, 1752, possibly a remote relative.

For line 82 a more certain connection is *P.A.*, 8236 + *N.P.A.*, p. 108, *Καλλιφῶν Σωκράτου Παμβωτάδης*, *agoranomos* in 124/3.²

The sole remaining citation is evidently that of the Treasurer of the Boule.

48. *Hesperia*, III (1934), no. 16, plus a new fragment (B).

For the place of finding, see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 475, n. 3. Two contiguous fragments, both preserving the original right side and thickness of the stele. The lower fragment preserves the original tenon from the bottom.

Present total height, 1.01 m.

¹ It seems not to have been widely noticed that by a similar error Ἀγρὺλῆθεν was inscribed for Ἀγγελῆθεν in *I.G.*, II², 1028, line 124. An unlikely type of error, of course, for an Athenian: but the stonecutters might be foreigners (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 87).—The reading of *I.G.*, II², 1028, line 124 is Ἡρακλειδῆς Βακχίου Ἀγρὺλῆθεν. The demotic may of course be correct. In that case he was entered under the wrong tribe, an error even more flagrant, since it must have been committed by a secretary.

² In *I.G.*, II², 840, which should be dated about at that time, the same *Καλλιφῶν Παμβωτάδης* is stated to have been elected as one of three who were to repair a shrine.



ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ

199/8–189/8 B.C.

ca. 66

FRAG. [- - - - - τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφιζ]εν Δ[- - - - -^{ca. 14} - - - - -]
 A [- - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευτῶν - - - - -]ς Στησιγόρ[ου - - -^{ca. 17} - - -]
 [-^{ca. 3} - - - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰαντίδος ἐπαινέσα]ντες καὶ στεφανώ[σαντες ἀπο]
 [φαινοῦσιν τεῖ βουλευτῶν τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυ]τῶν Ἀριστομένην Μαραθ[ώνιον τὰς]
 5 [τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν] τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βο[υλῆς καὶ]
 [τοῦ δήμου καὶ παιδῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, ἐπιμεμελήσθ]αι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων [καλῶς καὶ]
 [φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευτῶν] ἐπ[αι]ν[έ]σαι τὸν ταμίαν καὶ στεφ[αν]ώ[σαι] αὐ[τὸν]
 [τὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνω]ι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ στεφ[αν]ώ[σαι] τὸν γραμματέα ὃν εἶλο[ντο] ἐξ
 [ἑαυτῶν - - - - -^{ca. 16} - - - - -] Ῥαμνούσιον· ἐπαινέσαι δ[ὲ] καὶ στεφ[αν]ώ[σαι] καὶ τὸν ἱε[ρέα]
 10 [τοῦ ἐπωνύμου - - - - -^{ca. 18} - - - - -] καὶ τ[ὸν] ταμ[ί]αν τῆς βουλῆς Ἡγήτορα Ἀριστοβούλο[υ Οἴ]
 [γαῖον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Ε]ὐθ[ύ]μαχον Ἐργοχάρου ἐκ Κεραμείων [καὶ]
 [τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Δημήτριον Κτήσωρος Προβαλίσιον καὶ] τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ το[ῦ]
 [δήμου Εὐκλῆν Εὐκλέους Βερενικίδην καὶ τὸν] αὐλητὴν [Νεοκλῆν] Βερενικίδην· ἀναγράψαι [τὴν]
 [δὲ τότε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτ]αν[είαν ἐν σ]τήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσα[ι]
 15 [ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν] τῆ[ς σ]τήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπ[ί]
 [τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

vacat 0.05 m.

[ἡ βουλῆ]	[ὁ δῆμος]	ἡ βο[υλῆ]
[τὸν ταμίαν]	[τοὺς πρυ]	25 τὸν [γραμματέα]
[Ἀριστομένην]	[τάνεις]	[- - - - -]
20 [Μαραθῶνιον]		Ῥαμ[ν]ούσιον

vacat 0.05 m.

[Ἐπὶ - - - - - ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος δωδεκ]ή[της? πρυτανείας ἦι - - - - -]
 [- - - - - ἐγραμμιάτευεν - - - - - ὦ]νο[ς . . .] [Ἰ]Α[Ἰ] [- - - - -]
 30 [- - - - - ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ? τῶν προέ]
 FRAG. [δρων ἐπεψήφιζεν - - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδρ]οι· ἔδοξ[εν τῷ δήμῳ]
 B [- - - - -^{ca. 24} - - - - - εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν] οἱ πρυτάνε[ις τῆς Αἰ]
 [αντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπ]όλλωνι τῷ Π[ροστατηρί]
 [ωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ - - - - -^{ca. 20} - - - - -]ασιν καὶ τοῖς [ἄλλοις θε]
 35 [οῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν, ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῷ] δήμῳ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ [γεγονότα]
 [ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείᾳ καὶ σω]τηρίᾳ τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ [τῶν συμ]
 [μάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε] θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆκον ἐν τ[ῇ] πρυτα
 [νείᾳ καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελή]θησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς [καὶ τοῦ]
 [δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖ]ς προσέτατιο οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματ[α τοῦ δήμου]
 40 [ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰαν]τίδος καὶ στεφ[αν]ώ[σαι] χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κα[τὰ τὸν νό]
 [μον εὐσεβείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τ]οὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν [καὶ τὸν δῆ]
 [μον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ] τότε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ[υτανείαν]
 [ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐ]ν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς σ[τή]λης καὶ τῆν
 [ἀνάθεσιν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ] διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα

45	[Μαραθῶνιοι]	[- ^{ca. 6} -]ς Θεοδω	Ζηρόθεμις	Ἰππίας	Ζην[- - -]
	[Ἀριστομένης]	[. . .]ν	Λύσων	Δημήτριος Τιμε	90 Τρικο[ρόσιοι]
		[. . .]ίας	Ἀρίστων Δημη	80 Πίνδαρος	Δαμ[- - - -]
		Ἀρίστιππος	70 Δημόξενος	Πυθέας	Ἀστ[ί][ας]
Some seven	60 Σῶσος Δημητρι	Ἀφρόνητος	Δημήτριος Δημη		Θεόδω[ρος]
lines to be	Μήτρων	Φαληρεῖς	Ἀσκληπιάδης		Ἀριστ[- - - -]
supplied	Διοσκουρίδης	Μενέδημος	Ζώανδρος	95	Ἀριστ[- - - - -]
	Νικέας	Ἄτταλος	85 Ἴων		Πυθίων
	[Ἀ]λέξανδρος	75 Τιμαρχίδης	Ἐπαινέας		Διον[σ - - -]
[Ῥαμνούσιοι]	65 [Π]οτάμων	Ἐρμιππος	Ἰόλυμπος		Φιλ[σ - - -]
55 [- - - - -]	[Φ]ιλοξενίδης	Ἐλιξος	Φιλοκράτης		vacat
	[ἡ βουλῆ]	ἡ βουλῆ	105 ἡ βουλῆ	ἡ βουλῆ	[ἡ βουλῆ]
100 [- - - - -]	[Ἡ]γήτορα	τὸν γραμματέα	110 τὸν ὑπογραμματέα	Ἐκκληῖν	[Νεοκλιῖν]
	[- - - - -]	[Ο]ιναῖον	Ἐθθύμαχον	Δημήτριον	115 Βερενικίδην
		ἐκ Κεραμῶν	Προβαλίσιον		Βε[ρενικίδην]

As in Nos. **49** and **75**, the decree of the Boule stands first, probably because the prytany was the last of the year (p. 7). Traces of the second preamble appear on both fragments (lines 28–31), but so vaguely, except for the three letters printed without dots, that further attempts at reading would yield nothing substantial. The lengthy dating may well have been *κατ' ἄρχοντα* and *κατὰ θεόν*.

Sacrifices were made to deities not mentioned elsewhere in these texts (line 34).

Line 2: The name *Στησίχορ[ος]* is new in Athens.

Line 10: Since all the demotics of Aiantis are lengthy, probably no patronymic appeared.

Lines 11, 107–108: The name *Ἐθθύμαχος Ἐργοχάρου ἐκ Κεραμῶν* had been restored by Wilhelm and Woodward, independently (letters to Meritt), before the discovery of Fragment B. In **47** we have met him as Undersecretary; and in a third decree of this period he appears as chairman of the proedroi.¹ A distinguished grandson of the same name, and his descendants, are given under *P.A.*, 5636.

Lines 12, 111–112: The Undersecretary, *Δημήτριος Κτήσιωνος Προβαλίσιος*, like Aischines of the Attic canon, and the spokesman of **9**, rose to be an orator: he proposed *I.G.*, II², 891 of 188/7 and 897 of 185/4 (*P.A.*, 3441).

Line 60: The name *Σῶσος* [*Ῥαμνούσιος*] appears also in the register of **73**, line 35.

Line 61: The name *Μήτρων* is new in Athens.

Line 62: A grandson, *Διοσκουρίδης Διοσκουρίδου Ῥαμνούσιος*, was gymnasiarch in Delos in 127/6 (*P.A.*, 4361; *N.P.A.*, p. 64; Roussel, *Délos Colonie Athénienne*, p. 197).

¹ See note on p. 104.

Line 64: Ἀλέξανδρος Ῥαμνούσιος is to be related to - - - Ἀλεξάνδρου Ῥαμνούσιος, Undersecretary in **39** (*N.P.A.*, p. 9, possibly identical with *P.A.*, 516).

Line 66: A son (?), Ἀρίστων Φιλοξενίδου Ῥαμνούσιος, was an epimeletes *ca.* 130 (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 56). The name Φιλοξενίδης Ῥαμνούσιος appears also in the register of **73**, line 30. See also under line 69.

Line 69: The patronymic is doubtless to distinguish this Ἀρίστων from the father of Φιλοξενίδης, line 66.

Line 71: cf. *P.A.*, 2774: Ἀφθόνητος Ἀφθονήτου Ῥαμνούσιος on a columella, *I.G.*, II², 2524–2525.

Line 77: Ἐλιξος Μαραθώνιος, father or uncle, appears in **28**, line 31.

Line 81: cf. *P.A.*, 12354, - - - ς Πυθέου Φαληρεύς, of the late fourth century.

Line 84: The name Ζώανδρος is new in Athens.

Line 92: Ἀστίας Ἀστίου Τριχορύσιος, a son or grandson, was Priest of Sarapis in 136/5 (*P.A.*, 2643; Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 157).

Line 93: For the father, or an uncle, and numerous others, see **28**, line 24.

Line 96: In *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, p. 17, no. 7, an ambassador from the Tetrapolis is listed as Πυθίων [Π]υθίωνος, the year being 138/7. *N.P.A.*, p. 147 restores the demotic as Μαραθώνιος, on the authority of a Python of the late fourth century, *P.A.*, 12371. More likely he was a son of our prytanis.

There can be no doubt that the names in lines 56–71 are of Rhamnousioi. The exact apportionment of Column I is of course uncertain. Perfectly certain is the fact that no demesmen of Oinoe appear in the register. That deme was transferred to Attalis in 200 B.C. Hence the document is after 200; it should not be as late as 188/7, because the Undersecretary, as we have seen, proposed a decree in that year. Within the period 200–188/7, the date must follow that of **47** by an unknown interval, on account of the career of Euthymachos, who was successively Undersecretary and Secretary of the Boule and Demos.

The Priest's citation is missing; the others follow in the order of mention in the decree.

Note on *I.G.*, II², 978.

[Ἐθθύμ]αχος Ἐργοχάρου ἐκ Κεραμίων in *I.G.*, II², 978 has hitherto been dated *ca.* 130 B.C. because of the identification of this Ergochares with the one whose career, given under *P.A.*, 5636, undoubtedly dates from that period. The lettering shows rather that *I.G.*, II², 978 belongs in the period shortly after 200 B.C., and hence the Ergochares in question is the one now known in the two Agora inscriptions. The stemma of the family can be extended back two more generations, making five in all.

The correct dating of *I.G.*, II², 978 involves moving the Prytany Secretary Κέφαλος Κεφάλου . . .^{ca. 8}. . . ης back to the period shortly after 200 B.C. The demotic cannot be restored. The Archon's name had *ca.* 9 letters, and the year was intercalary.

For improvements in the restoration, see Wilhelm's contribution in *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX (1914), pp. 307–310, also given in the Addenda to *I.G.*, II², 978, on p. 670 of that

volume. Wilhelm conjectures that *I.G.*, II, 398 is part of the same decree. The style is certainly similar; but a disparity in the vertical spacing forbids the union. Retaining *I.G.*, II, 398 in the same period, we have to reckon with an instance of payment by the Single Officer for a decree not in honor of prytaneis. The text may relate to an officer of the epebes (line 11), and may have been set in the Agora (it was found near the Stoa of Attalos, whereas *I.G.*, II², 978 was found on the Acropolis). If so, then it relates to *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 71–81, no. 37, which also honors epebes, has the Single Officer, and was set in the Agora.

49. *I.G.*, II², 916¹ (Fragment A) plus Agora I 973 (Fragment B). The Agora fragment is of Pentelic marble, with part of the smooth right side preserved, and the back, rough-picked. Found on June 17, 1933, in late walls at 66/I, in front of the Propylon of the Bouleuterion, in Section Z.

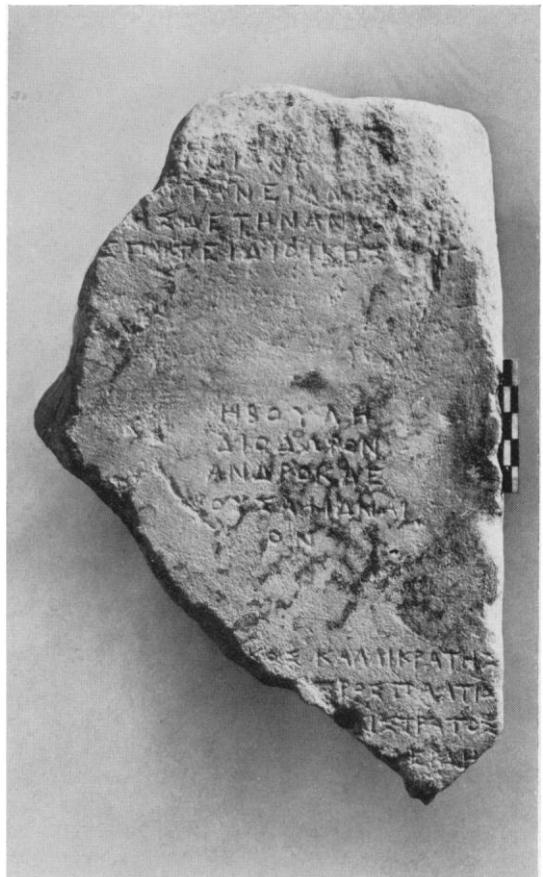
Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.101 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.007 m.

¹ For a photograph and squeezes of the published fragment, now in the British Museum, I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Forsdyke, Director of the Museum.



No. 49. Fragment A



No. 49. Fragment B

Early second century
(191/0?) B.C.

PTOLEMAIS

41-46¹/₂

FRAGMENT

A

- [----- και τὸν ἀλλήτῃ]ν Ἰεροκλή[ν Βε]
 [ρενικίδην καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκασ]τον θαλλοῦ στεφ[ά]
 [ρωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφι]σμα τὸν γραμματέα
 [τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλ]ει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι
 5 [ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ, εἰς δὲ τὴν] ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ποιή
 [σιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐ]πὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γε
 [γόμενον ἀνάλωμα]
 [Gap 0.005 m. greater than the normal inter-space]
 [Ἐπὶ - -^{ca. 5-7} - - ἄρχοντας τοῦ μετ]ὰ Φαναρχίδην ἐπὶ τῆς ^v
 [Πτολεμαῖδος δωδεκάτης πρυτ]ανείας ἦι Προκλῆς Περι ^v
 10 [-----^{ca. 12} ----- ἐγραμμάτευσεν]· Σκιοφοριῶνος ἐνεὶ καὶ νέ
 [αι, τριακοστὴ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκ]κλησία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ^{vv}
 [τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - ^{ca. 5} -]τος Κράτητος Ἐλεσίνιος
 [καὶ συμπρόεδροι ^v ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ] ^{vvvvvv} Ξενοφῶν Εὐφάντ[ου]
 [Βερενικίδης εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλ]ουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Π[το]
 15 [λεμαῖδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθ]υον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶ[ν]
 [τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τ]εῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ [[Βουλ]]αί[αι καὶ]
 [τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ^{vvv}] ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθα[ι τῷ δή]
 [μῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γερονό]τα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς [ἔθυον ἐφ']
 [ύγειαί καὶ σωτηρίαί τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τ]οῦ δήμ[ου κ]αὶ παιδ[ων καὶ γυναι]
 20 [κῶν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς θυσί]ας ἔθ[υον ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆ]
 [κον ἐν τῇ πρυτανείᾳ καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμ]ως, κιλ.]
 25 Four other lines missing, ending: [καὶ φιλοτι]

FRAGMENT

B

- [μίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθη]ναίων· ἀν[αγράψαι δὲ]
 [τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ]υτανείαν ἐ[ν στή ^v]
 [λει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ, εἰ]ς δὲ τὴν ἀνα[γραφὴν]
 [καὶ τὴν ποιήσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν] ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσ[ει] τὸ
 30 [γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

[ἡ βουλῆ]

[ὁ δῆμος]

ἡ βουλῆ

[-----]

[τοὺς πρυ]

40 Διόδωρον

[-----]

[τάνεις]

Ἀνδροκλέ

[-----]

ους Ἀφιδναῖ

35 [-----]

ον

Four columns missing

----- κος Καλλικράτης

45 ----- ρς Προσπάτιοι

[Σω]σίστρατος

[. . .]λείδη[ς]

The chief peculiarity in the text is the reversed order of the decrees, which caused the citations usually set between the decrees to follow the two of them, thereby preserving the order: (1) decree of Demos, (2) citation by Demos (inscribed between citations by Boule). The reversed order of the decrees themselves is explained above, p. 7.

The official in the one preserved citation, doubtless the secretary of the prytaneis, may be a distant descendant of *P.A.*, 858, Ἀνδροκλῆς Ἀφιδν(αῖος), a trierarch of ca. 323.

For a probable fragment from the register of prytaneis, see the following inscription (50).

To secure a date, one's first impulse is to locate the document as near as possible to the other year, which we have conjectured to be 210/9, when Xenophon son of Euphantos of Berenikide proposed another decree honoring prytaneis (38). Yet there are obstacles: (1) the lettering is by the same hand as that of 73 of 166/5; (2) the numeral for the (last-in-the-year) month, as Kirchner saw, seems to have been shorter than τρισκαιδεκάτης, hence the period was one of twelve tribes—after 200 B.C.; and (3) a date very soon before or after 200 suits best the facts about the Flutist Neokles of Berenikidai. We know that the orator Xenophon was prominent, in the eyes of the garrisons at least, in 211/0; his career may have extended well into the second century. The date of the present inscription is therefore about midway between 211/0 and 166/5, the date of the inscription by the same hand. The eligible years are 195/4–194/3, 192/1–191/0, and 181/0–180/79. Of these we might prefer 192/1 for Phanarchides, and 191/0 for his successor¹ - - - - -.

50. Agora I 1690, part of **49**(?). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 27, 1934, in a late fill, 22 m. west of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.138 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.

PTOLEMAIS?
ca. 215–190 B.C.
[Π]υθίων
Διοκλείδης
Διόδωρος
Λυσανίας
5 [Α]ρεμίδωρο[ς]
... ὄβουλος
...²/₂ ἄτων
...^{ca.} 6... ος



No. 50

¹ Since the mention of his predecessor implies a second archon of the same name within a generation preceding him, and since we know five (or six) archons named Dionysios within this century, it is natural

The fragment is probably part of the register in **49**: style, width of column, and spacing of letters are the same. If so, the demotic was almost certainly *Ἀφιδναῖοι* or *Φυλάσιοι*.

In line 4 the scribe spaced the fourth, fifth and sixth letters too far from the third; he made a partial erasure so as to keep the long name within the small column limit.

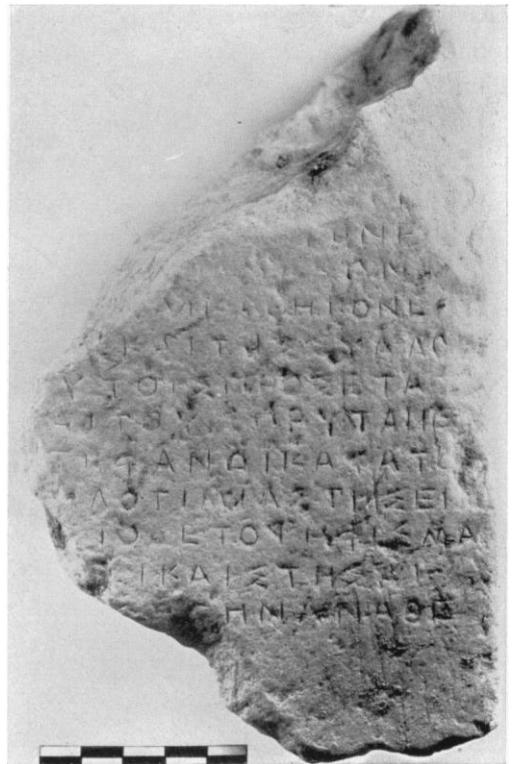
51. *I.G.*, II², 890 of 188/7, known from Fourmont's copy. Line 4 should begin *ρείας*, preserving syllabification. In line 13 restore *φιλοτίμως* in place of *μεγαλοπροεπώς*. In line 22 restore *τ[ὸν ἐ]π[ὶ τῆι διοικήσει, κτλ.]*.

52. Agora I 1029. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with part of the right side dressed with toothed chisel preserved; otherwise broken. The edges and face are water-worn. Found on June 27, 1933. For place of finding see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 474.

Height, 0.202 m.; width, 0.106 m.; thickness, 0.068 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

The formulae are identical with those of No. **51**, which dates from 188/7. No difficulty occurs except in line 6, which exceeds the average length by six letters; perhaps three of these letters were crowded in at the end of the preceding line. Otherwise the spacing is so regular¹ as to necessitate, for the name of the tribe in line 8, one of the longer names: *Ἰπποθωνίδος* fits exactly.



No. 52

to investigate Homolle's old suggestion that the archon's name in the present inscription might be Dionysios. Spacing is opposed; and even if the name could be supplied, he would be a sixth (or seventh) Dionysios, not one of those already known (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 78). Kolbe (*Archonten*, pp. 90–92) suggested *ἐπιφίλωνος*, in agreement with his correct determination of the spacing. This involves virtually creating two Philons; but see below, p. 122.

¹ Maximum excess, 1 letter; maximum deficiency, 1½ letters.

a decree of 186/5 (*P.A.*, 6268; *I.G.*, II², 896), and in fact the fragment can and perhaps should be restored to fit the Archon, Secretary, and calendar (*Pryt.* IX, 20 = *Elaph.* 5) of that very year. The name of the tribe honored is determined by the Secretary's deme, Atene, line 11. That part of this deme did not belong at this time to Antiochis was shown by me to be probable (*Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 180) and seems now to be certain (see below, p. 133).



No. 53

54. *I.G.*, II², 899. Foot-worn: hence, as usual, numbers of "new" letters to be read. From these a text continuous except for names has been built up.

185/4 B.C.	LEONTIS	ca. 55
[ῆ βουλῆ]		[ῆ βουλῆ]
[τὸν τ]αμί	[ὁ δῆμος]	10 [τὸν γραμ]
[αν Ἀ]πολ	[τοὺς πρυ]	[ματέα - -]
λόδω	[τάνεις]	[- - - - -]
5 ρον		[- - -]
	vacat	
Ἐπὶ Εὐπολέμον ἀρχοντ[ος ἐπὶ τῆς -----ca. 14----- πρυ]		
15 τανείας ἤ Στρατόνικος [Στρατονίκου Ἀμαξαντεὺς ἐγραμ]		
μάτευν· βουλῆς ψηφίσμ[ατα -----ca. 20----- ἴστα]		
μένον ἔκτει τῆς πρυτανε[ίας· βουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳι τῶν]		
προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Πατ[-----ca. 23-----]		
[ca. 2 και συμπρ]όεδροι ἢ Τηλεφ[άνης -----ca. 21----- εἰ]		
20 [πεν· ἐπειδὴ ο]ἱ πρυτάνεις τ[ῆς Λεωντίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέ]		
[σαντες καὶ στεφ]ανώσαντ[ες ἀποφαίνουσιν τῆ βουλῆ τὸν τα]		
[μίαν δν εἶλον]το ἐξ ἐαντῶ[ν Ἀπολλόδωρον -----ca. 15-----]		
[ca. 2 τὰς τε θυσ]ίας τεθυκέ[ναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ὑπὲρ τῆς]		
[βουλῆς κ]αὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπ[ιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάν]		
25 [των καλῶς καὶ φι]λ[ο]τίμως· ἀγ[αθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῆ βουλῆ ἐπαι]		
[νέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Ἀπ]ολλόδωρ[ον -----ca. 17----- καὶ τὸν]		
[γραμματέα -ca. 5 1/2 -]ΛΟ . . . [-----ca. 11----- καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ]		
[ἐπωνόμου - - -ca. 10 - - -]ου Ε[ὐπυρίδην? καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βου]		
[λῆς - - -ca. 13 - - - καὶ τὸ]ν [γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ]		

30 [δήμου - - ^{ca. 8 1/2} - -] Τε[ιθράσι]ο[ν? καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα - ^{ca. 6} -]
 [- ^{ca. 4} - καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τ]ῆς βουλῆ[ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Βερενικί]
 [δην καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκασ]τον αὐτ[ῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγρά]
 [ψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τ]ὸν γραμμα[τέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν]
 [ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσα]ι ἐν τῶ[ι πρυτανικῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα]
 35 [γραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθε]σιν μερίσαι τὸ[ν ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει το γενό]
 [μενον ἀνάλωμα]

vacat 0.02 m.

Ἀριστομένης

Columns I and II

Μενέστρατος

Columns IV and V

missing

Αἰθαλίδαι

missing

40 Χ[α]ρ[ι]άδης

The proposed readings and alterations in the text, notably at lines 6–8, 16, 17, 20, 23 (before *ὑπέρ* the phrase *ἐν τῇ πρυτανείαι* was omitted for brevity, or by error), 26, 33–36, and 40, show that the formulae were in the main regular. The spacing tends to become more crowded, so that the lower lines have more letters; the change is not very regular nor can it be gauged. Thus line 15, the shortest, has 52 “full” letters, and line 25, the longest, has 58.

The crux is of course the list of officials in lines 26–32. Near the beginning, in line 28, a secure reading gives us the end of a patronymic and the first letter of a demotic.¹ These can belong only to the third official. Equally secure readings give us part of the title of the last official, who is either [τὸν ταμίαν τ]ῆς βουλῆ[ς] or the Herald, as given. The choice depends on line 30, where the two secure letters will not permit the known Herald and Flutist of this period; nor will they permit the Herald alone. The Herald must, however, be included, and in this part of the list. Evidently then it was he who was last, and the Flutist was omitted (as in **36, 37**). The Treasurer of the Boule probably came fourth at this time, just after the Priest, for whom one demotic alone will do, provided he was of Leontis (see p. 16). Since the list was compressed by the omission of one official, the officials after the third must have lacked patronymics; in the scheme given, short names are called for. By the omission, as in **58** and **80**, of any name at all for the Undersecretary the other names could be lengthened.

55. *I. G.*, II², 902. The letters are small, crude, and half are water-worn. In *I. G.*, II², where 13 lines are read, 6 of them do not begin with syllables, and the restoration allows a variation between 64 and 70 letters to the line. As it stands, the document contributes nothing except half a preamble. Careful study of the spacing in the first 13 lines shows that each of them began with a syllable. In a (new) fourteenth line the

¹ Rather than parts of τὸν ἱερέα τ]οῦ ἑπιπρωτόμου, because this restoration would force the Secretary to have a name of some 36 letters.

principle of syllabification, thus upheld, confirms the reading for the first time of the name of the tribe honored. The spacing of the letters throughout is highly regular, the maximum variation being between 63 and 65 full letters.

182/1 B.C.

ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣ

ca. 64

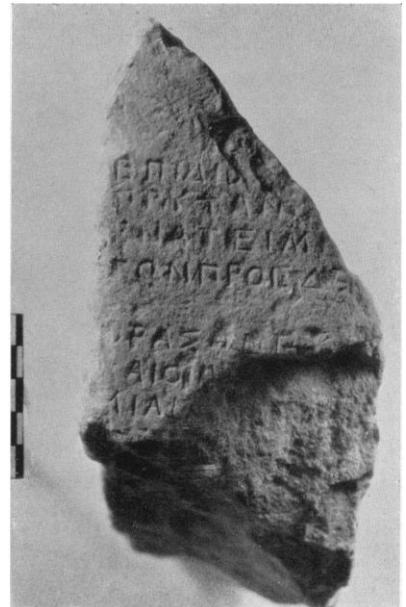
Ἐπὶ Τιμησιάνακτος ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς [Ἀτταλίδος(?) - - - - - πρυτανείας ἦι - - - - - Ἀρι]
 στομάχου Προβαλίσιοις ἐγραμμάτευσ[ν - - - - - ὄνος - - - - -]
 [κ]αὶ εἰκοσιεὶ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησι[ία κυρία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - - - - -^{ca. 9} - - -]
 [Α]υσιπόνου Τριχορ[ύ]σιοις καὶ συμπρόεδ[ροισι· ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι· - - - - -^{ca. 20} - - - - -]
 5 [.]ῆθεν εἶπεν· ἔπ[ερ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλ]οισιν οἳ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀτταλίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσῶν ὧν ἔ
 θνον τὰ πρὸ τῶ[ν ἐκκλησιῶ]ν τῶι τε Ἀπό[λλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ βου]
 λαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θε[οῖ]ς οἷς πά[τριον ἦν, ἔθυσαν δὲ καὶ - - - - -^{ca. 15} - - - - - καὶ τεῖ]
 [Ἀρ]τέμιδι τεῖ Φωσφόρωι καὶ τεῖ Ἀθην[αῖι τεῖ Ἀρχηγέτιδι τῆς πόλεως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδό]
 [χθ]αι [τ]ῶι δήμωι τὰ μ[ε]ν ἀγαθὰ δέχε[σθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαιαι]
 10 [κ]αὶ σωτηρίαι τ[ῆ]ς βου[λῆ]ς καὶ τοῦ δήμ[ου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἳ πρυτάνεις τὰς]
 [θ]υσίας ἔθυσ[αν ἀπά]σα[ς] δσα καθῆγον [ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελή]
 [θ]ησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συ[λλο]γ[ῆ]ς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς]
 προσέ[τα]τ[τον οἳ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀτ]
 [τ]αλί[δος, κτλ.]

The document is unique in the extent of its list of sacrifices. The chief question is whether the list following καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν defines those words, or supplements them with a list of unusual sacrifices; or whether in fact the whole passage is to be taken strictly and literally. From 6 one may judge that sacrifices which certainly were “customary” might be offered by the prytaneis and might then be enumerated after the routine phrase just quoted. Two other reasons enforce this interpretation for the present passage: the Phosphoros was later often included before the routine phrase, never after it (p. 8); and the spacing accommodates the restoration in line 8, which 6 also supports.

56. Agora I 2145. Fragment of Hymettian marble, of which the left edge is preserved, found on December 15, 1934, in House 637/2, in Section Ξ.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.
 Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

The lettering being of the first quarter of the second century, the archon must be Dionysios II or III (see the table in *Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 78).



No. 56

First quarter of the second century B.C.

ca. 61

vacat

Ἐπὶ Διον[υσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ ----- ἐπὶ τῆς ----- tribe ----- numeral -]
 πρυτανε[ίας ἧι ----- ἐγραμμάτευεν ----- ὦνος -----]
 ἐνάτει με[τ' εἰκάδας ----- ^{ca. 16} ----- τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλὴ ἐμ βουλευτηρίω]
 τῶν προέδρο[ων ἐπεψήφισεν ----- καὶ συμπρόεδροι vacat]
 5 vacat [vacat ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευί vacat]
 Θράσων Εἰ[- ----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ----- ἰδος]
 καὶ οἱ ἀ[εἰσιτοὶ ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλευί τὸν τα]
 μίαν [ὄν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ----- τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυ]
 [κ]έν[αι, κτλ.]

57. Agora I 2967. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with inscribed face only preserved, found on May 10, 1935, on the Bouleuterion Plateia, in a late pit beneath the foundation for the colonnade of the Bouleuterion, in Section B.

Height, ca. 0.121 m.; width, ca. 0.146 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.006–0.008 m.

Attention should be called to the peculiarity of formula in line 2, and to the difficulty provided by line 7, where the seemingly plural form will not make part of any demotic. It is barely possible that the last letter is Δ, not Σ.

The lettering is good evidence for the date.



No. 57

First quarter of the second century B.C.

ca. 56

[- ----- ^{ca. 11} -----]ένου Περ[- -- καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς ----- ^{ca. 11} -----]
 [- ----- ^{ca. 10} ----- Ἐ]ρμειον AN[- ----- ^{ca. 25} ----- καὶ στεφανῶσαι]
 [ἕκαστον αὐτῶν] θαλλοῦ σ[τεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμμα]
 [τέα τὸν κατὰ πρυ]τανεῖαν ξ[ν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῶι· εἰς δὲ]
 5 [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τ]ῆς στήλη[ς καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γε]
 [νόμιμον ἀνάλωμ]α
 -]ΟΠΕΙΞ[-
 -]ἄδης
 -]χο[ς]

58. Agora I 1813. Two fragments of Hymettian marble. The toothed left side of A is preserved; otherwise broken. B is broken on all sides. A was found on April 19, 1934, at 20/KΘ in late fill, 12 m. west of the Tholos, in Section B. B was found on May 7, 1934, at 16/IB, in a Turkish pit in the floor of the Tholos in Section B.

(A) Height, 0.108 m.; width, 0.063 m.; thickness, 0.024 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

(B) Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.029 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.



No. 58. Fragment A



No. 58. Fragment B

Soon before 178/7 B.C.

ca. 46

FRAG. A
 χα[ἰ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευῖ ἐπαινέσαι]
 τὸν [ταμίαν ----- ^{ca. 25} ----- καὶ τὸν γραμμα]
 τέα [- ----- ^{ca. 24} ----- καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύ]
 μου I[- ^{ca. 5} -] ἦν [- ----- καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς - - -]
 FRAG. B 5
 κων [- ^{ca. 5} -] ἄλλ[ΑΙΛ[- ----- καὶ τὸν? -----]
 καὶ [τὸν γρα]μμα[τέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου - - ^{ca. 10} - -]
 νέα [καὶ τὸν] ἔπογραμ[ματέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα Εὐκλῆν Βερενι]
 κιδ[ῆν καὶ τ]ὸν ἀθλητῆ[ν [Νεοκλῆν Βερενικίδην· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ]
 ψή[φισμα τ]ὸν γραμματ[έα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθί]
 10 [νει καὶ στή]σαι ἐν τῷ [πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στή]
 [λης μερίσαι] τὸν ἐπι {ἐ[πι]} τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

The formulae were evidently compressed (cf. **30**, **37**). Lines 9–11 give us the most reliable restoration, with a line so short that (1) patronymics must have been omitted for several of the officials; (2) uniquely, the Herald's title omits *τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου*;

(3) the Undersecretary cannot have been named; (4) the Flutist's name, as supplied, makes the line 4¹/₂ letters too long; (5) after his name the phrase *καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἑκαστον ἀντῶν* must have been omitted.

The occurrence of a ninth official in the midst of the list (line 5) is unique. The only candidate is the *ἀντιγραφεύς* of later decades (p. 19).

The date is certainly ante-169/8, because the Single Officer paid, and probably ante-178/7, because the *ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς* is not listed last, and no Berenikid Herald is positively dated after 178/7.

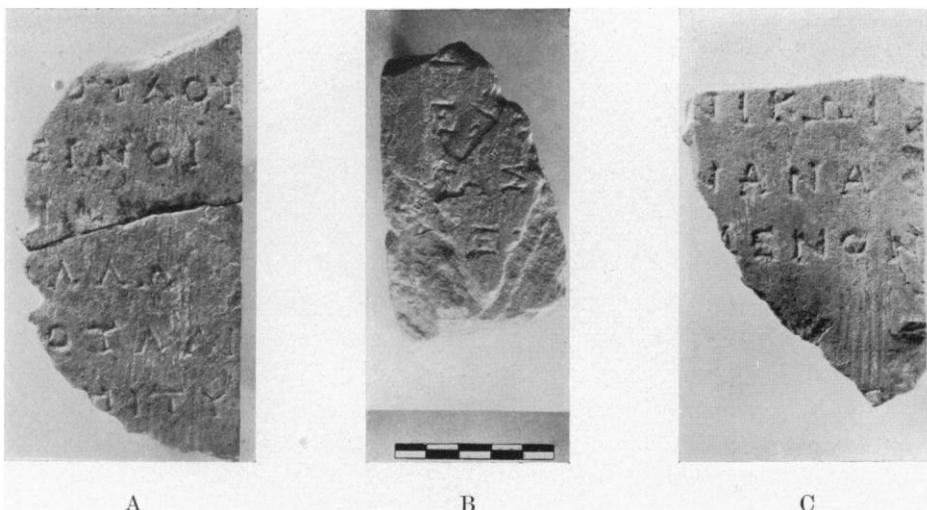
59. Agora I 1712. Three fragments of Hymettian marble. Part of the smooth right side of A is preserved; on B part of the toothed left side; on C part of the smooth right side. Otherwise broken. A was found on April 18, 1934, at 19/ΚΓ in late fill of Section B. B was found on April 19, 1934, at 19/ΚΔ, in late fill of Section B. C was found on March 28, 1934, at 12/ΚΗ in late fill of Section B. All about 10 m. west of the Tholos.

(A) Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.069 m.; thickness, 0.024 m.

(B) Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.058 m.; thickness, 0.028 m.

(C) Height, 0.097 m.; width, 0.073 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.



No. 59

Soon before 178/7 n.c.

ca. 36

Opening lines of a first decree

[----- β?] ούλου
 [- - -ca. 10 - - εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλου]σιν οἱ υ
 [πρυτάνεις τῆς - - -ca. 9 - - - ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσ]ιῶν υυ

FRAGMENT
 A

[ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ Ἀπό]λλω °
 5 [μι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Β]ουλαί
 [αι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· ἀγαθ]ῆι τύ
 [χη δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ, κτλ.]

Concluding lines of a decree

		[----- ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφι]	
FRAGMENT		σ[μα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν °]	
B	10	ἐν σ[τήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτα]νικῷ °	FRAGMENT
		εἰς [δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης καὶ τῆ]ν ἀνά °	C
		[θ]εσ[ιν μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενό]μενον	
		[ἀνάλωμα]	

The hand is the same as in 58, whence the date, but the spacing is different. The letters are extremely regular. Their forms as well as their date suggest that the mason was only just learning the use of serifs (“apices”).

The three fragments are undoubtedly part of the same document, but B and C may come from the second decree.

60. I.G., II², 914.

	Soon before 178/7 B.C.	HIPOPTHONTIS	ca. 40
		[----- κ]α[ὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Θρά]	
		[σιππον Καλλίου Γ]αργήτ[ιον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς]	
		[βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Φανο]----- ^{ca. 19} -----]	
		[^{ca. 5} ----- καὶ τὸν ἐ]πογραμματέ[α ----- ^{ca. 18} -----]	
5		[⁻² ----- καὶ τὸν κή]ρ[υκα τῆς βουλῆς [καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλήν Εὐ]	
		[κλέους Βερεν]ικίδην καὶ τὸν α[ὐλητὴν Νεοκλήν - ^{ca. 5} -]	
		[^{ca. 4 1/2} Βερενικί]δην· ἀναγράψαι [δ]ὲ [τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν]	
		[γραμματέα τὸ]ν κατὰ πρυταν[ε]ίαν [ἐν στήλει λιθίνει]	
		[καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ] πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ [τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς]	
10		[στήλης καὶ τῆ]ν ἀνάθεσιν μερίσαι τ[ὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ]	
		[γενόμενον ἀ]νάλωμα	

	Column	Πειραιεῖς	Column
	missing	Κηφισοκλῆς	missing
	except	15 Βίων	
		Κτησικλῆς	
12	[-----]ς	Σάτυρος	
		Ἀριστο[-----]	
		Σῆμος	
		20 Μαντ[ι-----]	

The restoration of this fragment made with the assumption that the left edge is preserved has led to violations of the rule of syllabification and to the assumption that there was a margin before the first column. When these peculiarities attracted attention, and examination of the stone showed that the left edge is post-classical, it also appeared that one letter of a preceding column can be read in the "margin," as indicated in the line numbered (for convenience) 12. To judge by measurements, there were three columns; we have the central, and the restoration given in the text conforms exactly to the measurements and to the principle of syllabification.

The name of the Priest is supplied, with precise conformity to spacing, from **64** (*q. v.*) of 178/7, where also he was not a member of the tribe honored. The *ταμίας τῆς βουλῆς* is certainly absent (p. 18). The Flutist, however, is not Kallikrates of Thorikos, who appears first in **64**. The dating is based on these two facts.

The Treasurer of the Boule is omitted, as in other inscriptions of the period down to 178/7 B.C. (p. 18).

61. Agora I 838. Lower left corner of large stele of Hymettian marble, the back rough-picked and much worn; the left side rough-picked, with a toothed chiselled band *ca.* 0.075 m. wide along the front edge. At the bottom, the start of a tongue for setting is preserved; above this the lower part of the stele is left rough for *ca.* 0.06 m. Top and right broken. Found on May 20, 1933, at 20/ΜΓ, in a Byzantine wall in Section Θ.

Height, 0.345 m.; width, 0.27 m.; width of face, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.224 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

		ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ	
	<i>ca.</i> 180–160 B.C.		
	[<i>Ἀλαιεῖς?</i>]	[- - - - -]	Missing:
	[- - - - -]	[- - - - -]	3 columns
	<i>Δωρόθεος</i>	[- - - -]	of 10 items
	<i>Μενεκλῆς</i>	<i>Νιχ</i> [- -]	each, and
5	<i>Φανόστρατος</i>	15 <i>Εὐξ</i> [<i>εν</i> - -]	1 column
	<i>Στράτων</i>	<i>Νομ</i> [- - -]	of 9
	[<i>Ἀρι</i>] <i>στόξενος</i>	<i>Νο</i> [- - - -]	
	[<i>Προ</i>] <i>μηθίων Βακχ</i>	<i>Α</i> [- - - -]	
	[<i>Α</i>] <i>ἰξωνεῖς</i>	<i>Εὐ</i> [- - - -]	
10	<i>Ἀριστοκράτης</i>	20 <i>Πε</i> [- - - -]	
	In an incised circle		Missing:
	<i>ἡ βουλῆ</i>	Trace of an	4 citations
	<i>Καλλιξεν</i>	incised circle	
	<i>ον Ἀτιγέ</i>		
	<i>α</i>		

Vacat to base
of stele

The incised guiding lines plainly indicate the design: a column of names above each citation. There should be 6 citations, all in one row, or part in a second row. That all six were in one row is proved by the unusual thickness of the stele, which is appropriate for a stele at least six times as wide as the preserved column-citation. Since Kekropis had at this time 9 demes, the list of 59 items was drawn up in columns of 10 each, except the last, which had 9.¹

The panel for the large deme Aixone undoubtedly extended through the second column; hence Aixone had 11 (+?) representatives. The 7 prytaneis in lines 2–8 must be of either Melite, Xypete, or Halai. The preference for Halai is based on the identifications of two names.² The date is suggested by the second of these, and by the style of the lettering.

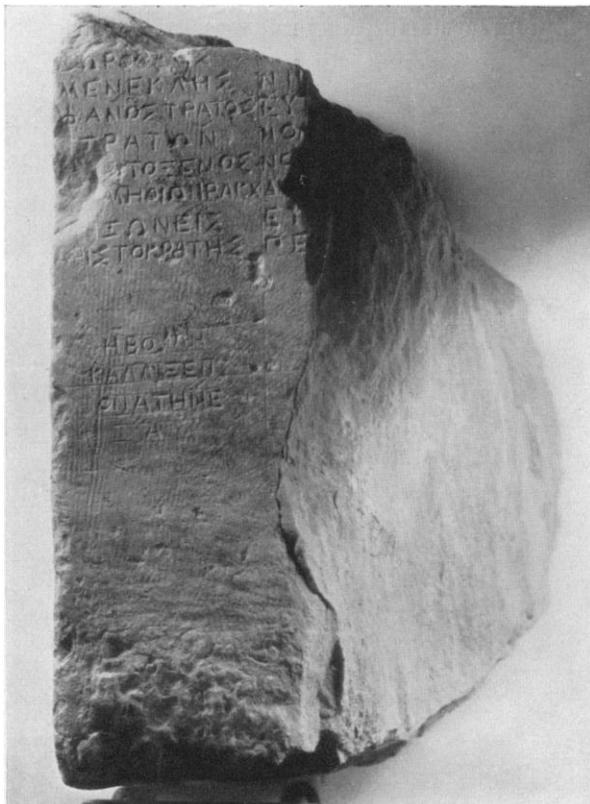
Line 3: cf. *P.A.*, 4602, 4603, and 4604, possible relatives of the fifth, fourth, and first centuries.

Line 4: *P.A.*, 9918, *Μενεκλῆς* Ἀ[ῖσ-
χ]ρωνος Ἀλαιεύς, γραμματεὺς ἀγορανόμων
ἐπὶ Ζαλεύνκου ἀρχοντος (159/8–147/6 B.C.).

Line 15: The names *Εὐξενίδης* (*P.A.*, 5882) and *Εὐξενος* (*P.A.*, 5891) are both known in Aixone.

Lines 22–24: A descendant, *Νικό-
βουλος Καλλιξένου Ἀτηρεὺς* was ephebe
in 107/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1011, line 105).

The citation preserved should from its position be that of the Priest: if so, it is notable that he was not of Kekropis (p. 16).



No. 61

62. Agora I 1561. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found on March 14, 1934, at 10/1, in a late wall, 2 m. north of the Tholos in Section B.

Height, 0.242 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

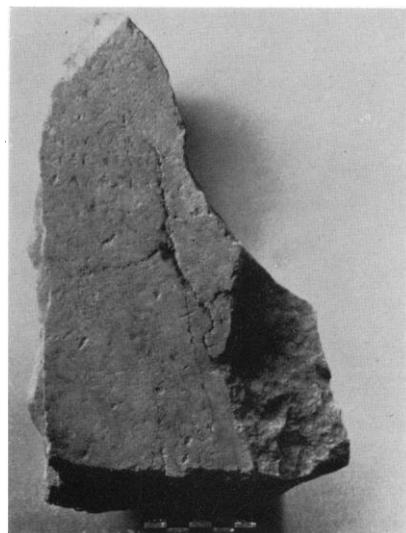
Height of letters, 0.004 m.

¹ It is possible that only 7 officials were praised: in that case, there would be 4 columns of 12 each, plus one of 11. The thickness favors the scheme given above.

² There is no possible identification in Xypete. Melite had 7 representatives earlier, and Straton is a name known in that deme; hence it is the second choice.

Early second century B.C.

-]ς
 -]υλος
 vacat
 0.03 m.
 ἡ βουλὴ
 Ἀριστόφιλον
 5 Χολαργέα
 vacat
 0.125 m.



No. 62

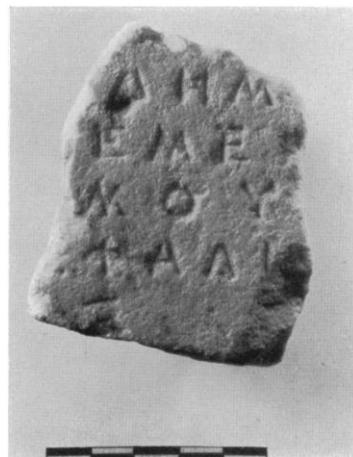
The fragment bears a citation beneath the register of prytaneis, which is represented by five letters. The small lettering, and the blank beneath, indicate that a single row of five or six citations extended across the stele. The preserved citation cannot have been either the first or the last in this row.

63. Agora I 907. Fragment of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken away on all sides. Found on June 1, 1933, at 28/10 in Section H.

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
 Height of letters, 0.007 m.

LEONTIS

Early second century B.C.
 [-^{ca. 4 1/2}-]δημι[ος]
 [-^{ca. 4}-]εμε[...]
 [Α λ ι] μ ο υ [σ ι ο ι]
 [-^{ca. 3}-]ς Φαλι[- -]
 5 [-^{ca. 4}-]ς vacat



No. 63

The wide spacing in line 3 must indicate a demotic. This being so, the list is not arranged as if for ephebes, and it must be taken as being probably a list of prytaneis. The style fixes the date.

In this period patronymics are given only to distinguish homonymous demesmen (p. 29, n. 1), and apparently we must admit one such in line 4.

64. Agora I 1025. Photograph, p. 5. Stele of Hymettian marble, with the upper left akroterion broken away; broken also at the lower left corner, but here there is a small joining fragment with a few letters. Found on June 26, 1933. For the place of finding see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 475.

Height of stele, 1.285 m.; width near bottom where it is widest, 0.61 m.; thickness near bottom, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

ΗΠΡΟΘΩΝΤΙΣ

178/7 B.C.

ca. 72

[Ἐπὶ Φίλω]νος ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Μενέδημον ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανείας, ἦι Φιλιστί
 [ων Φιλ]ιστίωνος Ποτάμιος ἐγραμμάτευν ἢ Πυανοπιῶνος ἐνάτει μετ' εἰκάδας, τριακοστῆ τῆς πρυ
 [τανε]ίας· ἐκκλησία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἡρακλείδης Τηλεμάχου ἐκ Κεραμέ
 [ων κ]αὶ συμπρόεδροι ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ ἢ Καλλιᾶδης Πανσιμάχου Λακιάδης εἶπεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγ ἢ
 5 [γέλ]λουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ
 [τε] Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ἢ
 [ἀγ]αθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἢ
 [ἐ]φ' ὑγιεῖαι καὶ σωτηρία τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυ
 10 [τ]άνεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆκον ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἔπεμε
 [λή]θησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προ
 σέτατον οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου, ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος
 καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφάνῳι κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἕνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλο
 15 τιμίας τῆς εἰς [τῆ]ν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέ
 α τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς ἢ
 20 στ[ῆ]λης καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν μερ[ί]σαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

vacat

ἡ βουλή		ἡ βουλή
τὸν ταμίαν	20	τὸν γραμμα
Θεόδοτον		τέα
ἐκ Κοίλης	τοὺς πρυτάνεις	25 Ἀρχέστρατον
		Ἐλευσίον

vacat

Ἐπὶ [Φ]ίλωνος ἄρχοντος τοῦ [μετ]ὰ Μενέδημον ἐπὶ τῆς [Ἀκαμ]αντίδος πέμπτης πρυτανείας, ἦι Φιλ[ι]
 [στ]ίων [Φιλ]ιστίωνος Ποτάμιος ἐγραμμάτευν· Μαιμακτηριῶνος ἕκτει ἰσταμένον, δεκάτει τῆς πρ[υ]
 30 τ[α]νείας· βουλὴ ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ· τῶν προέδρων [ἐπ]εψήφισεν Πυθέας Πυθοκλέους Ἀχαρνέως καὶ συμ
 πρόεδροι ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευεῖ ἢ Προχ[κλ]ῆς Προχ[λ]έους Θυμαϊτάδης εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἰππο
 θω[ν]τίδος καὶ οἱ ἀ[εἰσ]ι[ο]ι [ἐ]παιν[έ]σαν τ[ε]ς καὶ στεφαν[ώ]σαν τ[ε]ς ἀποφαίνουσι τεῖ βουλευεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν
 εἶλοντο [ἐξ] ἐαυτῶν Θεόδοτον Θεοδότου ἐκ Κοίλης τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας [ἐν]
 35 τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς κα[ὶ] φι
 λοτίμω[ς] ἢ ἀγαθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευεῖ ἢ ἐπαινεῖσαι τὸν ταμίαν Θεόδοτον Θεοδότου ἐκ Κοίλης κα[ὶ]

35 [σ]τεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ὅ ἐπαι[ρέσ]αι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Ἀρχέστρατον Φανίου Ἐλευσίνιον ὡ
καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ [ἐ]πωνύμου Θορ[ά]σιππον Καλλίου Γαργήτιον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ ὡ
τοῦ δήμου [Π]ρωτό[μα]χον Πρωτο[μάχ]ου Παιανία καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Δημοκράτην Διφίλου Χο
λαργέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου [Ε]ὐκ[λή]ν Εὐκλέους Βερενικίδην καὶ τὸν ἀεὶ
τὴν Καλλικράτην Θοορίκιον καὶ τὸν ταμίαν [τῆς] βουλῆς Κάλλιππον Λέοντος Αἰξωνέα καὶ στεφαν[ῶ]
40 σαι {σαι} τούτων ἕκαστον θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ὅ ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν vacat
[γ]ραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα
[γ]ραφήν τῆς στήλης καὶ τὴν ἀνάθε[σ]ιν μερί[σα]ι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

vacat

ἐκ Κοίλης	60 Σίμυλος	Πολύμνηστος	Κειριάδα
Θεόδοτος Θεοδότου	Ἀχερδοῦσιοι	Νίκων	Πολύων
45 Πα[ρά]μονος Εὐμοίρου	Ἐθνικός	Νικοκλῆς	Ἀζηριεῖς
Ση[μω]νίδης	Ἐθύκριτος	Πατροκλῆς	Σωγένης
Κλέων	Δημήτριος Μενεκλέ	80 Σώφιλος	95 Νουμήριος
Ἐλε[ν]σίνοιοι	65 Σιμίαις	Θυμαϊτάδα	Ἀδρίδα
Ἀρχέστρατος	Λεοντο[μέ]νης	Ἀνδρέας	Ἐπίνικος
50 Κλεόφαντος	Μενίσκος	Προκλῆς	Φιλωνίδης
Θέωρος	Ἀμύντας	Φιλόθεος	Αἰσχίνης
Τιμοκράτης	Ἀριστοκλῆς	85 Ἐλαιούσιοι	100 Πρώταρχος
Ἀγνόθεος Ἐὐφ[ά]ντου	70 Δεκελεεῖς	Φιλωνίδης	Ἀνακαιεῖς
Σωσικράτης	Ἱεροκλῆς	Χαιρίων	Λαμφικράτης
55 Ἀμαξαντεῖς	Πειραιεῖς	Ἄτταλος	Ἐροιάδα
Διόδοτος	Θεόβουλος	Καλλίστρατος	Νικοκράτης
Ἡράκλειος	Θεόδωρος	90 Ἡρακλείδης Μητιδ	105 Κόπρειοι
Ἀπολλώνιος	75 Θεόδοτος		Ὀνησίκριτος
Νικόδημος			

vacat

ἡ βουλή	110 ἡ βουλή	ἡ βουλή	ἡ βουλή
Θοράσιππον	Πρωτόμαχον	Δημοκράτην	Εὐκλήν
Γαργήτιον	Παιανία	115 Χολαργέα	Βερενικίδην

vacat

[ἡ] βουλή	ἡ βουλή
120 [Καλλι]κράτην	Κάλλιππον
[Θοορίκιον]	Αἰξωνέα

vacat

This inscription, dated, normal in structure, and almost perfectly preserved, forms a useful fixed point (p. 4). The lettering is by the hand of **75**, and the peculiarities in spelling introduced by the mason are discussed under that number.

The Archon Philon was known already. His date is so well established by Delphian evidence, and so generally accepted, that we need not hesitate to place the inscription

From these it appears that the interval between the two decrees was at least ten days; hence the forward count in I is excluded. The interval (Pyan. 22 to Mai. 6) must have been at least 14 days. This means that Pryt. IV was of at least 34 days. Since in an intercalary year the prytanies should have averaged 32 days each, it must be assumed that the year was intercalary, and that at least one prytany had as many as 34 days. But the disposition of the early months and prytanies of the year leaves problems that are still unsolved and in need further of study.

Lines 1 and 27: the archon Menedemos is probably the mint magistrate, *P.A.*, 9889.

Line 3: two daughters of Herakleides of the Kerameikos: *P.A.*, 6438 and 10430.

Lines 17–19, 34, 44: *Θεόδωτος ἐκ Κοίλης* was elected member of a committee of three *ἐπὶ τὴν σιτηρᾶν* (*P.A.*, 6795).¹ It was presumably his grandfather, *Θε[όδωτος Θεοδότο]υ ἐκ Κοίλης* (as we should read in line 8 of *I.G.*, II², 838) who served as chairman of the proedroi in 226/5.

Line 30: the spokesman is listed in a low position in the register (line 83). See p. 19. He appears again, as spokesman of 73.

Lines 36, 108–109: the Priest *Θράσιππος Καλλίων Γαργήτιος*, whose tribal membership has been discussed above (p. 15), belongs to a family of which five generations are known.²

<i>ca.</i> 273	<i>Θράσιππος</i> (I) <i>Γαργήτιος</i> , known merely as the father of
240	<i>Καλλίας</i> (I) <i>Θρασίππου</i> (I) <i>Γ[αργήτιος]</i> , spokesman of <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 784: the restoration of the demotic by Oikonomos (<i>Εφ. Αρχ.</i> , 1911, p. 224) is fully confirmed.
Soon before 178/7	[<i>Θράσιππος</i> (II) <i>Καλλίων</i> (I) <i>Γ[αργήτιος]</i>], Priest of the Eponymos (60). The same
178/7	is <i>Θράσιππος</i> (II) <i>Καλλίων</i> (I) <i>Γαργήτιος</i> , Priest of the Eponymos in the present inscription.
Early second century	<i>Θράσιππος</i> (II) <i>Καλλ[ί]α</i> (I) [<i>Ἀθνα[ίος]</i>], the same, was made a proxenos(?) of a Cretan city, <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 1130, lines 2, 11.
<i>ca.</i> 178/7	<i>Καλλίας</i> (II) <i>Θρασίππου</i> (II) <i>Αιγείδος φυλῆς, νικήσας τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Παναθηναίων ἀποβάτης</i> , <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 2314, line 37 (<i>P.A.</i> , 7835).
<i>ca.</i> 156	<i>Καλλίας</i> (II) <i>Θρασίππου</i> (II) <i>Γαργήτιος</i> , the same, <i>ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά</i> in Delos (Roussel, <i>D.C.A.</i> , p. 136).
<i>ca.</i> 153/2	<i>Θράσιππο[ς]</i> (III) <i>Καλλίων</i> (II) <i>Αιγείδος φυλῆς, νικήσας τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Θησειῶν ἐν θυρεῶι καὶ μαχαίραι τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας</i> , <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 958, line 70 (<i>P.A.</i> , 7295).
124/3	The same, Agoranomos in Delos (Roussel, <i>D.C.A.</i> , p. 183: <i>N.P.A.</i> , p. 99).

¹ The inscription, *I.G.*, II², 1707, has always been dated *ca.* 250–200 by its style, but the lettering belongs rather *ca.* 217/6–180. Hence *Τιμοκράτης Θορίκιος* (line 7) is identical with, not an ancestor of, *Τιμοκράτης Τιμοκράτου Θορίκιος, ἐπιμελητής* of the *πομπή* in 186/5 (*I.G.*, II², 896, line 48).

² The first prominent member occurs in an inscription published after *N.P.A.*, and the genealogy has not before been compiled. Roussel suggests connecting the grave monument *I.G.*, II, 5, 1967 D, with this family (*B.C.H.*, XXXII [1908], p. 344: *N.P.A.*, p. 103).

Lines 37, 114–115: the Undersecretary is known from *I.G.*, II², 2332, lines 128–130, as having made a contribution in 183/2 B.C. on behalf of himself, his wife, and his son Diphilos (*P.A.*, 3540, 4488; cf. also 10020, 10021, grave monuments of *Μενέστρατος Δημοκράτου Χολαργεύς* and his daughter).

Lines 39, 122–124: *Κάλλιππος Λέοντος Αἰξωνεύς*, himself hitherto unknown, was the son of one of the leading statesmen of Athens and a member of one of the most prominent houses of the period. For the stemma of the family, see *P.A.*, 8445; for Leon the father, *P.A.*, 9108 and *N.P.A.*, p. 117. The name Kallippos occurs in another famous family of Aixone (*P.A.*, 14825 has the stemma; add *N.P.A.*, p. 106). The occurrence of the name in Leon's family suggests that the two houses were allied earlier by marriage. It is notable that Kallippos, presumably at the beginning of his career, did not scorn to be Treasurer of the Boule.

Line 45: a grandson is known from *I.G.*, II², 2452, line 12, *Παράμονος Ε[ὐμ]οίρου ἐκ [Κ]οίλης*.

Line 50: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 8633.

Line 51: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 7226.

Line 52: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 13765.

Line 53: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 6031.

Line 56: possible relatives are *P.A.*, 3894, 3895.

Line 59: the same man was probably elected ἐπὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων in Delos in the archonship of Archon, 147/6 B.C. (*P.A.*, 10866).

Line 63: a possible grandson, *Εὐθύκριτος Θεαινέτου Ἀχεροδούσιος*, was ephebe in 123/2 (*P.A.*, 5618; *N.P.A.*, p. 77).

Line 66: the name *Λεοντομένης* is otherwise known in Athens only from a mint magistrate of 186–146.

Line 69: a descendant is probably *Ἀριστοκλῆς Ἀχεροδούσιος, ὑπιρέτης ἐφήβων* in 105/4 (*P.A.*, 1860).

Line 73: possibly related to *P.A.*, 6679, who was prominent in the preceding generation.

Line 75: a prominent family which had this name is *P.A.*, 6802, etc.

Line 80: possible ancestors: *P.A.*, 13419, 13420.

Line 83: See under line 30.

Line 87: a possible descendant was ephebe in 101/0 (*P.A.*, 15262).

Line 91: the name *Πολύων* is new in Athens.

Line 99: the name *Αἰσχίνης Κλέωνος Αντίδης* appears in a list of ἐπιμεληταί of ca. 130–128 (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 9: *P.A.*, 346).

65. Agora I 1057. Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, with the upper left corner, including part of the pedimental top, preserved. Side worked with tooth chisel; back rough-picked. Found on November 23, 1933; for place of discovery see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 474.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness of pediment, 0.131 m.; thickness of inscribed part, 0.102 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

177/6 B.C.

65-68

Ἐπὶ Σπενσί[ππου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - - ιδος - - - - - ς πρυτανείας ἤμ - - - - -]
 νος Φλυεὺς [ἐγραμμάτενεν· - - - - - ὠνος - - - - - τῆς πρυ]
 τανείας· ἐ[κκλησία - - - - - τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν - - - - - καὶ]
 συμπρόεδρο[ι vacat ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ vacat - - - - - εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν]
 5 ἀπαγγέλλο[υσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς - ^{177/6} - ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθουον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλη]
 σιῶν τῷ τ[ε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ, κτλ.]

The letters are by the same hand as *I.G.*, II², 904, archon Hippakos, of 176/5. The archon and secretary, neither of whom has hitherto been known, must have served in a year when Ptolemais (V) provided the secretary. The very year before Hippakos is eligible, whereas we must ascend to 201/0 (latter part) or descend to ca. 153/2 in order to find room elsewhere for a secretary from Phlya. The stele and text probably resembled **64**.

Only three Athenians are known to have been named Speusippos: one mentioned by Andokides (*P.A.*, 12845); the philosopher, Plato's nephew, of Myrrhinous (*P.A.*, 12847); and a Speusippos of Azene, on whose behalf his brother Alexion contributed in 183/2 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2332, line 15: *P.A.*, 12846). The archon Speusippos was probably the Azenian, or an elder, homonymous relative.

66. *I.G.*, II², 919. Soon after 178/7 B.C. ΟΙΝΕΙΣ. The stone has suffered since Sundwall read it; not all he saw can now be made out. The style should keep the date as early as payment by the Treasurer of Military Funds will allow; i.e., soon after 178/7 B.C.

In the register, only abbreviated patronymics were given when necessary. Thus we have in line 10 Θεόδοτος Α[-. There were probably four columns of 15-16 items each (63 in all). We have the third, and a bit of the second,



No. 65

since lines 5–6 are Acharneis, and that deme had over 20 representatives. Line “20” appears—the stone is difficult—to be blank, giving 15 lines in the preserved column. Bits of strokes in lines 25 and 26 may belong to a citation.

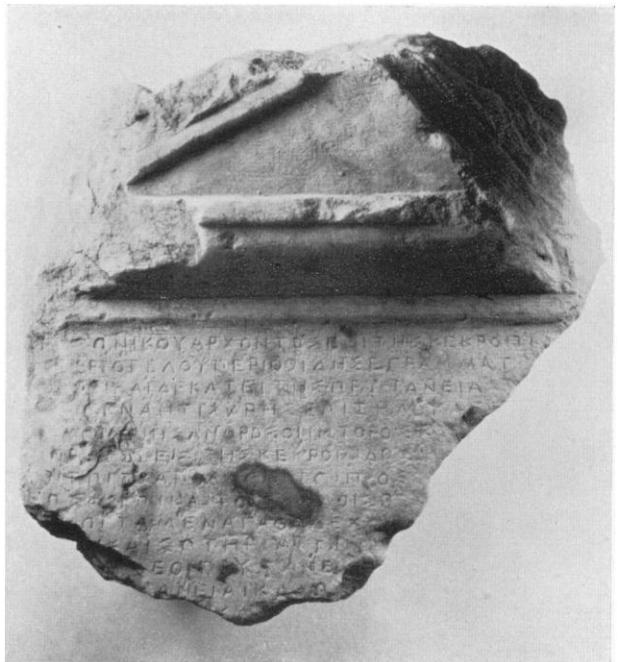
67. *I.G.*, II², 920. Soon after 178/7 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. The stone is broken on both sides. In the text, as drawn up by Koehler, we have a first decree, and one citation following it: the person named must have been either the Treasurer (cited on the left) or the Secretary (cited on the right). Between should be the crown given the prytaneis by the Demos. Actually, two letters of this central citation are preserved. Hence between the first and the (lost) second decree, we have:

[ἡ βουλῆ]	[ὁ δῆμος]	ἡ βουλῆ
[name and demitic of Treasurer]	[τοὺς πρυ [τάνεις]	’Ο[ρ]θαγόρ[αν] Λαμπ[τρέα]

The text should be re-arranged accordingly, with the bulk of the words shifted to the left of the citation of the secretary. Restorations are not affected. Line 1 is probably -]χα[ὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι, κτλ.]. Line 2 is correctly restored: the preserved letters are ONHN. In line 6 the adverb was [φιλοτίμως]. Since the secretary was of Lamprai, the prytany honored was of Erechtheis (restore in line 8). The style might seem earlier, *ca.* 200 B.C. in fact, but payment by the Treasurer of Military Funds probably imposes a date after 178/7 B.C. (p. 12).

68. *I.G.*, II², 921 (lost). Ante-169/8 B.C. ATTALIS. In line 1 Pittakys read ΑΠΑΝΤΑ. The arrangement was peculiar, since after the (preserved) first decree there were cited the treasurer, the prytaneis, the secretary, and a third official, the Priest(?); cf. **84**. The latter is not a member of the prytanizing tribe; this by itself suggests a date *ca.* 178/7 (p. 16). Lines 8–9 should be shortened by substituting τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει for τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν. This gives a date ante-169/8.

69. Agora I 656. Upper left corner of a pediment-topped stele of Pentelic marble, with the back rough-picked, the left side somewhat smoother, and



No. 69

the surface at the left side rather flaky. Found April 5, 1933; for the place of finding, see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 474.

Height, *ca.* 0.265 m.; width, *ca.* 0.25 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m. to 0.006 m.

The patronymic of the secretary is shown to be *Βιοτέλου*, as was formerly believed, and not *Βιδ[τρ]ου*, as lately.

It is notable that already on the eighteenth day of the prytany, the councillors were honored by the Demos. No others are known to have been honored quite so early (p. 7).

175/4 B.C. ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ *ca.* 55

[Ἐπὶ] Σωνίκου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπίδ[ος - - ^{ca. 5} - - πρυτανείας ἢ Παισα]
 [νία]ς Βιοτέλου Περιθοίδης ἐγραμμάτε[νεν· - - - - - ^{ca. 22} - - - - -]
 [ὄγδ]οί και δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐ[κκλησία ἐμ Πειραιεῖ τῶν προέδρων ἐπε]
 [ψή]φίξεν Ἀντιχάρης Ἐπιζήλου Ἀγγ[ελήθην και συμπρόεδροι ὁ ἔδοξεν τῶι]
 5 [δ]ήμωι ὁ Ὀνήσανδρος Ὀνήτορος Κυ[θαθηναίους εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν]
 οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Κεκροπίδος ὑ[πὲρ τῶν θυσίων ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησι]
 ὧν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστ[ατηρίωι και τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι και τεῖ]
 [Φ]ωσφόρωι και τοῖς ἄλλοις θε[οῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν ὁ ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι]
 [δ]ήμωι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχε[σθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὃ]
 10 [γυῖα]ι και σωτηρία τῆ[ς τε βουλῆς και τοῦ δήμου και παίδων και γυναικῶν]
 [ἐπειδὴ δ]ὲ οἱ πρυτάνει[ς τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας τὰς καθικούσας ἐν]
 [τεῖ πρυτ]ανείαι καλῶ[ς και φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ και τῆς συλλο]
 [γῆς τῆς τε βο]υλ[ῆς και τοῦ δήμου, κτλ.]

70. Agora I 2913. Seven broken pieces of Hymettian marble. Fragment D and another tiny uninscribed bit were not photographed. The larger part of Fragment A is in places badly discolored by burning. Some smaller pieces fit directly on to a discolored face of the other. Found on May 23 and 24, 1935, at 54/NH, under a Late Roman wall, in wall trench of the Odeion, in Section Ξ. Fragment A is broken on all sides and on the back. B and C preserve the left edge. D and G are from the sides. G is not inscribed.

(A) Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.082 m.
 Height of letters, 0.005 to 0.006 m.

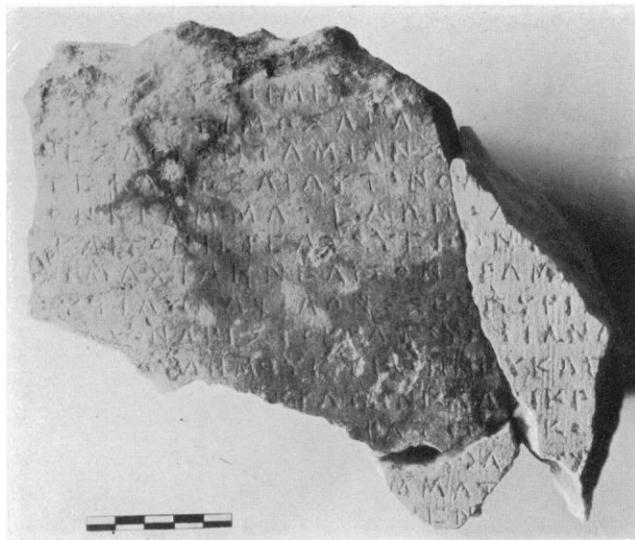
PTOLEMAIS? OR ANTIOCHIS?

182/1-170/69 (nearer the latter) B.C. *ca.* 43
 FRAG. [τοῦ δήμ]ου, ἐπιμεμ[ελησθαι δὲ και τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων κα]
 A [λῶς και φι]λοτίμως· ἀγαθ[εῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐ]
 [παι]νέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Σ[- - - - - ^{ca. 26} - - - - -]

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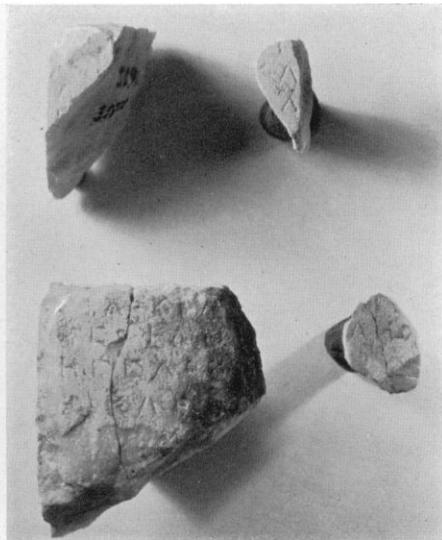
		[καὶ σ]τεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν θα[λλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ]			
5		[καὶ] τὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολ[- - - - - ^{ca. 22} - - - - -]			
		[...] ^v καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπιωνύ[μου - - - - - ^{ca. 19} - - - - -]			
		[...] Ξημαχίδην καὶ τὸν γραμ[ματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ]			
		[δήμ]ου Φίλωνα Φίλωνος Εὐπυρίδ[ην καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα]			
		[. . . ⁵ . . .]αχον Ἀριστοκράτου Ἀφιδνα[ῖον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βου]			
10		[λῆς καὶ τ]οῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Εὐκλέ[ους Βερενικίδην καὶ τὸν]			
		[ἀλητήν Καλλ]ικράτην Καλλικρ[άτου Θεορίκιον καὶ τὸν τα]			
		[μίαν τῆς βουλῆς ? σ]τρατον [Νι?]κο[- - - ^{ca. 13} - - - καὶ στεφα]			
		[νῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐ]τ[ῶ]ν θαλλοῦ [στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε]			
		[τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γρα]μματ[έα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν ἐν στή]			
15		[λει λιθίνει καὶ στήσα]ι ἐν [τῶι πρυτανικῶι, κτλ.]			
	FRAG. B	[Φ]ιλοκρά[της]	FRAG. E	ΞΙ	FRAG. F
		[Θ]εοφαν[-		ΚΛ	ΛΗΣ
		Ἡγέλοχ[ος]		Λ	vvv
		Νίκαρχ[ος]			vv
20		[. . .]μ[-	FRAG. D	Δ	
	FRAG. C	⏏			
		Λ			
		⏏			

The officials praised were either of Ptolemais or Antiochis, if we may judge from the demotic of the Priest (line 7), a doubtful criterion (p. 15).



A

No. 70



C

B

E

F

The name of the Treasurer of the Boule (line 12) might be [Εὔσ]τρατος, for instance, or merely [Σ]τράτος.

The Secretary of the Boule and the Demos, Φίλων Φίλωνος Εὐπυριδῆς, appears in *I.G.*, II², 2332, line 211, where we read that on behalf of Philon (no patronymic given) of Eupyridai a certain Ἀρχικλῆς Ἀτραμντ[η]ν[ός] made a contribution. Philon was presumably a minor at that time, 183/2 B.C. Our inscription probably dates from his *akme* in the 170's (*P.A.*, 14840), not in or after 169/8, when Philokles of Trinemeia was Herald.

Line 9: an Ἀριστοκράτης Ἀφιδναῖος appears in a votive tablet of the first half of the fourth century (*N.P.A.*, p. 29). A possible grandson of the latter is [. . . !⁰ . . . Ἀρισ]τοκράτου Ἀφιδναῖος, chairman of the proedroi in 307/6 B.C. (*Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 5, no. 6, lines 6-7).

71. *I.G.*, II², 910 (Fragment A) plus Agora I 600 (Fragment B: two joined pieces). The stele is of Hymettian marble; the pieces do not join, but the hand is the same, the spacing (vertically, 0.009 m. to a line) is identical, the thickness is equal, and the width is 0.02 m. greater in the Agora piece, as would be proper in a tapering stele. Fragment B was found on March 23, 1933; for the place of discovery see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 475.

(B) Height preserved, 0.73 m.; width at bottom, 0.472 m.; width at top, 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

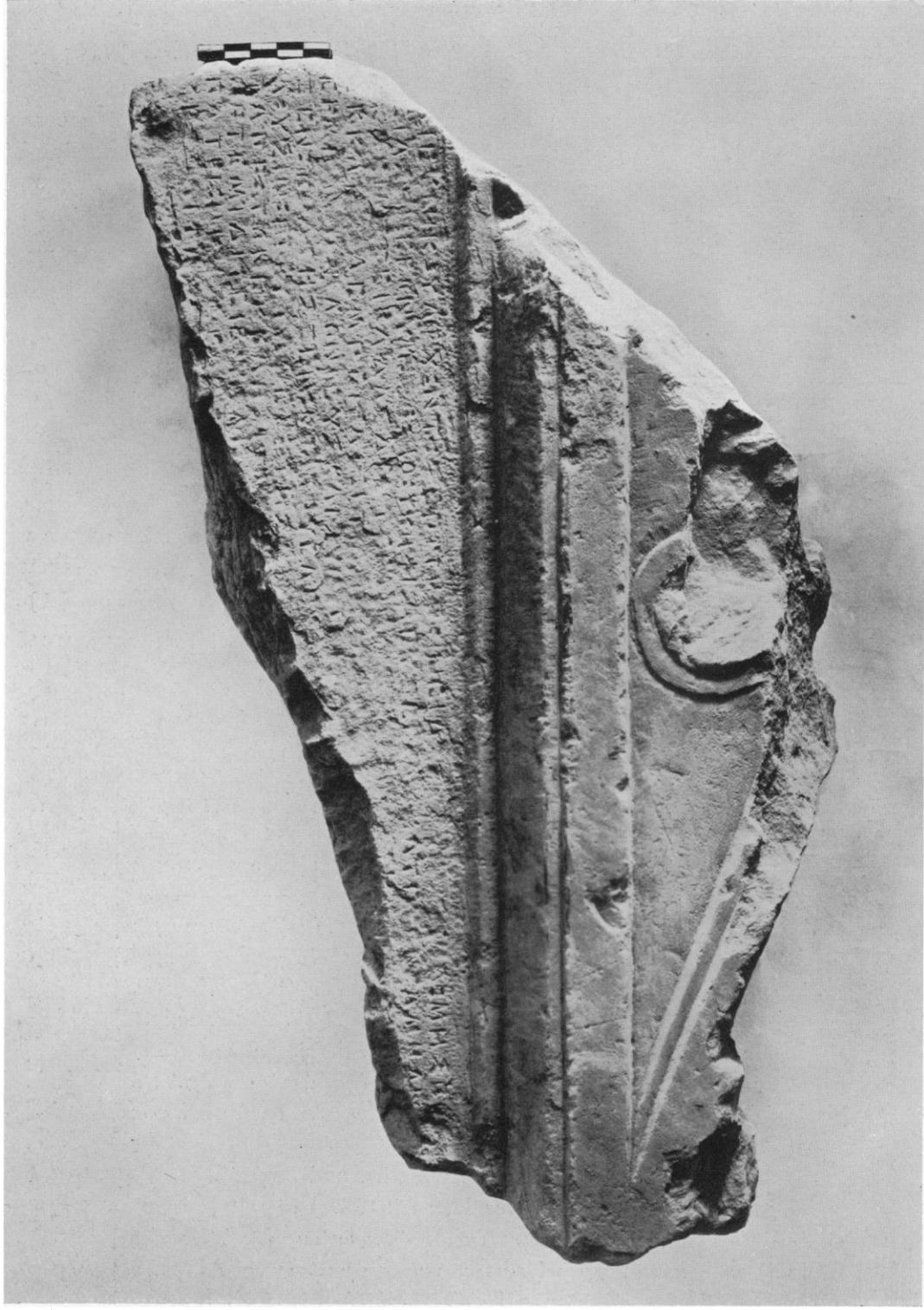
	169/8 B.C.	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΣ	44-47
FRAGMENT A	<p>[Ε]πὶ Εὐνίκου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνεΐδος ^{vv}[vvvv] ἐ[β]δόμης π[ρυτα] νείας, ἦι Ἱερώνυμος Βοήθου Κηφισιεὺς ἐγραμμιάτευεν· Γαμηλι[ῶνος] [ἐ]κτεῖ μετ' εἰκάδας δευτέραι [καὶ εἰκοστῆ] τῆ[ς] πρυτανείας ^{vv} ἐκκλησία ἐμ Πειραιεῖ· τῶν προ[εδρῶν ἐπεψήφισεν - - - - -]</p> <p>5 Ἑρμί[ου] Ἀπ[ο]λλωνιεὺς καὶ συμπ[ροεδροὶ· ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι·] Ξενοκράτης Ξενοκράτου Ἐλευσ[ίνιος εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλ] λουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀντι[οχίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσῶν ὧν ἔθνον] τὰ προδ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τ[ῶι] Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι καὶ τῆι Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαί[αι καὶ τεῖ Φωσφόρωι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς]</p> <p>10 πάτριον ἦν· ^v ἀγαθ[εῖ] τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμωι, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέ] χεσ[θ]αι τὰ [γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαιαι καὶ σωτη] ρί[αι τῆς] τ[ε] βουλῆς - - - - -]</p>		

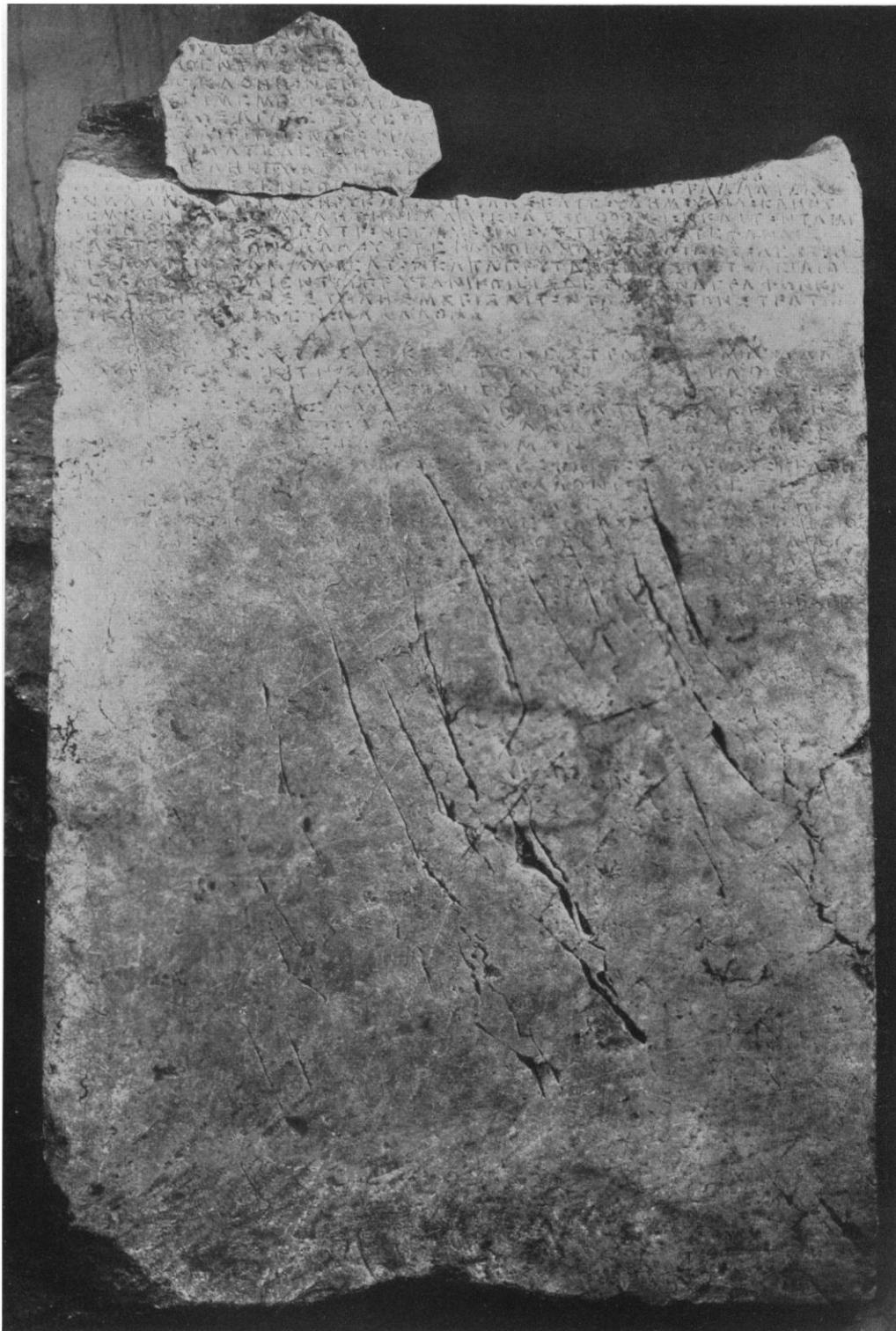
Supply end of Decree I, wreaths, and beginning
of Decree II, as in **64**.

FRAGMENT B	<p>[- ^{ca.} 11 - - ἐ]κ Κ[ηδῶν εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος] [καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι] ἐπαιν[έσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαινοῦ] [σιν τεῖ β]ουλεῖ τὸν ταμ[ίαν] ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἐαντῶν Χαιριππον Ἀμ]</p>		
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No. 71. Fragment A





No. 71. Fragment B

[φιτροπ]ῆθεν τὰς τε θυ[σίας τεθυκέναι ἀπάσας - - - - ^{ca. 10} - - - -]
 [- ^{ca. 4} - δσ]αι καθήκον ἐν ι[ῆμι πρωτανείαι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ]
 [δήμου,] ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ κ[αὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ]
 [φιλοτί]μως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δε[δόχθαι τεῖ βουλευῖ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν]
 20 [ταμίαν] Χαίριππον Θεοφίλου [Ἀμφιτροπ]ῆθεν, ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ
 [τὸν γρα]μματέα Εὐδήμον Π[αλληρέα καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύ]
 [μου Ἀντ]ικλῆν Παλληρέα καὶ [τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ]
 τοῦ δήμ[ο]ν Ἀρχένεω Κυδαθ[ηραιέα καὶ] τ[δ]· ὑπογραμματέα Δ . .
 25 ον Ἀλαιέα [κ]αὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Φιλοκλῆν Τ[ρι]
 νεμεέα [κ]αὶ τὸν ἀσλητῆν Καλλικράτην Θορόκιον καὶ τὸν ταμί
 αν τῆς βουλῆς Σώπατρον ἐγ Μυρρινούττης καὶ στεφαν[[αι]](ῶ)σαι ἔ
 καστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή
 φισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρωτανείαν (ἐ)ν στήλει λιθί
 νει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρωτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ
 30 τὴν ποιήσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιω ^{vv}
 τικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν	Στασίοικος	Μενέστρατος	Σημαχίδα
[Χ]αίριππος	Κτησιφῶν	Τίμων	Φίλων
Εὐθύδικος	Ἀναφλύστιοι	Ζωῖλος	Εὐκράτης
35 [Ὀ]λυμπιόδωρος	50 Ὀφέλας	65 Ἀντικράτης	80 Σ(ω)κράτης
. ³ . νδρος	Καρπόδωρος	Εὐάνδρος	Ἀριστίων
Παλληρέας	Φύσκος	Τίμων	Πάπυλος
Εὐδήμος	Ἀνδρόνικος	Νικόφαντος	Ἀριστοκράτης
Ἀντικλῆς	Πρα[ξι]τέ[λ]ης	Ἀπολλώνιος	Ἀλεξίς
40 [Σ]ωγένης	55 Ἀλωπεκῆθεν	70 Βησαίεις	85 Πολύκων
Μενεκράτης	Τη[λ]ε[φά]ρη[ς]	Ἀλεξιμαχος	Αἰσχρονίδης
[Σ]ωσίβιος	Ἀντιγένης	Κριωεῖς	Ἐροιάδα
[Name]	Δ[η]μ[ή]τριος	Μενίσκος	Θεοκλῆς
[. ^{ca. 5 1/2} .]ο[ς]	[Name]	Διογένης	Θοραεῖς
45 ^{2 1/2} . αρχος	60 [. ^{ca. 5 1/2} .]ο[ς]	75 Ἀγαθοκλῆς	90 Ἀριστοκράτης
[Ε]ι[τ]ε[α]ι[ο]	[Name]	Ποσειδώνιος	[.]νάκης

vacat

[ῆ βουλῆ]	95 [ῆ βουλῆ]	[ῆ βουλῆ]	ῆ βουλῆ
[Ἀντικλῆν]	[Ἀρχένεω]	[Δ . . ον]	[Φιλ]οκλῆν
[Παλληρέα]	[Κυδαθηραιέα]	100 [Ἀλαιέα]	Τρινεμ εἶα
	105 [ῆ βουλῆ]	[ῆ] βουλ[ῆ]	
	Καλλικράτην	[Σώπατρον]	
	Θορ[ίκιον]	110 [ἐγ Μυρ]ριν οὔτ[της]	

Minor differences between the text above and that of *I.G.*, II², 910 need not be specified. Certain stubborn peculiarities in the text call for brief comment. In line 1 after the name of the prytany I find no clear trace of any letter, and for at least two spaces there is no erasure. The spaces apparently blank occupy in all 0.005 m. less than $\xi[\beta]\delta\delta\mu\eta\varsigma$, so that apparently a blank was left for the numeral to be inserted, and it did not fill the space. In lines 16–17, an irregularity must be the explanation of the gap.—The mason wrote **ΣΤΕΦΑΝΛΙΣΑΙ** in line 26, **ΣΝ** for **ΕΝ** in line 28, **ΣΛ** for **ΣΩ** in line 80.

Line 34: The same man, or a relative, appears on a columella: *Εὐθύδικος Εὐδίκου Ἀμφικροπήθεν* (*I.G.*, IV, 2, 1839 b).

Line 39: The Priest is listed immediately after the Secretary. It is notable that the Priest is also a prytanis (p. 16). For his father, perhaps, or his son, see the grave monument *I.G.*, II, 2429, *Ἀντιγένης Ἀντικλέους Παλληνεύς*.

Line 42: Two Palleneans named Sosibios, apparently of different families, contributed in 183/2 (*I.G.*, II², 2332, lines 62, 134).

Line 50: An uncle, or perhaps the father, was thesmothetes of 183/2: *᾽Οφέλας Ἀναφλύστιος* (*I.G.*, II², 2332, line 125).

Line 53: *Σέλενος Ἀνδρονίκου Ἀναφλύστιος* was an epebe in 119/8 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1008, line 93).

Line 56: *Τηλεφάνη[ς Ἀλ]ωπεκῆθεν, ἱεροποιήσας τὰ Ἀθήναια* in 157/6 (*I.G.*, II², 1937, line 7) is probably the same man.

Line 58: *Δημήτριος Οὐλιάδου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν*, kosmetes of 105/4 and mint magistrate (*P.A.*, 3377), may have been a grandson.

Lines 63, 67: The presence of two Timons in Alopeke is noteworthy; see also under line 42. No patronymics whatever appear in the present register.

Line 64: Various possible relatives are collected under *P.A.*, 6236: one is Prytany Secretary of 226/5.

Line 81: *Ἀριστ[- -] Σημαχίδης*, who proposed a decree in or before 168/7 (*I.G.*, II², 945, lines 5–6), may be the same man.

Line 82: The letters are clear: is *Πάπυλος* a name new to Greek, or a more radical error than we have in line 80? See also line 91.

Line 91: Here the first letter is uncertain and the third might of course be lambda.

The register of prytaneis is to be completed as indicated: we have all the demotics. The absence of Atene now substantiates the theory recently advanced that Atene was not subdivided (*Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 180).

72. Agora I 3054. Upper part of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble, broken off diagonally at the bottom, found on June 24, 1935, in a modern fill in Section N'.

Height, 0.87 m.; width of pediment, 0.62 m.; width at first line, 0.57 m.; thickness, 0.16 m. Height of letters, 0.007–0.009 m.



167/6?

OINEIS

ca. 45

Ἐπὶ Νικοσθένου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνεΐδος ἑκτης πρυτανεΐ
 [ας ἦι -----^{ca. 23}-----]ος ἐγραμμάτευεν· δήμου
 [ψηφίσματα· Ποσιδεῶνος δευτέραι? μετ' εἰκάδας], δευτέραι καὶ εἰ
 [κοστέϊ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ·] τῶν προέδρων ἔπε
 5 [ψήφισεν -----^{ca. 31}-----] καὶ συμπροέδροι·
 [[ἔδοξεν τῷ δή[μ]ωι· [- ----- -] εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν ο[ἔ]]]
 πρυτάν[εις τῆς Οἰνεΐδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ προ]δὲ (τῶν) ἐκκλησιῶν
 τῷ τ[ε] Ἀπ[ό]λλ[ω]νι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαί
 [α]ι καὶ [τεῖ Φωσφόρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτρι]ον ἦν· ἀγαθεῖ
 10 τύχει δεδό[χθαι τῷ δήμῳι τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γ]εγονότ[α]
 [ἐν] τοῖς ἱεροῖς ο[ἷς] ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς τ[ε] βουλῆς [καὶ]
 [τοῦ] δήμου κ[αὶ] τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προ]σέταττον
 [οἷ]ε νόμοι [καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου, ἐπαινεῖσαι] τοὺς πρυτᾶ
 [νεις τ]ῆς Οἰν[εΐδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι σ]τεφάνῳι
 15 [εὐσεβείας ἕνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμ]ίας
 [τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίῳ]ν· ἀναγρᾶ
 [ψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψηφίσμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυ]τανεῖ[αν]
 [ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν] ἀναγρ[α]
 [φὴν καὶ τὴν ποιήσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν] τῶν στρατιω
 20 [τικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

The citations are obliterated.
 Traces of some four lines of
 the second decree are illegible.

On the somewhat uncertain date of Nikosthenes the new decree throws no light. The lettering fits the period, and the year can be restored as ordinary, though with a slight preference for a numeral which gives the forward count.

The erasure of line 6 was probably made in order to include some phrase omitted by error.

73. *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 21, no. 19. 166/5 B.C. ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ. The stone was found as a cover slab of the great drain in front of the Metroön (see *Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 475). The first decree and the citations of the treasurer, prytaneis, and secretary, are altogether broken away; that the stele originally bore more text is proved by the amount of un-inscribed stone above the preserved decree. The spacing of the letters is none too regular, but it seems certain that the name of the tribe in prytany (line 1) was of the shortest, probably Οἰνεΐδος. Stamires (letter to Meritt) corrects the reading βουλῆι to βουλῆ in line 3. The name of the spokesman, line 5, should be read as Προκλ[ῆς] Προκ[λέους] Θυματιάδης, who proposed the second decree of **64**. In line 8, in place of οἱ

πρυτάνεις καὶ τὸν γραμματέα, read the name ---^{ca. 7}--- τα . α ρ λ --- έ α Φαληρέα. The Secretary's name, in line 13, had in all some 26 letters. For the Priest, Meritt's suggestion Ἀλεξί|ονα Μαραθώνιον (*P.A.*, 566) is reasonable, but the space excludes any demotic, since the title of the Secretary of the Boule and Demos is never abbreviated in the body of the decree (p. 16). The Flutist, line 17, was Καλλικράτην Θεορίκιον (p. 18).

The mu at the beginning of line 5 belongs (in brackets) at the end of line 4; so also the nu at the beginning of line 21 should be restored at the end of line 20, where the marble is chipped. Hence the principle of ending lines with syllables was not violated. In line 24 the third preserved letter is delta, not mu.

The register contained four columns of eleven items each, and a fifth of ten; the total, 54, correctly permits the appearance of the four demotics Phalereis (which came first owing to the Treasurer), Marathonioi, Trikorusioi, and finally, as the names show, Rhamnousioi. Since the demotic was probably not the last entry in column III, there were at least 22 Rhamnousioi. Of these, Meritt has identified two; Μένυλλος (line 37) is a name known in only one other deme. Four identifications may be added.

Line 29: read Ῥόδιππος;¹ a possible grandson, Ῥόδιππος Ῥαμνούσιος, appears in 103/2 B.C. in a list of *Sabaziasitai* (*I.G.*, II², 1335, line 54; *P.A.*, 12535).

Line 30: a son, Ἀρίστων Φιλοξενίδου Ῥαμνούσιος, is known from the list of epimeletai, *I.G.*, II², 1939, line 56, dated ca. 130 B.C. (*P.A.*, 2175). An uncle(?), Φιλοξενίδης [Ῥαμνούσιος], appears in No. 48, line 66.

Line 34: for a possible ancestor of the fourth century see *P.A.*, 15457.

Line 35: the name Σώσος Ῥαμνούσιος appears also in No. 48, line 60, possibly an uncle (see note on line 30).

The missing citations in the first row were for the Priest and the Secretary of the Boule; in the second row, for the Flutist.

74. *I.G.*, II², 2864, mentioning a treasurer ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεία, is treated below, p. 198 f., where it is shown that this treasurer has no relation to the prytaneis.

75. *I.G.*, II², 952. 161/0 B.C. AIGEIS. The preserved decree is the one normally second. Here it was set at the top of the stele, as the (preserved) moulding shows. The reason is probably that it was passed in the last prytany of the year, though unlike other similarly placed "second" decrees, it honors the next-to-the-last prytaneis (p. 8).

The letters were inscribed by the same hand as 64. It is instructive to note what are presumably the mason's personal preferences in final consonants: τὸν γραμματέα (both texts), τῶμ προέδρων (only the present text).

¹ The reading seems to me certain in itself. In any case Ῥόδιππος would be a name new to Greek.

The name of the Treasurer should be restored in place of *καὶ τὸν γραμματέα* in line 7. The name of the Undersecretary began with Α, Δ, or Λ. The Herald was *Εὐκλής Τρινημεεύς*, the Flutist *Καλλικράτης Θεορίμος*.

Lines 9–10 should be divided *δεδó|[χθαι]*.

76. Agora I 728. Fragment of a stele of Hymettian marble, preserved at the bottom and to its full width. The sides were dressed with a toothed chisel; the back was rough-picked, but worn smooth near the top where there is a shallow rut worn by wagon wheels. The surface of the stone is very crumbling. The stele formed part of a late Roman street paving, and was found on April 25, 1933, at 48/ΚΓ, in Section Z, over the fork of the Great Drain.

Height, *ca.* 0.81 m.; width, 0.465 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

The water-worn surface makes squeezes impossible, and readings have to be made from the stone or from photographs. One photograph was taken in diffused natural light, and three others were made by artificial light, each with the rays directed from a different side. The photograph here published reveals clearly the exact number of lines in the decree. (It will be noted that **84** has 24 lines with about 44 letters in a line.) On this finding the text is based.

	ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ?	<i>ca.</i> 48
160/59? B.C.		
1	[Ἐπὶ Τυχ]άν[δρου? ἄρχοντος, κτλ.]	
5	[-----] γει	
6	[----- εἶπεν· ἐπ]ειδὴ οἱ πρυτάν[ει]ς [τῆ]ς	
9	[----- τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας] τὰς [κ]α[θηκούσας]	
10	[ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι, ἐπιμεμελησθαι] δ[ὲ] καὶ] τῶν [ἄλλων] ἐπάντ[ων]	
11	[καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ὁ ἀγαθεῖ] τύχει [κτλ.]	
20	[---- ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμμ]ατέα τὸν [κατὰ πρυ]	
21	[τανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει κ]αὶ στήσ[αι] ἐν τ[ῶ]ι π[ρυ]τ[αν]ικῶι· εἰς δὲ]	
22	[τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμί]	
23	[αν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀν]ά[λωμα]	
	vacat	
25	-----	60
	-----	75
	50 [Χολα]ργεῖς?	

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-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	40	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	65	-----
30	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	55	-----	80
-----	-----	-----	-----	<i>E[ιδ]ων</i>
-----	45	-----	-----	<i>ca. 4. διο[ι]</i>
-----	-----	-----	70	<i>ος</i>
35	-----	-----	-----	<i>Ev</i>
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The reading in line 1 is rendered highly doubtful by the absence of letters nearby; but the date suggested accords well with the dates of other slabs used as covers of the drain (169/8, 166/5, and 163/2: see *Hesperia*, II [1933], p. 16). The letters that have been read conform exactly to the formulae of a second decree, and establish the nature of the document beyond a doubt.

The limits of the register are vague at the end of Column V, and Column IV was abnormally long. There were, then, 61 items at least. Since no tribe should have 62, the length of Column V is fixed, and the number of demotics, if all was regular, was 11, fitting Akamantis and Oineis. The reading given for line 50 appears to be easily the best interpretation of the traces, whatever the tribe. Cholargos was of Akamantis. In line 83, where a demotic should appear, the best reading of traces, which are indented as for a demotic, will fit none.

There were no citations after the register. Here the stone is comparatively well preserved. The citations are omitted also in 77, which has been dated on entirely other grounds to this very period. Above the decree also no citations appear, but in this area the stone is heavily worn.

77. *I.G.*, II², 918. *ca.* 160 B.C. (same year as **78**). LEONTIS. In the widely spaced last line of the (second) decree, *τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει* has been supplied, but the spacing excludes it. The line must read [*τὸν ταμίαν τὸ γεγόμενον ἀνάλωμα*]. This abbreviated formula is unique in the decrees for prytaneis, but is common in other decrees of the period. The year is the year of **78**, as is proved under that title. Several restorations of names thereby become possible.

Line 1 ends with the name of the Treasurer; it reads [- *ca. 5* -]ν. This should be supplied in line 17, as the first prytanis. In lines 6-7 the Secretary should not be identified with the *Ἀρίστων* listed under Aithalidai but rather with the first prytanis listed under the second demotic, [*. 4 1/2 .*]ων. This is the correct spacing in line 20. Lines 6-7 should read *Ἀρίστωνα Ἀρι*[- *ca. 5* -] *Λευκονοέα*. The patronymic may be *Ἀρί*[[*στωνος*]].

The register of prytaneis has names in erasures, col. III, lines 27 (where the erasure is as long as the next name), and 29 (where the erasure does not extend beyond the

name now in it); and line 30 has an erasure now almost empty (read [[...^α:?^β...ε]]), as is also the first line of col. IV. The erasures are all similar in appearance, and presumably are the work of the scribe who cut the text, for it was he who inscribed the two names in erasures. There are only 48 prytaneis apart from the two erasures. It seems preferable to regard the latter as incomplete corrections in a list intended to contain, among 50 prytaneis, 9 Cholleidai.

Another apparently careless feature of the list is its arrangement in columns successively of 17, 15, 15, and 17 items each. A point of some importance is whether we should connect with these errors a third possible mistake. The Phrearrhioi were 10 in 212/1 (36), and are here 3; whereas the Paionidai were 3, and are here 10. Gomme suggested that the mason cut **ΦΡΕΑΡΡΗΙΟΙ** for **ΠΑΙΟΝΙΔΑΙ**, and then made the opposite error (*Population*, p. 51, n.); but in his table (p. 59) he entered the figures given on the stone. Those who are tempted by the emendation must remember that it involves two uncorrected confusions of names which resemble each other only in length. The difficulty increases when we recall that corrections actually were made in the next two columns. The suggestion none the less has weight, especially when we recall the other apparently careless details, and when we note that the one demotic succeeds the other in the list. At present the names of the prytaneis involved give us no help, but there is light to be had from other sources. *P.A.* lists a total of only 59 demesmen from Paionidai. None of the individual lists of annual boards of archons contains a citizen of Paionidai, nor did the deme furnish one known Archon Eponymos under the Roman Empire.¹ In the lengthy record of small contributions in 183/2 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2332), no *Παιονίδης* appears; there is none in the shorter lists *I.G.*, II², 2333 and 2334; the extensive record of officials *I.G.*, II², 2336 contains two. In the seven substantial panels of ephebes from Leontis, dated from 128/7 to 38/7 B.C., there are preserved 50 demotics; 7 demotics are lacking. Of the 50 preserved, only one is *Παιονίδης*, and that one is in the list of 38/7. Every other deme of Leontis sent more than one ephebe, except Oion (1) and Pelekes (0). Paionidai, therefore, can hardly have outnumbered every other deme in Leontis in the middle of the second century. The text is to be emended, substituting *Παιονίδαι* for *Φρεάρρηιοι*, and *vice versa*.

The list as it stands contains no Potamioi (2 bouleutai in 212/1 B.C.), no Potamioi Deiradiotai (2 in the fourth century, subsequently a member of Antigonis, and now, of course, in Leontis), and no Koloneis (2 in the fourth century, 1 in 212/1 B.C.). It is virtually out of the question that the first erased space contained a demotic (the second space itself immediately precedes a demotic). Were the two names erased so as to inscribe two other names, under other demotics, in another part of the list? If so, the intention was not carried out, as careful examination of the area under columns I and II, where the stone is injured, clearly shows. In any case it could not have been the mason's

¹ In *I.G.*, II², 1706 two Paionidai had been listed. For the demes which furnished Archons Eponymoi, see Graindor, *Chronologie*, p. 306.

error, for the roll of prytaneis would be in final form when placed in his hands, certainly as respects demotics. The conclusion is that in this particular year three small demes simply were not represented.

The inscription was published after *N.P.A.*, and the data on the names seem not to have been examined in detail. Thus for Col. I, line 29 (reading difficult and insecure) cf. *I.G.*, II², 2442, line 4 (*P.A.*, 13703), possibly identical; that inscription is otherwise known only to be post-200 B.C. Other readings are secure:—

Col. II. Line 17: *Κερχῖνος* is not found elsewhere; I cannot explain it, unless an error for, or corruption of, *Κερχίνος* (in Bechtel, p. 582; not in Athens).

Line 21: *Σωκρατίνος* is absent from *P.A.* and *N.P.A.* Chandler read the same name in *I.G.*, II², 1927, line 177, but Boeckh (*C.I.G.*, 172) corrected it to *Σωκρατί(δ)ου*. Pape (*s. v.*) objected to the emendation, rightly, as it now appears.

Line 23: Read [Δ]άμων.

Line 25: *Μεξίων* is unique in Greek (Bechtel has this instance, p. 303) but cognate forms are not uncommon.

Line 28: *Εδρθίδης* is new in Athens.

Col. III. Line 28: Possibly descended from a notable family (*stemma*, *P.A.*, 5003).

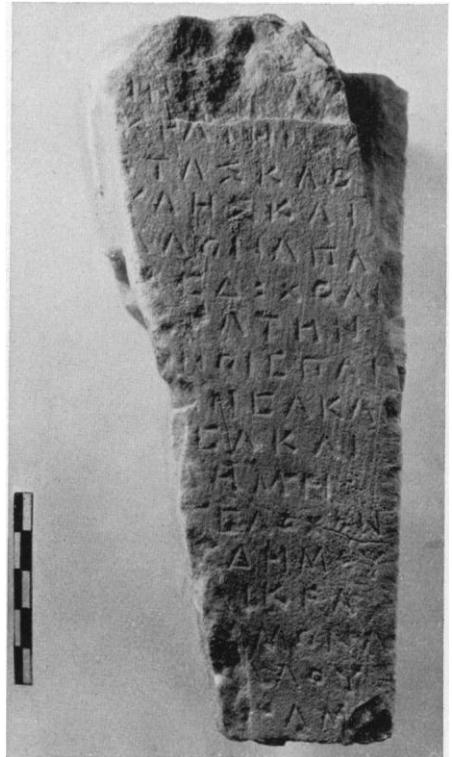
Col. IV. Line 19: The name *Σώστρων* is new in Athens.

The surface of the stele below the register is little if any more damaged than the rest of the surface. The stele is preserved almost completely at the bottom. No slightest trace of a citation can be detected: although there was ample room (0.33 m.), the citations simply were not inscribed, probably through mere neglect, although there is one contemporary parallel (76).

78. Agora I 1325. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides except the right, found on February 10, 1934, from a modern house wall at the northwest corner of the excavation, actually belonging to Section Θ.

Height, 0.189 m.; width, 0.092 m.; thickness, 0.084 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.



No. 78

ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣ?

ca. 160 B.C. ca. 36

[----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ]
 [οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἀτταλίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινε]
 [σαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσι]ν [τεῖ βου]
 [λεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ⁻²⁻³⁻κράτην Σο[υ]
 5 [μεία τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπάσα]ς τὰς καθ[η]
 [κούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τε τῆς βο]υλῆς καὶ ὕ
 [τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελησθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄ]λλων ἀπά[ν]
 [των καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει] δεδόχθαι
 [τεῖ βουλευεῖ ἐπαινεῖσαι τὸν ταμίαν ⁻²⁻³⁻κ]ράτην ὕ
 10 [Σουνιέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφά]νωι, ἐπα
 [νέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα ^{-ca. 6-} - - Ἀ]θηρέα καὶ
 [τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου ^{-ca. 12-} - - -]έα καὶ ὕ
 [τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου] Δημή ὕ
 [τριον Ἀπολλωνιέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Ἡ]γέλοχον
 15 [Ἀζηνιέα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ το]ῦ δήμου
 [Ἐκκλητὴν Τρινεμεέα καὶ τὸν ἀλητήν Καλ]λικρά ὕ
 [την Θεορίκιον καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς ^{-ca. 3-}]μωνα
 [Πειραιέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θα]λλοῦ
 [στεφάνωι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γ]ραμ
 20 [ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν, κτλ.]

In both No. 77 and the present document, the name of the Secretary of the Boule and Demos appears as Δημη-, and the Treasurer of the Boule as - - - -ν. It may be assumed that they are of the same year, and when the various restorations of names are made from one document to the other, the assumption is confirmed. Its most important result is that study of the spacing in both yields a preference for the shorter name for the Herald, rather than the longer (Φιλοκλήν Τρινεμεέα). This would determine the date as 165/4 or later (p. 17); the lower limit is the Flutist's, 156/5—a period which suits the distinctive style, familiar to us in Nos. 84, 71 and 77 itself.

79. Agora I 2539. Fragments of Pentelic marble. The descriptions of fragments, proveniences, and measurements are discussed below, p. 206 f.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

ΕΡΕΧΘΕΙΣ CΤΟΙΧ. 37

159/8 or 158/7 B.C.

FRAG. A
 5 [Ἐπὶ ? ἄρχοντος] ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχ[θεΐδος ὕ]
 [ἑβδόμης πρυτανείας ἧμ Δ]ιονυσόδωρος [Φιλοδῆ]
 [μου? ? ἐγραμμάτε]νεν· δήμου ψη[φίσμα ὕ]
 [τα Ἰαμηλιῶνος δεκάτει ὄστ]έραι, μιᾷ κ[αὶ εἰκο]
 [στεῖ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλη]σία ἐμ Πει[ραιεῖ ὕ]



No. 79

The relation between the fragments is approximately correct, except that the mass at the top should be higher

[τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφ]ιζ[εν Ἡρ]άκλειτ[ος - ^{ca. 6} -]
 [.¹⁴. καί] συμ[πρό]εδρ[οι· ἔδοξεν τῶι]
 [δήμωι· Ἀύσανδρος Θ]εομήδο[υ Κ]υθ[αθηναίεος εἶ ^v]
 [πεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγ]έλλουσιν [οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ^v]
 10 [Ἐρεχθεΐδος ὑπὲρ τ]ῶν [θυ]σι[ῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν]
 [ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίωι]
 [καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τεῖ Φωσφό ^v]
 [ρωι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν· ἀγα ^v]
 [θεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ ^v]
 15 [δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθν ^v]
 [ον ἐφ' ὑγείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ ^v]
 [τοῦ δήμου καὶ παιδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φί ^v]
 [λων καὶ συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε]
 [θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι καθῆκον ἐν τεῖ πρυ ^v]
 20 [τανείαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν ^v]
 [δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ^v]
 [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον]
 [οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπαινέ]
 [σαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθεΐδος καὶ στεφρα]
 FRAG. 25 [γῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατ]ὰ τὸ[ν νόμον]
 B [εἰσεβείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τ]ῶν θεοὺς κ[αὶ φιλο]
 [τιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν κ]αὶ τὸν δῆμο[ν τὸν Ἄ ^v]
 [θηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε] τὸ ψήφισμ[α τὸν γο ^v]
 [αμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε]ίαν εἰς κληρ[ωτήρι ^v]
 30 [ον λίθινον καὶ στήσαι αὐ]τὸ ἐν τῶι τεμ[ένει ^{ca. 3}]
 [.¹⁵. εἰς δ]ὲ τὴν ἀναγραφ[ὴν καὶ τὴν]
 [ἀνάθεσιν τοῦ κληρωτηρ]ίου μερίσαι τὸ[ν ταμίαν]
 [τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γ]ενόμενον ἀνάλ[ωμα]

vacat

vacat

[Ἐπὶ⁹. . . . ἔρχοντος ἔ]πι τῆς Λεωντ[ίδος ὄγ]
 35 [δοίης πρυτανείας ἦι Διον]υσόδωρος Φι[λοδήμου?]
 [. . . .⁹. . . . ἐγραμμάτευσεν· βο]υλῆς ψηφί[σματα ^v]
 [Ἀνθεστηριῶνος τετράδι ἴσταμέ]νον τε[τάρτηι]
 FRAG. [τῆς] πρυταν[είας· βουλή ἐμ βουλευ]τηρίω[ι τῶν π ^v]
 C [ρ]οέδρων ἐπε[ψήφισεν¹⁰. . . .]||[. . .] Σ[- ^{ca. 6} -]
 40 [Ἐρμειος καὶ συμ]πρόεδροι ^v ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ]
 Ἀύσανδρος Θε[ομήδου Κυθαθηναίεος εἶπεν· ἐπει]
 FRAG. δὴ οἱ πρυτάν[εις τῆς Ἐρεχθε]ΐδος [καὶ οἱ ἀείσι ^v]
 D τοι ἐπαινέ[σαντες καὶ στεφ]ανώσαν[τες ἀποφαί]

νουσιν τεῖ [βουλεῖ τὸν ταμί]αν δν εἴ[λοντο ἐξ ἔαυ]
 45 τῶν Κάρπον [...⁸... τὰς τε θ]υσία[ς τεθυκέναι]
 τὰς καθηκ[ούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυτα]νεία[ι, ἐπιμεμελῆ]
 σθαι δὲ κ[αὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντω]ν καλ[ῶς καὶ φιλοτι]
 μως· ἀγ[αθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τε]τ βο[υλεῖ ἐπαινέ]
 50 σαι τὸ[ν ταμίαν Κάρπον]άτου [...⁸...^v]
 καὶ σ[τεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ σ]τεφ[άνωι· ἐπαινέ]
 σα[ι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα . . .⁵ . .]ων[α ---^{ca. 8}---]
 [--- καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου -----]
 [-----^{9?}----- καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τ]ῆ[ς βοσλῆς καὶ]
 [τοῦ δημοῦ -----]η[... καὶ τὸν ἔπο]
 55 [γραμματέα -----^{14?}-----]τέα κ[αὶ τὸν κήρυκα]
 [τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκ]λῆν Τρ[ινεμεέα καὶ]
 [τὸν ἀθητῆν Καλλικράτην Θ]ορίκιο[ν καὶ τὸν τα]
 [μίαν τῆς βουλῆς . . οκλῆν Ἀ]χαρνέα κ[αὶ στεφανῶ]
 [σαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ σ]τεφάνωι· ἀ[ναγράφαι]
 60 [δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ γ]ραμμα[τέα τὸ γ]κατὰ πρυ
 [τανείαν εἰς κληρωτήριον λίθ]ι[νον] [καὶ στήσαι]
 [κτλ.]

FRAG. Separate fragment with heading of a citation:
 E [ῆ βου]λή

The arrangement is definitely *stoichedon*. We can observe on Frag. C that there was a wide margin between the left edge and the first *stoichos*. A similar wide margin on the right of the text is to be inferred; but it is also clear that this margin was generally neglected in the interest of syllabification. Thus one space (or, in line 5, two) might be left blank before the right margin proper; or the right margin might be invaded, but apparently only by one letter.

This is what one would expect, granted the *stoichedon*; but the arrangement is also violated by an excess of one letter in the missing first parts of lines 32, 56, and 59. Syllabification is violated in lines 28–29 and 38–39. Vital parts of the restoration are not affected by these irregularities, and there can be no doubt, for instance, that the Herald was Eukles of Trinemeia and that the Flutist was Kallikrates of Thorikos. The date must therefore be after 166/5 and before 155/4 (pp. 17–18).

The *stoichedon* arrangement was generally abandoned in the period after 230. Modified as in the present instance, it occurs a very few times in the course of the second century (*I.G.*, II², 973; another at the Agora). Whether or not such instances are evidence of conscious archaizing, the models for the *stoichedon* design were of course abundantly visible on the Acropolis.

The document gives us the name of a hitherto unknown secretary; his patronymic may be guessed (*N.P.A.*, p. 63), but the name Dionysodoros is common, and names in

Φι- are numerous. Inspection of the list of archons (Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, pp. 29–30) shows that the year must be 159/8 or 158/7.

The numerals for the tribes in prytany have been restored as being the most likely. They yield proper equations for an ordinary year.

The Treasurer of the Boule in **80**, which is dated by its lettering to the period *ca.* 180–150, was from Acharnai, and accordingly that inscription may be dated in the same year as the present document. The Treasurer (line 58) was probably named Diokles, Theokles, or Neokles.

The spokesman appears to be the same in both decrees (lines 8 and 41). A relative is presumably *Ἀυσάνδρος Αυσάνδρον Κυδαθηρναίεύς*, known from a grave monument attributed to the second century B.C. (*I.G.*, II, 2242).

Among the other names, that of *Κάρπος*, lines 45 and 49, is new to Athens.

A peculiar feature of the text is that the document, like **80**, is to be inscribed *εἰς κληρωτήριον λίθον*. This has enabled identification of one type of Athenian *κληρωτήριον*, for which see below, pp. 198 ff. With this in mind, the long gap between Fragments A and B has been restored (lines 11–24). Although the restoration offends against neither the *stoichedon* arrangement nor the formulae of the period, it can only be claimed that the number of lines restored is within one of being correct.

80. *I.G.*, II², 972. See p. 207 below.

	PTOLEMAIS	
159/8 or 158/7 B.C.		<i>ca.</i> 57
	[-----] ⌘ [-----]	
	[----- ἐπιμε[μελῆσθαι δέ]	
	[καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθ]αι τεῖ β[ουλεῖ ἐπαι]	
	[νέσαι τὸν ταμίαν ----- ^{ca. 24} ----- καὶ στεφ]ανῶσαι θ[αλλοῦ ^v]	
5	[στεφάνωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα ----- ^{ca. 11} -----]αίνετου Αἰγ[ιλιά ^v]	
	[καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου ----- ^{ca. 17} ----- καὶ τ]ὸν γραμματέα [τῆς ^v]	
	[βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ----- ^{ca. 24} ----- κ]αὶ τὸν ὑπογραμμα[τέ]	
	[α καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλήν Τρι]νεμεέα καὶ τὸν ἀνλ[η]	
	[τὴν Καλλικράτην Θεορίκιον καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς . .]οκλήν Ἀχαρνεά κ[αί]	
10	[στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ^{vvvvvv} ἀν]αγράψαι δὲ τόδε ^v	
	[τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ^{vvvvvv} εἰς] κληρωτήριον λίθι	
	[νον καὶ στήσαι αὐτὸ ἐν τῷ τεμένει ----- ^{ca. 18} -----]ιον· εἰς δὲ τὴν ^v	
	[ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τοῦ κληρωτηρίου μερίσαι τὸ]ν ταμίαν τῶν ^{vv}	
	[στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]	

Register of prytaneis missing, except:

15 [- - -]δωρος
[- - -]!⌘[- -]

The right side of the stele is preserved, as *I.G.*, II², implies. The use of slightly larger letters for the register is a sign of lateness; the lettering agrees with the date.

In the portion preserved, the lettering is very regular. The gaps left in lines 10 and 11 are explained by the assumption of dittography rather than of irregular spacing. The part missing in line 12 is probably to be restored from **79** which is of the same year (see commentary on **79**). That inscription, with careful study of spacing, is the basis of most of the new restorations. It is clear that the Undersecretary was not named in the body of either decree. From the Secretary's demotic in line 5 we learn that the prytaneis honored were of Ptolemais.

81. *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 162, no. 8. ca. 169/8–156/5 B.C. Most of the lines have close to 48 full letters, but line 5 has 51. No violation of syllabification need be admitted (lines 3, 5, 15, 18). Line 4: allow for the patronymic. Line 5: the letters preserved are ΠΥΤΑΝΕΙ. Line 8: no blank spaces; insert ἀτὸν after στεφαν[ῶσαι]. Line 9: the Secretary was not Μα -- but Μν --. See the photograph (*loc. cit.*): as often, anything except a good squeeze is deceptive. Line 12: the Herald: [Φιλοκλήν Τρινεμεέα] or [Εὐκλήν Τρινεμεέα]. Line 13: the Flutist's demotic: [Θορίκιον]. Line 15: no blank spaces. The Priest was not cited even by title (see p. 15).

82. Agora I 706. Lower part of stele inscribed in three columns, of Hymettian marble; the left side is smooth-dressed with a shoulder cut near the bottom; the right side is more roughly dressed, the back rough-picked, the bottom jagged. Found on May 8, 1933, in the wall of a late pit, inside the colonnade of the Hellenistic Metroön.

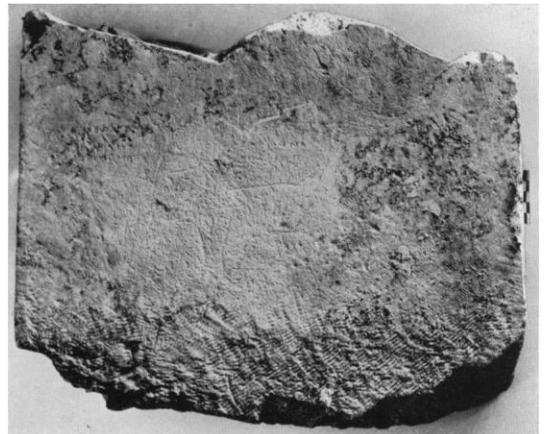
Height, 0.365 m.; width, below, 0.467 m.; width, above, 0.45 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of letters, 0.005 m.

The fragment preserves only the lower three of a probable six citations below the register of names:

ca. 169/8—ca. 148/7 B.C.

ἡ βουλῆ	ἡ βουλῆ	ἡ βουλῆ
Εὐκλήν	Τέχν(ω)να	Λυκίσκον
Τρινεμεέα	Φηγαίεα	ἕξ Οἴου

—the Herald (p. 17), the Flutist (p. 18) and presumably the Treasurer of the Boule. The latter is listed in a catalogue of *hieropoioi* of the archonship of Lysiades (ca. 148/7?): *I.G.*, II², 1938, line 43 (*P.A.*, 9225). The lettering would by itself favor a date slightly earlier, since the style appears in **71**.



No. 82

83. Agora I 1582. Fragment of Hymettian marble made up of two joining pieces broken all around, found on March 16, 1934, in a late fill 15 m. northwest of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.166 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, 0.005–0.006 m.

The spacing in the version given does not work out perfectly, and it is possible that more syllables should be subtracted from the ends and added to the beginnings of lines. The uncertainty is so small as not to affect the restoration, which accords with the period, *ca.* 180–155 B.C.,



No. 83

to which the lettering belongs. It is in this period that the health and safety of the parties mentioned in lines 3–4 begin to be specified (p. 10).

ca. 180–155 B.C.

PTOLEMAIS

ca. 56

[----- ἀγα] [θεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δ]ήμ[ω]ι τὰ [μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς] [ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγ]ιείαι και σω[τηρίαί τῆς τε βουλῆς και τοῦ δήμου] [καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπ]ειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρ[ο]τ[ε]ρά[ν]εις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας] 5 [ἴσαι καθῆκον ἐν τῇ π]ρυτανείαι καλῶς [τε και φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν] [δὲ και τῆς συλλογῆς] τῆς τε βουλῆς και τοῦ δ[έ]μου και τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάν] [των ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέ]ταττον οἱ τε νόμοι και τ[ὰ] ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου] [ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς πρ]οτ[ε]ρά[ν]εις τ[ῆ]ς Πτολεμα[ί]δος και στεφανῶσαι αὐ] [τοὺς χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸ] νόμον εὐ[σεβείας ἕνεκα, κτλ. -----]

84. *Hesperia*, III (1934), pp. 31–35, no. 21, plus four new fragments. There are now seven connected fragments of Hymettian marble from a stele broken near the bottom and preserved on the right edge very nearly to the moulding, the beginning of which, a slight outward curve, is preserved at the top. The thickness is original. The lower two fragments were found late in 1932 in the wall of a modern house 632/1B in Section Z, and on March 30, 1933 in the same place a third fragment was discovered. These were published by Meritt in *Hesperia*, III (1934), pp. 31–35, no. 21. On June 29, 1933, too late for more than brief notice at the end of Meritt's article, four more fragments were discovered in the removal of more of the foundations of the same house, which had not been accessible theretofore. It appears likely

from the freshness of the breaks that the builders of this house found the stele at a classical level in digging for their deep cellar, and broke it up for use in walls. The same vicinity produced several other prytany decrees. For the place of finding, see *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p.474.

The fragments have been joined and measured as one.

Height, 0.84 m.; width, 0.43 m.; thickness, 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

PANDIONIS

155/4 B.C.

ca. 44

[Ἐπὶ Μνησιθέου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἱπποθωντίδος δευ]τέρα [ς πρυ]
 [τανείας ἤι Φιλίσκος Κράτητος Παιανιὲς ἐγραμμ]άτευσ[αν· Με]
 [ταγειτιῶνος τετράδι ἰσταμένου τετάρτει τῆς πρυ]τανείας ὁ
 [βουλή ἐμ βουλευτηρίω· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφ]ησεν Ἄγα
 5 [-α· Σωσίον Ἀχαρνὲς καὶ συμπρόεδροι ὁ ἔδοξεν] τεῖ βουλευτῆ
 [Ἡράκλειτος Στράτωνος Φλυεὺς εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπ]αγγέλλουσι [ιν]
 [οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Πανδιονίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧ]ν ἔθνον τ[ὰ]
 [πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατη]ρίω καὶ τεῖ
 [Ἀρτέμιδι τεῖ Βουλαιαὶ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτ]ριον ἦν ὡ
 10 [ἀγαθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευτῆ ὁ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέ]χεσθαι τὰ
 [γεγονότα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὕγιαι καὶ σωτ]ηρίαι τῆς
 [τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παιδῶν καὶ γυν]αικ[ῶν] καὶ τῶν φί
 [λων καὶ συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις τ]ὰς τ[ε] θυσιῶν ἔθ
 [σαν ἀπάσας δοσαι καθήκον ἐν τεῖ πρυτανεία]ι καλῶς καὶ φιλο
 15 [τίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς] τῆς τε βουλῆς ὁ
 [καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτ]οῖς προσέταττον
 [οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· ἐπ]αινέσαι τοὺς πρυ
 [τάνεις τῆς Πανδιονίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι] αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι στε
 [φάνωι εὐσεβείας ἕνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεο]ὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας
 20 [τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγρ]άψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή
 [φισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε]ίαν ἐν στήλει λι
 [θίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τ]ὴν ἀναγραφὴν
 [καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν [τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν] ταμίαν τῶν στρα
 [τιω]τικῶν τὸ γενόμεν[ον ἀνάλωμα].

vacat

25	Ὁ δῆμος	Ἡ βουλή	[Ἡ βουλή]	Ἡ βουλή
	τοὺς	τὸν ταμίαν	[τὸν γρ]αμμα	Νικόμαχον
	πρυτάνεις	30 Ἀλέξανδρον	τ[έ]α	40 Μυρρινούσι
		Στειριέα	35 [Σιλ]ηρόν	ον
			[Π]αιανιέ	

α

vacat



Ἐπὶ Μν[ησ]ιθέου ἄρχου(ντος) ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος δευτέρας πρυτανείας ἢ Φιλίσκος Κράτητος Παιανίους ἐγραμμάτευεν· Μεταγειννῶνος τετράδι ἵσταμένον τετάρτει τῆς πρυτ[αν]είας·
 45 βουλή ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν[ν Ἄγα^{-α}·³] Σωσίον Ἀχαρνῆς καὶ συμπρ[ό]εδροι ἢ ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλευτῖ ἢ Ἡράκλειτος Στράτωνος Φλυ[εὺ]ς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάν[εις] τῆς Πανδιονίδος καὶ οἱ αἰσ[ιτοί] ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσι τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Ἀλέξανδρον Στειριέα τὰς τε θυσιά[ς τε] θυκῆναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας [ἐν] τεῖ πρυτανείᾳ, ἐπιμεμε[λῆσθ]αι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων [κα]λῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἢ ἀγα[θεῖ] τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευτῖ ἐπαί[νεσ]αι τὸν ταμίαν Ἀλέξανδρον Εὐβούλου Στειριέα καὶ στεφανώ[σαι] θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι, ἐπαί[νεσ]αι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Σιληρόν
 50 vacat Παιανιέα καὶ τὸν [ἱερῆ]α τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Νικόμαχον Τελε[·]·⁴· Μυρρινούσιον καὶ τὸν [γραμ]ματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου [Χαι]ρέδη[μ]ον vacat [Λαμπ]τρέα καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα τοῦ [δήμου] [[Πν[θα]γόρα]] Ἀμαξά[ντε]α καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ [[τ]] [τοῦ] δήμου Εὐκλῆν Τρινεμ[εῖα] καὶ τὸν ἀθλητὴν Τέχρωνα Φηγαίε[α]
 60 [καὶ] τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς [Λε]αγρον Ἀσκλάπωνος Πειραιέα καὶ [στ]εφανῶσαι ἕκαστον θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ [ψηφ]ισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν [κ]ατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει [καὶ] στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῶι· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνά[θεσιν] τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸ [ν] ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γεν
 65 [ό]μενον ἀνάλωμα.

vacat

Στειριεῖς	Αἰαντίδης	Νίκων	Δίκαιος
Ἀλέξανδρος	Αἴων	Φανίας	Σιμωνίδης
[Ν]ικίας	Ποσειδίππος	Κράτων	Νουμήσιος
Παιανιεῖς	Νικόστρατος	Σωκράτης	[Τ]ιμασίθεος
70 Σιληρός	85 Ἀπολλόδω[ρ]ος	100 Σωσίβιος	115 Εὐνομος
Εὐφρόνιος	Κυθήρι[οι]	Ἀρχιππος	Καλλίας
Ζώπυρος	Σωκράτης	Πολυκράτης	Ἀγγελῆθεν
Νικόβουλος	Λεχίδημ[ος]	Θεόφρημος	Ἀπολλώνιος
Διονυσογένης	Κλέαρχ[ος]	Ἀγάθαρχος	Ἀντίπατρος
75 Χάρης	90 Δημήτρ[ιος]	105 Φυρταῖος	120 Ὅαθεν
Τίμων	Ἀεῖστρ[ατος]	Νεο[κλ]ῆς	[Ξ]ένων
Σώστρατος	Ἀριστομ[- - -]	[Πρασιεῖς]	[Δ]ιονυσ[σ - - -]
Καλλίμαχος	Κυδα[θηραιεῖς]	[- - - - - - -]	[- - - - - - -]
Κριτόλαος	Νίκαν[δρος]	[Μυρρινούσιοι]	
80 [Δ]ίων	95 Ἀπολ[- - - - -]	110 [Νικόμαχος?]	

vacat 0.05 m.

Five citations missing

The text given above is complete in that it includes the part previously published by Meritt; but his discussion is naturally not repeated here, since further work has merely confirmed his conclusions. The restoration of the first decree may seem somewhat bold in view of the small number of letters actually preserved. This impression is not deceptive, but more can be said for the restoration as it stands than appears at first glance. It is based on a careful study of the spacing of the letters as determined by the (preserved) second decree; the spacing is highly regular. Even so, not certainty but mere probability has been attained. The name of the proposer, for instance, supplied in line 6 from line 36, gives a line of $45\frac{1}{2}$ letters, and the chairman of the proedroi, supplied as *Ἀγαίας* (or some such name) conforms to requirements equally well. There is more uncertainty in connection with the numerals in line 3, which has been restored exactly as line 44, where however the space available was greater.

A peculiar circumstance is to be noted in connection with the probability, yielded by the spacing, that the decrees were passed on the same day. The first decree, instead of being passed by the Demos, was passed by the Boule. This is a unique instance (p. 3, n. 2). Since the Demos did in fact crown the prytaneis (lines 25–27), the constitutional irregularity is slight. It becomes intelligible in any case that the two decrees, one honoring the prytaneis and the other their officers, should have been voted in the same session, and even proposed by the same orator.

Also irregular are the citations between the two decrees. Besides the customary three, there is a fourth, for the Priest; possibly this additional honor was due to his having served as a prytanis (line 110). The citations for the other five officers probably followed the register.

Meritt's restoration of the secretary of the year of Mnesitheos in *I.G.*, II², 979 is now confirmed, and with it the new early date for the expressions *κατ' ἄρχοντα* and *κατὰ θεόν*. As has already been noted, the discrepancy of three days which these phrases specify in the sixth or seventh prytany had not appeared in the beginning of the second. The tampering with the correct astronomical calendar, which *κατ' ἄρχοντα* implies (Meritt in *Hesperia*, II [1933], p. 26), therefore took place at some time between the date of the present decree and of *I.G.*, II², 979. The total divergence of three days suggests an accumulation due to one day of discrepancy in each of three successive months, or in each of three pairs of months. For the count *μετ' εὐκάδας*, see Meritt in *Hesperia*, IV (1935), p. 559.

Line 54: the patronymic of Nikomachos may have been, from the spacing, *Τελε*[[*σίον*].

Line 58: the whole word *τοῦ* is accommodated in line 59, and the traces of T at the end of 58 are in a careless erasure.

Line 68: *P.A.*, 10823, possible relatives of the fifth century B.C. and the second century A.D.

Line 80: The restoration has been made by Gomme (letter to Meritt), with reference to *P.A.*, 4513, 4514.

Line 106: the third space from the end is scratched, forming one bar of a spurious sigma.

Lines 114 and 121: two misspellings, *Είμασίθεος*, and *Σένων*. The same mason inscribes *δεδόςθαι* in *I.G.*, II², 979, line 31.

Lines 107–110 and 123: there can be no doubt that the missing lines are to be restored as indicated. Gomme (by letter) has made the same determinations independently.

85. *I.G.*, II², 967. 145/4 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. Erosion by moisture has ruined most of the surface, and one cannot read the two or three more lines for which there is room on the fragment. The design, so far as one can observe, is normal: in particular, there is no gap of one blank line after the *ἔδοξεν*-clause. The phrase *διέqr τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου* is unusual in line 11, and is doubtless a mere clerical variation.

For the patronymic of the proposer, who appears as *Τίμαρχος Ἐπι . . . ο[v] Σφήττιος* in *I.G.*, II², the space available actually calls for close to 10 letters. An inscription from the Agora recently published (*Hesperia*, IV [1935], p. 71, no. 37), contains five decrees in honor of epebes, of which the third honors the *kosmetes*, Apollonios of Sounion. The decree was proposed originally by *Τίμαρχος Ἐπ(ικ)ρατίδου Σφ(ή)ττιος* (line 59). Obviously it is he who, seventeen years earlier, had proposed not only the present decree, where the patronymic fits exactly, but also **86** of the same year, in honor of prytaneis. It seems likely enough that he is the Timarchos who was Archon in 138/7, and possibly he had also been a mint magistrate (*P.A.*, 13628). An ancestor, *Τίμαρχος Ἀριζήλου Σφήττιος*, was conspicuous in Athens in the fourth century (*P.A.*, 13636).

86. Agora I 737. Two fragments of Hymettian marble, preserving both the original sides of the monument; A preserves the top, dressed to receive a block above; part of the smooth right side is also preserved. Found on May 16, 1933, in a late Roman fill directly in front of the Tholos, in Section Z. Fragment B was found on April 29, 1933, also in a late fill of Section Z. Part of the left side is preserved.

(A) Height, 0.13 m.; (restored) original width of monument, *ca.* 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

(B) Height, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.285 m.

Height of letters, 0.007–0.012 m.

145/4 B.C.

ERECHTHEIS?

ca. 41

FRAG.

A

[Ἐπὶ Μητροφάνου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - ^{ca.} - -]ἰδος δε
 [κάτης πρυτανείας ἤμ' Ἐπιγένης Μοσχίωνος Ἀα]μπτρεις ἐ
 [γραμμάτευσιν ἂντιγραφειδς Δημοκράτης Δη]μοκράτου Κυδα
 [θηναιεύς ἢ βουλῆς ψηφίσματα ἢ Ἐλαφηβολι]ῶνος ἢ Τίμαρ
 5 [χος Ἐπικρατίδου Σφήττιος εἶπεν ἢ ἐπειδὴ οἱ] πρυτάνεις
 [τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντ]ες καὶ σ[τε]
 [φανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλει] τὸν ταμίαν [.]

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[- - - - ^{ca. 15} - - - - τὰς τε θυσίας τεθεικέν]αι τὰς κα[θηκού]
[σας ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι, κτλ.]

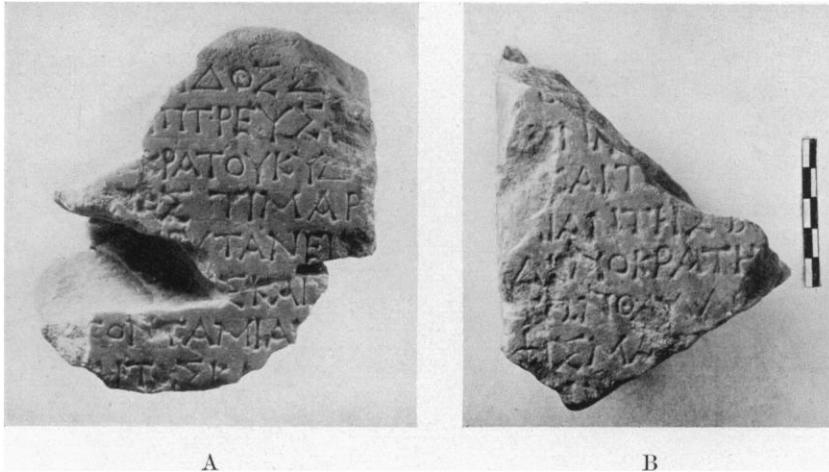
Gap of several lines, the same decree continuing:

FRAG. 10 τὸ[ν ὑπογραμματέα - - - - - ^{ca. 23} - - - - - καὶ]
B [τ]ὸν κ[ήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν? Τριγεμεε]
[α] καὶ τ[ὸν ἀλλήτην - - - - - ^{ca. 19} - - - - - καὶ τὸν τα]
μίαν τῆς β[ουλῆς - - - - - ^{ca. 14} - - - - - καὶ τὸν ἀντιγραφέα]
Δημοκράτη[ν Κυδαθηναίέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον ἀδ]
15 τῶν θαλλο[ῦ στεφάνωι ὡ ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψή]
φισμα τ[ὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν εἰς στή]
[λ]ην [λιθίνην, κτλ.]

On the right side of the monument, opposite line 3, in smaller, crude letters:

ἡ βουλή

vacat 0.015 m. to break



No. 86

The physical appearance of the monument is important for understanding the problem which it presents; for, unlike **85** of the same year, for instance, it is a monument, and not a stele of the regular type. The thickness, the bevelled edge and flat top, and particularly the citation on the side¹ are parts of a design otherwise unknown to us since the fourth century. The original, in fact, was a comparatively thick and narrow slab inscribed with the second of two decrees only, and below the decree citations and the register. Doubtless a dedicatory offering, in the form probably of a statue, was set in the top. The monument was, in other words, a statue base erected by the prytaneis.

¹ The citation was of course surrounded, like all others, by a painted wreath. Apparently the letters, in this instance, were carved after the monument was erected—so rude are they compared to the others—; it is as if they had been done by the painter of the wreath as he put the last touches on the stone.

A copy of the first decree would have been superfluous,¹ and in repeating the second, the one inscribed, it was not necessary or appropriate to specify the exact day, or the chairman of the proedroi with his colleagues. Finally, the lettering itself, cuneiform, ornate, laid out carefully between incised guiding lines, with small gaps in the text for punctuation, is monumental, in contrast to the lettering of the regular stele **85**.

The present inscription therefore pre-supposes decrees honoring the prytaneis similar to the decrees regularly inscribed on regular stelae. Whether the decrees passed, having been thus inscribed, have survived as **85** itself, is the problem.

85 is in fact a first decree of this very year, and the orator (spacing confirms the restoration) was the same. That decree was passed ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος δεκάτης πρυτανείας. The present decree is from a prytany the numeral of which is ΔΞ[-, that is to say, the second or tenth. It was not, however, Akamantis. The tribe in prytany had a name not in -ΤΙΔΟΣ, but in -ΕΙΔΟΣ (Erechtheis, Aigeis, Oineis), or -ΑΙΔΟΣ (Ptolemais), or -ΧΙΔΟΣ (Antiochis), or -ΑΙΔΟΣ (Attalis).

On this evidence, the preference might be for dating the decree in the second prytany: -ΙΔΟΣ ΔΞ[ΥΤΕΡΑΣ]. It will be observed, however, that after the Δ there is fair space for one letter only. Only the most ungraceful crowding, which the author of this monument would avoid (line 3, the most crowded, has 1½ letters in an equal space), will accommodate ΕΥ at the end of line 1. ΔΕ[ΥΤΕΡΑΣ] would violate the principle of syllabification. On this additional evidence, which tends to prove that the numeral was the tenth, the preference is for looking upon the decree as a copy of the lost second decree of **85**, and for assuming that an error was made in recording the name of the tribe in prytany. This error may have been made either in **85** or in the present text.

In sum, the combined circumstances of spacing, of the nature of the monument, and of the name of the proposer, outweigh, though only by a little, the ordinary assumption of scribal rectitude.

In the present decree the antigrapheus makes a unique appearance among the officials listed. His name was already known from the preamble of **85**.

87. *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 38, no. 26. ca. 140 B.C. There were at least six, and probably eight, wreaths. The wreaths and letters were cut by the same hand as in *I.G.*, II², 971 of 140/39. In this period an ephebic inscription would have crowns in one row, not in two; nor can the decree have been similar to the decree of *I.G.*, II², 971. Quite certainly then the citation is of an officer of the Boule, and was appended in the regular manner to a pair of decrees honoring prytaneis. For carved wreaths see p. 20.

88. *I.G.*, II², 977. 131/0 B.C.? ATTALIS. This decree is notable as the first in which we can read that it was to be set up, not in the Prytanikon, but οὗ ἂν [ἐπιτήδειον

¹ The suggestion might be made that the first decree was inscribed on the reverse face. Such a scheme, requiring that the stele be visible from four sides, is rare after the fifth century.

εἶναι φαίνεται] (p. 27). Frag. A was found in *Ceramico exteriore*, and B came from the Library of Hadrian; the stele most likely stood in the Agora.

The year of Epikles, who dates this inscription, is not precisely fixed (the latest treatment is Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 179). The Secretary appears in *I.G.*, II² as [Γοργ]ίλος Γοργίλου $\frac{1}{2}$, from which it would appear that demotics in \mathcal{A} , Δ , or Λ were possible. A demotic in Δ would narrow the number of possible tribes to four (131/0, for instance, would be excluded); so likewise a demotic in \mathcal{A} ; with \mathcal{A} any tribe except Akamantis might be eligible.

Klaffenbach, at my request, has kindly examined the fragment in Berlin, as well as photographs, squeezes, and a plaster cast, and he has sent me the cast. He found, and the cast shows, a small stroke (not an accidental break) which can only be the end of one bar in a (broken-barred) \mathbf{A} . The stroke in question is visible in the photograph in Kirchner, *Imagines*, no. 106. Hence, if the year is 131/0, the demotic is \mathcal{A} [γρῦλῆθεν] or \mathcal{A} [ναγυράσιος]. The latter, being the larger deme, is somewhat the more probable.

The lettering on the preserved portions is so regular as to permit a reasonably precise restoration of the preamble.

Honors to prytaneis were seldom voted by the Demos as late as the latter third of the next prytany. They were often voted in the latter third of the term of the prytaneis who were praised (p. 7). Hence \mathcal{A} τταλίδος is the correct restoration in line 1. This means a numeral of close to $8\frac{1}{2}$ letters: only τετάρτης (8), and ἐνδεκάτης (9) need be considered.¹ Since the names of the months involved are of equal length, both are possible:

ca. 57

[Ἐπὶ] Ἐπικλέους ὁ ἄρχοντας ἐπὶ τῆς \mathcal{A} τταλίδος $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τετάρτ} \\ \text{ἐνδεκάτ} \end{array} \right] \eta\varsigma$ πρυτανείας, ἦι ὁ

[Γοργ]ίλος Γοργίλου \mathcal{A} $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ναγυράσιος} \\ \text{γρῦλῆθεν?} \end{array} \right]$ ἐγραμμάτευεν· Πυανοψι $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Πυανοψι} \\ \text{Θαργηλι} \end{array} \right]$ ὄνος ὀγδόει μετ' εἰ ὁ

[κά]δας, ἔκτει καὶ εἰκοστῆ τ[ῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐν τῷ] θεάτρῳ ἢ μεταχθεῖ

[σα] ἐκ Πειραιέως κατὰ τὸ ψήφι[σμα δ - - ^{ca.}13¹/₂ - - εἶπ]εν ὁ τῶν προέδρων ἐ ὁ

⁵ [πε]ψήφισεν Λάμων Σωγένο[υς - ^{ca.}5 - καὶ συμπρόεδρο]ι ὅτι ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ·

The discrepancy which the stone attests between the day of the month and the day of the prytany points to an intercalary year. Meritt has shown (*Hesperia*, IV [1934], p. 560) that the later date means backward count in a hollow month (Thargelion 22). The earlier date is equally correct for the backward count in a full month (Pyanopsion 23). Neither possibility at all favors the forward count, which is thus virtually excluded.

89. Agora I 138. Three fragments of a stele of Pentelic marble: Fragment A is broken all around; Fragment B has the right side preserved, and all others broken away; Fragment C preserves part of the interlacing stalks of a wreath, with parts of five lines. A was found on March 1, 1933, built into a bothros, at 17/KA, in Section I. B was

¹ Had the numeral been δωδεκάτης, the decree of the Demos should appear second on the stone (p. 7).

found on April 26, 1933, in the fill of the "Valerian" wall, disturbed in later times, in Section I. C was found on February 6, 1932, in Section Δ.

- (A) Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.
 - (B) Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.082 m.; thickness, 0.058 m.
 - (A) and (B) Height of letters, *ca.* 0.01 m.
 - (C) Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
- Height of letters, 0.009 m.

The position of the fragments in relation to each other cannot be precisely fixed.



No. 89. Fragments C, A, B

ca. 128 B.C.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

			5	-]ς	FRAG.
				[- - - -] ράτης	B
				[- - - -] vacat	
				[Δαι]δαλίδαι	
				[- - - -] γένης	
			10	[- - - -]ς	
				[Ἐπιεικ]ίδαί	
FRAG.	[- - - -]ος			[- - - - -]νος	
A	Three lines blank	Κρίτω[ν]		[- - - - -]ο	
		Δημήτ[ριος]			
		Αίσχε[- -]			
	vacat			[vacat]	

	[ή βο]υλη	τὸν γραμμ[α]	FRAG.	[- - - - -]Κ 𐀀[- -]
	[τὸν ταμί]αν τῆς	20 τέα τοῦ δ[ήμου]	C	[- - - - -]γ καὶ τ[- -]
15	[βου]λῆς			ή βο]λη τὸν τ[αμίαν]
	In an olive crown:	Olive crown		In an olive crown:
	[- - - -]νη			[-]νάσωνα
	[- - - - - - -]		25	[- -]μο[- -]
	[- - - - - -]			[- - - - -]

The fragments are evidently part of an elaborate inscription like *Hesperia*, IV (1935), no. 37, which is by the same hand. The phrases in lines 21 and 22 are puzzling.

90. *I.G.*, II², 1003. 125/4 B.C. The subject was identified by Meritt, and the text was restored by him so far as that is possible, in *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 165. The restoration stands the test of the more refined procedure for restorations outlined above (p. 30), line three occupying 58½ full letter-spaces, and line six, 58. The numeral of the tribe in line 1 should have about 5½ letters.

91. *Hesperia*, II (1933), pp. 163–165, no. 9. 125/4 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. The text was restored successfully throughout by Meritt, with but two exceptions. The rule about division of syllables need not be violated at the end of line 16: sigma should begin the next line. The end of line 14 is more difficult. In the drawing line 15 is over-crowded. The solution is probably to move the letters ΑΤ back to the end of the previous line, where the crowding becomes no worse than at the end of line 6 (in line 6 the final sigma is visible). It would be better to leave the place of setting up the stele unrestored (see p. 28).

92. An Unpublished Inscription from the Collection of David M. Robinson. (The following is by Professor Robinson.)

Some years ago there came into my collection of antiquities in Baltimore through a dealer an inscription said to have been found in Athens. It is of Pentelic marble and originally had a moulding at the top. It is now 0.215 m. in greatest width, 0.145 m. in greatest height, 0.035 m. thick (cut down perhaps from 0.085 m.). The letters are from 0.007 to 0.01 m. high.

124/3 B.C.

ca. 58

[Ἐπὶ Νικίου] ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθω[νίδος - - - - -] πρυτανείας ἤμ - - - -]
 [ca. 4. Ἄν]δρωνος Φαληρεὺς ἐγραμμ[α]τευεν, - - - - - ὄνος - - - - -]
 [- ca. 6. -]ει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησί[α κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπε]
 [ψήφισεν] Ἀρχίδαμος Ἀρχιδάμου Ὀτρυ[νέος καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ·]
 5 [Ἐπιγέ]νης Δίου Μελιτεὺς εἶπεν· ἵππερ [ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἰπ]
 [ποθωντίδ?]ος ἵππερ τῶν θυσῶν ὧν ἔθνο[ν τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι]
 [τῷ Προστ]ατηρίῳ καὶ τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Βο[υλαίαι καὶ τῇ Φωσφόρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις]
 [θεοῖς οἷς π]άτριον ἦν· ὡ ἀγαθεῖ τύχε[ι δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ ὡ - - - - -]

The inscription is *non-stoichedon* but had about 58 letters in a line. Most of it can be easily restored from formulae used in other inscriptions of this category. **88** and *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 163, no. 9 have the addition of Phosphoros, an epithet of Artemis¹ which seems to be needed to complete line 7. The letters resemble in their beauty and fixed ornamental forms with apices those of **88**,² which dates from the year 131/0, and those of *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.*, which dates from 125/4. The letters of **93** from the year 122/1 are also similar. The character of the lettering, then, indicates a date in the latter part of the second century B.C.³

The date is more accurately given by the demoticon of the secretary. According to the cycle of secretaries possible dates are 148, 136, 124, 112 B.C., etc. The date 148 seems too early for the writing and the date 112 is impossible because Lamios is already known as the secretary for that year.⁴

The approximate date 136 or 124 is also indicated prosopographically from the name of the orator in line 5. An Ἐπιγένης Δίου Μελιτεύς is known as an ephebe *ca.* 80 B.C. from *I.G.*, II², 1039, line 88 (*P.A.*, 4813) and probably he is the same man as the Ἐπιγένης Δίου Μελιτεύς who appears as a thesmothete in *I.G.*, II², 1717 of 56/5, and in *I.G.*, II², 1716, line 30, under a heading for 54/3 (*Dow, A.J.A.*, XXXVII [1933], pp. 586, 588). The orator of our present document is evidently the grandfather. If then we restore his name in line 5, the left margin of the stone is determined.



No. 92

The phrase ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳι, which must have preceded the name Epigenes, came as a rule either at the end of the preceding line or on a separate line of its own, so as to allow the orator's name to begin a new line.⁵ Now the archon of 136 B.C., Timarchides, has too long a name to be restored in line 1, where the left margin is determined by Epigenes in line 5. But the name of the archon of 124, Nikias, is possible in line 1, as Meritt has suggested to me, and should in fact be restored there. The date is thus definitely fixed as 124/3 B.C. In line 2 the name is undoubtedly Ἄρδρων

¹ Cf. Paus. IV, 31, 10; and 55.

² Cf. photograph in Wilhelm, *Urkunden dramatischer Aufführungen in Athen*, p. 228.

³ The use of η without iota in line 7, although we have ωι, also points to the end of the second century B.C. For example, Schwyzer-Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*³, p. 67 gives only five examples of η for the second century B.C. but 108 for the first century B.C. as against 161 cases of ηι in the second century.

⁴ Cf. Dinsmoor, *The Archons of Athens*, p. 33.

⁵ Cf. 90.

rather than *Ἀύσχρων*, as the traces of *Δ*, not *Χ*, seem to remain. It may be that we should restore the name *Πύρριχος*¹ at the end of line 1 and the beginning of line 2 or that the end of line 1 was short and that the secretary's name was [*Ἄνδρων Ἄν*]δρωνος *Φαληρεύς*. Such a man was ephebe in 119/8 B.C.² He could not have been the present Secretary, but may have been his son, and he may be related also to *Ἄνδρων Πυρρίχου Φαληρεύς*.

The margin fixed by the restoration of Epigenes as orator and the necessity of supplying Nikias as Archon raise two further points. The name of the tribe honored should be one of the longer names: Aigeis, Leontis, and Oineis are excluded. The restoration of Nikias, rather than of his *suffectus* Isigenes (*I.G.*, II², 1713, line 7) suggests that the decree was not passed at the very end of the year. The Archon Isigenes (*ἐπι Εἰσιγένου ἀρχοντος*) alone dates a dedication in Delos (Roussel, *Cultes*, p. 138).

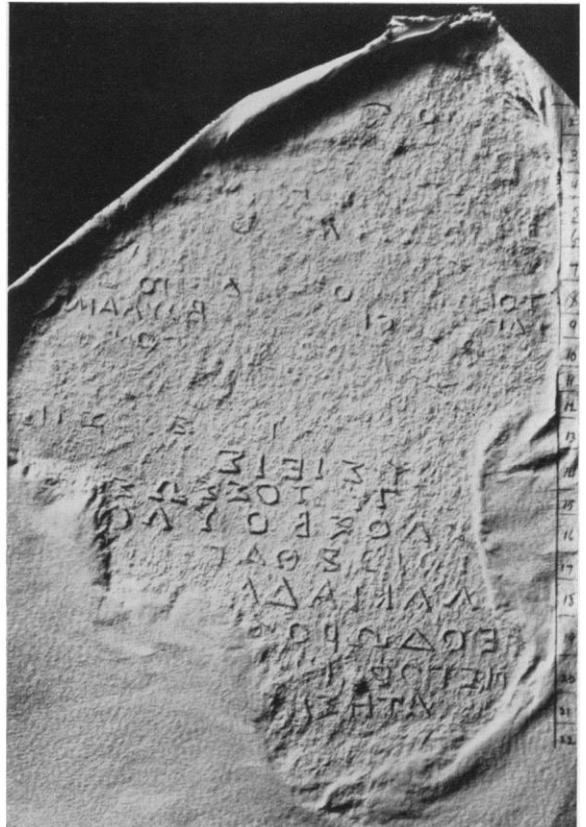
93. *I.G.*, II², 1004. 122/1 B.C. ΕΡΕΧΤΗΕΙΣ. Above line 1, part of one of three(?) carved crowns is preserved (cf. p. 20). Minor changes in the text: line 9, the first letter belongs at the end of line 8; line 10, a similar correction; line 18, the first two letters belong at the end of line 17. Line 12, in place of *μεγαλοπρεπῶς* restore *καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως*. At the end (as lines 17–18) restore and read: *τῆ[ς] στήλης | μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γ]ενόμε[νον ἀνάλωμα]*.

94. *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 35, no. 22. Late second century B.C. ΟΙΝΕΙΣ. Further study has contributed little toward the decipherment of the decree itself. The photograph shows a squeeze marked³ with such readings as seem reasonably certain in this area. In line 9 we may

¹ In *I.G.*, II², 2609, we have *Ἄνδρων Πυρρίχου Φαληρεύς*.

² *I.G.*, II², 1008, Col. III, line 120.

³ The reverse of the squeeze is shown. The pencilled markings are not on the strokes, but beside them, as if in the shadow cast by a light from the left. This method of marking has the advantage that no stroke of a letter is destroyed by the pencil; readings can still be verified and corrected.



No. 94. Reverse of a marked squeeze

detect -]ρον Λαμ[πυρέα. In line 13 no regular formula, it seems to me, can be read. Hence we lose a clue to the date.

The letters of the decree are a third smaller than those below. This by itself is a sign of late Hellenistic date. The letters of the register have small apices, so that again we must consider a late period, *ca.* 150 B.C. or rather later.¹

More exact data are to be found in the register. In line 18 a few more letters give Λακιάδαι. The tribe honored was therefore Oineis, and line 14 must be read as [Λο]υσιεύς. The treasurer, line 15, seems not to be otherwise known. [Βο]ύλος Βούλο[v], who is listed next, is the father of, or even identical with, an homonymous ephebe of the late second century B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2981; cf. *I.G.*, II², 2986). The next line is puzzling: [.]!Θ!ΟΣΘΑ[][- -]. In line 20, since space excludes Ω, the name would seem to be [Λ]ριστοφ[ά]νης. The prytanis of line 19, [Θ]εόδωρο[ς] - - - - Λακιάδης, should probably be identified with Θεόδωρος Θεοδώρον Λακιάδης, one of the ἐπιμεληταί honored in *ca.* 130-120 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1939, line 11).

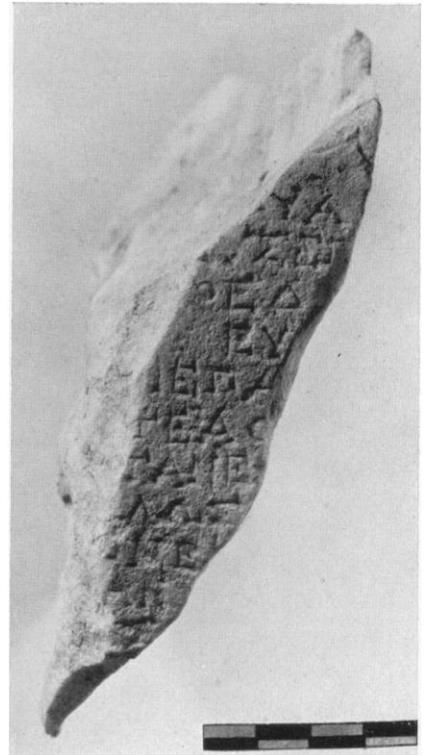
95. Agora I 1773 *a.* Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides. Found on April 12, 1934, at 24/B, in late fill on the floor of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.15 m.; width of face, *ca.* 0.028 m.; thickness, 0.048 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Although most of the estimates of space are highly conjectural, we have some check on the length of the archon's name. The trace of olive crown is sufficient to show that the name can have been little, if any, shorter. We can tell also that the formulae in line 5 were compressed. Otherwise the details of spacing are so unreliable that one cannot know, for instance, whether the ἐν at the end of line 6 may not really belong at the beginning of line 7. In general, the restoration and date depend on **96**, which was cut by the same hand. That the present decree is the earlier is suggested by its having been passed by the Boule alone, and by its mention of the δέισιτοι.

¹ The size of the lettering in the preserved decree also proves that there were originally two decrees. This sets a limit to the date. Our last two-decree document is of 104/3 B.C.; our first single decree is of the middle of the first century B.C.



No. 95

Shortly before 104/3 B.C. Trace of olive crown

ca. 67

[Ἐπί - - - - -^{ca. 8} - - -]ου ἄ[ρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - - πρυτανείας, ἦι - - - - -]
 [- - - - -^{ca. 9} - - -]εὺς ἐγ[ραμματέεν - - - - -^{ca. 28} - - - - - ὡς βουλῆ ἐμ βουλευτῆ]
 [ρίωι ὡ τῶν πρ]οέδρ[ων ἐπεψήφισεν - - - - -^{ca. 23} - - - - - καὶ συμπρόεδροι ὡ ἔδοξεν]
 [τεῖ βουλεῖ] ὡς Ἐδ[- - - - - εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς - - - - - καὶ]
 5 [οἱ ἀείσιτο]ι ἐπα[ινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τὸν ταμίαν -^{ca. 12} - καὶ τὸν]
 [γραμμα]τέα Σ[- - - - -^{ca. 20} - - - - - τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν]
 [τεῖ πρυ]τανε[ῖαι ὑπέρ τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ὡ ἐπιμεμελησθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀ]
 [πάντων κα]λῶς [καὶ φιλοτίμως ὡ ὅπως οὖν καὶ ἡ βουλῆ φαίνεται τοῖς ^{ca. 12} τὰς λειτουρ]
 [γίας ἀπ]οτέμ[ουσα τὴν προσήκουσαν χάριν ὡ ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπαινέσαι]
 10 [τὸν ταμί]αν [- - - - - καὶ τὸν γραμματέα - - - - -]
 [- - -^{ca. 7} - - -]Σ[- - κτλ.]

96. *I.G.*, II², 989 (Fragment B) plus Agora I 1773 (Fragment A, joining the top of B; and a small unconnected Fragment, C).

Fragment A was found on April 8, 1935, in late Roman fill, 45 m. south of the Tholos, in Section B'. Fragment C was found on April 12, 1934, in late fill on floor of the Tholos, in Section B.

(A) Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.119 m.

(C) Height, ca. 0.05 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.048 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

104/3 B.C.

ERECHTHEIS

ca. 50

FRAG.
A

[- - - - - γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βο[υλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι]
 [δοκεῖ τεῖ βουλεῖ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγ[ονότα ἐν τοῖς ἰε]
 [ροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι] τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου]
 [τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλ[ων καὶ συμμάχων]
 5 [ἐπαινέσαι δὲ τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος καὶ [στεφανώσαι αὐτοὺς]
 [χρυσῶι στεφάνωι κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὖσ]εβείας ἔνεκεν τῆ[ς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς]
 [καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλῆ]ν καὶ τὸν δῆμον [ὡ ἀναγράφαι δὲ τὸ]
 FRAG.
B
[δε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τ]ὸν κατὰ πρυταν[εῖα]ν [ἐν στήλει λιθίνει]
 [καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῶι πρυτανικῶι ὡ τὸ] δὲ γενόμεν[ο]ν εἰ[ς] αὐτ[ὴν ἀνάλωμα]
 10 [μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατι]ωτικῶν ^{vvvvv} ἡ βο[υλῆ]

[ἡ βουλῆ]
 [In olive crown:
 Name

and dem-
 otic of
 15 treas-
 urer]

[δ δ]ῆμος
 [In gold crown:
 Name

[το]ὺς
 [πρυ]τά
 20 [γ]εις

In olive crown:

Ἀ[πολ]
 λο[φά]
 νη[γ]
 25 Περγα
 σῆθε[γ]



No. 96. Fragment C, upper left, is not in position

[Ἐπὶ Θεοδοτότου? ἄρχοντος ἐ]πὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἑκτης πρυ[τανείας ἦι]
 [- - - - -^{ca. 18} - - - - - Ἐ]ρμειος ἔγραμμάτευν· Ποσιδεῶν[ος - ^{ca. 5} -]
 [- - - - -^{ca. 13} - - - - - τῆς πρυ[τανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θε[άτρῳι ^{vv}]
 30 [τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Κ]άλλων Ἀντιπάτρου Συναλήτ[ι]ο[ς] καὶ [συμπρό]
 [εδροὶ vacat ἔ]δοξεν τῆι βουλῆι καὶ τῷ δήμῳ vac[at]
 [- - - - -^{ca. 14} - - - - -]ανίου Ἀαμπιτρῆος εἶπεν ^{vv} ἐπειδὴ οἱ π[ρ]υ[τάνεις]
 [τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος] ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀπ[ο]ραί ^{vv}
 [γρυσιν τῆι βουλῆ]ι τὸν ταμίαν δν εἴλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ^{vv}[- - - - -^{ca. 3} - - -]
 35 [- - -^{ca. 3} - - - καὶ τ]ὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολλοφάνην Περγασ[τήθεν τὰς τε ^v]
 [θυσίας τεθυκ]έναι ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τ[ῆ]ι πρυτανείᾳ ὃ ^v
 [πὲρ τῆς βουλῆ]ς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπά]
 [ντων καλῶς καὶ] φιλοτίμως ^v ὅπως οὖν καὶ ἡ βουλ[ῆ] φαίνηται τοῖς ^{ca. 4}
 [- - - - -^{ca. 7} - - - - - τὰς] λειτουργίας ἀπονέμουσα τ[ὴν] προσήκουσαν χάριν]
 40 [ἀγαθεῖ τύχε]ι δεδῶσθαι τῆι βουλῆι ^v τοῖς [λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν]
 [ἐπιούσαν ἐκ]κλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ [τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσ]
 [θαι τῆς βουλῆ]ς εἰς τὸν δήμον ὅτι δοκ[εῖ] τῆι βουλῆι ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν]
 [- - - - -^{ca. 16} - - - - -] καὶ τὸν γρα[μματέα Ἀπολλοφάνην Περγαστήθεν]
 [κτλ.]

Gap of several lines, the same decree concluding:

FRAG.
 C
 45 [καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς - - - -]ην Μ[- - - ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισ]
 [μα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρ]υταν[είαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν]
 [τῷ πρυτανικῷ ^v εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα]γραφῆ[ν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς στήλης μερ]
 [σαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικ]ῶν τ[ὸ] γινόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

vacat

Fragment B (*I.G.*, II², 989) is important as bearing the demotic of an otherwise unknown secretary. Koehler's opinion, that the date was "*med. s. II*," was accepted as authoritative, but his reason—he wished to avoid conflict with documents of the type of **97**, **101** now dated "*med. s. I*,"—is of no weight.

The lettering of the present inscription is by the hand of *I.G.*, II², 1028 of 101/0 B.C., of *I.G.*, II², 1023 (*A.J.A.*, XXXVIII [1934], p. 102, n. 4), of **95**, and of others. The demotic of the secretary, Ἐρμειος, shows that the year must be one in which Akamantis (VI) furnished the secretary. The only year available is 104/3; if we recede, the latest date would be 157/6-147/6 (and here in fact he has been located most recently); if we choose to descend to the period when we are ignorant of whether the cycles went on, we find obstacles in 91/0 (archon's name too brief, *I.G.*, II², 1054 already assigned to that year). The date 104/3, therefore, accords exactly with all the evidence.

In this period the cycles of the Secretaries were synchronized with those of the Priests of Asklepios, so that in 104/3 the Priest should also have been of Akamantis (VI), and in fact Roussel proposed to date the Priest *Φιλήμων Μητροδώρου* "Ερμειος in that year.¹ The date has been considered acceptable, if not compulsory.² It is interesting that both Priest and Secretary for the year should have been chosen from the little deme of Hermos, which is not known ever before or after to have furnished either Priest or Secretary; though one would not press the fact as confirmation of the Priest's date.

The archon Theodotos has been dated in 104/3 (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 278, etc.), and his name fits the space exactly: a name more than one letter longer or shorter could hardly be admitted.

The document itself has many peculiarities which accord well with the position now given to it as the latest in the series of regular dated decrees of Type III. Thus the phrases of lines 43 ff. are not known in earlier members; the crowns are represented by incised outline (p. 20); the name of the body conferring the honors is set above the crown; the Secretary as well as the Treasurer is specially honored (cf. p. 15); and both decrees appear in probouleumatic form, it being explicitly stated that the second was passed by the Demos as well as by the Boule (p. 3). This irregular and quite isolated appearance of the Demos in a "second" decree is at least curious, in view of the impending constitutional changes;³ 95, however, seems to have been regular.

The text given differs in many particulars from that in *I.G.*, II². The changes are all supported by refined determinations of spacing.

It seems reasonably certain that the stele was erected in the Prytanikon (see p. 27).

97. *I.G.*, II², 1050. Early first century (ca. 80 B.C.?). PANDIONIS. The lettering is crude, but still fairly regular: line 1 may have had wider spacing (omitting the word *φολῆς*, not here used at this date), and the letters of the register are larger than those of the decree. Lines 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 17 should all begin with the syllables which now end the preceding lines. Line 4 is obviously too long and the words *τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων* should be omitted; the line ended with *ἐπιμε*. In line 12 the word *φολῆς* should again be omitted. Even apart from these changes much of the restoration is dubious.

The register reads as follows:

¹ *B. C. H.*, LII (1928), pp. 1 ff.

² Dinsmoor, *Archons*, pp. 248–250; Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 32.

³ On which see Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, pp. 147 ff.



No. 98

Μᾶρκ[ο]ς Πιλ[ου]τάρχ[ου]

Θηραμ[ένης^{ca. 2}]ίου

Τριπορεύσιοι

[^{ca. 2}]ηος Ἀρι[στ]οκ[- -]

15 ὕ Λάδοκος Κλέωνος

Σουνιάδης ^{vacat}

Θράσω(ν) Τισάνδρου

Διονύσιος Στ[ρά]τωνος

Τιμοκράτης ^{vacat}

20 Ἀρίστων Ἀρίστωνος

Two citations missing, perhaps of the Herald and of the Treasurer of the Boule

[οἱ προτάνεις] τὸν ἐξ εἰατῶν ταμίαν τὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀπ[λειταῖς]

In an olive wreath:

In an olive wreath:

.. AN

30 [στρα]

... N

[τ]ηγὸν

... NAN

τὸ τ[έ]ταρ

25 ... TO ~~///~~

^{vv} τον ^{vv}

.. ΠΕΑ

Ἡρώδην

.. ΔΗΝ

35 Εὐ[χ]λέους

. NON

Μα[ο]αθῶ

[ν]ο[χ]

Line 5: the last preserved letter may be Θ. Cf. **114**, line 15.

Line 6: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 291.

Line 7: possibly identical with, or father of, *Αἰσχίνης Αἰσχίνου Φαληρέως*, **102**, line 50 (see also *P.A.*, 367).

Line 8: Ἀρατίδης would not quite fill the space.

Line 12: the reading is mostly doubtful, but there can be no doubt that the line existed.

Lines 16, 19: since in line 3 the father's name, which is the same as the son's, was inscribed in full, it seems unlikely that in lines 15 and 18 the sign for a parent of identical name was used, whether reversed or in its normal form. I can find no trace of such. It is likely rather that in each line a gap was left to be filled in by the father's name, and that, as often, it was never filled in.

The type of monument — a base for a statue — is known in other examples of this period (**99**, **102**, **103**, **106**).

The reading of the third citation (lines 22–28) is difficult throughout. A slight gap separates lines 22 and 23, but I cannot say whether it represents a line. The demotic *Μαραθῶνιον* or *Ραμνούσιον* ought to appear, but it has proved impossible to find either. Such letters as can be guessed at are recorded in the text. Part of the citation is completely broken away.

The last citation records the fourth Hoplite Generalship of Ἡρώδης Εὐκλέους Μαραθῶνιος, whose descendant in the fifth generation was the famous Herodes Atticus. After the

researches of Graindor¹ and Kirchner² there is little to be added about the other members of the family, which is known to us in twelve generations.³ The present Herodes is most notable in our eyes because it was he to whom Julius Caesar entrusted the building of the great Forum of Caesar and Augustus: the inscription (*I.G.*, II², 3175) is still extant of the dedication to Athena Archegetis on the surviving entrance colonnade. Eukles, his son, according to the inscription as interpreted by Graindor, led the embassy to Caesar after Pharsalos (47 B.C.) and received the initial grant. The Forum was dedicated in the year 10/9 B.C. or shortly thereafter: the son's career was, as is believed on other grounds, very lengthy.⁴ Except where his name appears as a patronymic, this is the only positive mention of Herodes. He has been plausibly identified with the Archon of 60/59 B.C.,⁵ and with a correspondent of Cicero who also taught Cicero's son Marcus in Athens.⁶ As in these instances, the demotic is absent also in *I.G.*, II², 1051 b, lines 1–2, which should read [- ἐπὶ Ἡ]ρώδου στρατηγούνο[ς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλείτας -]. The reading in the Agora inscription strengthens all these identifications, especially the last. We can see in Herodes the leading Athenian, i.e., the leading pro-Roman Athenian, of his age, a position precisely equivalent to that which another Hoplite General, Antipatros (below, p. 190) was to fill again soon after.

Herodes sent Eukles to Caesar after Pharsalos: taken together with the fact that he also handed over to his son the superintendence of the building operations, the inference is that after ca. 47 B.C. Herodes was no longer in his prime. The theory may be conceived that the Archonship of Herodes in 60/59 B.C. marked his retirement from generalships to the Areopagos. This would agree with such other evidence as exists for dating the inscription, namely the spelling of *Μᾶρκος* with one alpha (see commentary on *I.G.*, II², 2461), and the absence of the sign for a parent of identical name. The fact that Herodes is cited last by himself favors a date comparatively early in his career. The similar list **102** follows after an indeterminate interval.

If this dating is correct, then the period assigned to *I.G.*, II², 1051 (see commentary) must be reconsidered. Its present date, post-38/7 B.C., is based on historical reasonings too elaborate to be reviewed here.

99. *I.G.*, II², 1755. Middle of the first century B.C. **PTOLEMAIS.** This post—not a herm, for no attribute of a herm is preserved⁷—was a dedication by the prytaneis of Ptolemais in honor principally of the Priest of the Phosphoroi, and accordingly the

¹ *Hérode Atticus*, especially pp. 1–17; *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan*, and *Athènes sous Hadrien*, *passim*.

² Especially the complete *stemma* under *I.G.*, II², 3595, with references.

³ New items are *I.G.*, II², 3979 a; *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 58–59, no. 21; and under **121** below.

⁴ References and some data in *Hesperia*, III (1934), pp. 155–157.

⁵ *I.G.*, II², 1716, edited in *A.J.A.*, XXXVII (1933), pp. 585–588.

⁶ Pauly-Wissowa, Suppl. III, p. 1130. Cf. *Hesperia*, III (1934), pp. 152–153.

⁷ The first herm bearing an honorary inscription appears to be *I.G.*, II², 1095 of ca. 112 A.D. There are other inscribed posts of ca. 100 B.C., such as *I.G.*, II², 1941, which also lacks attributes. Such posts probably bore appropriate offerings set in the top.

monument was erected in Demeter's precinct. The occasion for the dedication was doubtless the fact that the Priest was himself of Ptolemais. Just above line 1 are traces of a pair of smaller wreaths set side by side. The traces of line 16 are sufficient to make it clear that a name, not a demotic, was inscribed there.

Οινόφιλος Ἀμφίων Ἀφιδναῖος was doubtless the Treasurer; Kirchner has seen that a man of the same name became Archon Basileus (*I.G.*, II², 1714) in the year now fixed as 88/7 B.C. (Dow, *Hesperia*, III [1934], pp. 144-146). The evidence on line 13, as given in *I.G.*, II², fixes an early limit at 101/0. The lettering, it seems to me, is of the middle of the first century B.C. The Treasurer was possibly a nephew or grandson of the Basileus.

In any case the text contains an early, isolated mention of the Priest of the Phosphoroi, otherwise mentioned—the same man is later *ἐπὶ Σκιᾶδος* in addition—only in the second and third centuries A.D. (references under *I.G.*, II², 1755, and on p. 8. above).

100. Agora I 2320. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the inscribed face and part of the bottom edge, only, preserved. Found on January 31, 1935, in the foundation of a mediaeval wall, south of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.223 m.;
thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

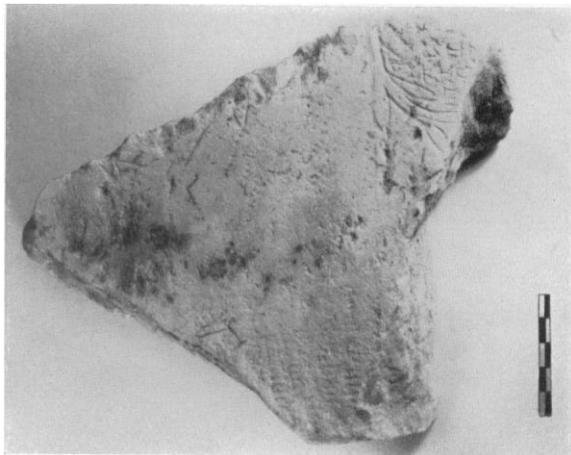
Middle of the first century B.C.

Trace of In an olive wreath:

olive wreath	[ὄ βουλῆ]
	[τὸν - - -]
	Ἡρα [- - -]
	Δημ [- -]
5	οὐ Κηφ[ισι]
	ἐ[α]

vacat

Base of stele



No. 100

The citations might equally well be assigned to some one of the ephebic inscriptions, were it not that in those the title of the official honored (lines 1-2) was usually inscribed above the wreath.

101. *I.G.*, II², 1049. 57/6 B.C. OINEIS. Since as many as four archons named Diokles have been dated within nineteen years (57/6-39/8) of each other (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, pp. 284-286), it is of some interest to know whether the archon's name in line 1 was qualified by a demotic, or by the name of the immediate predecessor. Study of formulae and

particularly of spacing enables us to do this, and likewise to remedy the defects of a text allowing such disparities of lengths of line as *I.G.*, II² admits.

The preserved fragment shows that the first three lines were the longest. In line 1 one may insert the words *καὶ οἱ δέισιτοι* in their usual place, giving the line a length of 53½ letters. In line 2 the phrase *οἱ πρυτάνεις* should be inserted before *ἐξ*, also giving 53½ letters. In line 3 insert *τε* after *τάς*, giving 52½ letters. This close agreement is not fortuitous. Although the lines are otherwise broken with syllables, we find line 17 beginning with an isolated sigma. This indicates that the full breadth of the stele was being filled, and that (since the sigma was not crowded in at the end of line 16) the lettering remained regular to the ends of lines.¹

In line 12, accordingly, add *καὶ τοῖς δέισιτοις*; in 15, *τὸν ταμίαν* before the name; in 16, *καὶ ἐννοίας* after *ἐνεκα*. The one serious difficulty is with line 6. This line has the loosest spacing of any line in the preserved part, yet it has been restored with the most letters. It may be suggested that the mason omitted *ἐαυτοῖς ποιήσασθαι*, thinking for the moment that he had completed the second infinitive, whereas he had merely cut *ἐπιχωρήσαι*.

The main point is settled: the archon Diokles appeared without qualification. Presumably he was the first (57/6 B.C.) of that name in this period.

102. *I.G.*, II², 1756. ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ. Mr. Alexios Pales, who inherited the inscription as part of a collection which goes back several generations,² has kindly allowed me to examine the stone, and thus to recover the scheme of the original.

The preserved thickness, 0.115 m., is original, and shows that the fragment is from a stele. Such a thickness would ordinarily imply a width of at least 0.46 m. (*Hesperia*, III [1934], p. 143). Since each of the carved wreaths occupies 0.12 m., four of them would require a stele of normal width, 0.48 m. This in turn would accommodate the ideal arrangement of the register, namely three columns of 18 items each.

Undoubtedly a decree, and probably four citations, preceded the register, of which a more exact text may be given:

<i>ca.</i> 50 B.C.	ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ	
[Μαραθῶνιοι]	5 lines	5 lines
[Treasurer]	missing,	missing
[Διο - - - - -]	plus	
15 lines		
missing	[Τριχορῦσιοι]	Α[- - - -]
in addition	25 [- - - - - ο]υ	᾽Ασκ[λ - - - -]

¹ Note that iota "subscript" is suppressed in the inscription when it might follow omega (lines 11, 19), but not in relation to eta (line 3, etc.). In line 17 read *ἐαυτὸς* (cf. *ἐλατῶν* in 98, line 21).

² *B. C. H.*, V (1881), p. 251.

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	[-----]ν		Ἀπολ[-----]
	[----- ^{ca. 12} -----]ωνος	45	Σέξκτ[ος-----]
	[----- ^{ca. 11} -----]ς)		Φαλη[ρεῖς]
	[----- ^{ca. 11} -----]ράτου		Ἀισχραῖος [-----]
30	[----- ^{ca. 8} -----]μητρίου		Παντακλῆς [-----]
	[----- ^{ca. 8} -----]Ἄρτ]εμιδώρου		Ἄριστων Ποσέο[υς]
	[Ῥαμνού]σιοι	50	Ἀισχίνης)
	[----- ^{ca. 9} -----]Ἰσιγένου		Ἄριστόμαχος Θεαρ[ίωνος]
	[----- ^{ca. 4} -----]ν)		Θεαρίων Ἄριστομά[χου]
35	[^{ca. 3 1/2}]στρατος Σίμωνος		Μάρκος Κορηῖλιος
	[Θούκ]ριτος Θεοδώρου		Σώστρατος Ἐπαῖνου

55	[οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν]	[οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸ]ν	οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν	οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν
	[-----]	[-----]	ταμίαν τῶν στρα	ἐατῶν [γραμματέα]
	[-----]	[-----]	τιωτικῶν	
	[In a wreath:]	[In a wreath:]	In an olive wreath:	In an olive wreath:
	[-----]	[-----]	70 [-----]	75 Διοζ[-----]
	[-----]	65 [-----]	[-----]	Μαρ[αθώ]
60	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	γ[ίον]

The Marathonians are likely to have elected the treasurer, especially since that deme was listed first, but this element of the restoration is conjectural.

Line 24 is restored on the basis of **98**, which is slightly earlier and has 8 Phalereis, as in the present list.

In line 36, we may have a son of that Θεόδωρος Θεομένου Ῥαμνούσιος who was an ephebe in 107/6: for the *stemma* see *N.P.A.*, p. 18.

Line 50: the same individual, or his father, appears as Ἀισχίνης Ἀισχ[ίνου?] in **98**, line 7.

Line 75: the last letter is probably Σ or Τ (cf. *P.A.*, 4390). The evidence adduced in *I.G.*, II², on lines 49, 51, and 54, together with the new finding on 36, points to a date close to 50 B.C.

103. *I.G.*, II², 1754. Middle of the first century B.C. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΣ. Broken away behind, the block is still thick enough to show that it was a monument base, like **98** and **106**, i.e., there was no published decree. This confirms Kirchner's opinion of the date of the lettering.

A bit of the left side is preserved, just 0.05 m. from the first letter of *Αἰθαλίδαι*. The demotic in line 8 was probably [*Ποτάμι*]οι. Line 9 reads [-----]ους. The line before the last was a demotic.

104. *I.G.*, II², 3217.

Middle of the first century B.C.

In an olive wreath:

[οἱ πρ]υ
 [τά]νεις
 τὸν ταμίαν
 [ca. 3¹/₂] ὀδωρον
 5 [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]

The fragment, which is broken away on all sides, bears a citation from a decree which can be dated only by the lettering. Lolling read -*σόδωρον*, wishing to restore [Κηφι]σόδωρον, but no trace of sigma remains, and the letters would be crowded. There are slight but decisive differences in style between this inscription and 111. The hand may, however, be the same, and likewise the Treasurer honored.

105. *I.G.*, II², 1059, which also found its way into a later fascicle as *I.G.*, II², 1758. Part of the left edge is preserved, but the stone is elsewhere broken away.

ca. 40–30 B.C.

. . ος Μαν[ί]ου ^{vacat}
 Ἐθδαιμοκράτης Μηροφίλο[v - - - -]
 ἀθλητῆς Διόδωρος Δη[- - - - -]
 ου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ^{vacat(?)}
 5 γραματεὺς κατὰ πρυ[τα]νηί[αν - - - - -]
 ἀντιγραφεὺς Κλεόμαχος [- - - - -]
 ὑπογραμματεὺς Πάτρων ^v [vacat]
 Φιλήμονος λειτουργοῦντ[ος ^{vacat}]
 οἱ πρυτάνεις
 In an olive wreath: Trace of an olive wreath
 10 τὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς
 δπλείτας
 [στ]ρατηγὸν
 [Ἀν]τίπατρον)
 [Φλ]υέα
 15 [οἱ πρυτ]άνεις
 Trace of an olive wreath

In line 3 the patronymic was first omitted by error, and the demotic was inscribed, running over into line 4: [[Ἀλωπε|κ]ῆθεν]]. These letters were only partially erased;

they make it quite clear that the number of letters missing in each line was only about five. There must have been abbreviations, to make room for a second column.

The reading in line 13 of), which is perfectly clear, assures us that this is the Antipatros by which the inscription is to be dated (see under 116). 110 records his third generalship, and 116 his fifth.

106. *I.G.*, II², 1757. ca. 40–30 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. The block served as the base of a statue, doubtless of Kallikratides. No decree was published on the monument: we have nearly the entire block. Accordingly, the treasurer (line 3) had to be specified as such. Kallikratides and his title—the title compressed and patronymic omitted to save space—were inserted after the list had been cut. The lettering is similar to 116, but probably is not by the same hand.

Line 5: the reading seems good. *Νεόλαος* is unique in Greek.

Line 8: read *Πωλλίων*[-.

Line 17: the double lambda is inscribed *Μ*.

Line 34: read *Τ[ιμοκ]λήης*). Cf. the grave monument *Τιμοκλήης Τιμοθέου Αμυπτρειός* (*P.A.*, 13735).

Line 48: read *Ἀντίοχος*), no erasure.

Line 49: read *Δωσίθεος*, which confirms Graindor's restoration in *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), p. 277, where also his descendants are indicated.

Graindor pointed out that the name in line 4 was the same as that of an ephebe in *I.G.*, II², 1963, line 16: . . .⁵ . . . *ώνιος Ποπλίον Εδωννμεός*. Since the list of ephebes *I.G.*, II², 1963 is dated 13/2 B.C., Graindor inferred that the list of prytaneis must be later.¹

This argument is not recognized in *I.G.*, II². Instead a contrary argument, one which escaped Graindor, is put forward: *Ἀργαῖος Τιμάρχου Παμβοτάδης* (line 44), old enough at least to have a son who served in the same prytany (line 45), became thesmothetes in 14/3 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1721). In the interval between his being Councilman and Archon, we should allow enough time for him to be kosmetes (*I.G.*, II², 1964). Argaios also headed his fellow tribesmen in the great list of Arynandridai, *I.G.*, II², 2338, line 13, dated in the period 27/6–18/7. This implies seniority.²

Either horn of this dilemma might be seized, but it is preferable to suppose that the prytanis . . .⁵ . . . *ώνιος* (106) is the grandfather of the aforementioned homonymous ephebe of 13/2 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1963). This permits dating 106, and the Heraldship of Kallikratides in the late 40's or in the 30's (cf. 107, etc.), and hence as long before 14/3 as seems reasonable to allow Argaios a career which culminates with his archonship in 14/3.³

¹ *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), p. 261.

² It is notable that his son does not appear in the (complete) panel for Erechtheis.

³ The alternative is to identify the ephebe . . .⁵ . . . *ώνιος* with the prytanis, dating 106 after 13/2, as Graindor proposed. This would make it necessary that the thesmothetes of 14/3, Argaios, should have had an homonymous grandson, the prytanis of 106. But since this grandson must himself have a son who is of age, this alternative solution is improbable.

Kallikratides was succeeded, probably, in the Heraldship by his brother Oinophilos (110 of 29/8–22/1).

There is also a problem connected with the Herald Kallikratides, son of Syndromos, of Trikorynthos (line 1). He appears as Herald also in 107 and 108, and as Hoplite General in *I.G.*, II², 3500. A Kallikratides, son of Syndromos, of Steiria, appears as gymnasiarch in *I.G.*, II², 2875, and in the list of notables, *I.G.*, II², 2464. Is this the same man, who changed demes by adoption, without indicating the fact in the inscriptions, and without altering his patronymic? The archon of 38/7, or slightly later, also named Kallikratides (an uncommon name) was probably the same person. The effect of our dating of 106 is to place the Trikorysian in the period when the Steirian is known to have flourished, for the list of notables, *I.G.*, II², 2464, would seem by the names to date from the twenties. For references on Kallikratides see Graindor, *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), pp. 285–286; for descendants, *I.G.*, II², 3546 and 3548 a.

107. *I.G.*, II², 3502. From the three copies in Le Bas, *Mégaride et Péloponnèse*, p. 21, no. 88, the disposition of the lines can be accurately recovered:

LEONTIS

ca. 45–30 B.C.

In a wreath:

οἱ πρῶ

τάν^νεις

τὸν ταμί

αν τῆς φρ

5 λῆς Δημή

τριον ἕξ

Οἴου 

οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν κήρυκα

In a wreath:

τῆς

10 βουλῆς

καὶ τοῦ δή

μ^νου Καλ

λικρατί

δην Τρι

15 κορύσι

ον

The original was doubtless a statue base with two wreaths. For similar long inscriptions in wreaths, see 98. The only uncertain detail in the text is the abbreviation at the end of line 7 for μέσος. The best copy gives the lunate mu, as above; in the others

the strokes are straight, and in all the epsilon is not lunate. We may take the mu as an early cursive form in epigraphy, rather than as a reason for questioning the date.

We have found that Kallikratides was Herald probably in the late forties and early thirties (see under **106**). The Treasurer, Demetrios of Oion, who is qualified as the second of three consecutive scions all bearing the same name, is known from *I.G.*, II², 2461, line 36, a list which we shall find reason to date toward, or just before, the beginning of the Augustan Age (see p. 191, n. 1).

The inscription itself is similar to those which are specified in decrees of this period (**97**, lines 12-14, etc.).

That the block should have been taken to Corinth and up into the Acrocorinth, where it was last seen, is not surprising, for Corinth has no marble near at hand. It is curious rather that no other Athenian inscriptions should have been discovered in Corinth.

108. *I.G.*, II², 3503. Late forties or early thirties B.C. The fragment is from the lower right corner of a regular stele; the original thickness of 0.10 m., part of the right side, and part of the base have been preserved. Below the decree and the register of prytaneis, both missing, there were two rows of citations, the upper probably of four, the lower of five (painted) crowns. Each had a heading: the first citation should be restored to correspond to the others. Restore [τα] at the end of line 8.

The date is approximately fixed by the Heraldship of Kallikratides (see Nos. **106** and **107**).

It is interesting that the *leitourgos*, a foreigner, did win a citation, but at the end of the series, and without the superscription οἱ πρυντανεῖς to show that they had praised him.

109. Agora I 1508. Fragment of Hymettian marble, with the back rough, and broken on all sides. Found on March 10, 1934, in a late wall at 6/1A, 7 m. north of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 and 0.009 m.

30/29? B.C.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

[-----] ΑΝΑΓΡΑΨΑΙ [ΔΕΤΟ ΔΕΤΟΥ ΗΦΙΣΜΑΕΝΣΤΗ]
[ΛΕΙΛΙΘΙΝΕ] ΙΚΑΙΣΤΗΣΑΙΕ [ΝΤ-

	[-----]	Μελιτε[ῖς]	(Columns III and IV missing)
	[------]	Δίη[ς] Βα[σιλείδου]	
5	[------]	Γόργ[ιππος Εδδήμου]	
	[- - ^{ca.} 7 - - -] σίου	20 Μελ [- - - - -]	
	[- ^{ca.} 5 - - Σ] ὑμμάχου	Ζήνω[ν - - - - -]	
	[- - ^{ca.} 7 - -] Δημητρίου	Διον[σ - - - - -]	

	[- - ca. 6 - -]ς	.. ΛΔ. Ξ[- - - - -]
10	[- - - - -]	Ἀπολλωνι[- - - - -]
	[Συπαλ]ήντιοι	25 Ἰσιδοτος [- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	Χαιριγένη[ς - - - - -]
	[Ξυπετα]ιόνες	Ἐπίτι[κ]ος [- - - - -]
	[- - ca. 7 - -]ης	Πόπλι[ιο]ς [- - - - -]
15	[- - ca. 6 - -]ς	Αγ [- - - - -]
	[- - - ca. 8 - - -]ς	
30	[ΟΙΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙ]ΣΟΙΕΠΙΑΡ[ΧΙΤΙΜΟΥ? ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ - - - - -]	
	[- - - ca. 9 - - -]ος	
	[- - - ca. 8 - - -]τος Αἰοδ[- - - - -]	
	[- - - - -] ρ [- - - - -]	

The estimates of spacing in Column I are in all cases minima: the actual length may in each case have been greater.

It seems clear that there were four columns. The first has 14 lines, the second 13; there may have been vertical crowding in the other two; in any case small demes like Trinemeia and Epieikidai were probably omitted. The first demotic (line 3) should be Halaieis or Athmoneis.

Line 18: the grandfather was *πομπο-στόλος* (*N.P.A.*, p. 51).

Line 19: The same Gorgippos was *κῆρυξ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος* in the year of Architimos, — the restoration in **109** is conjectural, and his tenure of two offices dubious, — and he was Treasurer of the prytaneis in the course of some year soon before or after (**110**); see also *P.A.*, 3079 with *addendum*, and for the family, *N.P.A.*, pp. 45–46; further Kourouniotes, *Ἐλευσινιακά*, I, p. 225, line 15 and p. 229.

Line 21: possibly the family of *N.P.A.*, p. 86, etc.

Line 25: the same man is possibly *Ἰσιδοτος Παρ[- -] Μελιτεύς* of **110**, line 95.

Line 28: an ancestor is probably *Πόπλιος Λεντίου Μελιτεύς*, an ephebe of 107/6 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1011, line 105). See also **110**, lines 83, 91.



No. 109

The date given by restoring line 30 is based on line 19 and on Dinsmoor, *Archons*, pp. 292–293. Line 30 probably indicated that the prytaneis, listed above, crowned the *ἀεῖστροι*, listed below: titles for the latter seem to have been omitted; for the nominatives cf. 105.

110. *I.G.*, II², 2467. The left side and the bottom are original. In the period ca. 170–180 A.D. a list of prytaneis of Kekropis, *I.G.*, II², 1790, was inscribed on the reverse face. The preserved portion, one column plus a third of another, shows that half as much again of the total preserved width may be missing. Now the arrangement of the obverse face suggests four crowns in a row at the top, disposed symmetrically over the two crowns preserved at the bottom. The width indicated by the inscription on the reverse plainly shows that this symmetrical scheme was followed.

From this determination of the width, it follows also that a decree is missing above our fragment, because a considerably greater height is needed to conform to the proportions observed in shaping stelae. The inscription on the reverse confirms this deduction also, since about the latter half only remains.

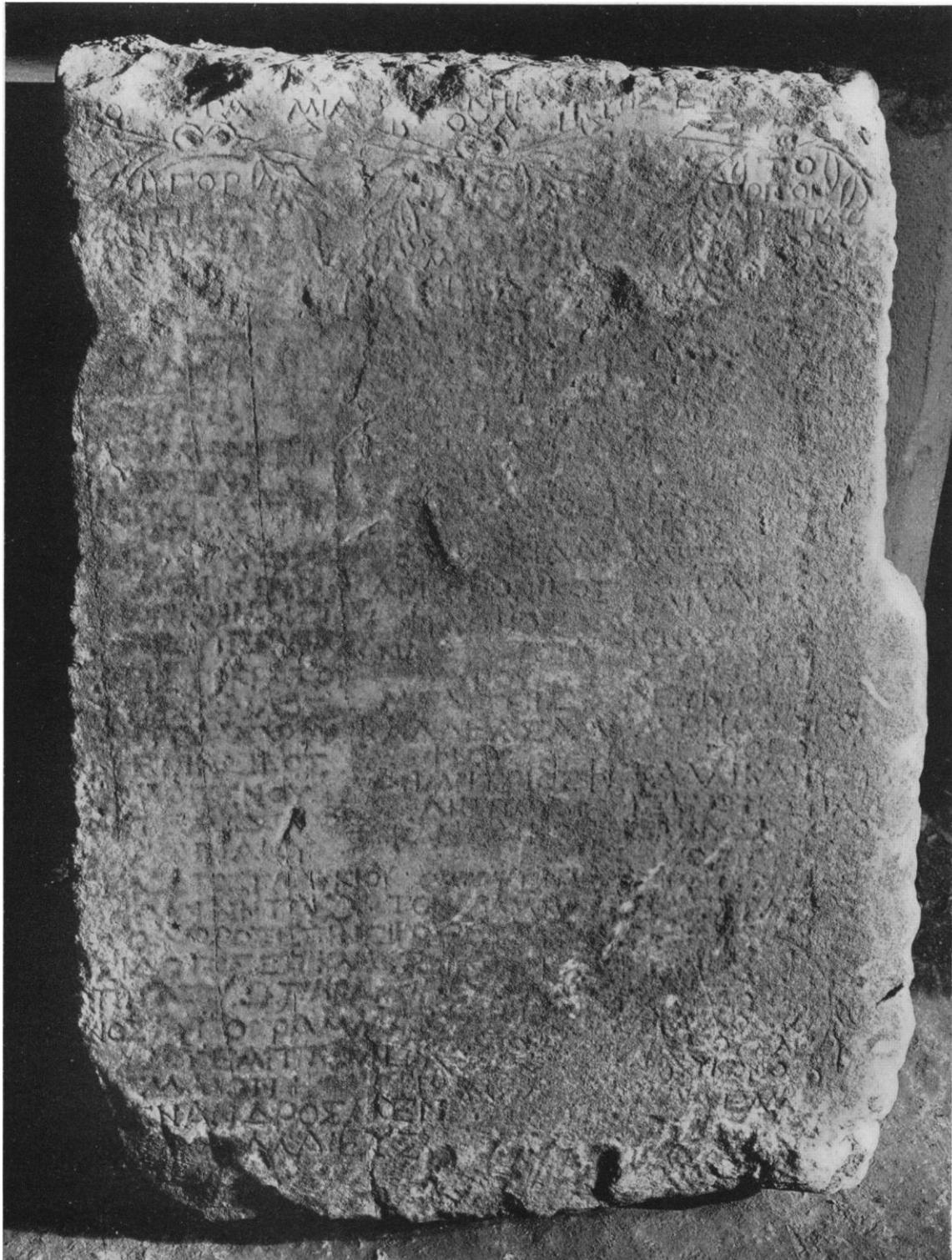
The trimming down of the stele was to enable it to serve as a flat member of a monument. The left side bears the (unpublished) later Roman inscription Ο Ὑ ἌΕΩΝΙΑ which was then added. Subsequently erosion by water (the neighborhood of the Sacred Gate is the wettest spot in Athens) made the main inscription a source of despair to modern editors. Pittakys, the first editor, published readings which were adopted by Koehler and Dittenberger who, because of them, declared it was impossible to ascertain the purpose of the inscription; in particular, they rejected the theory that it was for prytaneis. Kirchner expunged the demotics in question but found no evidence for the nature of the document. With the aid of squeezes and of Wagner's photograph, it is now possible to establish not only the nature of the document—οἱ πρυτάνεις has been read in three places—but also to settle all major points except the distribution in demes of the prytaneis.

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

ca. 29/8–22/1 B.C.

Decree missing

		[οἱ πρυτάνεις]	
[οἱ πρυτάνεις] γ[ει]ς	[οἱ πρυτάνεις]	[νεις τὸν]	25 [οἱ πρυτάνεις]
τὸ ὦ ν τα ὦ μίαν	[τὸ] ν κήρυκα τῆς	ἐπ[ὶ τὰ δπλα]	[τὸν ταμίαν]
	10 β ὦ οὐλ ὦ ῆς	στρα[τηγὸν]	[τῆς βουλῆς]
In an olive wreath:	In an olive wreath:	In an olive wreath:	[In an olive wreath:]
Γόρ	[Οἶ]νό	20 τὸ	[- - -]
γυππον	φ[ι]λον	τρίτον	[- - - - -]
5 Εὐδδήμ[ου]	Συνδρό	Ἀντίπα	30 [- - - - -]
[Με]λι	μου Στει	τρ[ον] Φ	[- - - - -]
[τέα]	15 ρία	λ[υέ]α	[- - -]



demoties we can read forty-one, or assign space on the preserved stone to them. Hence a fourth, crowded, column is a necessary assumption. We have seen that there was space. The result must have looked awkward, but the inscription, as we shall see, was a tribal, not a public, monument. The later addition of the prytanis in lines 59–60 is by the same hand as the rest. Whether or not the list, when thus amended, had 50 prytaneis, we cannot be sure; there is no reason to doubt it.

The first demotic (line 33) baffles me. In line 68 we have a demotic: there were possibly two or three others between lines 33 and 68. Probably Column II began with a demotic (cf. **116**, **109**). All of Column III should be assigned to Melite.

Lines 3–7: Gorgippos is a known figure of the period (**109**, with commentary).

Lines 11–15: For Oinophilos see Graindor in *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), p. 294; also **97**.

Lines 20–24: Antipatros is fully treated under **116**, which records his fifth generalship.

Lines 59–60: cf. *I.G.*, II², 1789, *Μένανδρος Μενάνδρου Ἀλαιεύς*, a grave monument.

Lines 83, 91: cf. *Πόπλιος Λενκίου Μελιτεύς*, an ephebe in 107/6 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1011, line 105), and *Πόπλιος* [- - -] *Μελιτεύς* of **109**, line 28.

Line 95: in **109**, line 25, we have a prytanis *Ἰσίδοτος* [- - -] *Μελιτεύς*, possibly the same man.

Lines 104–113: *Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀγαθοκλέους Λευκονοεύς* was *ταμίης τῆς δωδεκῆδος* in the years 25/4–18/7 B.C. (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, 61, line 7). This is interesting in view of the new reading of his title in lines 105–106 of the present inscription. His Treasurership of Military Funds probably preceded his Treasurership of the Dodecade. He appears also in Kourouniotes, *Ἑλενιστικά*, p. 225, line 29. A son was an ephebos in 13/2 B.C. (Graindor, *Musée Belge*, XXVII [1923], pp. 262–263).

Kirchner correctly fixed the date of the document, by the evidence of the names, in the early part of the Principate of Augustus. If the restorations in **109** are correct, the career of Gorgippos gives 30/29 B.C. as the early limit, and the career of Antipatros points to a date somewhat earlier than 20/19 B.C.

In the period 170–180 A.D. the catalogue of prytaneis of Kekropis *I.G.*, II², 1790 was inscribed on the back of the stele. Since it is now abundantly clear that the obverse face also listed prytaneis of Kekropis, the hypothesis suggests itself that the stone was the property not of the Demos, but of the tribesman of Kekropis. A heavy block, it was found not in the Agora, but near the Sacred Gate in the Kerameikos. It seems not unlikely that a precinct of Kekrops, used by the tribe, was near.

111. *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 40–41, no. 8. *ca.* 40–20 B.C. AKAMANTIS. The stone was found 14 m. east of the Tholos. In line 1 read preferably ΧΟΛΛΕΝ or alternately (dotted letters) ΚΘΛΛΕΙΟ. No combination of these possibilities has suggested a solution. Line 10 is probably the first of the register.

The lettering suggests the period, and the variations of formulae between this text and **116** may be held to confirm the earlier date for the present text.

112. Agora I 866. Fragment of Pentelic marble with part of the smooth-picked right side preserved. It is otherwise broken, but apparently preserved near the top, where there are traces of the start of a moulding, at the top of the right side. Found on May 25, 1933, in the wall of a late pit at 52/1E, 12 m. east of the Tholos, in Section Z.

Height, 0.157 m.; width, 0.098 m.; thickness, 0.087 m.

Height of letters (average), 0.01 m.

ca. third quarter of the first century B.C. ca. 37?

[Ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ----- καὶ] οἱ ἀείσιτοι
 [οἱ ἐπὶ ----- ἄρχοντος ἐπαινέσαντ]ες καὶ στε
 [φανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλευτὸν ἐ]ξ ἑαυτῶν
 [ταμίαν ----- τὰς τε θυσί]ας τεθυ
 5 [κέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ὑπὲρ τῆς β]ουλῆς καὶ
 [τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ὧν κα]θῆκον ἦν
 [καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα παρακα]λοῦσιν
 [τὴν βουλὴν -----] ντιδα
 [- -----] αν τῶν
 10 [- -----] ΤΡΟ[.]

The type of the decree is evidently that of **97**, etc., but the regular formulae cannot be restored; no one line can be definitely fixed.



No. 112

113. *I.G.*, II², 1048 plus *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 39, no. 28. ca. 45–20 B.C. ERECHTHEIS. The text in *I.G.*, II², is correct, except that τε should be supplied at the beginning of line 6, moving τας to the end of 5. This preserves the usual formula and the rule of syllabification. A new text of the Agora fragment is given here:

End of Column I:

[- -] Ε[- - - - -]
 ἐκ [Κηδῶν]
 [Θε?] ῥλα[ος? - - - - -]
 [- -] γε[- - - - -]
 5 [Μο?] ῥιππ[ος - - - - -]
 vacat
 [οἱ πρ]υτάνει[ς τὸν ταμί]
 [αν] τῆς φυλ[ῆς]

In a crown:

[Σ]ωκράτ[ην]
 [Κη]φισι[έα]

The crown contained space for 3 more lines

The letters are by the same hand as those of *I.G.*, II², 1048; the vertical spacing in lines 1–5 is greater, but since these lines now appear to contain the register, the difference of size is not, in the first century B.C., a reason against associating the two fragments. Meritt's assumption that the two fragments are part of one stele is therefore correct. *I.G.*, II², 1048 had wandered as far as the Royal Gardens.

The restoration of the demotic is indubitable, but the names cannot certainly be restored. That in line 5 might be *Χαίριππος*, etc. There are difficulties in the citation. The heading is slightly asymmetrical. For the title *ὁ ταμίαις τῆς φυλῆς* see p. 14. Below the name in the crown there was space, which would normally be filled, for many letters: one thinks of *γόνωι δὲ, κτλ.*, a form which occurred first in 60/59 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2992, partly restored but reading correct: see photograph in *A.J.A.*, XXXVII [1933], p. 584).

The archon Apolexis (designated without patronymic, demotic, or *μετὰ* and his predecessor) who dates *I.G.*, II², 1040 and **113** (*I.G.*, II², 1048) was placed by Kolbe (*Archonten*, pp. 148–150) in the years 47/6–43/2 B.C. The reasoning was historical, and, since the sources are scant for the period, the result was conjectural. An archon Apolexis (likewise without other designation), who appears in Delphian records, was securely fixed by Graindor¹ in the years 25/4–18/7 B.C. Graindor twice suggested (*loc. cit.*), that *I.G.*, II², 1040 and **113** should perhaps be assigned to the Apolexis of 25/4–18/7, i.e., he suggested that there was only one archon Apolexis who appears without additional designation.²

If the reader will turn to *I.G.*, II², 1048–1050, he will find there three decrees dated in the middle of the first century. Of these we have found reason to date 1050 earlier (**97**), and to put 1049 in 57/6 B.C. (**101**). 1048 is obviously different in formulae, as well as in length of line, from the other two. The new Agora documents show where its affinities are: the formulae, the place of erection, and the length of line also, are generally similar to those of **114**, **116**, etc. The long list of beneficiaries, which is that of ca. 155–100 B.C., is met with after Sulla only in **116** and **121** (p. 25). The formulae themselves are perhaps somewhat earlier than those of **116**. The lettering seems to be earlier, but not much earlier. At this writing it is impossible to decide whether there was an Apolexis of ca. 45 B.C., and whether **113** should be dated in that period. It is amply clear, however, that **113** belongs after **97** and **101**, and probably before **116**.

114. Agora I 995. Four fragments of Pentelic marble. Fragment A is made up of two joining pieces, found on March 24, 1934, and June 19, 1933, one in a stony fill over the porch of the Tholos and the other in a marble pile in the northwest corner of Section Z. Fragment B was found on April 2, 1934, in the brown earth on the floor of

¹ *Chronologie*, pp. 37–38; *Musée Belge*, XXVII (1923), pp. 265–266.

² Both Dinsmoor (*Archons*, p. 286) and Ferguson (*Tribal Cycles*) have tacitly adopted Graindor's view.—For the later Apolexis, who always appears as *Ἀπολόγηις ἐξ Ὀλοῦ*, see Graindor, *Chronologie*, p. 51; Roussel, *Mélanges Bidez*, p. 822.

the Tholos. Fragment C was found on April 18, 1934, in a late fill in the wall trench of the Tholos. Fragment D, preserving the left edge of the stone, was found on April 11, 1934, in a late fill over the Tholos.

- (A) Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
 (B) Height, 0.066 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.029 m.
 (C) Height, 0.041 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.023 m.
 (D) Height, 0.081 m.; width, 0.137 m.; thickness, 0.068 m.
 Height of letters, 0.011 m.



A



B



C



D

No. 114

ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ

Age of Augustus (ca. 30–20 B.C.?)

ca. 33

FRAG.

A

[Ἐπειδὴ πρό]σοδον ποιησά[μενοι πρὸς τὴν]
 [βουλὴν οἱ πρυ]τάνεις τῆς Αἰα[ντίδος καὶ οἱ ἀῖ]
 [σιτοι οἱ ἐπι - ^{ca. 8} -]ον ἄρχον[το]ς [ἀποφαίνουσιν]
 [τῆι βουλῆι τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλον]το ἐ[ξ] ἑαυτῶν, - - -]

Gap of several lines

5 [- - - - - ἐν τῷ]ι βουλε[υτηρίωι· ἀγαθῆι τύχηι]
 FRAG. [δέδοχθαι τῆι βο]υλῆι ἐπ[αινέσαι - - - - -^{α. 10} - - - -]
 B [- - - -^{α. 8} - - - - Φαλ]ηρέα καὶ σ[τεφανῶσαι αὐτόν]
 [θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι] ὧι π[άτριόν ἐστιν - - - - -]

Gap of several lines

FRAG. [- - - - - σ]τεφα[γῶσαι ἄλλωι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι]
 C [τόν] ταμίαν [- - - - -]
 10 [- - -]ΑΙΣ[- - - - -]

Gap of several lines, including the end of the decree and the beginning of the register. Among the Φαληρεῖς:

FRAG. Σ [- - - - -]
 D Ἡρα[- - - - -]
 Ἰμέρ[αιος - - - - -]
 15 Ἀντίοχο[ς - - - - -]
 Ἀρίστων Τ[- - - - -]

The four fragments seem to be by the same hand, but B shows some differences in style, while C is more closely spaced vertically than the others. Such variations are not serious in the Roman period, but doubt is possible as to whether all four belong together. The tribe Aiantis is honored in A; the demotic in B can be restored to give Phaleron, a deme of Aiantis; and in D the name Himeraios, rare in Athens (four in all are now known) can be connected with *P.A.*, 7578, Himeraios the brother of the famous Demetrios of Phaleron. In **98**, moreover, the list of Phalereis is headed by an Antiochos; and an Ariston appears under the same demotic in **102** (see commentary in *I.G.*, II²) of the same period. Fragment C is thus the most dubious member. Line 11 may end in Y or X; in the latter case, it should be a proper name (cf. **102**, lines 47 and 50 for possible restorations). The restorations from this fragment are all uncertain.

115. Agora I 877. Two fragments of a stele of Pentelic marble crowned by a moulding. Fragment A was found on May 22, 1933, in a marble pile in Section H. Fragment B was found on February 27, 1934, in a late Roman-Byzantine fill, in Section H'.

(A) Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

(B) Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.



In line 3 the spacing is observably closer, but even so the regular formulae, those restored below, make too long a line.

The dating of the one or two archons named Apolexis (without qualification) is a problem which cannot be settled at this writing. The lettering fits the date proposed by Graindor in *Chronologie*, pp. 37–38.

	25/4–18/7? B.C.	HIPOPTHONTIS	Lines one and two, ca. 32; line three, 49	
FRAG.	[Ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρῶτα]νεῖς τῆς [Ἰππο]θωντίδος [καὶ]			FRAG.
A	[οἱ ἀείσιτοι οἱ ἐπὶ Ἀπ]ολήξιθ[ος ἀρχο]ντος ἐπα[ινέ]			B
	[σαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίρουσιν τεῖ βουλε]ῖ τὸν τα[μίαν]			
	[κτλ.]			

116. Agora I 807. Stele of Pentelic marble, broken at the bottom and rough-picked at the back, with a pediment at top with akroteria, mostly broken away. On the right, the side is original; on the left it has been cut back with filled flutings and a clawed foot, probably a Byzantine re-use. Found on May 12, 1933, in a loose fill some 35 m. east of the Tholos, in Section Θ.

Height, 1.015 m.; width, 0.492 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, (upper), 0.01 m.; (lower), 0.007 m.

	ca. 20 B.C.	PANDIONIS	ca. 34–44
	Ἀπόληξις Φιλοκράτους ἐξ Οἴου εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ		
	πρόσοδον ποιησάμενοι πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν οἱ πρῶ-		
	τάνεις τῆς Πανδιονίδος οἱ ἐπὶ Δημέου Ἀζηριέως		
	ἀρχοντος ἐμφανίζουσιν τὸν ταμίαν τῶν πρῶτανε		
5	ων ὃν αὐτοὶ ἴλαντο Φίλωνα Ἡγελόχου Παιανιέα ἐπι		
	δεξάμενον τὸ δεύτ[ερον τὴν ταμειαν τὰς τε θυσί[ας]]		
	[α]ς τεθνέαι τοῖς θεο[ῖ]ς ὡς πάτριον ἦν ὑπὲρ τε τῶν "		
	πρῶτανεων καὶ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παιδων		
10	[σα]ντα ἐν ἀπασι τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀνεστράφθαι μεγαλομερῶς		
	[καὶ] ἀξίως τῆς πρὸς τοὺς πρῶτανεις εὐνοίας, διδὸν καὶ παρακαλοῦ		
	[σιν] οἱ πρῶτανεις τὴν βουλὴν τὴν προσήκουσαν ποιήσασθαι "		
	[πρὸ]νοιαν " τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ δεδόχθαι τῆι βουλῇ ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς		
	[πρ]ῶτανεις τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἐπὶ τῇ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εὖσε "		
15	[βεί]α· ἐπαινεῖσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν ὑπομείναντα ταμίαν αὐτῶν τὸ		
	[δε]ύτερον Φίλωνα Ἡγελόχου Παιανιέα ἐπὶ τε τῶι τετελεκέ		
	[ραι] τὰς θυσίας τοῖς θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν, καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐ		
	[τὸν] θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ὧν πάτριόν ἐστιν στεφανοῦν τοὺς ἀ		



No. 116

[γαθ]οὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἵνα τούτων συντελουμένων φαίνεται
 20 [ἡ β]ουλή τὴν προσήκουσαν πρόνοιαν ποιουμένη.

vacat

Παιανιεῖς

Φίλων Ἑγελόχου

[Π]οσειδῶνιος Δειφίλου

[Δ]ιόδωρος)

25 [Χα]ρίξενος Ἑρμαῖσκου

[Μ]έτων Ἑρα[κλ]έωνος

Διόδοτος Δει[νί]ου

Διονύσιος Ζηρο[δ]ώρου

Φιλεῖνος Μενεκράτου

30 Γναῖος Κόρτιος

Μίλων Σελεύκου

Διονύσιος Γλαύκου

Σέξτος)

Θεόδωρος [- - - - -]

35 Νείκων Γοργ[ί]ωνος

[[Ἑλπίνεικος Ζ[- - - - -]]]

Διονύσιος Ἀπ[- - - - -]

Ἑρμαῖ[[σκος Φαιδ[- - - - -]]]

Καλλικλῆς Ῥοδοκ[λ]έ[ο]υς

40 Ἑράκλειτος)

Φιλήμων Ἐνκαρπίδου

Πρωτογένης Δευκίου

Μενεκλῆς Ἀπολλωνίδου[ν]

Κοῖντος Σωσιγένης

45 Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀνσίου

Πάμφιλος Αἰξίου

Θεόδοτος Ἀλεξίωνος

vacat

vacat

Στειριεῖς

Διογένης Χαϊρέου

50 Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου

Ἵονασίων Ὀλυμπιοδώρου

Ὀλυμπίαν Ἀλεξάνδρου

Κάλλων)

Ἀγαθοκλῆς)

55 Μᾶρκος Ὀρβιος Ἑρμοκράτης

Δημήτριος Νείκωνος

Ἀντίπατρος)

Ἡφαιστόδωρος Ἀλεξάνδρου

Διονύσιος)

60 Ἀντ[ι]μένης Ζωῖλου

Μυρρινούσιοι

[Α]ἰσ[χί]νης Μητροδ[ώ]ρου

Κυδαθηραιεῖς

Δημήτριος Κεινέου

65 [Α]νκο[.]ιν[- - - - -]

[Α]ρίστιπ[π]ος Δ[ι]ο[ν]ύσιου

Δημήτριος Ἀπολλωνί[νι - -]

[.]ξενος)

[.] [- - - - -]

70 [- - - - -]δου

[Line 71 or 72: a demotic,

probably Ἀγγελῆθεν or Ὀαιεῖς]

[- - - - -] Π]ανκράτου

Κυθήρη[ρι]οι

75 Τρύφων Ἑρα[κλ]έωνος

Κάστωρ)

[οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν] ταμί οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν τα 100 οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν ταμίαν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν γ[ραμ]

90 [αν τῶν πρυτάνεων] 95 μίαν τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ματέα τοῦ δήμου

[In an olive wreath:] τοῦ δήμου In an olive wreath: In an olive wreath:

In a laurel wreath:

Θεογένην

[Φίλωνα]

[- - - - -]ην

Θεογένου

[- - - - -]

[Ἑγελόχου]

[- - - - -]ους

γόνῳ δὲ

110 [- - - - -]

[Παιανιέα]

[- - - - -]

105 Ἀλεξάνδρου

[- - - - -]

Ἐνπυρίδ[ου]

[vacat to base]

As good as complete, the decree has revealed one peculiarity after another as this study has progressed: (1) The spokesman is mentioned (cf. **121**). (2) The *ἀείοντοι* are not mentioned as such. (3) As beneficiaries of the sacrifices, the prytaneis themselves are mentioned, and in first place: the mere mention of them in this connection would have seemed shocking in the pre-Sullan days, when the theory (at least) was that the Treasurer offered the sacrifices as the agent of the prytaneis, and as one of them. (4) The long list of beneficiaries is otherwise that of *ca.* 155–88 B.C.; cf. also **113** and **121**. (5) As in no other post-Sullan decree, nor in any decree passed by the Boule alone, the prytaneis receive praise; but it is to be noted that the Boule refrains from conferring any crown upon them. Hence they are not cited. (6) No statue of the Treasurer is contemplated.

The tenor of all of these peculiarities is the same: they are an attempt to combine the old “first” and “second” decrees: the document is deliberately archaistic in form, with modern improvements in the text and in the stele. The language itself, and the orthography, reveal what the spokesman, Apolexis of Oion, evidently considered to be elegant style.

The archon *Δημέας Ἀζηριεύς* has been hitherto unknown.¹ The two archons named Apolexis, who served less than a generation apart in the early Augustan period, were distinguished by the addition of the patronymic, and once of the demotic also, to the name of the second. It is not unlikely, though in this period by no means certain, that the demotic of Demeas similarly may have been specified to distinguish him from an earlier archon Demeas, until now unknown to us. His own period must be fixed, in any case, by the evidence of names, which we may conveniently set forth line by line. A date in the later 20's B.C. will be seen to be probable.

Line 1: the spokesman, *Ἀπόληξις Φιλοκράτους ἐξ Οἴου*, was known as the archon dating *F. Delph.*, III, 2, no. 63. The year is 8/7–2/1 B.C. (Graindor, *Chron.*, p. 51; *Musée Belge*, XXVII [1923], p. 266; *I.G.*, II² ii, 2, p. 789). At some time previous to this the ephebes had honored him as *ταμίας* (*I.G.*, II², 1965),—doubtless *τῶν στρατιωτικῶν*. His name occurs again in a list of tribesmen of Leontis, *I.G.*, II², 2461, line 5, which has been taken to be the name not of the archon, but of an otherwise unknown uncle or grandfather; but see below. The same archon also dates *I.G.*, II², 2997, 3505, 3909.

Lines 5, 16, 22, 91–93: Relatives, uncertain and somewhat remote, are recorded in *P.A.*, 14861, 14862. Philon himself is otherwise unknown.

Line 6: the *rasura* is a mere correction.

Line 23: cf. *P.A.*, 12144, ephebe in 123/2, possibly a grandfather.

Line 27: cf. *P.A.*, 3905, ephebe in 119/8, possibly a grandfather.

¹ Unless in a dedication of post-9/8 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 3505), where a Demeas (restore demotic) appears with Apolexis of Oion, spokesman of **116**. Demochares of Azene (*I.G.*, II², 3176), an archon of post-9/8 B.C., was presumably a relative of Demeas of Azene.

Line 28: for possible ancestors cf. *N.P.A.*, 60.

Line 29: for possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 7543.

Line 31: for possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 12622, 12623, *N.P.A.*, 151.

Line 32: *Νουμέριος* (read by Koumanoudes) *Γλαύ[χο]ν Παιανιε[ύς]*, evidently a brother of Dionysos, was an ephebe in 38/7 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1043, line 94).

Line 34: for a possible ancestor see *P.A.*, 6890.

Line 35: *N.P.A.*, 45 has a grave-stone conjectured to be of the first century: we may now restore [*Γ*]οργίων [*Νείκ*]ωνος [*Πα*]ιανιεύς. This might be the father. I have not found the stone.

Line 39: for a possible ancestor see *P.A.*, 7934.

Line 44: for possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 13215, 13216.

Line 45: for possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 1558, 1559; *N.P.A.*, 121, 122.

Line 46: for possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 11555. The name of the father, *Αἴξιος* or *Αἴξιας* seems to be new to Greek in that form; *Αἴσιος* and *Αἰσίας* are known.

Line 47: for a possible ancestor see *P.A.*, 6799.

Line 50: the same *Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου* (*P.A.*, 6901) was paidotribes in ca. 38/7 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1043, lines 56, 127).

Line 52: an ephebe of 107/6 is possibly the father (*P.A.*, 517). The Treasurer of prytaneis honored in 155/4 (see **84**) was *Ἀλέξανδρος Εὐβούλου Στειριεύς*.

Line 55: *Ἀθήναιος Μάρκου Στειριεύς*, thesmothetes in 14/3 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1721) may be a son: if so, the immigrant Roman gave his son a patriotic name favoring his new country. Descendants: *P.A.*, 230.

Line 58: a possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 6566. See also under line 52.

Line 62: In the first name two letters, the spacing, and the total length are sure; the name suggested is itself very uncertain.

Line 64: *Δημήτριος Κινέου* (as read by Montfaucon) *Κυδαθηραιεύς* was a thesmothetes in 9/8 B.C. or shortly thereafter (*I.G.*, II², 1722). For possible ancestors see *P.A.*, 3415, 3416.

Line 67: for possible relatives see *P.A.*, 3415, 3416.

Line 73: No *Πανιράτης* has been known hitherto in Athens.

Lines 80–82: *Ἀντίπατρος Ἀντιπάτρου Φλυεύς*, who as Hoplite General held one of the three highest offices in the state, has been recognized by Graindor (*Musée Belge*, XXVII [1923], p. 265, with reference and enumeration of descendants; add his son, the present list, line 57) as the proposer of *I.G.*, II², 1071. The date would seem to be close to 27/6 B.C. (Graindor, *Ath. sous Aug.*, p. 26). It is more to our purpose that he appears as Hoplite General in the first crown of **105**. Since no record of another tenure is given,

this was presumably his first. His third tenure is recorded in the third crown of **110**, which we have dated in the 30's. Our document, in the first crown, proclaims his fifth tenure.

In line 84 the title *κῆρουξ τῆς βουλῆς* has been restored from **110**; possibly *καὶ τοῦ δήμου* ought to be added, to give this Herald's full title (cf. **106**).

In lines 85–87 a tempting restoration is the name of the familiar Herald of a decade or more earlier, *Κα[λλιμαρα]|τίδ[ην Συνδροφ|μου] Σ[τειριέα]*. The traces of letters in line 85, slight though they are, all but exclude this interpretation. Why the Herald and the Treasurer of Military Funds should receive crowns of laurel is not apparent.

Lines 102–106: Theogenes is known as *Hieromnemon* in an inscription at Delphi (*F. Delph.*, III, 2, no. 63), which we can now restore *Θ[ε]ογένης Θ[ε]ογένου γόνωι δὲ [Ἀλεξάνδρου] | Εὐπυρίδης*. The date, given by the archon, who is the same as the spokesman of the present inscription, is 8/7–2/1 B.C. The suppression of the demotic of the adoptive father in both the Delphian and the Agora inscriptions suggests plainly that the adoptive father was also of Eupyridai, and in fact *Θεογένης Θεογένου Εὐπυρίδης*, presumably the adoptive father himself, appears in a list of members of Leontis (*I.G.*, II², 2461, line 70—he heads the list for his deme—; in line 85 appears a son, Zopyros, and in line 77 another son, [*Φει?*] *δίας*). The list is commonly dated to the middle of the first century B.C.¹ The same inscription at line 71 gives us the actual father, *Ἀλέξανδρος*); at line 87, a brother, *Ἀλέξανδρος*); and at line 92, another brother, [*Θ*] *εὐ[κ]ριτος Ἀλεξάνδρου*. For some reason *Θεογένης*, the son, was himself not recorded.

The period of our inscription is obviously late in the first century B.C. The precise year should probably be earlier than 9/8 B.C., because the archon is not specified as being also Priest of the Consul Drusus. In any case the archonship in 8/7–2/1 of the rogator, Apolexis, in our inscription a member of the Boule, fixes a lower limit (cf. also line 64). A vague upper limit is set by the careers of Apolexis and of Theogenes (lines 102–106) both of whom were active after 8/7. The year 10/9 is occupied only by a conjectural candidate; earlier than 10/9 there is no opening until 18/7 or before. The evidence is not decisive between these two possibilities, but there is a small presumption in favor of an earlier date, *ca.* 20 B.C.

Such a date brings the third and fifth generalships of Antipatros near to the time when he proposed the important decree *I.G.*, II², 1071. He thus emerges as one of the first citizens of Athens at the opening of the Augustan period.

¹ The date is based on the spelling *Μάαρχος* (line 97), and on prosopography. Neither forbids setting it *ca.* 35 B.C. The Apolexis son of Philokrates (line 5) could then be the rogator of the present decree, not an otherwise unknown uncle. A similar hypothetical duplication could be avoided for line 117 also. With such a dating, one must suppose that the men listed in lines 4, 39, and 117, who are attached to earlier dates, were fairly old: but each of these heads the list for his deme, and in each case he was probably the senior member of the group. Line 78—the only real difficulty—must list a very old man (cf. line 79; also 110). The lettering favors this later date. In any case the *stemma* under *P.A.*, 1361 needs to be re-examined. The date proposed would allow the Apolexis son of Apellikon, whose prominence is attested by his place at the head of the whole list, to be identified with the archon Apolexis of 25/4–18/7.

117. *I.G.*, II², 2877. Early in the reign of Augustus. The block is still preserved where Wilhelm rediscovered it, serving as part of one step in a stairway in the house at 20 Tripod Street. A rectangular block, the inscribed face is 0.53 m. wide and 0.20 m. high; the text just fills this area, and shows that the dimensions given are original. The depth of the stone at present is 0.50 m.: doubtless it was nearly square. The block was part, therefore, of a base of some sort, for an offering or a smallish statue.

The officer *ἐπιμελητὴς πρυτανείου* is not otherwise known. The social position of Theophilos, and the style of the monument, would both suggest that the position had come to be, as it very well might, one of moderate consequence and dignity.

The monument would naturally have been erected in the Prytaneion. Its weight and condition suggest that it has not travelled far, and in fact, the block is now not far from the neighborhood where Pausanias (I, 18, 3) saw the Prytaneion.

118. Agora I 1252. Fragment of Pentelic marble, inscribed in two columns; part of seven lines in the left hand column and of ten lines in the right hand column have been preserved. Found on January 29, 1934, in a late fill, 15 m. northwest of the Tholos, in Section B.

Height, 0.176 m.; width of face, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Late first century B.C.

	[----- ο]v	⊘[-
	[----- ο]vς	Α[-
	[- - - - -] v	Α[-
	[- - - - -]χράτου	Α[-
5	[- - - - -]αγάθου	15 Ιξ[-
	[- - - - -]εῖς	v [Dem.]
	[- - - - -]υλτος	Χ[-
	[- - - - -] v	Νι[χ-
	[- - - - -] ο]v	Π[-
10	[- - - - -] v	20 Θ[-
		Α[-



Lines 3, 6, 8, and 16 presumably were demotics, preceded in each case by a short blank space.

119. *I.G.*, II², 1070. Early Christian era, before 19 A.D. OINEIS. The stone is *EM* 638. Lattermann's reading in *I.G.*, II², would seem to provide for an over-lengthy decree, whereas the stone shows clearly that line 24 belongs to the register of prytaneis: read -]ενος). Line 22 is probably the first entry in the last, which was the third, column. Read [Φυλ]ῆσται or [Θρ]ῆσται. "Line 21" is blank; the decree ended in line 20. Of the text of the decree itself I have not made a strict examination. The list of the same demesmen continues at least through line 27, which reads -]ς). Graindor's date, not long before 19 A.D. (*Chronologie*, pp. 52-54), seems acceptable.

120. *Hesperia*, IV (1935), pp. 38-40, no. 7. Early first century A.D. A few minor points may be noted. In line 5 the first letter is M, perhaps of [γερό]μενον. Lines 2 and 11-14 should each begin with the three or four letters restored at the end of each previous line, the division being by syllables. The length of line is thus fixed as close to 49 letters. As Oliver noted, the restorations cannot be rigidly determined, but those of lines 9 and 11 should hold. In line 1 the words καὶ οἱ ἀείσται should be restored, omitting φυλῆς, which never occurs; the name of the tribe in prytany was therefore of the shortest. The date should perhaps be late in the reign of Augustus.

121. *I.G.*, II², 1073 + 1074. As between 1073 and 1074, the closeness of date and subject had already led Graindor to declare that "il paraît bien certain que les deux décrets ont été votés à la même occasion" (*B.C.H.*, XXXVIII [1914], p. 415, n. 3).¹ The contours of the moulding are precisely the same in each. Mouldings on different stelae are rarely identical in contour. When a quantity of baked mud had been cleaned from the bottom of 1074, the stones joined.

Fragment C, of 1073, not found by Kirchner, has been located: it is *EM* 5723. The right side has been trimmed straight in post-classical times. The small fragment D is still lost; the letters on this fragment are underlined in the text here given.

The total preserved height is now 0.73 m. The thickness is original, 0.14 m. There was certainly a third column: the length of line is such as accommodates three columns each as wide as the (preserved) first column. On this basis the original width may be reckoned at 0.74 m. over all. In the third column were probably listed the ἀείσται (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1759 of 90-100 A.D.).²

¹ Graindor has used these inscriptions in *Hérode Atticus*, p. 20, n. 1; p. 28, n. 4; p. 31, n. 2; p. 235; and in *Athènes sous Hadrien*, especially pp. 87-88; see also his *Album*, pl. XXXVII, 47 and p. 35. *S.E.G.*, III, no. 106.

² It is interesting that the next preserved decree with a list of prytaneis, *I.G.*, II², 1077 of 209/10, has precisely this scheme. On this decree see p. 3, n. 1.



ΦΕΙΔΙΑΣ

ΕΠΕΙΔΗ Ο ΠΡΥΤΑΝ
ΟΝ ΙΣΕΙΤΟ ΠΑ
ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΒΕΙΟΥΤΙ
ΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΗ ΤΑΣ
ΝΕΙΡΑΤΗΝ Γ
ΚΥΤΟΒΡΑΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΠΑ
ΡΕΙΟΥ ΠΑΓΟΥ ΒΟΥ
ΟΝΕΠΙΜΕΜΕΛΗ
ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΑΝ ΟΙ
ΛΕΙΠΕΝΕΙΣ ΤΗ
ΤΕΤΟΣ ΙΣΤΑΣ
ΜΕΡΙΣ ΜΟΝ ΒΑΤΙ
ΣΡΟΔΕΑΤΑ ΤΑΣ
ΤΟΙΣ ΧΑΛΗΘΟΝΑΙ
ΓΡΑΦΗΝ ΤΩΝ Ε
ΙΒΟ

159

ΕΠΑΝ
ΠΡΟΝΗ
ΣΤΕΡΑΝ
ΦΟΛΔΕΙΝ
ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝ
ΑΝΓΡΑΜΜ
ΝΑΡΑ
ΚΛΑΤΤΙ
ΦΛΑΦΙΛ
ΦΛΑΔΟΡ
ΦΛΑΤΤΟΠ
ΦΛΑΚΑΛΛ
ΦΛΑΤΟΙΛ
ΦΛΑΦΙΛ
ΦΛΑΔΑΦΝ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ
ΕΙΜΕΡΤΟ
ΠΑΠΠΟΕ
ΦΛΑΦΟΕ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ
ΕΙΣΙΑΦΟ
ΠΟΛΕΜΟ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒ
ΚΑΣΟΤΕ
ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟ
ΔΙΦΙΛΟΣΑΓ

9482

ΕΤΑΣΤΟ
ΟΥΒΟΥΛΗ
ΙΝΕΤΕΦΑΝΟ
ΙΠΗΣΑΙΑ
ΙΓΕΓΡΑΤΤΑ
ΑΗΛΙΟΙΝΗΚ
ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙΟ
ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ
ΡΑ
ΦΕΙΔΙΑΣ
ΛΕΟΝΤΕ
ΟΥ ΚΑΧΑΡΟΠ
ΡΑΦΙΛΟΝ
ΕΥΚΗΡΟ
ΑΦΡΟΔΕ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡ
Φ
ΝΟΥΜΜ
ΚΑΑΡΧ
ΚΑΑΡΧ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣ
ΜΕΝΑΝΑ
ΕΙΛΑΤΟΝ
ΚΑΑΝΤΙ
ΤΑ

97

ca. 120 A.D.

ΑΙΑΝΤΙΣ

ca. 54

FRAG.

Φειδίας) [Ραμνούσιος γραμματεὺς τῶν πρυτάνεων? εἶπεν]

A

Ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰαντίδος οἱ ἐπὶ -----^{ca. 12}----- ἄρχοντος καὶ
οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπα[ινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες τὸν ἀρχιερέα τῶν Σεβασ]
τῶν διὰ βίου Τι^ν Κ[λαύδιον Ἀττικὸν Μαραθῶνιον ἀποφαίνουσιν τὸν ταμίαν]
5 τῆι βουλῆι τὰς τ[ε θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τῆι πρυτᾶ]
νεΐαι καὶ τὴν γυ[ναῖκα αὐτοῦ Οὐιβουλλίαν Ἀλκίαν τεθυκέναι? ὑπὲρ τοῦ]
Ἀντοκράτορος [Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ -----^{ca. 12}-----]
καὶ τοῦ σύνπαν[τος οἴκου αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν πρυτάνεων καὶ ἀεισίτων καὶ τῆς ἐξ Ἀ]
ρείου πάγου βου[λῆς καὶ τῆς βουλῆς τῶν ἑξακοσίων καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναί]
10 ων, ἐπιμεμελῆσ[θαι δὲ καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν]
πρυτανεΐαν ὧν [αὐτοῖς προσέταττον οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψήφισματα, οὐδὲν δὲ ἐγ]
λείπειν εἰς τὴν [σωτηρίαν ----- κα]
τ' ἔτος εἰς τὰς [- -----]
μερισμὸν καὶ τῆ[ν -----]
15 ΣΚΩΔΕΣΤΑΤΑΣ [- -----]
τοῖς χαλκῶν ἀν[δριάντων ----- ἀνα]
γραφὴν ποιησ[αμένους ----- Οὐ]
ιβουλλί[α]ν Ἀλ[κίαν -----]
τ [- -----]
20 ἀγα[θῆ] τύχη δεδόχθαι τῆι βουλῆι -----^{ca. 30}-----

FRAG.

B

ἐπαιν[έσαι τοὺς εὐεργέτας τῶν π[ολιτῶν καὶ σωτῆρας Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον Ἀτ]
τικὸν Μα[ραθῶνιο]ν καὶ Οὐιβουλλί[αν Ἀλκίαν καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσῶι]
FRAG. στεφανῶ[ι ὡς π[άτρι]ό[ν] ἐστιν στεφανο[ῦν τοὺς εὐεργέτας τοῦ δήμου· ἐπιτετρᾶ]
D φθαι δὲ κα[ὶ τοῖς πρ]υτάνεσι τῆς Αἰαν[τίδος καὶ τοῖς ἀεισίτοις ἀναστῆσαι αὐτῶν]
25 ἀνδριάντ[ας καθ]ῶς προέγραπται· [ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεΐ]
αν γραμμα[τέα] ἐ[ν] στήλῃ λιθίνῃ κα[ὶ] στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει]

FRAG.

C

	Μαρα[θῶνι]οι	Εἰρηναῖο[ς -----]	[One column,
	Κλ ^ς Ἀττικὸ[ς -----]	55 Ἀχιλλεὺς [- -----]	containing the
	Φλ ^ς Φιλότε[ιμος -----]	Διονύσιο[ς -----]	ἀείσιτοι,
30	Φλ ^ς Δωρόθ[εος -----]	Ῥαμ[νούσιοι]	missing]
	Φλ ^ς Πόπλ[ιος -----]	Φειδίας)	
	Φλ ^ς Καλλ[ῆ] [- -----]ου	Λεόντει[χος -----]	
	Φλ ^ς Ζωῖλο[ς Ζωπ]ύρου	60 Κλ ^ς Χαροπε[ῖνος -----]	
	Πομ ^ς Φιλοτ[-----]	Κλ ^ς Φιλωνί[δης -----]	
35	Κλ ^ς Δάφνο[ς -----]	Εὐκηρος [- -----]	
	Διονύσιο[ς -----]	Ἀφροδεί[σιος -----]	
	Διονύσιο[ς -----]	Δημήτρο[ιος -----]	
	Εὔμερτος [- -----]	65 Φα[ληρεῖς]	
	Πάππος [-----]	Νούμι[ος Μη]ρις? [- -----]	

40	Φλωρος Κ[αλάμιδος?]	Κλ< Ἄρχι[- - - - -]
	Διονύσι[ς - - - - -]	Κλ< Ἄρχι[- - - - -]
	Εἰσίδωρος [- - - - -]	Ἄριστο [- - - - -]
	Πολέμω[ν - - - - -]	70 Διονυσ[- - - - -]
	Ἀριστόβο[υλος - - - - -]	Μένανδ[ρος - - - - -]
45	Κλ< Σώτειμ[ος - - - - -]	Ἐράτων [- - - - -]
	Διόδοτος [- - - - -]	Κλ< Ἄντι[- - - - -]
	Δίφιλος Ἀπ[- - - - -]	[- ^{ca. 5} -] [[N]]Α[- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	75 [- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	[Τρικορύσιοι]
50	[- - - - -]	[- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	[- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	[- - - - -]
	[- - - - -]	80 [- - - - -]

We arrive, then, at an original width almost exactly equal to the height now preserved. There is no such thing, to my knowledge, as a square stele; it can hardly be doubted that the original height was considerably greater than the height preserved. Doubtless space must be allowed for elaborate carved crowns containing citations. There was room, accordingly, for the list of prytaneis to continue below the preserved last lines 47 and 74.

Whether the list did in fact so continue is important for the date of the whole. In 124/5 A.D. the tribe Hadrianis was formed, and Aiantis gave to the new tribe the deme Trikorynthos. The Boule was at the same time reduced to 500 members, which meant 38 or 39 from each tribe.¹ Now it so happens that our fragments bear the names of just 39 prytaneis; also that Trikorynthos is lacking, but its place, as the smallest deme, would naturally be last. We have seen that there was space for more names, and in fact eleven names and one demotic can be restored, so as to give Trikorynthos the number of representatives which it had under Hadrianis (*I.G.*, II², 1793), and so as to preserve columns of equal length. Since the stone offers a small presumption that the list did continue, it has been so restored; but the alternative, namely that the preserved 39 prytaneis may be the correct total, must of course be kept in mind.

This reasoning has not before been advanced, and the difficulties in line 7 have likewise been neglected. Hadrian did not become Ὀλύμπιος until *ca.* 132 A.D., according to Graindor, who would omit that word from line 7. If it be included, the line is still some 5 letters short of the ideal requirement; that is barely allowable in a carefully cut inscription with lines of *ca.* 54 letters. To omit Ὀλυμπίου, however, is to leave a gap of *ca.* 12 letters. It is surprising to find that this gap, which must have contained a full list of official titles, cannot be filled, so far as I can see, by any obvious restoration.

¹ See Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien*, pp. 30 ff., 73 ff.

The possibility remains open that the proper date is *ca.* 132, with *᾽Ολυμπίου* restored in line 7, and the register limited to the 39 names now preserved. The preference for the early date is nevertheless clear, particularly since it accords with the date, 101 A.D., assigned by Kirchner as the *akme* of Claudius Atticus (*I.G.*, II², 3595, *stemma*).

Whatever the exact date may be, it does not seem to have been realized that what we have is a modified post-Sullan, "second" decree (cf. 116). Hence the date appeared in line 2, and the list of beneficiaries of the sacrifices, a list more elaborate than in any previous decree, explains the genitives in lines 7–10. Hence also Claudius Atticus, listed first (line 28), is not (as scholars have supposed) the famous Herodes Atticus, but his father, who is specially honored in the decree, as the Treasurer of the prytaneis (line 4). Phidias probably proclaimed in line 1 the title suggested by his position in the register (line 58; see pp. 14, 15).

In line 6 Graindor would insert a reference to tenure by Claudius of the gymnasiarchate of the gymnasium of the deified Hadrian, *γυ[μνασίαν, κτλ.* This is opposed by the spacing, because it leaves very few letters with which to introduce the reference in the next line to Hadrian. Since the wife of Claudius is mentioned for large honors in the resolution proper (line 22), it seems that her name should appear early in the preliminary statement of reasons for honors. She is mentioned, to be sure, at the end of that statement (lines 17–18). In any case it is clearly necessary, on the analogy of 113, 116, and the pre-Sullan decrees, to introduce a list of beneficiaries about at this point.

Line 15: attention should be called to this unexplained series of letters.

Line 26: with but very few exceptions, inscriptions found on the Acropolis were set up there.

In the register patronymics probably appeared regularly, though most are lost; systematic restoration is futile until the appearance of indices for *I.G.*, II². The *stemma* for the family of Herodes Atticus, whose father is honored in the present decree, has been drawn up by Kirchner under *I.G.*, II², 3595.¹

¹ It may be noted that the lost inscription from Corinth, which honors Claudius Atticus, now appears in *Corinth*, Vol. VIII, Part II, Latin Inscriptions, no. 58.

ALLOTMENT MACHINES

The text in **79**, lines 29–30 and 59–61, as also in **80**, lines 9–11, of the same year, reads ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα εἰς κληρωτήριον λίθινον. The reverse side of **79** bears rows of slots precisely similar to rows of slots in certain other peculiar monuments, three of which have long been published. Study of these monuments had already suggested, before **79** was observed, that they were to be recognized as actual Athenian machines for performing allotment. **79**, which proved that this identification was correct, stimulated search for others, with the result that at this writing eleven Athenian allotment machines are represented by the preserved fragments which have been recovered.¹

Since no ancient author describes the operation of a κληρωτήριον, the process has to be inferred from the details of the various preserved stones, of which a catalogue follows. The dates and the administrative uses can best be discussed afterward.

I.² The first specimen, which is the simplest and most nearly complete, provides clues for an understanding of all. The general appearance of the object is that of a small grave monument from which the sculpture has been omitted. Merely as a convenient frame, and as decoration, the sides are treated like pilasters, and the top like a Doric entablature, with three regulae having six guttae each. The top was cut to receive one end of a hook clamp,³ in order to fasten the whole in an upright position against some stone backing, presumably a wall. The back of the object itself was naturally left rough.

These details are all incidental. As a κληρωτήριον, the stone received in front a vertical row of slots. The slots in this, and in all the other machines, are slightly irregular in dimensions. They average 0.02 m. in length, 0.02 m. in depth and 0.006 m. in height: such dimensions as would permit the ends of a row of four or five lead pencils to be inserted together into each. Some slots have a slight inclination downward into the stone, so that a pencil stuck into one would protrude upward; all the rest are cut at right angles to the surface. In other words, an object which fitted into a slot would not fall out. No slot in any machine has revealed any trace of lead by which

¹ Doubtless others will be discovered; hence the following account is offered as subject to correction. My search for these objects has been restricted to Athens.

² *I.G.*, II², 2864 a (“*Instrumentum cuius usus incertus est*”). Found in the Library of Hadrian. Hymettian marble. First published by Koumanoudes in *Αρχ. Έφ.*, 1862, p. 25. Height 0.49 m., but broken at the bottom. All the other original dimensions are preserved. Width below the pilaster capitals, 0.32 m.; thickness at the same point, 0.157 m.; diameter of cone at top, 0.065 m.; diameter of hole at bottom of cone, 0.025 m. The slots, 12 in number, are spaced 0.018 m. on centres.

³ Hook clamps date from the latter half of the fourth century B.C. and all subsequent classical periods.

objects would have been fastened in. Clearly therefore the slots were intended to hold removable objects, objects which might be removed for the purpose of changing their order in relation to each other.

At the left side of the front, close to the pilaster, there appears a rounded groove, having almost no depth at its bottom end. The groove deepens evenly toward the under side of the cornice. Here it widens into the shape of an inverted cone, passes through the cornice, and opens out to the top of the stone. The scheme may best be realized by noting that a straight rod or tube could be lowered into the top of the stone, down through the inverted cone, to emerge in the groove on the front below. At the top of the groove, the tube would lie half enclosed by stone. When lowered to the bottom end of the groove, the tube would fit close against the straight back of the groove. The lower end of the tube, since the groove is there very shallow, would be almost entirely exposed.

The inverted cone, open at the bottom, suggests immediately that objects in a group were to be dumped into the cone as into a hopper, so as to emerge singly through the hole at the bottom. This is not the only use conceivable for a cone-shaped opening, but it commends itself particularly if one imagines a tube emerging from the lower end of the cone. A tube in this position has already suggested itself from observation of the groove; and the particular attraction of the notion is that the lower end of the tube, where the groove is shallow, would be so nearly free of the stone that whatever had fallen into the tube from the hopper (cone) above could emerge from the end of the tube, clear of the stone, below. In sum, the stone has cuttings, namely a cone-and-groove, as if spherical counters of some sort were meant to be dropped into a hopper-and-tube, so as to be taken out at the bottom in an order determined thus by "chance." The stone also has a row of slots as if for the insertion of objects in various changeable orders from time to time. Even before it was known that the monument was in fact a *κληρωτήριον*, the various cuttings had indicated quite easily that spherical counters marked with symbols were dumped into the hopper, removed from the tube one by one, and recorded by plaques inserted into the slots.

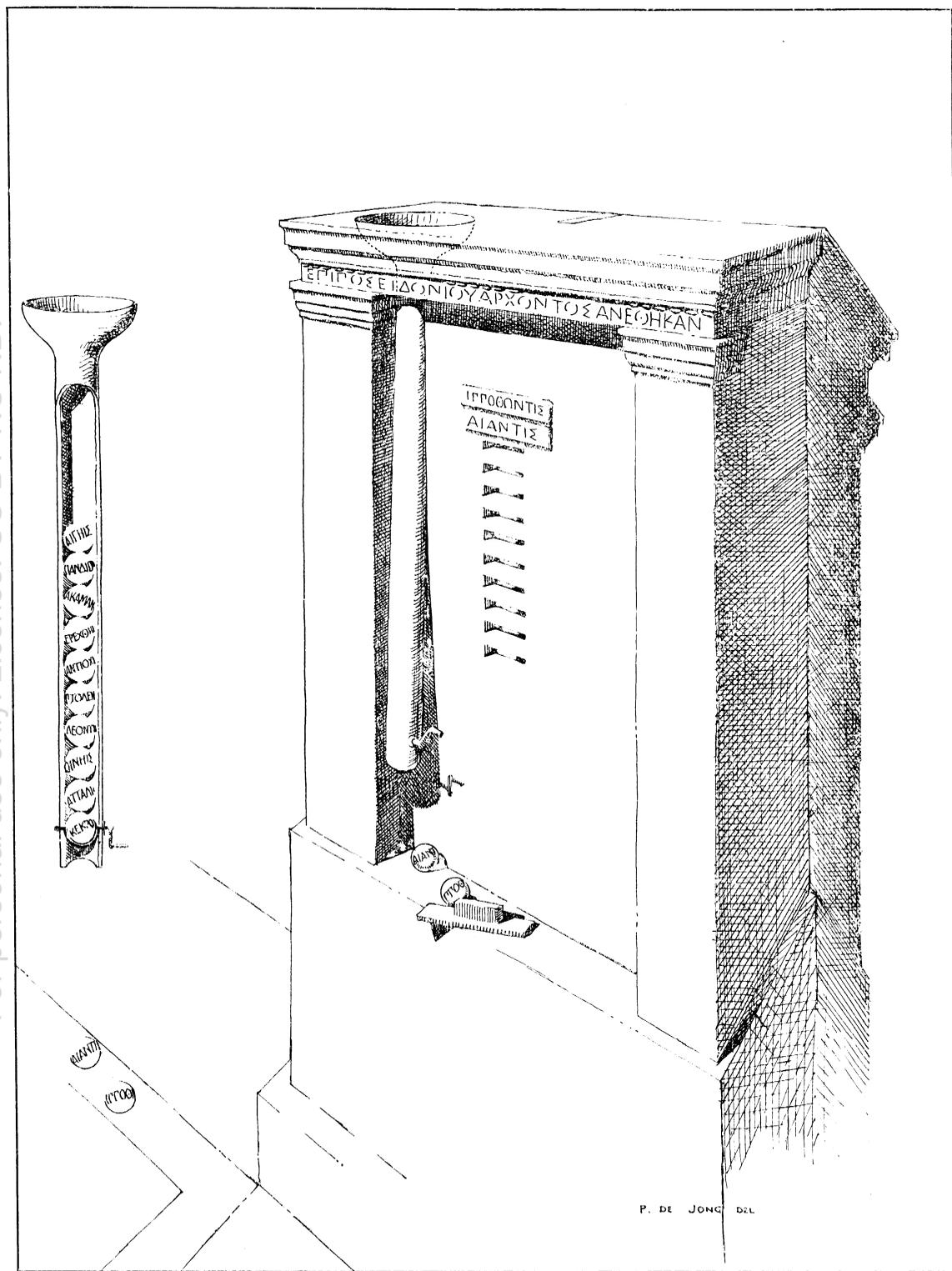
A detailed theoretical reconstruction of **I** is offered in the diagram on p. 201. The plaques can have been of wood or of metal suitably inscribed, with tabs for insertion. The tube was certainly of metal; its diameter is given by the size of the groove, and the spherical counters would be slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the tube. The tube was held in place by two cleats set into deep cuttings in the groove, one toward the top, the other at the bottom end. Above and below the lower cleat cutting are nail-holes, which show that this cutting served for something more than mere support: doubtless for a catch which would release one ball at a time. The simplest form for this catch, though not the only device which is conceivable, would be a hemisphere operated by a crank.

The tube was probably a separate piece of metal, since it would be difficult to set it in place if it were joined to a metal hopper fitting the cone above. The cone itself



No. I

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Drawing of No. I, to show Operation

need not have contained any metal lining. Whether it did or not, a notable aspect of the *κληρωτήριον* is that in it the balls could not be mechanically juggled so as to make their order a matter of chance. Since this juggling is really the essential feature of a machine made for allotments, doubt must remain as to whether some device was not mounted on top of the stele. Such a device could consist, for instance, of a revolving sphere, or of a stationary sphere the contents of which could be churned from outside by a crank. Since, however, a device of this sort is more complicated in its nature than the rest of the machine, and since no cutting attests its presence, it is more reasonable



View of the Top of No. I, Showing Hopper and Cutting for the Clamp

to suppose that the spherical counters were merely shaken publicly in a separate vessel, which was made to fit neatly into the cone, thus releasing the counters out of sight into the hopper and tube.

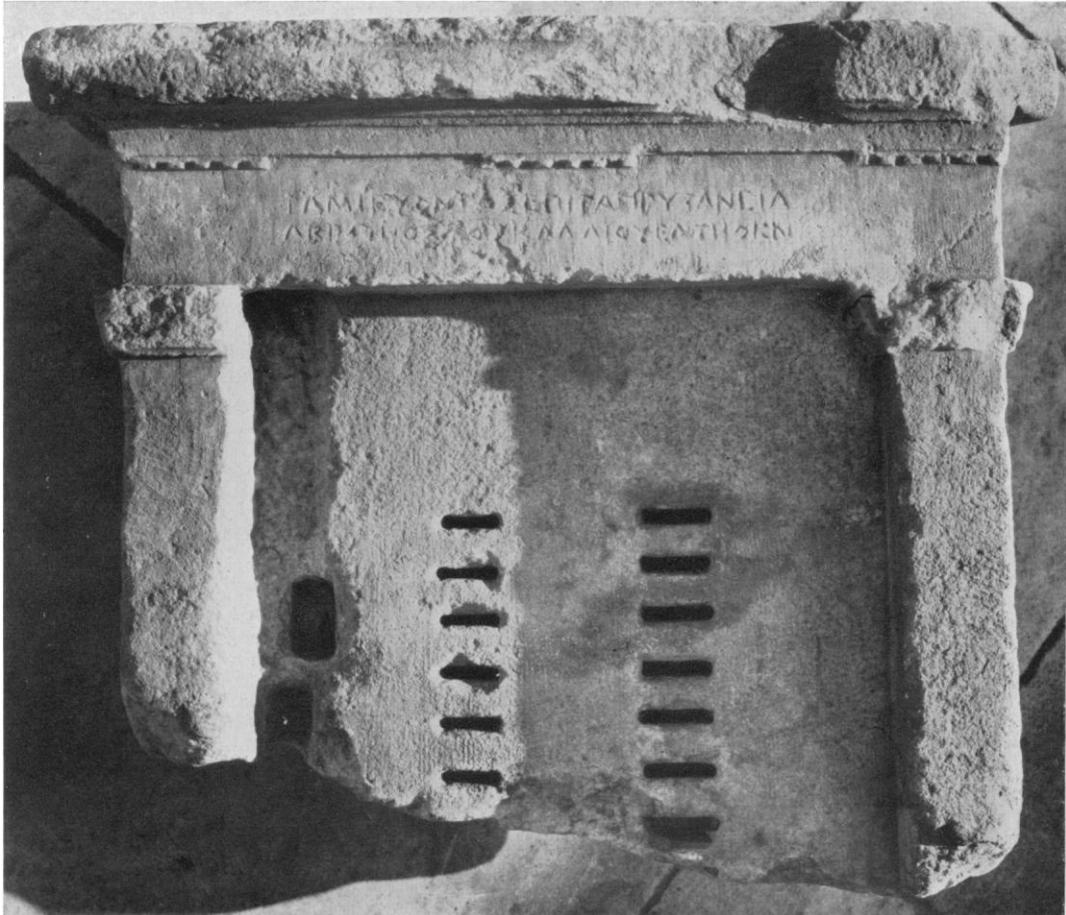
As a whole, the machine was designed only in part for the actual allotment. The more prominent place is given to the row of slots for plaques, that is, for the publication of the results of the allotment. The *κληρωτήριον* is essentially a public notice board with a mechanism on one side for determining the content of the notice.

Of the inscription, one line is entirely missing (cf. II).

[-----]

162/1 [ἐ]πὶ Ποσειδωνίου ἄρχοντος ἀνέθηκαν

II.¹ The second monument differs from the first in having two rows of slots, 7 being preserved in the first row, and 8 in the second. The proportions of the stele suggest that each row originally had as many as 10 and not more than 15. The groove at the left side, though its edges are rounded, is nearly rectangular,—a remarkable feature, as



No. II

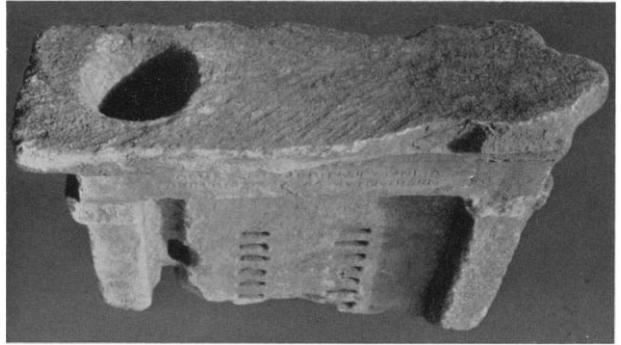
will be shown. Two deep cleat-holes were cut to secure the tube in place. Since one cleat-hole would be enough, and since the second is probably too high to serve as backing for the device which released the balls, some mechanical peculiarity must be inferred, the nature of which is uncertain. The cornice shows how I, and probably all the others,

¹ *Annuario*, IV/V (1921/2), p. 63, no. 124 and fig. 6; also under *I.G.*, II², 2864. Found by B. Tamaro on the Acropolis, and now in the courtyard in front of the museum there. Pentelic marble. Marks of a toothed chisel on the back. Effective thickness through pilasters, 0.1 m. Diameter of hole for tube at base of cone, 0.032 m.

should be reconstructed: enough overhang to shelter the face from the weather, suggesting that the machines may have stood out-doors.

Traces of a new first line of the inscription can be detected:

. ͵Ϝ . . . Λ ͵ΗΓΓ [- - - - -]
 ταμιεύοντος ἐπὶ τὰ προτανεία
 Med. s. II Ἀβρωνος τοῦ Καλλίου Βατῆθεν



The Top and Front of No. II

III.¹ Traces remain of four rows of slots; and a fifth and final column is to be inferred from the spacing, although the top slot must have been cut some 0.003 m. lower than the other slots in the top row. The cone was cut to hold more balls than in **I**



No. III

and **II**; it is several times as large, and a cutting is preserved such as might serve to fasten a metal lining in place. A peculiar feature on the face of the machine is the shallow depression above the slots, roughened, and curving at the left end to a tab-like projection. The rough surface might hold paste, perhaps to attach a piece of papyrus on which was written the heading of the allotment, such as the name of a tribe; or the papyrus might be colored, to indicate, for instance, a particular jury-court.

¹ *I. G.*, II², 2864 c. Found in the church of Demetrios Kataphores, part of the "Valerian" Wall just east of the Roman Agora. Pentelic marble. Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.46 m., original; thickness just below pilaster capital, 0.153 m., also original. Space between the rows of slots, 0.04 m. The cutting for the tube is as much as 0.035 m. deep; deeper than in **I**, where it is 0.01 m. The back and top of the machine are evenly rough.

Of the inscription, a first line is probably again missing. The hand is the same as in **II**.

[-----]?

[ταμει]ύοντος ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα

Med. s. II [Ἀβρων]ος τοῦ Καλλίου Βατήθεν

IV.¹ Two fragments from a κληρωτήριον similar to **III** in every essential respect so far as preserved, except only that the depression in the centre is not roughened. The taper of the pilaster suggests that the lower fragment comes from far enough down on the stone to necessitate a minimum of 20 slots in each column, or of at least 100 in all. The inscription is by a different hand from that of the others.

[-----]

[ταμειύοντος] ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα

[Ἀβρωνος τοῦ Καλ]λίου Βατήθεν

V.² Agora I 3965. In this fragment the workmanship is excellent. The slots were unusually long (0.035 m. at least) and were cut carefully to slope slightly downward

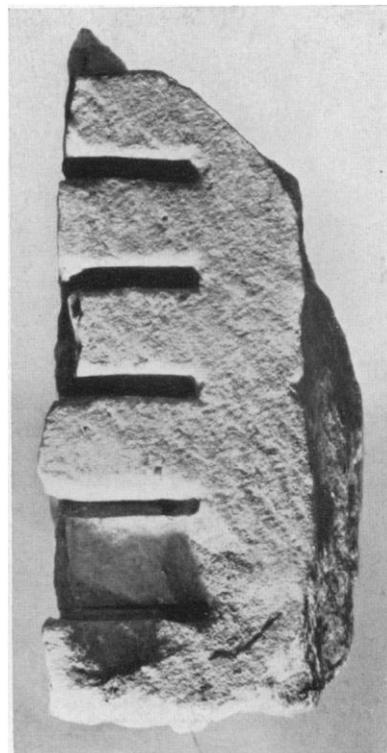
¹ *I.G.*, II², 2864 b. Found in the same place and at the same time as **III**. Pentelic marble. Slots spaced vertically at 0.023 m. on centres. The thickness under the pilaster capital would be ca. 0.135 m., thus 0.015 m. thinner than **III**. The width was the same or a little greater. Other measurements vary from those of **III** by small amounts, and it is clear that the two were not cut to the same pattern. Thus the space between rows of slots in **IV** is 0.035 m. (increasing to 0.04 in the lower fragment); and the cornice had four shorter regulae instead of three longer. The back and top, just as in **III**, are evenly rough.

² Found in the spring of 1936 in a marble pile near the southwest corner of the Odeion (Section M). Pentelic marble. Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Broken on all sides. Remains of 7 slots, spaced 0.25 m. on centres.



No. IV.

Showing the Approximate Relative Position of the Fragments



No. V

heavier black. The stone seems to have accommodated six rows, and there was space for as many as 50 slots in each row; hardly for more than 50. For the tube, part of one cleat-cutting remains, opposite lines 32 ff.

VII. 80 above. No trace of any cutting for a *κληρωτήριο* is preserved on the back. The stone was hardly a counterpart of **VI**, though the side inscribed with decrees has a similar text of the same year. **VII** differed in being Hymettian, and especially in being only about 0.52 m. wide, some 0.13 m. narrower than **VI**. The text likewise is compact, so that the total height was considerably less than that of **VI**. It is doubtful whether the original can have held the possible 300 slots of **VI**.

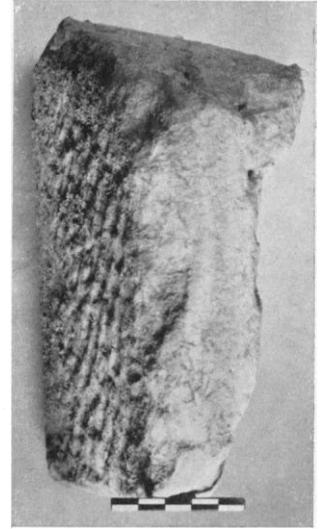
VIII.¹ Agora I 3966. Fragment of a *κληρωτήριο* of moderate size, possibly with as many as 300 slots.

IX.² Agora I 3272. Poor marble and poor workmanship: large drill holes were left at the end of each slot. The spacing suggests some 600 slots.

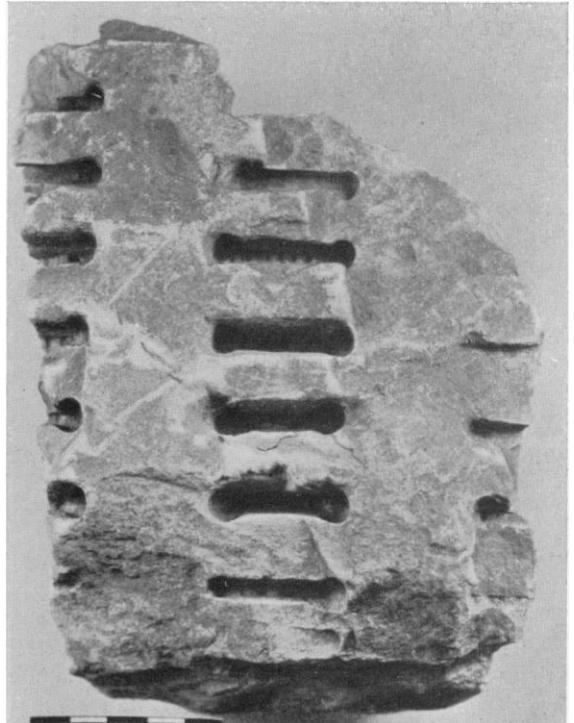
fragments of this inscription were found during the year 1935 in Section O along the south side of the Odeion. Some of the pieces were actually found in the débris on the floor of the cryptoporticus of the building, and most of the rest can be associated with this same fill.

¹ Pentelic marble. Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.11 m. The thickness is original, 0.119 m. in the middle; there is some taper. The back shows tool marks and hence was not inscribed at the level from which the fragment comes. There are traces of the last 3 slots in the column, spaced 0.023 m. on centres. This column was the first, since no slots show on the left side, 0.04 m. distant. The present left side was cut when the block was re-used: the pilaster and all the stone behind it were cut away. The present top was trimmed for the same re-use. Found in the autumn of 1935 in a marble pile in the southern part of the Odeion (Section O).

² Found in the autumn of 1935 in the demolition of houses in Section Σ. Hymettian, or greyish Pentelic marble. Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Broken in back and on all sides. Traces of 21 slots, spaced 0.02 m. on centres, the columns being separated by *ca.* 0.028 m.

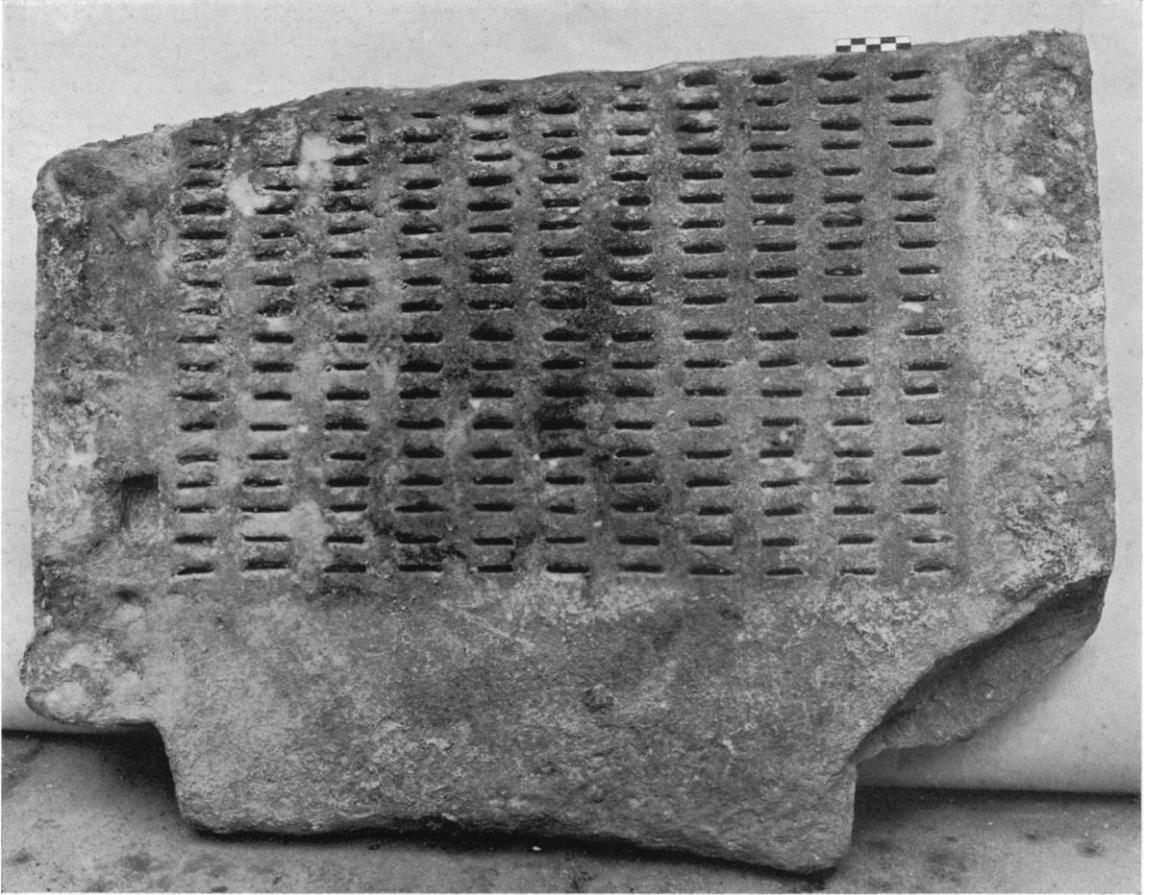


No. VIII



No. IX

X.¹ Agora I 3967. The preserved fragment was nearly half of the original, since in nearly all the 11 columns, 19 slots are preserved, and the original doubtless had 50 slots in a column. This *κληρωτήριον* stood free, being set into a base, as the preserved tongue shows. Pilasters, which have been chiselled away, originally reached down to the base. Two deep cuttings on the left show that the tube extended about as far down as the



No. X

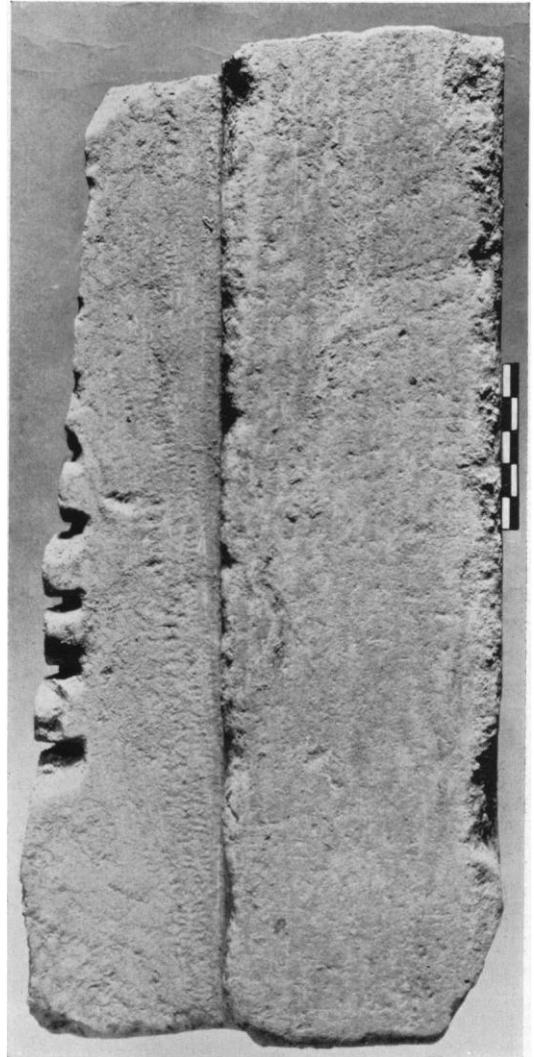
slots; a long tube was necessary, in order to contain at one time as many balls as there were slots in each column. Two smaller cuttings below where the tube ended may have held in place a receptacle for the balls as they dropped out.

¹ Found toward the close of the season of 1935 between the Metroön and the Tholos, near the Bouleuterion (Section B). It had been re-used to form the bottom of a pit in Turkish times. Pentelic marble. Height, 0.59 m.; width, at top, 0.725 m., at bottom, 0.74 m.; thickness in centre, 0.083 m. The slots, spaced vertically 0.18 m. on centres, the columns being separated by only 0.02 m., are crowded. The back, having been used as a threshold, is so foot-worn that its original condition cannot be established.

XI.¹ Agora I 3968. This was the largest of the preserved *κληρωτήρια*, if one may judge from the width of the pilaster, and from the fact that the thickness without the pilaster is 0.136 m., whereas the corresponding thickness of **X**, which has eleven columns of slots, is only 0.083 m. The original total of slots may have been as many as 1000.

When the monuments are considered as a group, it appears that **I** and **II**, the best preserved, were much smaller than the rest; consequently, though they illustrate how *κληρωτήρια* worked, they may not be typical in every detail.²

As to the dates: **I** was dedicated, as we learn from the inscription, in 162/1 B.C. **VI** and **VII** were inscribed on the reverse in 159/8 or 158/7. **II**, **III**, and **IV** all mention the year when Habron, son of Kallias, of Bate was *ταμίας ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα*. The same person is mentioned as *ἱεροποιήσας τὰ Ἀθήναια* in the year of Kallistratos, 156/5 B.C.³ Thus six of our preserved *κληρωτήρια*—all those which bear inscriptions—are associated with a period of seven years. Approximately in this period, **I** was dedicated, and doubtless also **II**, since it was found on the Acro-



No. XI

¹ Found in the autumn of 1935 in a marble pile in the southern part of the Odeion, a pile which also contained fragments of **VI**. Pentelic marble. Height, 0.308 m.; width, 0.149 m. The thickness is original, 0.163 m. at the top end, 0.167 m. at the bottom. The side was worked smooth like the front. The back was left with tool marks showing; it was not inscribed, unless above the preserved part. The taper of the thickness is repeated in the pilaster, which is 0.086–0.083 m. in width. There are traces of the last 7 slots, spaced 0.022 m. on centres. The bottom end has been reworked in post-classical times.

² We have as yet no fragment from a large *κληρωτήριον* to show details of the hopper. It is notable that in **X** the tube was not sunk into the face of the stone; to cut so long a groove with an even slanting inclination would be difficult and wasteful. The spacing of the slots is naturally closer on those machines which had most slots. This principle has been used above to suggest the original sizes of some of the machines. Again **I** is an exception, with its narrowly separated slots.

³ *I.G.*, II², 1937, line 9. See commentary on this inscription, also on *I.G.*, II², 2864, for references to the other members of the family.

polis. This probably means that these two machines were then retired from use. **VI** and **VII** were inscribed with decrees and, since a place of erection is specified, they were moved from where they had stood. The prytaneis had been able to utilize two stelae which had been used theretofore as κληρωτήρια, but evidently were now no longer needed for that purpose.¹ These two machines were not moved into the Prytanikon, however, but either into some temenos from outside, or possibly the formula merely means that they were to stand near where they had been used. In any case it appears likely that these two machines also had been retired. Thus four of our eleven κληρωτήρια—the only ones about which we have information of this sort—seem to have been retired at about the same time. No explanation can be more than merest theory.²

The specific administrative use of each of the preserved machines, unless the inscription happens to reveal it, is also conjectural; but a possible use ought in each case to be discoverable.

I has 12 slots, and would naturally serve for allotment among the tribes, which had been 12 in number since 200 B.C. The simplest way of using the machine would be to dump 12 balls into the hopper and to draw them out at once, registering in the slots the order of emergence from the tube. Two variations on this process were practicable. Let us suppose that one of the most usual functions of allotment was to be performed: the determination of the order of tribes in prytany during the year. It has been shown by Ferguson that the order was not determined in advance for the whole year; instead, the tribe which was to function during any given prytany was regularly determined only in the last days of the prytany immediately preceding.³ The operation of **I**, as

¹ If they had been made anew for simultaneous display of decrees and for use as κληρωτήρια, then the decrees would be expected to say something about the making of a κληρωτήριον. It is clear that the stele **VI**, with its wide *stoichedon* lettering, was made as a κληρωτήριον primarily, not for bearing decrees for prytaneis. It is also clear that **VII**, which was about a fifth smaller, was not designed as a mate for **VI**.

² Possible explanations are that allotment was being abandoned on a large scale; or that a new type of machine supplanted the marble-and-metal devices; or that several machines were worn and needed replacement. For none of these propositions is there any evidence. Several slots are broken in such a way that they can be examined for wear. The top (or bottom) surface in each case is fairly smooth, as if from use, but the wear is not heavy.

³ *The Athenian Secretaries*, pp. 19–27; resumed in Brillant, *Les Secrétaires Athéniens*, pp. 23–24. Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², 103 and 448) independently, and Meritt (*Am. Journ. Philol.*, LVII [1936], pp. 180 ff.) are of the same opinion; but Ferguson's argument seems to have been overlooked in Busolt-Swoboda, and some consideration of it is called for in Tod's *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, p. 90. The decisive text is in *I.G.*, II², 553, restored with the help of *I.G.*, II², 652: καὶ δοῦναι περὶ αὐτοῦ τὴν ψήφον τοὺς προτιάνει[ς οἱ ἄν τυγχάνω]σι προτιανέοντες μετὰ τὴν Οἰνηίδα φυλῆν. Clearly the successor of Oineis was unknown to the orator, and was to be determined in the future by chance.

The point is of considerable importance. To have allotted simultaneously the prytanies for the entire year would have been to open the doors wide to all manner of collusion. The successive allotments of the prytanies, one at a time, just before each tribe was to serve, is wholly in accord with the spirit of the Athenian constitution: a precise parallel is furnished by the courts. The Athenians allotted not only the office, whether of dikast or of prytanis, but also the task to be performed by those on whom the lot fell, whether the task was a legal case or a specific period of councillorship.

inferred from the cuttings, would lend itself to this function. If, for example, Aiantis is now in prytany, serving as the second prytany of the year, the *κληρωτήριον* will appear as it is shown in the diagram of I on p. 201. When the time comes to determine the tribe for the third prytany, one ball is released. Merely for the purpose of a diagram, a cross-section of the tube is shown, so that to us the order is visible; in actuality it would not be known, before the turn of the crank, that Kekropis was to prytanize third. Immediately upon the release of the ball for Kekropis, the proper plaque will be inserted in the third slot, and the bouleutai from Kekropis will learn that they are to make preparations to dine for a month in the Tholos. The other balls remain in their allotted, but as yet unknown, order, waiting to be released, each at the proper date.

A machine with 12 slots could also be used to choose the membership of a commission of 12 men from among groups of candidates, when there were several candidates from each tribe. Thus, for instance, to begin with the first tribe, Erechtheis, as many balls would be used as there were candidates from Erechtheis. The ball to emerge first, when all of that group had been poured in, would represent the successful candidate. A plaque with his name would then be inserted in the first slot, the slot for the first tribe in the official order, i.e., Erechtheis. The rest of the balls would then be drawn out, their order being disregarded. Another group of balls—or the same balls, numbered, each number being assigned to one candidate—would then be used to choose the commissioner from the second tribe, Aigeis; and so on.

II quite possibly had 12 slots in each of its two columns, and thus could serve for selecting a board of 24 members. Since most Athenian boards in periods of 12 tribes had 12 members, a more likely alternative is that the allotment was, so to speak, double: in the first column, the order of tenure, or of precedence, might be posted; in the second, the men chosen. No candidate, previous to the allotment, would know that he was going to be selected, or if selected, for what position or in what order. Such a double allotment may have been called *συγκλήρωσις*.¹ For this particular *κληρωτήριον*, II, a specific use will be suggested presently; but it is convenient to point out here that its type would suit the mechanical needs of *συγκλήρωσις*.

Except for X, the other surviving machines which are not identified by an inscription can hardly be discussed with profit, since in every case the size cannot be definitely established. X doubtless had 550 slots, and is to be associated, because of the place of finding as well as the number of the slots, with the Boule. Its most probable use was to allot the seats, since we know that the bouleutai were under oath to sit in the place

¹ The word does not occur in Aristotle, but a definite instance of the practice is specified by him (see below); the notion was familiar, and there can be no doubt that *συγκλήρωσις* was often practiced. Thus Demosthenes, *περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν*, 18, proposes to allot squadrons of 15 ships to each of 20 boards (*συγκληρώσαι συμμορία σαμάτων ἐκάστη τὴν πεντεκαίδεκααντίαν*). In Plato's *Laws*, 745 c, the word is used for allotting two plots of land to each citizen (*δίχα τεμεῖν ἐκάστων καὶ ξυγκληρώσαι δύο τμήματα*).

allotted to them.¹ If the allotment of seats was annual, then this machine must belong in the year 201/0, the brief period in which there were eleven tribes (550 bouleutai). In that case each bouleutes kept the same (allotted) seat during the entire year; the prytaneis, who sat together in a special section, would leave their regular seats vacant during the term of their prytany. It is quite possible, however, that seats were allotted afresh for every prytany. In that case the seats for the then prytaneis could be omitted from the allotment, and only the remaining bouleutai would receive seats. On this theory, our machine with 550 slots implies a Boule of 11 non-prytanizing tribes, plus 1 tribe in prytany: any date in a period of 12 tribes would be satisfactory. A positive choice between these theories is impossible. The length of the tube shows clearly, in any case, that a whole column of 50 was to be allotted at once.

More informative are **III** and **IV**, both of which are inscribed

ταμιεύοντος ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα
Ἀβρωνος τοῦ Καλλίου Βατῆθεν.

Since the inscriptions are cut on the principal obverse areas, it is safe to assume (as is not the case in **VI** and **VII**), that the inscriptions "belong," i.e., that both machines came within the sphere of action of Habron as Treasurer ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα. This treasurership, of which almost nothing has been known, has been considered to be a treasurership connected with the affairs of the prytaneis,² but the title *ταμίας ἐπὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖα* never occurs in the now numerous decrees for prytaneis. The term *τὰ πρυτανεῖα* was familiar in Athens in both technical and popular usage as denoting the deposits made with the state prior to lawsuits,³ and Lipsius (*Das attische Recht*, III, p. 825, n. 75) plausibly claimed that meaning for the present inscriptions. If it can be shown, then, that these particular *κληρωτήρια*, namely **III** and **IV**, have to do with the courts, we shall learn that the treasurer in charge of the *prytaneia* had also within his sphere the *κληρωτήρια*. He is perhaps the most likely official to have to stand the expense of new machines, since the Thesmothetai undoubtedly had other burdens.

¹ Philochorus, Frg. 119 (*F. H. G.*, I, 403).

² Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, p. 471.

³ Aristophanes, *Clouds*, 1136, 1180, 1191; *Wasps*, 659. Demosthenes 43₇₁, 47₆₄. The other occurrences in inscriptions are *I. G.*, I², 3, 22, and 28; and *I. G.*, II², 971. On *I. G.*, I², 22 see now Oliver in *Trans. Am. Phil. Ass.*, LVI (1935), p. 179, l. 33, where the *πρυτανεῖα* are deposited πρὸς [τὸς ἀρχοντας], a restoration of Lipsius. If the restoration is correct, it would seem that a special treasurer for *πρυτανεῖα* was created in the interval ca. 450–150. At the latter date, we know of two holders of the treasurership: Habron, as above, who was evidently a man of family and of means, and the Telesias of *I. G.*, II², 971. Telesias, a citizen of Troezen, was awarded Athenian citizenship in 140/39. At some time thereafter he erected on the Acropolis a stele (*I. G.*, II², 971) bearing (1) the decree of citizenship, (2) doubtless other decrees now missing, and (3) representations of at least 20 crowns. The inscriptions in the crowns record his honorary offices (i.e., his gifts) in Troezen, Thebes, Orchomenos, Thespieae, and Epidauros. In Athens he had been crowned (after being made a citizen, since he could not have held public offices before) for his services as priest, as marshal in the Dionysiac procession, and as treasurer of the deposits (*ταμιεύσαντα πρυτανείων*). The latter office is thus shown to be one of dignity. Aristotle makes no mention of it; probably therefore the post was created between his time and ca. 150 B.C.

In discussing the relation of **III** and **IV** to the courts, we are helped by specific literary evidence, the only defect of which is that allowances must be made for the fact that it is some 180 years older. Aristotle, in his *Constitution of the Athenians*, uses the word *κληρωτήριον* (or its plural) in three passages, all dealing with the courts. The meaning is clearest in the third passage (ch. 66), which describes the allotment of magistrates to courts.

“When all the courtrooms are full, there are placed (*τίθεται*) in the first courtroom two *κληρωτήρια*, together with bronze dice (*κύβοι*), on which are painted the colors of the courtrooms, and other dice, on which are inscribed the names of the magistrates. Two of the Thesmothetai, chosen by lot, separately (*χωρίς ἑκατέρων*) throw in (*ἐμβάλλουσιν*) the dice, the one [Thesmothetes throwing] the colored dice into the one *κληρωτήριον*, the other magistrate the [dice with] names into the other [*κληρωτήριον*]. The magistrate whose name is first drawn (*λάχη*) is thereupon proclaimed by the crier as assigned for duty in the court which is first drawn, and the second in the second, and similarly with the rest.”¹

Several points are worth noting. In the first place, the passage with *τίθεται* suggests plainly enough that two *κληρωτήρια* were brought into the “first” courtroom. A stone *κληρωτήριον* is not convenient to move about—the difficulty is as much the danger of chipping the edges as the clumsiness of the sheer weight—; hence it would appear that the *κληρωτήρια* referred to here by Aristotle were of wood. It is notable also that cubes (dice) were thrown in, and not balls. The funnel-and-tube device known to us would be likely to become clogged if operated with cubes. Probably, therefore, the machines used in the courts in Aristotle’s day were different in construction from those of 180 years later.²

It is nevertheless a striking fact that if we read the passage in Aristotle with **II** in mind, thinking of it as a permanent fixture in the court, and supposing that balls were now used instead of cubes, it could be made to serve admirably. The two columns of slots in **II** have already suggested the process of *συγκλήρωσις*, which Aristotle describes without using the actual word. He says, to be sure, that the Thesmothetai performed their allotments separately; but with the machine in question, **II**, which may have been an improvement on the older ones, the danger of collusion by the Thesmothetai could easily be averted. The reason for urging that **II** fulfilled this function in the courts is the inscription, which is identical with those of **III** and **IV**, and was in fact cut by the same hand as that of **III**.³

¹ Based on Kenyon’s translation.

² Combining the data from this passage, one may guess at the nature of the *κληρωτήριον* as it was known to Aristotle. (1) It was portable, hence mostly or all wooden. In confirmation, it will be recalled that **VI** and **VII** were to be inscribed on “stone” *κληρωτήρια*. (2) It was so imperfect that two officials could not be trusted to perform a *συγκλήρωσις* near together because of the ease of collusion. (3) The counters were cubical, hence they could hardly pass through an opening without often clogging it: the opening must have been accessible to fingers, i.e., it was the lower end of a hopper with almost no tube. Probably the archon shook the dice in one hand, held the opening with the other, and tossed the dice into the hopper. Then he let them drop out one at a time.

³ The tube in **II**, as has been noted, was almost rectangular, and therefore suggests the possibility that dice were still being used. If so, a congestion in the hopper could only be remedied by reaching in from above; and in place of a hemispherical catch on the tube, a human hand must have controlled the exit.

The word *κληρωτήριον* in the above passage has always been taken, necessarily, to mean "allotment machine," or something of the sort. Aristotle mentions *κληρωτήρια* in another passage also, where the meaning has been disputed. The equipment for the courts (ch. 63), begins with *εἰσοδοὶ δὲ εἰσὶν εἰς τὰ δικαστήρια δέκα, μία τῆ φυλῆ ἐκάστη, καὶ κληρωτήρια εἴκοσι, δύο τῆ φυλῆ ἐκάστη*. Here the standard current interpretation is "rooms in which the dikasts have their several courts assigned to them."¹ The consequence is that no fewer than 20 rooms are called for, each large enough to provide standing room for half of all the candidates for the juries from each tribe.

The use of these *κληρωτήρια* is described in ch. 64. They are used to select the dikasts who are to serve on the day in question. First the tickets (*πινάκια*) of the candidates who are present are inserted (*ἐμπήγνυσι*) by the dikast allotted for this purpose, *ὁ ἐμπήκτης*, in the *κανονίδες*. The word *ἐμπήκτης* is usually translated "ticket-hanger," and *ἐμπήγνυσι* is given as "hangs"; but the root really means to insert, to plug in. *Κανονίς* has to be rendered "bar"; there is one bar for each of the ten sections, designated by a letter (*α-κ*), into which the dikasts of each tribe are divided. Hence there are 10 *κανονίδες* in all, and the next sentence has been correctly restored *εἰσὶ δὲ κανονίδες [πέντε εἰ]ν ἐκάστῳ τῶν κληρωτηρίων*, i.e., the two *κληρωτήρια*, assigned to each tribe, together contain accommodation for all the tickets of that tribe. Dice (*κύβοι*) are thrown into (again the word is *ἐμβάλλη*) the *κληρωτήριον*. White and black dice are used: one white die for each five jurors to be chosen, one black die for each five of the number of candidates who will be rejected. The archon draws out (*ἐξέλη*), a plausible restoration) the dice one at a time; if the first die is white, then the five dikasts whose tickets are set in the first places of the five *κανονίδες* are selected; if the die is black, the same five are rejected.

We note that this account also specifies *κύβοι*, cubes, and again it must be argued therefrom that the preserved *κληρωτήρια*, which are not suited to cubes, are different in respect to the tube and hopper from the machines known to Aristotle. It is curious, however, that **III** and **IV** each had 5 columns of slots, and that the slots are in even rows horizontally. Substitute balls for dice, and **III** and **IV** fit the text of Aristotle, except for one difficulty: it would seem unnatural to refer to a column of slots as a *κανονίς*, a word more properly meaning "bar." Our *κληρωτήρια* appear, then, to be descendants, rather than copies, of those used 180 years earlier.²

¹ Kaibel and Kiessling, Poland, Haussoullier, Lipsius, Kenyon in his translation (1920), Sandys, and most recently Hommel in his admirable study *Heliaia* (*Philologus*, Supplementband XIX, Heft II, 1927). The form is considered to be analogous to that, e.g., of *σφαιριστήριον*.

² The depressed areas at the top in each of **III** and **IV**, as noted above, would be suitable for a colored or inscribed paper to indicate the tribe, as if in the later period the same tribe did not always use the same pair of machines. The slots are of the right width for holding dikasts' tickets. One might expect a letter to be inscribed over each column of slots, but it must have been felt to be superfluous: the Greeks were quite familiar with the numerical positions of the letters of the alphabet.

In Aristotle's day, the dikasts of each of the (ten) tribes were divided into ten sections. Whether the creation of two new tribes caused a new division, each tribe into twelve sections, has never been known. It

The question remains whether the current translation of κληρωτήρια as *Losungsräume* (or an equivalent) is correct. The discovery of objects certainly called κληρωτήρια has suggested that the machines themselves, rather than any rooms, bore the κανονίδες, and that two each of the type of III and IV would serve the needs of each tribe. Aristotle says nothing of a machine contained in each κληρωτήριον; if the word referred to a room, he would certainly have specified also the most important article of equipment in that room. The word therefore means a machine, here as well as in its every other occurrence.¹

It is appropriate merely to note here the topographical significance of the finding-places of the various fragments. II, from the Acropolis, was probably dedicated there. I, III, and IV, from the church of Demetrios Kataphores, are therefore associated with the masses of inscriptions taken there from the eastern part of the Agora. X, from close to the Bouleuterion, had not been moved far from where it was used. The other six all come from débris thrown in near the (later) Odeion, i.e., from the central part of the Greek Agora. It was somewhere in this region that the allotments to the courts were performed. It was in this area also that the statues of Harmodios and Aristogeiton stood, and it is here that part of a base of the statues has actually been found (*Hesperia*, V [1936], no. 1). Aristophanes, in the *Ekklēsiastousai* (681–683) makes allotment take place near the Tyrannicides, quite as if that were the natural place:

ΒΑ. τὰ δὲ κληρωτήρια ποῖ τρέψεις;
ΠΡ. εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καταθήσω·
 κῆρα στήσασα παρ' Ἀρμοδίῳ κληρώσω πάντας, ἕως ἂν
 εἰδῶς ὁ λαχῶν ἀπὶ τῆς χαίρων ἐν ὁποίῳ γράμματι δειπνεῖ.

would have been unnecessary: each member of the new tribes could have been assigned one of the (ten) letters α–κ and the system would have continued to function as before (except of course that new equipment would be needed for the new tribes). It is incredible that in each succeeding change of the number of tribes, a new division of dikasts into a new number of sections, involving new κληρωτήρια, should have been made. Hence the ten columns of slots in III and IV are no obstacle to their assignment to a period of 12 tribes.

¹ Th. Reinach alone maintained the correct view; Kenyon's earlier translation was correct. The literary references are given by Sandys in his commentary on ch. 73. The three which seemed to favor the meaning "allotment-room" are easily compatible with the meaning "allotment machine."

In inscriptions found outside of Athens, the word occurs once: *O. G. I. S.*, 229, line 53: ἐπικληρωσάτωσαν δὲ ο[ἱ] ἐξεταστ[αὶ] εἰς τὰς φυλὰς τὰ ἀνευχθέντα ὀνόματα πάντα καὶ ἀναγραφάτωσαν εἰς τὰ κληρωτήρια. Boeckh (*C. I. G.*, 3137) and Dittenberger take the word to mean "lists," but clearly the prescription is that the names obtained by the allotment are to be inscribed on the machines which served for the allotting. Liddell-Scott-Jones is also to be corrected.

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- Ἀντίπατρος (Φλυεύς), father of Ἀντίπατρος, 105 13,
 110 23, 116 81.
- Ἀντίπατρος Ἀντιπάτρου Φλυεύς, Hoplite General,
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 29/8–22/1, 110 22; fifth term ca. 20 B.C., 116 30.
- Ἀντισθένης Ὀνησιφώντος Τειθράσιος, Secretary
 of prytaneis in 260/59, 10 5, 23, 50.
- Ἀντιφάνης (Χολλειδῆς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 24.
- Ἀντιφών Ερ[^{ca. 2} - 3] Ἐρμειος, Treasurer of pry-
 taneis in 223/2, 30 24, 40, 45.
- Ἀντιφών Πολυεύκτου (Φηγασιεύς), prytanis in
 260/59, 10 36.
- Ἀντιφών (Χολλειδῆς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 27.
- Ἀντιχάρης Ἐπισηλίου Ἀγγεληθεν, chairman of
 proedroi in 175/4, [69 4].
- Ἀντοκίδης Νανκράτους (Περγασεύς), prytanis in
 260/59, 9 64.
- Ἀξιόνικος (Περγασεύς), prytanis 200/199–190/89,
 47 71.
- Ἄπ[- -] (Μαραθώνιος), father of Δίφιλος, 121 47.
- Ἄπ[- -] (Παιανιεύς), father of Διονύσιος, 116 37.
- Ἄπολ[- - -^{ca. 25} - - -], Secretary of prytaneis
 182/1–170/69, 70 5.
- Ἄπολ[- - -] (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis in 155/4,
 84 95.
- Ἄπολ[- - -] (Ῥαμνοῦσιος), prytanis ca. 50 B.C.,
 102 44.
- Ἀπόληξις, Archon ca. 25/4–18/7, 115 2.
- Ἀπόληξις Φιλοκράτους ἐξ Ὀλον, orator ca. 20 B.C.,
 116 1.
- Ἀπολλο[- - -], father of [- - -], 1 37.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος, Treasurer of prytaneis of Leontis
 in 185/4, 5 3, 22, 26.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος, father of [- - -]ρος, 6 25.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος (- -^{ca. 6} - -), father of Ἀπολλό-
 δωρος?, 30 46.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος? Ἀπολλοδώρου (- -^{ca. 6} - -), Secre-
 tary of prytaneis of Akamantis in 223/2, 30 32,
 41, 45.

- Ἀπολλόδωρος (Κεφαλήθεν), father of *Ναυσικλῆς*, 36 39.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος *Νικολάου* (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 27.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος (Λαμπρεύς), father of *Νικολῆς*, 9 13, 20, 83, 92.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος (Παιανιεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 85.
- Ἀπολλόδωρος *Βοήθου* (Χολλείδης), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 13.
- Ἀπολλοφάνης Ἀπολλωνίου (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 52.
- Ἀπολλοφάνης (Κήττιος), father of Ἀπολλοφάνης, 36 45, 50.
- Ἀπολλοφάνης Ἀπολλοφάνους Κήττιος, Secretary of prytaneis, 36 32, 45, 50, 94.
- Ἀπολλοφάνης (Περγασήθεν), Secretary of prytaneis, 96 22, 35, [43].
- Ἀπολλωνί[υι - -] (Κυδαθηναίεύς), father of *Δημήτριος*, 116 67.
- Ἀπολλωνι[- -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 24.
- Ἀπολλωνίδης (Παιανιεύς), father of *Μενεκλῆς*, 116 43.
- Ἀπολλώνιος (Ἀγγελήθεν), prytanis in 155/4, 84 118.
- Ἀπολλώνιος (Ἄλωπεκῆθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 69.
- Ἀπολλώνιος (Ἀμαξαντεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 58.
- Ἀπολλώνιος (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of Ἀπολλοφάνης, 106 52.
- Ἀπολλώνιος *Ἐθαρχίδου* (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 18.
- Ἀπολλώνιος *Ληναίου* (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 17.
- Ἀπολλώνιος (Ὀήθεν), father of *Θεάγης*, 119 3, 10, 13.
- Ἀπολλώνιος *Λυσίου* (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 45.
- Ἀρ[- - -], prytanis of *Kekropis* ca. 215 B.C., 31 40.
- Ἄρα . . ἰλης *Διονυ*[σ - - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis shortly before 60 B.C., 98 8.
- Ἄργαῖος *Τιμάρχου* (Παμβωτάδης), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 44, and father of Ἀφροδίσιος, 106 45.
- Ἄργεῖος (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 25.
- Ἄριστ[- - -] (Σφήττιος), father of *Σιλίας*, 17 10.
- Ἄριστ[- - -] (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 94.
- Ἄριστ[- - -] (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 95.
- Ἄρισταγόρας (Λαμπρεύς), father of *Σώστρατος*, 106 33.
- Ἄρισταιχμος (Παμβωτάδης), father of *Μένανδρος*, 106 46.
- Ἄριστείδης (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of *Νικόβουλος*, 9 54.
- Ἄριστεών Πολυκράτου (Κολλυτεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 33.
- Ἄριστίας (Φιλαίδης), father of *Μέναιχμος*, 10 39.
- Ἄριστιππος *Διονυσίου* (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 66.
- Ἄριστιππος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 59.
- Ἄριστιών (Περγασεύς), prytanis 200/199–190/89, 47 73.
- Ἄριστιών (Σημαχίδης), prytanis in 169/8, 71 81.
- Ἄριστο[- - -] (Πειραιεύς), prytanis shortly before 178/7, 60 18.
- Ἄριστο[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 69.
- Ἄριστόβουλος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 44.
- Ἄριστόβουλος (Οἰναῖος), father of *Ἡγήτωρ*, 48 10.
- Ἄριστογ[ε - - -], prytanis of *Hippothontis* ca. 250–230, 19 10.
- Ἄριστόδημος, prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., [18 6].
- Ἄριστόδημος (Κηφισιεύς), father of *Φιλόφρων*, 9 44.
- Ἄριστόδομος *Φρεάριος*, father of [- -^{ca. 3} - -]ος, 16 16.
- Ἄριστοκ[- - -] (Τρικορούσιος), father of [^{ca} 2]ης, 98 14.
- Ἄριστοκλειδης *Α*[- - -] (Περγασεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 62.

- Ἀριστοκλήης (Ἀχεροδούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 69.
 Ἀριστοκρο[- - -] (Κήτιος), prytanis middle 3rd cent.
 B.C., 16 29.
 Ἀριστοκράτης, father of [- - -] οπε . . ος, 110 44.
 Ἀριστοκράτης (Αἰξωνεύς), prytanis ca. 180–160,
 61 10.
 Ἀριστοκράτης (Ἀφιδναῖος), father of [. . .⁵ . .] αχος,
 70 9.
 Ἀριστοκράτης (Θοραεὺς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 90.
 Ἀριστοκράτης (Σημαχίδης), prytanis in 169/8,
 71 83.
 Ἀριστοκράτης (Χολλειδής), prytanis ca. 160 B.C.,
 77 28.
 Ἀριστοκρίτων (Οἰναῖος), prytanis in 229/8 or
 228/7, 28 59.
 Ἀριστόλας, Archon in 161/0, 75 1.
 Ἀριστομ[- -] (Κυθήριος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 92.
 Ἀριστόμαχος (Προβαλισίος), father of [- - - -],
 55 1.
 Ἀριστόμαχος Θεαρίωνος (Φαληρεὺς), prytanis ca.
 50 B.C., and father of Θεαρίων, 102 51, 52.
 Ἀριστομένης, prytanis of Leontis in 185/4, 54 37.
 Ἀριστομένης, prytanis of Aiantis ca. 240–230,
 24 2.
 Ἀριστομένης Μαραθώνιος, Treasurer of prytaneis,
 199/8–189/8, 48 4, 19, 46.
 Ἀριστόνικος Φίλωνος (Ἐπιεικίδης), prytanis ca.
 29/8–22/1, 110 69.
 Ἀριστόξενος (Ἀλαιεύς?), prytanis ca. 180–160,
 61 7.
 Ἀριστοτέλης? Ἀντιδώρον (Τειθράσιος), prytanis
 in 260/59, 10 26.
 Ἀριστότιμος (Δαμπτρέυς), prytanis 211/0–202/1,
 37 12.
 Ἀριστοφάνης (Ἐρικεεύς), father of Ἀγαθοκλήης,
 10 34.
 Ἀριστοφάνης (Δαυιάδης), prytanis in late 2nd
 cent. B.C., 94 20.
 Ἀριστόφιλος (Ἐρχιεὺς), father of Σωκλήης, 10 32.
 Ἀριστόφιλος Χολαργεύς, official cited in late
 2nd cent. B.C., 62 4.
 Ἀριστοφῶν (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5,
 73 36.
 Ἀρίστων (Αἰθαλιδής), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 20.
 Ἀρίστων (Δαμπτρέυς), father of Διονύσιος, 106 41.
 Ἀρίστων (Λευκονοεύς), father of Ἀρίστων, [77 6].
 Ἀρίστων Ἀρίστωνος Λευκονοεύς, Secretary of
 prytaneis, [77 6, 20].
 Ἀρίστων Δημητρίων (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8
 –189/8, 48 69.
 Ἀρίστων (Τρικορύσιος), father of Ἀρίστων, 98 20.
 Ἀρίστων Ἀρίστωνος (Τρικορύσιος), prytanis shortly
 before 60 B.C., 98 20.
 Ἀρίστων Ποσέους (Φαληρεὺς), prytanis ca. 50 B.C.,
 102 49.
 Ἀρίστων Τ[- - -] (Φαληρεὺς), prytanis ca.
 30–20, 114 16.
 Ἀριστώννμος, father of [- - -] νης, 1 30.
 Ἀριστώννμος Θ[- -¹⁵ - -], orator in 260/59, 9 7.
 Ἀριστώννμος Θριάσιος, prytanis soon after 178/7,
 66 12.
 Ἀριστώννμος (Δαμπτρέυς), father of Ἀριστώννμος,
 [9 23].
 Ἀριστώννμος Ἀρίστωνόμου Δαμπτρέυς, prytanis
 in 260/59, 9 23.
 Ἀρκεσίλας Σωστράτου [- -^{ca. 8} - -], orator in 223/2,
 30 38.
 Ἀρτέμων (Δαμπτρέυς), prytanis 211/0–202/1,
 37 15.
 Ἀρτέμων (Φηγούσιος), prytanis 211/0–202/1,
 37 31.
 Ἀρτέμων (Φυλάσιος), father of Νευιάνωρ, 101 3,
 10, 16.
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος, prytanis of Ptolemais? ca. 215–
 190, 50 5.
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5,
 73 42.
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος (Τρικορύσιος), father of [- -^{ca. 8} - -],
 102 31.
 Ἀρχέβιος (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis 211/0–202/1,
 37 26.
 Ἀρχεδημίδης Ἀρχίον (Δαμπτρέυς), prytanis 280's
 –240's, [8 12].
 Ἀρχέλαος, Archon in 212/1, 36 1, 35.
 Ἀρχέμαχος (Φηγαεὺς), father of Νικοκράτης, 2 3.
 Ἀρχένεως Κυδαθηναεὺς, Secretary of Boule and
 Demos in 169/8, 71 23, [96].
 Ἀρχέστρατος, prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 18 7.

Ἀρχέστρατος Φανίου Ἐλεσίνιος, Secretary of prytaneis in 178/7, 64 25, 35, 49.

Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀρχι[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 67.

Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀρχι[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 68.

Ἀρχίας Κρίτωνος (Ἔσταιόθεν), prytanis in 260/59, 10 29.

Ἀρχίας (Δαμπτρέυς), father of Ἀρχεδημίδης, [8 12].

Ἀρχίδαμος (Ἰστρινεύς), father of Ἀρχίδαμος, 92 4.

Ἀρχίδαμος Ἀρχιδάμου Ἰστρινεύς, chairman of proedroi in 124/3, 92 4.

Ἀρχικλῆς Θεοδώρου Θορίκιος, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 188/7, 51 2.

Ἀρχιππος (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 101.

Ἀρχιππος (Θορίκιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 69.

Ἀρχιτιμος, Archon in 30/29?, 109 30.

Ἀρχων (Κυδαθηναίεύς), father of Μενέδημος, 39 7, 11.

Ἄσκ[λ - - -] (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 43.

Ἄσκλάπων (Πειραιεύς), father of Δέαγρος, 84 60.

Ἄσκληπιάδης (Ἀφιδναίος), father of Ἰσιγένης, 99 13.

Ἄσκληπιάδης [. . .]δου (Δαμπτρέυς), prytanis ca. 40-30, 106 39.

Ἄσκληπιάδης (Παμβωτάδης), father of Δωσίθεος, 106 49.

Ἄσκληπιάδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 38.

Ἄσκληπιάδης (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 83.

Ἄστίας (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 92.

Ἀσύλοχος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 40.

Ἀσύλοχος Ἡγησίου (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 44.

Ἄτταλος (Ἐλαιούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 88.

Ἄτταλος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 74.

Ἄττικός, cognomen of Τίτος Κλαύδιος Μαραθώνιος, *q. v.*

Ἀύ[- -] (Σφήττιος), father of Τιμων, 17 7.

Ἀυτίας (Ἀχαρνεύς), father of Ἀυτοκλῆς, 1 76.

Ἀυτοβ[- -] (Ἐκαλεύς), father of [- -]οφῶν, 26 7.

Ἀυτοκλῆς Ἀυτίου Ἀχαρνεύς, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 327/6, [1 76].

Ἀυτοκλῆς? (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Ἀυτοκλῆς, [1 62].

Ἀυτοκλῆς Ἀυτοκλέους? (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, [1 62].

Ἀυτόνους (Ἐδωννεύς), father of Διονύσιος, 9 37, 116.

Ἀφθόνητος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 71.

Ἀφροδείσιος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 63.

Ἀφροδίσιος Λευκίου (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 40-30, 106 19.

Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀργαίου (Παμβωτάδης), prytanis 40-30, 106 45.

Ἀχαιός, Archon in 166/5, 73 1.

Βάθυλλος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 211/0-202/1, 37 22.

Βαγγ[- -] (Ἀλαιεύς?), father of Προμηθίων, 61 8.

Βασιλείδης (Μελιτεύς), father of Δίης, 109 18.

Βιοτέλης (Περιθοίδης), father of Πανσανίας, 69 1.

Βίων (Πειραιεύς), prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 15.

Βόηθος (Κηφισιεύς), father of Ἰερώννυμος, 71 2.

Βόηθος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 48.

Βόηθος (Χολλειδης), father of Ἀπολλόδωρος, 103 13.

Βοῦλος (Δουσιεύς), father of Βοῦλος, 94 16.

Βοῦλος Βούλου (Δουσιεύς), prytanis late 2nd cent. B.C., 94 16.

Βουλόστρατος (Ἀργυλῆθεν), prytanis 211/0-202/1, 37 17.

Μάνιος Βράκιος (Χολλειδης), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 14.

Γλανκίας, father of [. . .]ρος, 110 51.

Γλανκίππος, Archon in 275/4, 6 1.

Γλανκος (Παιανιεύς), father of Διονύσιος, 116 32.

Γν[---], prytanis of Kekropis, early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 3.

Γναϊος, see Κόρτιος.

Γοργίας Καλλικρατίδου (Δαμπτρεύς), prytanis 40–30, 106 36.

Γοργίλος Ἀναγυράσιος or Ἀργυλῆθεν, father of Γοργίλος, [88 2].

Γοργίλος Γοργίλου Ἀναγυράσιος or Ἀργυλῆθεν, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν in 131/0?, [88 2].

Γόργιππος Εὐδήμου Μελιτεύς, prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 19; Treasurer of prytaneis, ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 3.

Γόργις (ἐκ Κηδῶν), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 27.

Γοργίων (Παιανιεύς), father of Νείκων, 116 35.

Γρύπων (Κηφισιεύς), father of Πυθοκλής, 9 49.

Δ[---], chairman of proedroi, 199/8–189/8, 48 1.

Δ[----] (Αἰζωνεύς), prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 18.

Δ[----] (Ἀυαξαντεύς), father of Ὀψιάδης, 19 13.

Δ[----] (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Τολμίδης, 1 65.

Δ[?] [-^{ca. 4} -] ὄστρατος (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Φιλόστρατος, 1 56.

Δαμ[---] (Τριχορούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 91.

Δαμόκριτος (Εὐδωνμεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 14.

Δάμων Σωγένοῦς [-^{ca. 5} -], chairman of proedroi in 131/0?, 88 5.

Δάμων (Παιονίδης?), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 23.

Δάφνος ([- - -]νος), father of Ἐπιτ[---], 108 24.

Κλ(αύδιος) Δάφνος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 35.

Δε[---] (Ἀχαρνεύς), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 7.

Δενίας (Ἀχαρνεύς), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 1.

Δενίας (Παιανιεύς), father of Διόδοτος, 116 27.

Δενίας (Φιλαίδης), father of Εὐδατίας, 10 41.

Δενίδης (Χολλειδης), father of Δεινίδης, 16 40.

Δενίδης Δεινίδου (Χολλειδης), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 40.

Δεινόστρατος (Δαμπτρεύς), father of Δείνων, 9 24.

Δείνων Δεινοστράτου (Δαμπτρεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 24.

Δείφιλος (Παιανιεύς), father of Ποσειδώνιος, 116 23.

Δεξ[---], father of [- - -]κλής, [26 1].

Δέξανδρος (Σκαμβωνίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 104.

Δέξανδρος (Φηρούσιος), father of Δέξανδρος, 9 69.

Δέξανδρος Δεξάνδρου (Φηρούσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 9 69.

Δεξίλαος Ἀλαιεύς, flutist in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 2, 85; ca. 215 B.C., [31 20].

Δη[---]ς (Ἄλωπεκῆθεν), father of Διόδωρος, 105 3.

Δη[-^{ca. 5} -]ς, see Ἄν[-^{ca. 5} -]ς.

Δημ[---], Treasurer ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα in 327/6, 1 78.

Δημ[---] (Κηφισιεύς), father of ἼΗρα[---], 100 4.

Δημ[---] (Φαληρεύς), father of Θεόφιλος, 98 9.

Δημαγένης [-^{ca. 3} -], Treasurer of prytaneis of Oineis? or Aigeis? late 240's or early 230's B.C., 22 2.

Δημαίνετος (Ἀχαρνεύς), father of Δημαίνετος, 3 4.

Δημαίνετος Δημανέτου (Ἀχαρνεύς), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 4.

Δημέας Ἀξηνιεύς, Archon ca. 20 B.C., 116 3.

Δημήτριος, father of [-^{ca. 7} -], 109 8.

Δημήτριος, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 128 B.C., 89 3.

Δημήτριος Ἀπολλωνιεύς, Secretary of Boule and Demos ca. 160 B.C., 77 8, 78 13.

Δημήτριος (Ἄλωπεκῆθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 58.

Δημήτριος (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 13.

Δημήτριος Μενεκλέους (Ἀχεροδούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 64.

Δημήτριος (Εὐδωνμεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 21.

Δημήτριος Ἀπολλωνί[-] (Κυδαθηναιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 67.

Δημήτριος Κεινέου (Κυδαθηναιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 64.

Δημήτριος (Κυθήριος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 90.

Δημήτριος (Δαμπτρεύς), father of Ἐρμαιος, 106 30.

Δημήτριος Ποπλίου (Δαμπτρεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 40.

Δημήτριος Φιλίππου (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 76.

- Δημήτριος ἐξ Οἴου μέσος*, Treasurer of the Tribe *ca.* 45–30, 107 5.
- Δημήτριος ἐξ Οἴου*, father, also a son, of the preceding.
- Δημήτριος Ἐνκαρπίδου (Παμβωτάδης)*, prytanis *ca.* 40–30, 106 47.
- Δημήτριος Πόριος*, official *ca.* 140 B.C., 87 2.
- Δημήτριος Κτήσωνος Προβαλιος*, Undersecretary 199/8–189/8, 48 12, 111.
- Δημήτριος (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, father of Ἀρίστων, 48 69.
- Δημήτριος (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, father of Σῶσος, 48 60.
- Δημήτριος (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, prytanis *ca.* 120 A.D., 121 64.
- Δημήτριος (Στειριεύς)*, father of Θεόδωρος, 116 50.
- Δημήτριος Νείκωνος (Στειριεύς)*, prytanis *ca.* 20 B.C., 116 56.
- Δημήτριος Μηροδώρου (Συβρίδης)*, prytanis *ca.* 40–30, 106 56.
- Δημήτριος (Τρικορύσιος)*, prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 28.
- Δημήτριος (Τρικορύσιος)*, father of [- -^{ca. 8} - -], 102 30.
- Δημήτριος (Φαληρεύς)*, father of Δημήτριος, 21 6.
- Δημήτριος Δημητρίου Φαληρεύς*, chairman of proedroi in 238/7, 21 6.
- Δημήτριος (Φαληρεύς)*, father of Δημήτριος, [48 82].
- Δημήτριος Δημητρίου (Φαληρεύς)*, prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 82.
- Δημήτριος Τιμέ(ου?) (Φαληρεύς)*, prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 79.
- Δημοκλῆς (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of Δημοκλῆς, 106 10.
- Δημοκλῆς (Κηφισιεύς)*, prytanis *ca.* 40–30, 106 10.
- Δημοκλῆς (Κυδαντίδης)*, father of Δημοκλῆς, 10 31.
- Δημοκλῆς Δημοκλέους (Κυδαντίδης)*, prytanis in 260/59, 10 31.
- Δημοκράτης Μνησιεργίδου (Κεφαλήθεν)*, prytanis in 327/6, 1 58.
- Δημοκράτης (Κυδαθηναίεύς)*, father of Δημοκράτης, 85 3, 86 3.
- Δημοκράτης Δημοκράτου Κυδαθηναίεύς, αντιγραφεύς* in 145/4, 85 3, [86 3, 14].
- Δημοκράτης Διφίλου Χολαργεύς*, Undersecretary in 178/7, 64 37, 114.
- Δημόξενος (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 70.
- Δημοσθένης Σατύρου (Ἰωνίδης)*, prytanis in 260/59, 10 21.
- Δημομέλης (Πήληξ)*, father of Ἀυφίων, prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 38.
- Δημοφάνης Ἐπιζήλου Ἀλαιεύς*, orator in 235/4, 23 8.
- Δημοφάνης (Κηφισιεύς)*, prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 17.
- Δημοφῶν (Μαραθώνιος)*, prytanis *ca.* 240–230, 24 6.
- Δημοφῶν (Φαληρεύς)*, prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 39.
- Δε[- - -] (Κολωνεύς)*, father of [- - -]φάνης, 26 5.
- Δε[- ⁴/₁₂ -]ου (Ἄγνούσιος)*, father of Τιμοκλῆς, 40 21.
- Δίης (Μελιτεύς)*, father of Ἐπιγένης, 92 5.
- Δίης Βασιλείδου (Μελιτεύς)*, prytanis *ca.* 30/29, 109 18.
- Δίκαιος (Μελιτεύς)*, father of Θεών, 53 15.
- Δίκαιος (Μυρρινούσιος)*, prytanis in 155/4, 84 111.
- Διο[- - -] (Παιανιεύς or Κυδαθηναίεύς)*, prytanis early 1st cent. B.C., 97 32.
- Διο[- - -] (Δαμπτρεύς)*, father of Καλισθένης, 8 11.
- Διο[- - -] Μαραθώνιος*, Secretary of prytaneis, *ca.* 50 B.C., 102 [3], 75.
- Διογένης (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of Χαρμίδης, 106 25.
- Διογένης (Κριωεύς)*, prytanis in 169/8, 71 74.
- Διογένης (Κυδαθηναίεύς)*, prytanis 229/8–214/3, 32 3.
- Διογένης Χαιρέου (Στειριεύς)*, prytanis *ca.* 20 B.C., 116 49.
- Διογένης (Συβρίδης)*, prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 29.
- Διογένης (Φαληρεύς)*, prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 42.
- Διοδ[- - -]*, father of [- - -], *ca.* 30/29, 109 32.
- Διόδοτος (Ἀμαξαντεύς)*, prytanis in 178/7, 64 56.
- Διόδοτος (Μαραθώνιος)*, prytanis *ca.* 120 A.D., 121 46.
- Διόδοτος Δεινίου (Παιανιεύς)*, prytanis *ca.* 20 B.C., 116 27.
- Διόδωρος*, prytanis of Ptolemais? *ca.* 215–190, 50 3.

- Αιόδωρος* (Ἀλαεύς), father of *Θεόφιλος*, 117 1.
Αιόδωρος Ἡδισ[- - -] Ἀλμοσύσιος, prytanis in 212/1, 36 89.
Αιόδωρος Δη[- - -]ον Ἀλωπεκῆθεν, flutist ca. 40–30, 105 3.
Αιόδωρος Κροίσου (Ἀναγνώσιος), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 54.
Αιόδωρος Ἀνδροκλέους Ἀφιδναῖος, Secretary of prytaneis in 191/0?, 49 40.
Αιόδωρος (Ἐδωννυεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 228/7, 37 18.
Αιόδωρος Διφίλου (Ἐδωννυεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 34.
Αιόδωρος (Λαμπρεύς), father of *Δίων*, 9 28.
Αιόδωρος (Ἵστρυνεύς), father of *Φιλιστιδης*, 10 39.
Αιόδωρος (Παιανεύς), father of *Αιόδωρος*, 116 24.
Αιόδωρος (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 24.
Αιόδωρος (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 26.
Διοκλείδης, prytanis of Ptolemais?, ca. 215–190, 50 2.
Διοκλῆς, Archon in 57/6, [101 1, 15].
Διοκλῆς Κ[- - -], prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 18 5.
Διοκλῆς (Ἀργεληθεν), father of [-^{ca. 4}-]πος, 47 8, 12.
Διοκλῆς (Ἐρκεεύς), father of Ἀντιδωρος, 10 33.
Διοκλῆς (Σουνιεύς), father of [-^{2.12}-]όφαντος, 16 9.
Διομέδων (Σουνιεύς), prytanis in 212/1, 36 61.
Διον[υσ - - -], prytanis of Antigonis, 210/9–201/0, 39 21.
Διονυ[σ - - -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 22.
Διονυ[σ - - -] (ἽΟαθεν), prytanis in 155/4, 84 122.
Διονυ[σ - - -] (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 97.
Διονυ[σ - - -] (Φαληρεύς), father of Ἄρα . . ιλης, 98 8.
Διονυσ[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 70.
Διονύσιος, Archon 1st quarter 2nd cent. B.C., 56 1.
Διονύσιος [- -^{ca 9}-] Ἀνακαυεύς, Secretary of Boule and Demos 211/0–202/1, 37 6, 34.
Διονύσιος Μελλίτωνος (Ἀφιδναῖος), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 99 11.
Διονύσιος (Ἐροιάδης), prytanis ca. 250–230, 19 16.
Διονύσιος Ἐδπυριδης, Priest of the Eponymos of Leontis, ca. 160 B.C., 77 7.
Διονύσιος Ἀδτόνου (Ἐδωννυεύς), prytanis cited in 260/59, 9 37, 115.
Διονύσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 16.
Διονύσιος Ζ[- - -] (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 12.
Διονύσιος (Κυδαθηναεύς), father of Ἀρίστιππος, 116 66.
Διονύσιος Ἀρίστωνος (Λαμπρεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 41.
Διονύσιος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 31.
Διονύσιος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 36.
Διονύσιος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 37.
Διονύσιος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 41.
Διονύσιος Ζηρ[- - -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 89.
Διονύσιος Ἄπ[- - -] (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 37.
Διονύσιος Γλαύκου (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 32.
Διονύσιος Ζηνοδώρου (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 28.
Διονύσιος (ἽΡαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 41.
Διονύσιος (Στειριεύς), father of *Διονύσιος*, 116 59.
Διονύσιος (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 59.
Διονύσιος Στράτωνος (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis shortly before 60 B.C., 98 18.
Διονύσιος (Φλυεύς), father of Ἄρνων, 99 5.
Διονύσιος (Χολλείδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 77.
Διονυσογένης (Παιανεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 74.
Διονυσόδωρος Φιλοδήμου? [- -⁹- - -], Secretary κατά πρυτανείαν in 159/8 or 158/7, 79 2, 85.

- Λιονυσόδωρος* (*Ἐδωννυμῆς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 20.
- Λιονυσόδωρος* (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of *Σεραπίων*, 106 24.
- Λιονυσόδωρος* (*Μελιτεύς*), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 96.
- Λιονυσόδωρος* (*Υβιάδης*), prytanis in 212/1, 36 106.
- Λιοπειθῆς* (*Λαμπιτρῆς*), father of *Νικοκράτης*, [8 13].
- Λιοσκουριδῆς* (*Λειραδιώτης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 32.
- Λιοσκουριδῆς* (*Ραμνούσιος*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 62.
- Λιότιμος*, Archon in 287/6, 2 5, 12.
- Λιότιμος* *Μελανθίου* (*Φιλαίδης*), prytanis in 260/59, 10 40.
- Λιοφάνης* (*Σουνιεύς*), father of [. . . 5 . . .]ης, 16 8.
- Λίφιλος*, see also *Δειφιλος*.
- Λίφιλος* (*Ἐδωννυμῆς*), father of *Διόδωρος*, 9 34.
- Λίφιλος* Ἄπ[---] (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 47.
- Λίφιλος* (*Χολαργεύς*), father of *Δημοκράτης*, 64 37.
- Λίων* (*Ἀγκυλῆθεν*), father of *Νικοκράτης*, 10 5, 21.
- Λίων* (*Ἐδωννυμῆς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 15.
- Λίων* (*Θριάσιος*), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 13.
- Λίων* (*Κολλυτεύς*), father of *Λίων*, 10 32.
- Λίων* *Λίωνος* (*Κολλυτεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 10 32.
- Λίων* *Διοδώρον* (*Λαμπιτρῆς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 28.
- Λίων* (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 80.
- Λίωξις* (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of *Λίωξις*, 9 46.
- Λίωξις* *Διώξιδος* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 46.
- Λοκμῆς* (*Τευθράσιος*), father of *Πολύστρατος*, 10 24.
- Λωρόθεος* (*Ἀλαιεύς*), prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 3.
- Φλ*(*ἄβιος*) *Λωρόθεος* (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 30.
- Λωσίθεος* Ἀσκληπιάδου (*Παμβωτάδης*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 49.
- Ε*[----] (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of *Λυσίμαχος*, 116 11.
- Ἐθέλανδρος (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 6.
- Εἰδών*?, prytanis of *Akamantis*?, 160/59?, [76 81].
- Εἰμερτος* (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 38.
- Εἰσίδωρος* (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 42.
- Ἐκφαντος *Ἐνφάνου* *Θριάσιος*, orator, and Treasurer of Boule, in 212/1, 36 [7], 42, 51, [121].
- Ἐλενος? (*Μελιτεύς*), father of *Λεύκιος*, [110 91].
- Ἐλικών (*Λαμπιτρῆς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 31.
- Ἐλιξος (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 31.
- Ἐλιξος (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 77.
- Ἐλλην (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 55.
- Ἐλπίνεικος *Ζ*[- - -] (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 36.
- Ἐμπεδίων (*Ἐδωννυμῆς*), father of *Ἐὐμηλος*, 23 3.
- Εν*[- - -], prytanis of *Akamantis*? in 160/59?, 76 83.
- Ἐξήκεστος (*Ἀργυλῆθεν*), prytanis ca. 280–240, 8 6.
- Ἐπ[- - - - -], Secretary of Boule and Demos in 212/1, 36 54, 132.
- Ἐπάραθος *Ἐδφοροσύνου* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 15.
- Ἐπανέας (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 86.
- Ἐπανος (*Φαληρεύς*), father of *Σώστρατος*, 102 54.
- Ἐπαμείνων (*Ἐρχιεύς*), father of Ἐπιγένης, 10 30.
- Ἐπαμείνων (*Γαργήτιος*), prytanis 210/9–201/0, 39 24.
- Ἐπαμείνων (*Προβαλίσσιος*), father of *Θεόμνηστος* and of [. . .]αρχος, 73 14, 15.
- Ἐπι[- - -], father of [- - -]αθος, 15 5.
- Ἐπιγένης Ἐπαμεινονος (*Ἐρχιεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 10 30.
- Ἐπιγένης *Μοσχίωνος* *Λαμπιτρῆς*, Secretary κατὰ πρωτανειαν in 145/4, 85 2.
- Ἐπιγένης *Δίου* *Μελιτεύς*, orator in 124/3, [92 5].
- Ἐπιγένης (*Χολλειδῆς*), father of *Πάμφιλος*, 16 41.
- Ἐπιζηλος (*Ἀγγελῆθεν*), father of Ἀντιχάρης, 69 4.
- Ἐπιζηλος (*Ἀλαιεύς*), father of *Δημοφάνης*, 23 8.
- Ἐπικλῆς, Archon in 131/0(?), 88 1.

- Ἐπικλῆς, father of Ἴσιδοτος, 110 54.
- Ἐπικλῆς Καλλιμάχου Ἰφιστιάδης, Undersecretary in 260/59, 9 111, 10 52.
- Ἐπικράτης (Ἀγρουλήθεν), father of Φρόνιχος, 9 79.
- Ἐπικράτης (Αἰθαλίδης), father of Σίμος?, 10 10.
- Ἐπικράτης Ἀλεξιάδου, prytanis of Antiochis in 275/4, 6 26.
- Ἐπικράτης Ἀνδροκλέους (Ἐδωννυμῆς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 33.
- Ἐπικρατίδης (Σφήττιος), father of Τιμαρχος, [85 5, 86 5].
- Ἐπίνεικος, father of Θεόδωρος, 110 53.
- Ἐπίνεικος Ἐρμογένου, prytanis of Kekropis 29/8—22/1, 110 47.
- Ἐπίνικος (Ἀθριδῆς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 97.
- Ἐπίνικος (Μελιτεῦς), prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 27.
- Ἐπίξενος (Ἐλευσίνιος), father of [- -^{ca. 7} - -], 46 17.
- Ἐπιτ[- - -] Λάφνου [- -]νος, λειτουργός ca. 40 B.C., 108 23.
- Ἐπιχαρ[- -] (Κυδαθηναίεϋς?), prytanis 229/8—214/3, 32 1.
- Ἐπιχάρης Σωσίππου (Δαμπτρεῦς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 26.
- Ἐπιχαρίδης Λυσι[- - -] (Ἀλαιεῦς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 26.
- Ἐπίχαρμος Καλλιστρατίδου Κολωνῆθεν, Treasurer of prytaneis, middle 3rd cent. B.C., 12 3.
- Ἐρ[-^{ca. 3}], father of Ἀντιφῶν, 30 45.
- Ἐρασιφῶν (Ἀγρουλήθεν), prytanis 280's—240's, [8 5].
- Ἐρατουράτης (Δαμπτρεῦς), prytanis 280's—240's, [8 14].
- Ἐράτων (Φαληρεῦς), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 72.
- Ἐρροχάρης (ἐκ Κεραμῶν), father of Ἐνθύμαχος, 47 15, 48 11.
- Ἐρροχάρης (Κήττιος), father of Ἀγαθοκλῆς, 103 16.
- Ἐρητυμένης (Οἰναίος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 60.
- Ἐρμαιοῦς Δημητρίου (Δαμπτρεῦς), prytanis ca. 40—30, 106 30.
- Ἐρμαῖος Φαῖδ[- - -] (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 33.
- Ἐρμαῖος (Παιανιεύς), father of Χαρίξενος, 116 25.
- Ἐρμίας (Ἀλμοῦσιος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 90.
- Ἐρμίας (Ἀπολλωνιεύς), father of [- - -], 71 5.
- Ἐρμίας (Κηφισιεύς), father of Ἐρμίας, 106 20.
- Ἐρμίας) (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 40—30, 106 20.
- Ἐρμιππος (Φαληρεῦς), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 76.
- Ἐρμογένης, father of Ἐπίνεικος, 110 48.
- Ἐρμοκλῆς [-⁴- -]λειδου Ἐρμείου, Treasurer of Boule in 166/5, 73 17, 49.
- Ἐρμοκράτης, cognomen of Μάρκος Ὀρβιος, see Ὀρβιος.
- Ἐρμόλυκος (Κολωνῆθεν), father of [-^{ca. 6 1/2}-], 16 61.
- Ἐρμόλυκος (Κολωνῆθεν?), prytanis in 212/1, 36 117.
- Ἐτεοκλῆς (Οἰναίος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 58.
- ΕΦΑΓΠΗΣ? (Μαραθῶνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 44.
- Ἐχέμβροτος? (Αἰγλιεύς), prytanis 250's or early 240's, [20 21].
- Ἐχέμβροτος? (Αἰγλιεύς), prytanis 250's or early 240's, [20 23].
- Ἐχέστρατος (Ἀχαρνεύς), father of Θεόφιλος and of Νικίας, 3 7, 8.
- Ἐθ[- - -], prytanis of Oineis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 14 5.
- Ἐθ[- - -], orator shortly before 104/3, 95 4.
- Ἐθ[- - -], father of Θράσων, 56 6.
- Ἐθ[- - -], father of [- - -]νίδης, 26 2.
- Ἐθ[- - -] (Αἰξωνεύς), prytanis ca. 180—160, 61 19.
- Ἐθ[- - - - -]λτ[- - -], ἀναγραφεῦς in 327/6, 1 79.
- Ἐθαίτης Δεινίου (Φιλαδέης), prytanis in 260/59, 10 41.
- Ἐθανδρος (Ἀλωπεκῆθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 66.
- Ἐθανδρος (Ἐδωννυμῆς), father of Θεόδωρος, 37 17.
- Ἐθαρχίδης (Κηφισιεύς), father of Ἀπολλώνιος, 106 18.
- Ἐθῆριος Ἐθπολέμου (Ἐρχιεῦς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 33.

- Εὐβλοτος* (Φρεάριος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 72.
Εὐβουλίδης (Αἰξωνεύς), father of *Εὐβουλος*, 40 17.
Εὐβουλίδης Ποτάμιος, Priest of the Eponymos of Leontis in 212/1, 36 51, 125.
Εὐβουλος, Archon in 260/59, 10 11.
Εὐβουλος *Εὐβουλίδου* Αἰξωνεύς, Secretary *κατὰ πρωτανείαν* in 203/2, 40 17.
Εὐβουλος Κηφισοδώρου (Ἀφιδναῖος), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 99 15.
Εὐβουλος 4[-] (Θορίκιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 74.
Εὐβουλος Πρωβαλίσσιος, Secretary of prytaneis shortly before 169/8, 68 12.
Εὐβουλος (Στειριεύς), father of Ἀλέξανδρος, 84 53.
Εὐβουλος *Εὐδίκου* (Συβριδής), prytanis in 260/59, 9 75.
Εὐγνώτος (ἐκ Κηδῶν), father of *Εὐφημος*, 9 67.
Εὐδ[^{ca. 2 1/2}]ος (Μελιτεύς), prytanis *ca.* 29/8–22/1, 110 84.
Εὐδαιμοκράτης Μηνοφίλου, listed in 40–30 B.C., 105 2.
Εὐδημος (Μελιτεύς), father of *Γόργυπος*, 109 19, 110 5.
Εὐδημος Παλληνεύς, Secretary of prytaneis in 169/8, 71 21, 38.
Εὐδίκος (Συβριδής), father of *Εὐβουλος*, 9 75.
Εὐδράων Μ[-] (Θορίκιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 72.
Εὐθηδίδης (Φρεάριος?), prytanis *ca.* 160 B.C., 77 28.
Εὐθ[- -], prytanis of Kekropis early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 6.
Εὐθ[- -], prytanis of Kekropis early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 7.
Εὐθιππος (Συπεταίων), father of *Εὐθύμαχος*, 6 4.
Εὐθουινος [. . .] κριτοῦ Μυρρινούσιος, Secretary *κατὰ πρωτανείαν* in 275/4, 6 1.
Εὐθύδικος (Ἀμφιτροπήθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 34.
Εὐθυκράτης (Ἀλαιεύς), father of *Εὐθύμαχος*, 10 21.
Εὐθύκριτος, Archon *ca.* 200 B.C., 41 12.
Εὐθύκριτος (Ἀχεροδούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 63.
Εὐθύμαχος *Εὐθυκράτου* (Ἀλαιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 21.
Εὐθύμαχος Ἐργογράφου ἐκ Κεραμείων, Undersecretary 200/199–190/89, 47 15; Secretary of Boule and Demos 199/8–189/8, 48 11, 107.
Εὐθύμαχος *Εὐθίππου* Συπεταίων, orator in 275/4, 6 4.
Εὐθύφρων (Τευθάσιος), father of Θεόπομπος, 10 25.
Εὐκαρπίδης (Παιανιεύς), father of *Φιλήμων*, 116 41.
Εὐκαρπίδης (Παμψωτάδης), father of *Δημήτριος*, 106 47.
Εὐκηρος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis *ca.* 120 A.D., 121 62.
Εὐκλείδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 32.
Εὐκλείδης (Χολλειδής), father of *Φιλόξενος*, 16 42.
Εὐκλῆς *Εὐμ*[- -], prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 18 8.
Εὐκλῆς Ἀμφίου (Ἀφιδναῖος), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 99 9.
Εὐκλῆς (Βερενικίδης), father of *Εὐκλῆς*, 39 16, 43 8, 48 13, [60 5], 64 37, 117, 70 10.
Εὐκλῆς *Εὐκλέους* Βερενικίδης, Herald of Boule and Demos from *ca.* 203/2 to post-178/7, 37 5, 33, 39 16, 40 33, 43 8, 47 16, 48 13, 114, 54 31, 58 7, [60 5], 64 38, 117, 70 10.
Εὐκλῆς (Μαραθώνιος), father of Ἡρώδης, 98 34.
Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινημεεύς, Herald in 327/6, [1 35].
Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινημεεύς, Herald in 260/59, 9 102, 10 50, [11 29].
Εὐκλῆς Φιλοκλέους Τρινημεεύς, Herald 229/8–212/1, 28 73, [31 17], 36 53, 129.
Εὐκλῆς Τρινημεεύς, Herald 161/0–145/4, 75 14, 77 10, 78 16, 79 56, 80 8, [81 13], 82 2, 84 59, [86 11?].
Εὐκράτης (Σημαχίδης), prytanis in 169/8, 71 79.
Εὐκριτος (Ἀργυλῆθεν), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 16.
Εὐκταῖος *Εὐκτήμωνος* Πτελεάσιος, chairman of proedroi, 235/4, 23 6.
Εὐκτήμων (Πτελεάσιος), father of *Εὐκταῖος*, 23 6.
Εὐμ[- -], father of *Εὐκλῆς*, prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 18 8.
Εὐμηδής (Δαμπτρεύς), father of *Σμικρίας*, 9 29.

- Εὔμηλος Ἐμπεδίωνος Εὐωνυμεύς*, Secretary *κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν* in 235/4, 23 3.
- Εὔμηλος* (Χολλεΐδης), father of *Φιλόμηλος*, 103 12.
- Εὔμηλος* (Χολλεΐδης), prytanis *ca.* 160 B.C., 77 29.
- Εὐμοῖρος* (ἐκ Κοίλης), father of *Παράνομος*, 64 45.
- Εὐνικος*, Archon in 169/8, 71 1.
- Εὐνικος* (Ἀχεροδούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 62.
- Εὐνομος* (Μυροινούσιος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 115.
- Εὐξεν*[- - -] (Διξωνεύς), prytanis *ca.* 180–160, 61 15.
- Εὐξενος* *Εὐξιθέου* (Ἐρχιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 29.
- Εὐξενος* (Κήττιος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 95.
- Εὐξίθεος* (Ἐρχιεύς), father of *Εὐξενος*, 10 29.
- Εὐο*[- - -], prytanis of Kekropis, early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 8.
- Εὐόλβιος*, father of [- - -]ς, 1 29.
- Εὐπόλεμος*, Archon in 185/4, 54 14.
- Εὐπόλεμος* (Ἐρχιεύς), father of *Εὐβιος*, 10 33.
- Εὐο*[- - -], prytanis of Oineis, middle 3rd cent. B.C., 14 4.
- Εὐφάνης* (Θριάσιος), father of Ἐμφαντος, [36 7, 42].
- Εὐφαντος* *Βερενικίδης*, father of *Ξενοφών*, 38 6, 49 13.
- Εὐφαντος* (Ἐλευσίνιος), father of *Ἀγνόθεος*, 64 53.
- Εὐφημος* *Εὐγνώτου* (ἐκ Κηδών), prytanis in 260/59, 9 67.
- Εὐφίλητος*, father of *Ἀντιοχίδης*, 24 4.
- Εὐφίλητος* (Ἐρχιεύς), father of *Λυσικράτης*, 10 36.
- Εὐφίλητος* *Λυσικράτου* (Ἐρχιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 37.
- Εὐφίλητος* (Κυδαθηναεύς?), prytanis 229/8–214/3, 32 2.
- Εὐφίλητος* (Ὀῆθεν), prytanis *ca.* 290–280 B.C., 3 18.
- Εὐφροάνω* (Εὐωνυμεύς), father of *Θεότιμος*, 9 39.
- Εὐφροάνω* (Περιοίδης), father of *Σώστρατος*, 11 22.
- Εὐφρόνιος* (Θριάσιος), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 11.
- Εὐφρόνιος* (Παιανιεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 71.
- Εὐφρόσωνος* (Κηφισιεύς), father of Ἐπάγαθος, 106 15.
- Εὐχάριστος* (Ἀφιδναῖος), father of *Χάρης*, 29 8.
- Z*[- - - -] (Κηφισιεύς), father of *Λιονύσιος*, 106 12.
- Z*[- - - -] (Παιανιεύς), father of Ἐλπίνεικος, 116 36.
- Ζην*[- - -] *Πε*[- - - -], official *ca.* 215–180, 42 2.
- Ζην*[- - -] (Μελιτεύς), father of *Λιονύσιος*, 110 89.
- Ζην*[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 89.
- Ζηνόδωρος* (Παιανιεύς), father of *Λιονύσιος*, 116 28.
- Ζηνόθεμης* (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 67.
- Ζήνων* (Μελιτεύς), prytanis *ca.* 30/29, 109 21.
- Ζήνων* (Χολλεΐδης), father of *Ζήνων*, 103 11.
- Ζήνων*) (Χολλεΐδης), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 11.
- Ζωάνδωρος* (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 84.
- Ζωΐλος* (Ἄλωπεκῆθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 64.
- Φλ*(άβιος) *Ζωΐλος* *Ζωπύρου* (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis *ca.* 120 A.D., [121 33].
- Ζωΐλος* (Στειριεύς), father of *Ἀντιμένης*, 116 60.
- Ζωΐλος* (Σφήττιος), Treasurer of prytaneis 200–*ca.* 185, 46 3, 20, 23.
- Ζωΐλος* (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 30.
- Ζώπυρος* Ὀνάσου (Ἀφιδναῖος), prytanis middle 1st cent., 99 14.
- Ζώπυρος* (I) (Κηφισιεύς), father of *Ζώπυρος* (II).
- Ζώπυρος* (II)) μέσος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis *ca.* 40–30, 106 13.
- Ζώπυρος* (III) (Κηφισιεύς), son of *Ζώπυρος* (II).
- Ζώπυρος* (Μαραθώνιος), father of *Φλ* *Ζωΐλος*, [121 33].
- Ζώπυρος* (Παιανιεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 72.
- Ζώπυρος* *Ξεν*[- - -] (Χολλεΐδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 80.
- Ἐγέλοχος, prytanis of Ptolemais? or Antiochis? 182/1–170/69, 70 18.
- Ἐγέλοχος Ἀζημιεύς, Undersecretary *ca.* 160 B.C., 77 9, 78 14.

- 'Ηγέλοχος (Παιανεύς), father of Φίλων, 116 5, 16, 22, [92].
 'Ηγήσανδρος (Σουνιεύς), father of 'Ηγήσανδρος, [16 12].
 'Ηγήσανδρος 'Ηγησάνδρου (Σουνιεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., [16 12].
 'Ηγησίας Εὐδωννεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis 211/0–202/1, 37 2, 13.
 'Ηγησίας ('Ραμνούσιος), father of Ἀστύλοχος, 73 44.
 'Ηγησίλοχος Κηφισοδότου Πειραιεύς, chairman of proedroi in 275/4, 6 3.
 'Ηγήτωρ Ἀριστοβούλου Οἰναῖος, Treasurer of Boule 199/8–189/8, 48 10, 103.
 'Η[δ?]ισ[---] (Ἀλμοῦσιος), father of Αἰόδωρος, 36 89.
 'Ηνίοχος (Φρεάροριος?), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 19.
 'Ηρα[---] Δημ[---] Κηφισιεύς, official middle 1st cent. B.C., 100 3.
 'Ηρα[---] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 30–20, 114 13.
 'Ηρακλειδης Μήριδος ('Ελαιούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 90.
 'Ηρακλειδης Τηλεμάχου ἐν Κεραμείων, chairman of proedroi in 178/7, 64 3.
 'Ηρακλειδης (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 54.
 'Ηράκλειος (Ἀμαξαντεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 57.
 'Ηράκλειτος [-^{ca.} 20-], chairman of proedroi in 159/8 or 158/7, 79 6.
 'Ηράκλειτος Κηφισιεύς, Secretary of prytaneis, ca. 230–215, 33 5.
 'Ηράκλειτος (Παιανεύς), father of 'Ηράκλειτος, 116 40.
 'Ηράκλειτος) (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 40.
 'Ηράκλειτος (Παμβωτάδης), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 24.
 'Ηράκλειτος Στράτωνος Φλυεύς, orator in 155/4, 84 [6], 47.
 'Ηρακλέων Ναννάκου Εὐθυριδης, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 166/5, 73 1.
 'Ηρακλέων (Κυθήριος), father of Τρόφων, 116 75.
 'Ηρακλέων (Παιανεύς), father of Μέτων, 116 26.
 'Ηρόδικος ('Επικηφίσιος), father of Χαριδῆμος, 108 11.
 'Ηρόδωρος Θε[---^{ca.} 16-], chairman of proedroi in 223/2, 30 5.
 'Ηρώδης?, father of [---]λιος, [103 1].
 'Ηρώδης Εὐκλέους Μαραθώνιος, Hoplite General, fourth term shortly before 60 B.C., [98 34].
 'Ηφαιστόδωρος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis in 212/1, [36 84].
 'Ηφαιστόδωρος Ἀλεξάνδρου (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 58.
 Θ[---], prytanis late 1st cent. B.C., 118 20.
 Θ[---^{ca.} 15-], father of Ἀριστώννυμος, 9 7.
 Θ[---] (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Φιλοκράτης, 1 64.
 Θ[---] (Μαραθώνιος or 'Ραμνούσιος), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 1.
 Θ[---] (Σφήττιος), father of [-^{ca.} 6-]ος, 17 11.
 Θα[---] (Λουσιεύς), father of [.]ιθιος, 94 17.
 Θαλαρχος (Περγασεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 20.
 Θαρρόνων (Χολλειδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 23.
 Θε[---^{ca.} 16-], father of 'Ηρόδωρος, 30 5.
 Θε[---] (Ἀχαρνεύς), father of Καρνεῖσιος, 3 2.
 Θε[-----] (Θριάσιος), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 20.
 Θεάγγελος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 23.
 Θεάγης Ἀπολλωνίου Ὀῆθεν, Treasurer of prytaneis ca. 1–17 A.D., 119 3, 10, 13.
 Θεαίτητος (Εὐδωννεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 22.
 Θεαρίων (Φαληρεύς), father of Ἀριστόμαχος, 102 51.
 Θεαρίων Ἀριστομάχου (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 52.
 Θεμιστιος (Αἰγλιεύς), prytanis 250's or early 240's, 20 20.
 Θεο[---] (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Θεοκρατίδης, 1 60.
 Θεοβουλ[---] ('Οῆθεν), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 15.

- Θεόβουλος (Κρωπίδης), father of [- ^{ca. 7^{1/2}} -]S, 16 64.
- Θεόβουλος (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 73.
- Θεόγνητος (Άχαρνεύς), father of Θεογένης, 3 10.
- Θεογένης Θεογνήτου (Άχαρνεύς), prytanis ca. 290—280, 3 10.
- Θεογένης (Εὐπυρίδης?), adoptive father of the following.
- Θεογένης, adoptive son of Θεογένης (Εὐπυρίδης?), actual son of Ἀλέξανδρος Εὐπυρίδης, Treasurer τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ca. 20 B.C., 116 102.
- Θεογένης (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis in 212/1, 36 85.
- Θεογένης (Οἰναίος), prytanis 229/8—228/7, 28 61.
- Θεόδοτος?, Archon in 104/3, [96 27].
- Θεοδ[- -], prytanis of Aiantis ca. 240—230, 24 1.
- Θεόδοτος Α[- - -] (Θριάσιος), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 10.
- Θεόδοτος (Κεiriάδης), father of Θεόφιλος, 19 20.
- Θεόδοτος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 211/0—202/1, 37 20.
- Θεόδοτος (Κηφισιεύς), father of Θεόδοτος, 90 4.
- Θεόδοτος Θεοδότου Κηφισιεύς, chairman of proedroi in 125/4, 90 4.
- Θεόδοτος (ἐκ Κοίλης), father of Θεόδοτος, 64 32, 34, 44.
- Θεόδοτος Θεοδότου ἐκ Κοίλης, Treasurer of prytaneis in 178/7, 64 18, 32, 34, 44.
- Θεόδοτος Ἀλεξιωνος (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 47.
- Θεόδοτος (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 75.
- Θεοδωρ[- -] (*Οἷθην), prytanis ca. 290—280, 3 17.
- Θεοδωρ[- -] (*Ραμνούσιος), father of [- ^{ca. 6} -]S, 48 56.
- Θεόδωρος Ἐπιεικίου, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8—22/1, 110 53.
- Θεόδωρος Εὐάνδρου (Εὐωνυμιεύς), prytanis in 211/0—202/1, 37 17.
- Θεόδωρος (Θορίκιος), father of Ἀρχικλῆς, 51 2.
- Θεόδωρος (Λαιμάδης), father of Θεόδωρος, 94 19.
- Θεόδωρος Θεοδώρου (Λαιμάδης), Secretary? of prytaneis, late 2nd cent. B.C., 94 19.
- Θεόδωρος (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 34.
- Θεόδωρος (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 74.
- Θεόδωρος (Πλωθεύς), father of Νικων, 10 23.
- Θεόδωρος (*Ραμνούσιος), father of Θούκριτος, [102 36].
- Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 50.
- Θεόδωρος (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 229/8—228/7, 28 24.
- Θεόδωρος (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 23.
- Θεόξενος [- -]εφ[.]ρος Ἀχαρνεύς, chairman of proedroi in 166/5, 73 4.
- Θεόξενος (Εὐωνυμιεύς), prytanis 211/0—202/1, 37 23.
- Θεόξενος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 38.
- Θεοκλείδης (*Ραμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 27.
- Θεοκλῆς (*Ερσιάδης), prytanis in 169/6, 71 88.
- Θεοκλῆς (Λουσιεύς), father of Προκλῆς, 11 7.
- Θεοκλῆς (Σφήττιος), father of [- - -], 1 48.
- Θεοκρατίδης Θεο[- - -] (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, 1 60.
- Θεοκρίσιος Πασίωνος ἐξ Οἴου, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν in 228/7, 29 2.
- Θεόκριτος Λυ[- - -] (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 33.
- Θεόλαος? (ἐκ Κηδῶν), prytanis ca. 45—20, [113 3].
- Θεομήδης (Κυδαθηναιεύς), father of Λύσανδρος, 79 8, 41.
- Θεόμνηστος Ἐπαμεινονος Προβαλίσσιος, Secretary of Boule and Demos in 166/5, 73 14.
- Θεόπομπος Ἰφιστιάδης, father of Φώκος, 5 47.
- Θεόπομπος Εὐθύφρωνος (Τειθράσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 10 25.
- Θεότιμος Εὐφράνορος (Εὐωνυμιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 39.
- Θεοφαν[- -], prytanis of Ptolemais? or Antiochis? 182/1—170/69, 70 17.
- Θεοφάνης (Ἀλμυρούσιος), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 22.
- Θεοφάνης (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of Ποσειδιππος, 9 57.
- Θεοφάνης [- ^{ca. 2} - -] Ἐπιεικίδης, Treasurer of prytaneis ca. 215 B.C., 31 [4, 10], 24.

- Θεοφάνης (Παιονίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 98.
 Θεοφάνης Καλλιστράτου (Προσπάτιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 53.
 Θεοφάνης (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 103.
 Θεόφιλος Λυδοῶρον Ἀλαιεύς, ἐπιμελητὴς πρυτανείου early in reign of Augustus, 117 1.
 Θεόφιλος (Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν), father of Χαίριππος, 71 20.
 Θεόφιλος Ἐχεστράτου (Ἀχαρνεύς), prytanis ca. 290–280, [3 7].
 Θεόφιλος Θεοδότου (Κεϊριάδης), prytanis ca. 250–230, 19 20.
 Θεόφιλος Δημ[– –] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 9.
 Θεοχάρης Χαιρεφώντος (Λευκονούς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 35.
 Θέρσων (Ἐδωννυεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 16.
 Θέων Δικαίου Μελιτεύς, chairman of proedroi ca. 186/5, 53 15.
 Θέωρος (Ἐλεσίνιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 51.
 Θηραμένης Χαρίου (Ἀγροληθεν), prytanis in 260/59, 9 78.
 Θηραμένης? [^{ca. 2}]ιον (Φαληρεύς), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., [98 12].
 Θοῖνος (Ἀτηνεύς), father of Θοῖνος, 88 6.
 Θοῖνος Θοῖνον Ἀτηνεύς, orator in 131/0?, 88 6.
 Θουκλείδης (Ὀθήθεν), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 14.
 Θούκριτος Θεοδώρου (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 36.
 Θουχάρης Καλ[– –], prytanis of Antiochis in 275/4, 6 25.
 Θράσιππος Καλλίου Γαργήτιος, Priest of the Eponymos of Hippothontis soon before 178/7, [60 1]; in 178/7, 64 36, 108.
 Θρασύλοχος (Ἐδωννυεύς), father of Ξενοκλής, 9 42.
 Θράσων Εὐθ[– – –], orator 1st quarter 2nd cent. B.C., 56 6.
 Θράσων (Συβριδής), prytanis 200/199–190/89, 47 69.
 Θράσων Τισάνδρου (Τριμορούσιος), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 17.
 Ἰ[- ^{ca. 5} -]ης, Priest of the Eponymos soon before 178/7, 58 4.
 Ἰασ[– –], prytanis of Kekropis, early 3rd cent. B.C., [7 2].
 Ἰάσων, Archon in 125/4, 90 1, 91 1.
 Ἰάσων (Μαρθάωνιος or Ῥαμνούσιος), father of Ἰάσων, 98 3.
 Ἰάσων Ἰάσονος (Μαρθάωνιος or Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 3.
 Ἰε[- – –], prytanis late 1st cent. B.C., 118 15.
 Ἰεροκλῆς (Δεκελεεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 71.
 Ἰεροκλῆς (Θριάσιος), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 14.
 Ἰέρων (Αἰθαλιδής?), Priest of the Eponymos 210/9–201/0, 39 14.
 Ἰέρων (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of Ἰερώννυμος, 9 53.
 Ἰερώννυμος, prytanis of Hippothontis ca. 250–230, 19 11.
 Ἰερώννυμος Ἰέρωνος (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 9 53.
 Ἰερώννυμος Βοήθου Κηφισιεύς, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 169/8, 71 2.
 Ἰθνηγιτονίδης (Σκαμβωνίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 102.
 Ἰκείσιος (Αἰθαλιδής), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 18.
 Ἰμέραιος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 30–20 B.C., 114 14.
 Ἰππίας (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 78.
 Ἰππουράτης, Priest of the Eponymos of Akamantis 200–ca. 185, 46 26.
 Ἰσ[– – –] (Φρεάροριος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 69.
 Ἰσα[- ^{ca. 9} -]ρ[- –] (Φαληρεύς), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 10.
 Ἰσαῖος, Archon in 286/5, 2 2.
 Ἰσαῖος (Κήττιος), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 26.
 Ἰσιγένης Ἀσκληπιάδου (Ἀφιδναῖος), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 99 13.
 Ἰσιγένης (Ῥαμνούσιος), father of [- ^{ca. 9} -], 102 33.
 Ἰσίδοτος, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 38.
 Ἰσίδοτος Ἐπικλέους, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 54.

- Ἰσίδοτος Νικοστράτου (Κηφισεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 21.
- Ἰσίδοτος (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 25.
- Ἰσίδοτος Παῖρ[- -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 95.
- Ἰσίδωρος (Λαμπιτρεύς), father of Σύμμαχος, 106 32.
- Ἴσο[- -], father of Λυσιφάνης, 61 27.
- Ἴων (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 85.
- Κ[- -], father of Διοκλῆς, 18 5.
- Κ[- -], prytanis of Kekropis ca. 215 B.C., 31 41.
- Κα[- or Κλ[- - -], prytanis of Oineis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 14 6.
- Κα[- -] (Κολωνεύς), father of [- -]όδωρος, 26 4.
- Καλ[- -], father of Θουχάρης, 6 25.
- Κάλαμος (Μαραθώνιος), father of Φλώρος, 121 40.
- Καλισθένης Διο[- -] (Λαμπιτρεύς), prytanis 280's–240's, [8 11].
- Φλ(άβιος) Καλλ[- - - -]ου (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 32.
- Καλλέας Ἀμφίου (Μελιτεύς), prytanis 29/8–22/1, 110 74.
- Καλλι[- -] (Ὀθήθεν), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 16.
- Καλλι[- -] (Περγασεύς), father of Πολυκλείδης, 9 63.
- Καλλιάδης Πανσιμάχου Λαιιάδης, orator in 178/7, 64 4.
- Καλλίας (Βατήθεν), father of Ἄβρων, 74, pages 204, 205, 205.
- Καλλίας (Γαργήτιος), father of Θράσιππος, 60 2, 64 36.
- Καλλίας Λυσιμάχου Ἐρμειος, Secretary of prytaneis in 327/6, [1 94].
- Καλλίας (Λαμπιτρεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 13.
- Καλλίας Καλλιτέλου (Λαμπιτρεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 27.
- Καλλίας (Μυρρινοσίου), prytanis in 155/4, 84 116.
- Καλλικλῆς Σε[- -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis 29/8–22/1, 110 94.
- Καλλικλῆς Ῥοδοκλέους (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 39.
- Καλλικλῆς (Περγειδῆς²), father of [. . .]ος, 3 12.
- Καλλικράτης, prytanis of Ptolemais early 2nd cent. B.C., 49 46.
- Καλλικράτης (Θορίκιος), father of Καλλικράτης, 70 10.
- Καλλικράτης Καλλικράτου Θορίκιος, Flutist 178–ca. 158/7, 64 39, 120, 70 10, 71 25, 106, [73 17, 75 15], 77 10, 78 16, 79 57, 80 9, 81 13.
- Καλλικράτης Πυθοδόλου Κολλυτεύς, prytanis praised ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν in 260/59, 10 7, 30, 46.
- Καλλικράτης (Περγασεύς), prytanis 280's–240's, 8 8.
- Καλλικράτης (Προσπάτιος), father of [^{ca.} 4]λιτος, 1 51.
- Καλλικρατίδης (Λαμπιτρεύς), father of Γοργίας, 106 36.
- Καλλικρατίδης Συνδρόμου Τριχορύσιος, Herald ca. 40–30, 106 1, 107 12, 108 4.
- Καλλιμαχος (Ἰφιστιάδης), father of Ἐπικλῆς, 9 112.
- Καλλιμαχος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis 229/8–228/7, 28 50.
- Καλλιμαχος (Παιανεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 78.
- Καλλιξενος Ἄτηνέυς, Priest of the Eponymos? of Kekropis ca. 180–160, 61 22.
- Καλλιξενος (Παιονίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 99.
- Κάλλιππος?, Secretary of prytaneis of Oineis, 203/2, [40 14, 30].
- Κάλλιππος Λέοντος Αἰξωνεύς, Treasurer of Boule in 178/7, 64 39, 123.
- Κάλλιππος Ἀντάνδρου (Ἀραφήμιος), prytanis in 260/59, 10 36.
- Κάλλιππος Φιλιτίδου Ὀθήθεν, Treasurer of prytaneis in 203/2, 40 7, 23, 27.
- Καλλισθένης, see also Καλλισθένης.
- Καλλισθένης Φανομάχου (Ἀραφήμιος), prytanis in 260/59, 10 37.
- Καλλιστρατίδης (Κολωνήθεν), father of Ἐπιχαρμοῦς, 12 4.
- Καλλίστρατος, chairman of proedroi in 212/1, 36 4.
- Καλλίστρατος (Ἐλαιουσίου), prytanis in 178/7, 64 89.
- Καλλίστρατος Τελεσίνου (Ἐρχεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 28.

- Καλλίσ(τρατος?)* (*Εὐωνυμεύς*), father of *Καλλίστρατος*, [9 38].
- Καλλίστρατος Καλλίστρατου* (*Εὐωνυμεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, [9 38].
- Καλλίστρατος* (*ἐκ Κηδῶν*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 26.
- Καλλίστρατος* (*Περγασεύς*), prytanis 200/199–190/89, 47 72.
- Καλλίστρατος* (*Προσπάτιος*), father of *Θεοφάνης*, 1 53.
- Καλλίστρατος* (*Στειριεύς*), prytanis early 1st cent. B.C., 97 22.
- Καλλιπέλης* (*Δαμπτρέυς*), father of *Καλλίας*, 9 27.
- Κάλλων* (*Στειριεύς*), father of *Κάλλων*, 116 53.
- Κάλλων* (*Στειριεύς*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 53.
- Κάλλων Ἀντιπάτρου Συπαλήτιος*, chairman of proedroi, 96 30.
- Καράχος* (*Ἀλαιεύς*), father of *Καράχος*, 90 6, 91 6.
- Καράχος Καράχου Ἀλαιεύς*, orator in 125/4, [90 6, 91 6].
- Καρνεϊκος* Θε[- - -] (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 2.
- Καρπόδωρος* (*Ἀναφλύστιος*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 51.
- Καρπόδωρος Λιμναίου* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 22.
- Κάρπος* [. . .⁶. . .] ἄτου [. . .⁸. . .], Treasurer of prytaneis of Erechtheis in 159/8 or 158/7, 79 45, [49].
- Κάστωρ* (*Κυθήριος*), father of *Κάστωρ*, 116 76.
- Κάστωρ* (*Κυθήριος*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 76.
- Κενεάς* (*Κυδαθηναεύς*), father of *Δημήτριος*, 116 64.
- Κερρῖνος* (*Αἰθαλιδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 17.
- Κηδείδης*, Archon? late in reign of Augustus, 120 [1], 14.
- Κηφισοππος* (*Γαργήτιος*), prytanis 210/9–201/0, 39 22.
- Κηφισόδοτος* (*Θορίκιος*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 71.
- Κηφισόδοτος* (*Πειραιεύς*), father of *Ἡγησίλοχος*, 6 3.
- Κηφισόδωρος* (*Ἀφιδναίος*), father of *Εὐβουλος*, 99 15.
- Κηφισόδωρος* (*Εἰτειαῖος*), prytanis 1st half of 2nd cent. B.C., 45 4.
- Κηφισοκλῆς* (*Πειραιεύς*), prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 14.
- Κίμων* (- -^{ca. 13}- - -), Secretary of Boule and Demos 200/199–190/89, 47 14.
- Κίμων* (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 37.
- Κλ(αύδιος)*, see Ἄντι-, Ἀρχι-, Ἀττικός, Λάφνος, Σώτειμος, Φιλωνίδης, Χαροτεινος.
- Κλ(αύδιος) Κλαύδιος Ἀττικὸς Μαραθῶνιος*, Treasurer of prytaneis, and ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν; husband of *Οὐιβουλλία*, 121 4, 21, 28.
- Κλαίνετος Τιμάνορος* (- -^{ca. 8}- - -), Secretary of prytaneis in 161/0, 75 11.
- Κλέανδρος Ἀμμωνίου* (*Ἀναγυράσιος*), prytanis ca. 40–30 B.C., 106 53.
- Κλέανδρος* (*Φρεάριος* or *Παιονίδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 27.
- Κλέαρχος* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 21.
- Κλέαρχος* (*Κυθήριος*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 89.
- Κλειδήμος* (*Ραμνούσιος*), prytanis in 166/5, 73 28.
- Κλεινίας* (*Κυδαθηναεύς?*), prytanis 229–214/3, 32 4.
- Κλείνιππος* (*Ἀλαιεύς*), father of *Πολύζηλος*, 10 28.
- Κλείτης Νικωνος* (*Κολλυτεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 10 31.
- Κλειτοφῶν* (*Σοννιεύς*), prytanis in 212/1, [36 64].
- Κλεογένης* (*Κυδαθηναεύς?*), prytanis 229–214/3, 32 5.
- Κλεόμαχος*, ἀντιγραφεὺς ca. 40–30 B.C., 105 6.
- Κλεοσθένης* [- - -^{ca. 14}- - -], orator ca. 215 B.C., 31 1.
- Κλεόφαντος* (*Ἐλευσίνιος*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 50.
- Κλέων* (*ἐκ Κοίλης*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 47.
- Κλέων* (*Τομκορύσιος*), father of *Λάδοκος*, 98 15.
- Μᾶρκος Κλώδιος* (*Ἀναγυράσιος*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 51.
- Πόπλιος Κλώδιος* (*Φηγούσιος*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 28.
- Κόιντος*, see *Σωσιγένης*.
- Μᾶρκος Κορνήλιος* (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 53.

- Γναῖος Κόρριος (Παιανεύς)*, prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 30.
- Κράτης (Ἐλευσίνιος)*, father of [-^{ca.β}-]τος, 49 12.
- Κράτης (Παιανεύς)*, father of *Φιλίσκος*, 84 2, 43.
- Κρατιστόλεως (Φρεάριος or Παιονίδης)*, prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 20.
- Κράτων (Κυδαθηναεύς)*, prytanis in 155/4, 84 98.
- Κριτόλαος (Παιανεύς)*, prytanis in 155/4, 84 79.
- Κρίτων (Ἐσπαιόθεν)*, father of *Ἀρχίας*, 10 29.
- Κρίτων*, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 128 B.C., 89 2.
- Κροῖσος (Ἀναγυράσιος)*, father of *Διόδωρος*, 106 54.
- Κτήσαρχος (Ἀναγυράσιος)*, father of *Κτήσων*, [9 60].
- Κτήσαρχος Τιμάνδρου (Ἐδωννεύς)*, prytanis in 260/59, [9 40].
- Κτησίας (Δαμπτρέυς)*, father of *Κτησικράτης*, 9 22.
- Κτησίας Φιλοδήμου (Δαμπτρέυς)*, prytanis in 260/59, 9 25.
- Κτησικλῆς (ἔξ Οἴου)*, prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 29.
- Κτησικλῆς (Πειραιεύς)*, prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 16.
- Κτησικράτης Κτησίου (Δαμπτρέυς)*, prytanis in 260/59, 9 22.
- Κτησιφών (Παλληνεύς)*, prytanis in 169/8, 71 48.
- Κτήσων Κτησάρχου (Ἀναγυράσιος)*, prytanis in 260/59, 9 60.
- Κτήσων (Προβαλίσιος)*, father of *Δημήτριος*, 48 12.
- Κυδίας (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, prytanis in 166/5, 73 33.
- Κωμαῖος Χάρητος Λακιάδης*, chairman of proedroi in 210/9, 38 3.
- Α[- - - - -], prytanis in late first cent. B.C., 118 21.
- Α[- - - - -], Treasurer of prytaneis of Akamantis in 327/6, 1 88.
- Α[- - - - -] (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 42.
- Α[- -]ος Ἄλαιεύς, Undersecretary in 169/8, 71 23, [99].
- Α[- - - -] (Θριάσιος), father of *Θεόδωτος*, 66 10.
- Α[- - - -]γος Λειραδιώτης, Secretary ἐπ[ὶ τὰ ψηφίσμ]ατα in 327/6, 1 81.
- Α[-^{ca.α}-]όστρατος (*Κεφαλήθεν*), father of *Φιλόστρατος*, 1 56.
- Λάδοκος Κλέωνος (Τρικορούσιος)*, prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 15.
- Λακράτης Μέντορος [- -^{ca.16}- -]*, orator 200/199–190/189, 47 5.
- Λαμπρικράτης (Ἀνακαιεύς)*, prytanis in 178/7, 64 102.
- Λάνομος Βερενικίδης*, Undersecretary in 212/1, 36 54, 135.
- Λεάγρος Ἀσικλάπωνος Πειραιεύς*, Treasurer of Boule in 155/4, 84 60.
- Λεο[- - -]* (*Σκαμβωνίδης*), father of *Νικῆτης*, 36 101.
- Λεοκράτης (Ἐδωννεύς)*, father of *Τιμοκλῆς*, 9 35.
- Λεόκριτος Φιλίνου (Παμφωτάδης)*, prytanis in 260/59, 9 73.
- Λεόντειχος (Ῥαμνούσιος)*, prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 59.
- Λεοντομένης (Ἀχεροδούσιος)*, prytanis in 178/7, 64 66.
- Λεοχάρης*, Archon in 228/7, 29 1.
- Λεύκιος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of *Λεύκιος*, 106 9.
- Λεύκιος (Κηφισιεύς)*, prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 9.
- Λεύκιος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of *Ἀφροδίσιος*, 106 19.
- Λεύκιος Νικ[- - - -]* (*Μαραθώνιος* or *Ῥαμνούσιος*), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., [98 2].
- Λεύκιος (Μελιτεύς)*, prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 88.
- Λεύκιος Ἐλέ[ρον?]* (*Μελιτεύς*), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 91.
- Λεύκιος (Παιανεύς)*, father of *Πρωτογένης*, 116 42.
- Λεχίδημος (Κυθήριος)*, prytanis in 155/4, 84 88.
- Λέων (Αἰξωνεύς)*, father of *Κάλλιππος*, 64 39.
- Λέων (Ἀναγυράσιος)*, prytanis 200/199–190/189, 47 79.
- Λεωνίδης (Ἀναγυράσιος)*, prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 27.
- Λεωσ[θένης?]* (*Μελιτεύς*), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 85.
- Ληναῖος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of *Ἀπολλώνιος*, 106 17.
- Λιμαῖος (Κηφισιεύς)*, father of *Καρπόδωρος*, 106 22.

- Λυ[- - - -] (Λευκονοεύς), father of Θεόκριτος, 16 33.
 Λυκίσκος ἐξ Οἴου, Treasurer of Boule ca. 169/8—ca. 148/7, 82 8.
 Λυκο[. . . .]ῖν[- - - -] (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 65.
 Λυκομήδης Ἀμειψίου (Θορμίος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 70.
 Λυκόφρων Ἀντιγόνου Σουნიεύς, chairman of proedroi in 125/4, 91 4.
 Λυσ[- - - -] (Περγασεύς), father of Λυσίμαχος, 8 9.
 Λύσανδρ[- -] (Πήληξ), father of Λυσανίας, 16 37.
 Λύσανδρος Θεομήδου Κυδαθηναίεύς, orator in 159/8 or 158/7, 79 8, 41.
 Λυσανίας, Archon in 235/4, 23 2.
 Λυσανίας, prytanis of Ptolemais? ca. 215—190, 50 4.
 Λυσανίας Λυσάνδρ[- -] (Πήληξ), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 37.
 Λυσι[- - ^{ca. 190} - -], Priest of the Eponymos of Oineis in 203/2, 40 30, 41.
 Λυσι - - - - (Ἀλαιεύς), father of Ἐπιχαρίδης, 10 26.
 Λυσίας (Παιανεύς), father of Ἀπολλώνιος, 116 45.
 Λυσίας (Πλωθεύς), father of Περιανδρος, 10 24.
 Λυσίας (Τριχορούσιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 23.
 Λυσίθεος (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Λυσικράτης, 1 57.
 Λυσικλῆς (Υβάδης), father of [- ^{ca. 7} -]ς, 16 66.
 Λυσικλῆς (ἐκ Κολωνοῦ), father of Λυσικλῆς, 10 27.
 Λυσικλῆς Λυσικλέους (ἐκ Κολωνοῦ), prytanis in 260/59, 10 27.
 Λυσικράτης [- - - -] (Ἀγρυλλῆθεν), prytanis 280's—240's, [8 4].
 Λυσικράτης (Ἐρχιεύς), father of Ἐδφιλήτος, 10 37.
 Λυσικράτης Ἐδφιλήτου (Ἐρχιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 36.
 Λυσικράτης Λυσιθέου (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, 1 57.
 Λυσίμαχος Ἀλαιεύς, Priest of the Eponymos? of Erechtheis ante-169/8, 68 11.
 Λυσίμαχος Ε[- - - -] (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40—30, 106 11.
 Λυσίμαχος (Ἐρχιεύς), father of Καλλίας, 1 94.
 Λυσίμαχος Λυσ[- - - -] (Περγασεύς), prytanis 280's—240's, 8 9.
 Λυσίμαχος (Σκαμβωνίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 103.
 Λυσίπτονος (Τριχορούσιος), father of [- -], 55 4.
 Λυσίστρα[τος? - - - -], prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 18 2.
 Λυσίσ[τρ]α[τος - - - -], prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., [18 3].
 Λυσιφάνης Ἴσο[- -], prytanis of Antiochis in 275/4, 6 27.
 Λύσων (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 68.
 Μ[- - - -], prytanis of Akamantis or Antiochis 1st half of 2nd cent. B.C., 45 9.
 Μ[- - - -]τίδ[ου - - - -], Herald of Boule ca. 20 B.C., 116 85.
 Μ[- - -] (Θορμίος), father of Ἐδδράων, 1 72.
 Μ . . κλειδης [- - - -] (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, 1 66.
 Μ . ΥΙΝΟΣ (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 46.
 Μαλάκων (Ἐδπυριδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 111.
 Μάνιος, father of [- -]ς, 105 2.
 Μάνιος, see also Βράκιμος.
 Μαντ[ι - - - -] (Πειραιεύς), prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 20.
 Μάρκος, see Κλώδιος, Κορνήλιος, Ὀρβιος, Πλούταρχος.
 Μάρκος, father of [- - - -]ος, prytanis of Kekropis, 110 41.
 Μάρκος Πλουτάρχου (Φαληρεύς), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., [98 11].
 Με[^{ca. 41/2} - -] (Κικυννεύς), father of Τιμοκλῆς, 37 7.
 Με[- -] (Χολλειδης), father of Μενέφρων, 36 79.
 Μεγαλ[ο]κλῆς Μελανθ[ίου] (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, 1 59.
 Μέδων (Ἀφιδναίος), father of Μελίτων, 99 10.
 Μείξων (Παιονίδης or Φρεάριος), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 25.
 Μελ[- - - -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis in 30/29?, 109 20.

- Μελάνθιος* (*Κεφαλήθεν*), father of *Μεγαλοκλήης* (?), 1 59.
- Μελάνθιος* (*Φιλαίδης*), father of *Διότιμος*, 10 40.
- Μελάντιππος* (*Θριάσιος*), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 16.
- Μελάνω*[*πος* - - - - -] (*Κήττιος*), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 28.
- Μελίτων Μέδοντος* (*Αφιδναίος*), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., father of *Διονύσιος*, 99 10.
- Μέναιχος* *Ἄριστ[ί]ου* (*Φιλαίδης*), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 39.
- Μενάλκης Φιλοκράτο(υς)* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 51.
- Μένανδρος* [- -] *τορος*, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 92–3.
- Μένανδρος* (*Ἀλαιεύς*), father of *Μένανδρος*, 110 59.
- Μένανδρος Μενάνδρου* (*Ἀλαιεύς*), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 59.
- Μένανδρος* *Ἀ[λε]ξάνδρου* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 23.
- Μένανδρος* *Ἀ[ρ]ισταλχμου* (*Παμβωτάδης*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 46.
- Μένανδ[ρος]* - - - - -] (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 71.
- Μενέδημος*, Archon in 179/8, 64 1, 27.
- Μενέδημος Ἄρχοντος Κυδαθηναίεύς*, Treasurer of prytaneis 210/9–201/0, 39 7, 10.
- Μενέδημος* (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 73.
- Μενεκ*[- - - - -], prytanis of Hippothontis in ca. 250–230, 19 9.
- Μενεκλής* (*Ἀλαιεύς*)?, prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 4.
- Μενεκλής* (*Ἀλιμοῦσιος*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 21.
- Μενεκλής* (*Ἀχερδούσιος*), father of *Δημήτριος*, 64 64.
- Μενεκλής Ἀπολλωνίδο[v]* (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 43.
- Μενεκράτης Μηνόδωρου* [- - - ^{ca. 13} - - -], chairman of proedroi 200/199–190/89, 47 4.
- Μενεκράτης* Σ[- - -], prytanis of Aiantis ca. 240–230, 24 3.
- Μενεκράτης* (*Ἐίτεαιος*), prytanis in 1st half of 2nd cent.? B.C., 45 5.
- Μενεκράτης* (*Μαραθῶνιος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 45.
- Μενεκράτης* (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Φιλείνος*, 116 29.
- Μενεκράτης* (*Παλληνεύς*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 41.
- Μενεκράτης* (*Περγασεύς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 21.
- Μενέστρατος*, prytanis of Leontis in 185/4, 54 38.
- Μενέστρατος* (*Ἀλωπεκῆθεν*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 62.
- Μενέστρ[ατος]* (*Ἀναγυράσιος*), father of *Μνησυκλής*, 9 58.
- Μενέστρατος*, prytanis of Antigonis in 210/9–201/0, 39 21.
- Μενέστρατος* (*Χολλειδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 25.
- Μενέφρων* *Με*[- - -] (*Χολλειδης*), prytanis in 212/1, 36 79.
- Μενίσκος* (*Ἀχερδούσιος*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 67.
- Μενίσκος* (*Κριωεύς*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 73.
- Μέντωρ* (- ^{ca. 10} - -), father of *Δακράτης*, 37 6.
- Μένυλλος* (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), prytanis in 166/5, 73 37.
- Μέτων* *Ἡρακλέωνος* (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis ca. 20, 116 26.
- Μήδοκος* (*Ἀναγυράσιος*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 28.
- Μῆνις* or *Μηνιδ*(- -) (*Ἐλαιούσιος*), father of *Ἡρακλειδης*, 64 90.
- Νούμιμος Μῆνις* (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 66.
- Μηνόδωρος* (- ^{ca. 13} - -), father of *Μενεκράτης*, 47 4.
- Μηνόδωρος* [- - - -], Treasurer of prytanis of Akamantis ca. 40–20, 111 3.
- Μηνόδωρος* (*Δαμπτρεύς*), father of *Μηνόδωρος*, 106 31.
- Μηνόδωρος*) (*Δαμπτρεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 31.
- Μηνόδωρος* (*Συβρίδης*), father of *Δημήτριος*, 106 56.
- Μηνόφιλος*, father of *Ἐῶδαμοκράτης*, 105 2.
- Μητροδωρος* (*Μυρρινούσιος*), father of *Δισχίνης*, 116 62.

- Μητροφάνης*, Archon in 145/4, 85 1.
- Μήτρων* ('Ραμνούσιος), pryтанis 199/8–189/8, 48 61.
- Μιλτιάδης* ('Αλωπεκίθην), father of [. .]ων, 21 3.
- Μίλων Σελεύκου* ('Παιανιεύς), pryтанis ca. 20 B.C., 116 31.
- Μν* -----, Secretary of pryтанeis ca. 169/8–156/5, 81 9.
- Μνάσιππος* ('Αλαιεύς), father of *Μνησίλοχος*, 10 22.
- Μνησαγόρας Μνήσωνος* ('Αλαιεύς), pryтанis in 260/59, [10 27].
- Μνησαρχίδης* ('Αλαιεύς), father of *Μνήσαρχος*, 10 24.
- Μνήσαρχος Μνησαρχίδου* ('Αλαιεύς), pryтанis in 260/59?, 10 24.
- Μνησιεργίδης* (Κεφαλήθην), father of *Δημοκράτης*, 1 58.
- Μνησίθεος*, Archon in 155/4, 84 1, 42.
- Μνησικλής Μενεστράτου* ('Αναγυράσιος), pryтанis in 260/59, 9 58.
- Μνησικράτης* (Προσπάλιος), father of *Μνησίστρατος*, 1 54.
- Μνησίλοχος Μνάσιππου* ('Αλαιεύς), pryтанis in 260/59, 10 22.
- Μνησίμαχος* (Σφήτιος), pryтанis ca. 260–240, 17 8.
- Μνησίστρατος Μνησικράτου* (Προσπάλιος), pryтанis in 327/6, 1 54.
- Μνήσων* ('Αλαιεύς), father of *Μνησαγόρα*[S], [10 27].
- [Μο?]ίριππος[ος ----] (ἐκ Κηδών), pryтанis ca. 45–20, 113 5.
- Μοσχίων* ('Ανυκλήθην), father of *Μόσχος*, 36 2, 36.
- Μοσχίων* (Λαμπιτρέυς), father of 'Επιγένης, 85 2.
- Μόσχος Μοσχίωνος* 'Ανυκλήθην, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανειαν in 212/1, 36 2, 36.
- Μόσχος* (Κηφισιεύς), pryтанis 211/0–202/1, 37 19.
- Μόσχος* (Ποτάμιος), pryтанis 212/1, 36 114.
- Να*[- - - -] (Σφήτιος), father of *Προκλής*, 17 9.
- Νάννακος* [Εὐπυριδής], father of 'Ηρακλέων, 73 2.
- Νάναρχος* Ν[- - - -] (Θορίσιος), pryтанis in 327/6, 1 73.
- Ναυκράτης* *Ναυσικράτου* ('Αχαρνεύς), pryтанis ca. 290–280, 3 9.
- Ναυκράτης* (Περγασεύς), father of 'Αντοκίδης, 9 64.
- Ναυσικλής* 'Απολλοδώρου *Κεφαλήθην*, chairman of proedroi in 212/1, 36 39.
- Ναυσικράτης* ('Αχαρνεύς), father of *Ναυκράτης*, 3 9.
- Ναυσίμαχος* ('Αναγυράσιος), father of 'Αθηνοκλής, 9 56.
- Νεικάνωρ* 'Αρτέμωνος *Φυλάσιος*, Treasurer of pryтанeis in 157/6, 101 3, 9, 15.
- Νείκων* Γοργ[ίωνος] ('Παιανιεύς), pryтанis ca. 20 B.C., 116 35.
- Νείκων* (Στειριεύς), father of *Δημήτριος*, 116 56.
- Νεοκλής* [- ^{ca.} 91/2 -] *Βερενικίδης*, Flutist ca. 210/9–ante-178/7, [39 17], 40 33, 43 9, 47 17, 48 13, 117, [49 1], 58 8, [60 6].
- Νεο[κλ]ής* (Κηδαθηναιεύς), pryтанis in 155/4, 84 106.
- Νεοκλής* (ἐγ Μυρσινούττης), father of 'Ακάδημος, 10 39.
- Νεόλαος* (Εὐωνυμεύς), father of [. . .]ς, 106 5.
- Νεοπτόλεμος* Λειραδιώτης, Secretary of Boule and Demos in 260/59, 9 107, 10 51.
- Νι*[κ - - -], pryтанis late 1st cent. B.C., 118 18.
- Νικ*[- - -] (Αἰξωνεύς), pryтанis ca. 180–160, 61 14.
- Νικ*[- - - -]ρον ('Επιεικίδης), pryтанis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 71.
- Νικ*[- - -] (Μαγαθώνιος or 'Ραμνούσιος), father of Λεύκιος, 98 2.
- Νικανδ[ρ]ε*[- - - - -], father of [- ^{ca.} 6 -]ς, 53 16.
- Νικανδρος* (Κυδαθηναιεύς), pryтанis in 155/4, 84 94.
- Νικάνωρ*, see *Νεικάνωρ*.
- Νικαρχος*, pryтанis of Ptolemais? or Antiochis? 182/1–170/69, 70 19.
- Νικέας* ('Ραμνούσιος), pryтанis 199/8–189/8, 48 63.

- Νικήτης* ('Ραμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 31.
Νικήτης Λεο(- - -) (*Σκαμβωνίδης*), prytanis in 212/1, 36 101.
Νικί[- - - - -], prytanis of Kekropis early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 5.
Νικίας, Archon in 124/3, [92 1].
Νικίας 'Εχέστράτου (*Άχαρνεύς*), prytanis ca. 290 -280, 3 8.
Νικίας Σίμων Πειραιεύς, Secretary of Boule and Demos 210/9-201/0, 39 15.
Νικίας (*Πιθεύς*), father of *Νικίας*, 40 20.
Νικίας Νικίου Πιθεύς, chairman of proedroi in 203/2, 40 19.
Νικίας (*Στειριεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 68.
Νικόβουλος Άριστέι(δου) (*Άναγνωράσιος*), prytanis in 260/59 (?), 9 54.
Νικόβουλος (*Παιανεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 73.
Νικόδημος (*Άμαξαντεύς*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 59.
Νικολής Άπολλοδώρου Λαμπρεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis of Erechtheis in 260/59, 9 13, 20, 82, 91.
Νικολής (*Οίναϊος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 62.
Νικολής (*Πειραιεύς*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 73.
Νικοκράτης Δίωνος (*Άγκυλήθεν*), Treasurer of prytaneis and of Boule in 260/59, 10 5, 10, 21, 44.
Νικοκράτης ('Ερσιόδης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 104.
Νικοκράτης Διοπίδου (*Λαμπρεύς*), prytanis 280's-240's, 8 13.
Νικοκράτης Άρχεμάχου Φηγαεύς, orator in 286/5, 2 3.
Νικόλαος (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of Άπολλοδώρου, 106 27.
Νικόλαος (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 34.
Νικόμαχος? (*Μυρρινούσιος*), prytanis in 155/4, [84 110].
Νικόμαχος Τελε[. 4. .] Μυρρινούσιος, Priest of Eponymos of Pandionis in 155/4, 84 39, 55.
Νικοσθένης, Archon in 167/6 (?), 72 1.
Νικοσθένης (*Εύπυργίδης*), prytanis in 212/1, 36 112.
Νικόστρατος Πυθοδώρου (*Άχαρνεύς*), prytanis ca. 290-280, 3 6.
Νικόστρατος (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of 'Ισίδοτος, 106 21.
Νικόστρατος (*Παιανεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 84.
Νικόφαντος (*Άλωπεκήθεν*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 68.
Νίκων, see also *Νείκων*.
Νίκων ('Ερσιόδης), father of *Νίκων*, 29 7.
Νίκων Νίκωνος 'Ερσιόδης, chairman of proedroi in 228/7, 29 6.
Νίκων (*Κολλυτεύς*), father of *Κλείτης*, 10 31.
Νίκων (*Κυδαθηναεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 96.
Νίκων (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 47.
Νίκων (*Πειραιεύς*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 77.
Νίκων Θεοδώρου (*Πλωθεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 10 23.
Νο[- - - -] (*Αίλωνεύς*), prytanis ca. 180-160, 61 17.
Νοήμων (*Λαμπρεύς*), father of *Νοήμων*, 106 42.
Νοήμων) (*Λαμπρεύς*), prytanis ca. 40-30, 106 42.
Νομ[- - -] (*Αίλωνεύς*), prytanis ca. 180-160, 61 16.
Νουμήνιος (*Άξινηεύς*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 95.
Νουμήνιος (*Μυρρινούσιος*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 113.
Νούμμιος, see *Μήνις*.
Εάνδιππος (*Εδωνυμεύς*), prytanis 211/0-202/1, 37 24.
Εεν[- - -] (*Χολλειδης*), father of *Ζώπυρος*, 36 80.
Εέναρχος (*Κρωπίδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 25.
Εενοκλής Θρασυλόχου (*Εδωνυμεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 42.
Εενοκράτης Εενοκράτου 'Ελευσίνιος, orator in 169/8, 71 6.
Εενοκράτης ('Ελευσίνιος), father of *Εενοκράτης*, 71 6.
Εενοφίλος (*Οίναϊος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 63.
Εενοφών Εδφάντου Βερεννιάδης, orator in 210/9 and 191/0(?), 38 6, [49 13].
Εένων (*Είτειατος*), prytanis 1st half of 2nd cent.? B.C., 45 3.
Εένων (*Θριάσιος*), prytanis soon after 178/7, 66 9.

- Ξένων (*Οαθεν), prytanis in 155/4, 84 121.
- Ξένων (*Ραμινούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 39.
- Ο[- - -] (Φαληρεύς), father of Ἀντίοχος, 98 5.
- Οινόφιλος Ἀμφίον Ἀφιδναίος, Treasurer of prytaneis middle of 1st cent. B.C., 99 8.
- Οινόφιλος Συνδρόμου Στειριεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis ca. 80? B.C., [97 3, 8, 13, 19].
- Οινόφιλος Συνδρόμου Στειριεύς, κῆρυξ τῆς βουλῆς ca. 29/8—22/1, 110 11.
- Ὀλυμπιόδωρος (Ἀμφιτροπήθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 35.
- Ὀλυμπιόδωρος (Ποτάμιος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 115.
- Ὀλυμπιόδωρος (Στειριεύς), father of Ὀνασίων, 116 51.
- Ὀλυμπιόδωρος (Φρεάριος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 68.
- Ὀλύμπιος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 35.
- Ὀλύμπιος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 87.
- Ὀλυμπίων Ἀλεξάνδρου (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 52.
- Ὀνασίων Ὀλυμπιόδωρου (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 51.
- Ὀνασος (Ἀφιδναίος), father of Ζώπυρος, 99 14.
- Ὀνήσανδρος Ὀνήτορος Κυδαθηναίεύς, orator in 175/4, 69 5.
- Ὀνησίκριτος (Κόπρειος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 106.
- Ὀνησιφών (Τειθράσιος), father of Ἀντισθένης, 10 5, 23.
- Ὀνήτωρ (Κυδαθηναίεύς?), father of Ὀνήσανδρος, 69 5.
- Μᾶρκος Ὀρβιος Ἐρμιοκράτης (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 55.
- Ὀρέστης (Κηφισιεύς), father of Φίλων, 106 14.
- Ὀρθαγόρας Λαμπρεύς, Secretary of prytaneis soon after 178/7, 67 16.
- Ὀθιβολλία Ἀλία, wife of Τι Κλ Ἀπτικὸς Μαραθώνιος, 121 [6], 18, 22.
- Ὀφέ[- - - - -], probably Ὀφέ[λας] or Ὀφέ[λων], Secretary of prytaneis of Antigonis 210/9—201/0, 39 13.
- Ὀφέλας (Ἀναφλύστιος), prytanis in 169/8, 71 50.
- Ὀγραΐδης Α[- - - - -] (Ἀμαξαντεύς), prytanis ca. 250—230, 19 13.
- Π[- - - - -], prytanis late 1st cent. B.C., 118 19.
- Πάμφιλος Αἰξίου (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 46.
- Πάμφιλος Ἐπιγένου (Χολλειδῆς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 41.
- Παναΐτιος Φίλωνος (Ἐρχμεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 31.
- Πάνδιος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis in 212/1, 36 33.
- Πανυράτης, father of [- - -^{ca. 11}- - -], 116 73.
- Παντακλῆς (Φαληρεύς), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 48.
- Πάππος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 39.
- Πάπυλος (Σημαχιδῆς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 32.
- Παρ[- - -] (Μελιτεύς), father of Ἰσίδοτος, 110 35.
- Παράμονος Ἐθμοῖρου (ἐκ Κοίλης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 45.
- Πασικλῆς Πασίωνος Ἐθωννεύς, Secretary of prytaneis of Erechtheis in 260/59, 9 16, 31, 96.
- Πασίων (Ἐθωννεύς), father of Πασικλῆς, 9 16, 31, 97.
- Πασίων (ἐξ Οἴου), father of Θεοκρισίος, 29 2.
- Πατ[- - -], chairman of proedroi in 185/4, 54 18.
- Πατροκλῆς (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 79.
- Πατροκλῆς Σουნიεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis in 212/1, 36 24, 44, 49, 60.
- Πάτρων, Undersecretary ca. 40—30, 105 7.
- Πάτρων (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 33.
- Πανσανίας Βιοτέλου Περιουδοῆς, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν in 175/4, 69 1.
- Πανσίμαχος (Λακιάδης), father of Καλλιάδης, 64 4.
- Πε[- - - -] (Αἰξωνεύς), prytanis ca. 180—160, 61 20.
- Πεδιοκλῆς [Σ]μικίνθου (Ἀλαιεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 23.
- Πείθαρχος Πειθιδῆ(ου) (Ἐθωννεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 9 32.
- Πειθιδῆμος (Ἐθωννεύς), father of Πείθαρχος, 9 32.

Περι[αν]δρος Λυσ[ί]ου (Πλωθεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 24.

Περιγένης (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis ca. 160, 77 24.

Πίνδαρος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 80.

Πίστων Ἀκηρ[άτου] (Κεφαλήθεν), prytanis in 327/6, 1 63.

Πλούταρχος (Φαληρεύς), father of Μάρι[ο]ς, 98 11.

Πολέμων (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 43.

Πολύενκτος (Προσπάλιος), father of [ca. 3^{1/2}]ίας, 1 52.

Πολύενκτος (Φηγαιεύς), father of Χαιρέστρατος and of Ἀντιφών, 10 35, 36.

Πολύζηλος Κλεωπίπου (Ἀλαιεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 28.

Πολύζηλος (Παμβιωτάδης), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 23.

Πολυκλείδης Καλλι(- - -) (Περγασεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 63.

Πολυκράτης (Κυδαθηναεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 102.

Πολυκράτης (Κολλυτεύς), father of Ἀριστέων, 10 33.

Πολύκιον (Σημαχίδης), prytanis in 169/8, 71 85.

Πολύμνηστος (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 76.

Πολύξενος (Ἀγρολήθεν), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 15.

Πολύστρατος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 25.

Πολύστρατος Δορκέως (Τειθράσιος), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 24.

Πολύων (Κειριάδης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 92.

Πομ(πέιος), see Φιλοτ[- - -].

Πόπλιος, see Κλώδιος.

Πόπλιος (Ἐδωνομεύς), father of [. . .⁵. . .]ώνιος, 106 4.

Πόπλιος (Λαμπτρέύς), father of Δημήτριος, 106 40.

Φλ(άβιος), Πόπλι[ιος - - - -] (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 31.

Πόπλιος (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 30/29, 109 23.

Ποσ[- - -], prytanis of Antiochis or Akamantis 1st half of 2nd cent. B.C., 45 12.

Ποσειδίππος Θεοφάν(ου) (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 9 57.

Ποσειδίππος (Παιανιεύς), prytanis in 155/4 B.C., 84 83.

Ποσειδώνιος, Archon in 162/1, 74 (p. 202).

Ποσειδώνιος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 18.

Ποσειδώνιος (Κριωνεύς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 76.

Ποσειδώνιος Λεοφίλου (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 23.

Ποσης (Φαληρεύς), father of Ἀρίστων, 102 49.

Ποτάμων (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 65.

Πρ[- - -] (Φρεάρριος or Παιονίδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 29.

Πραξιτέλης (Ἀναφλύστιος), prytanis in 169/8, 71 54.

Πραξιτέλης (Κυδαντίδης), father of [- - - -], 1 84.

Προ[- - - - -], Undersecretary(?) ca. 260 B.C., 11 25.

Προξενίδης, Archon of 203/2, 40 16.

Πρόξενος Ἀφιδναίος, Priest of Eponymos of Aiantis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 69.

Προκλῆς Περι[- - -^{ca. 12} - - -], Secretary κατὰ πρυτανειάν in 191/0?, 49 9.

Προκλῆς (Ἐκαλεύς), father of [- -^{ca. 6} - -]ίδης, 16 14.

Προκλῆς (Θυμαϊτάδης), father of Προκλῆς, 64 30, [73 5].

Προκλῆς Προκλέους Θυμαϊτάδης, orator in 178/7 and in 166/5, 64 30, [73 5], and prytanis in 178/7, 64 83.

Προκλῆς Θεοκλέους Λουσιεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis of Oineis ca. 260 B.C., 11 6.

Προκλῆς (Σουნიεύς), father of [. .⁴. .]ικλῆς, 16 11.

Προκλῆς Να[- - - -] (Σφήττιος), prytanis ca. 260–240, 17 9.

Προμηθίων Βαρχ(- - -) (Ἀλαιεύς?), prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 8.

Πρωταγόρας (Κρωπίδης), prytanis in 212/1, 36 119.

Πρωταρχος (Ἀφιδίδης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 100.

Πρωτογένης Λευκίου (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 42.

Πρωτόμαχος (*Κηφισιεύς*), father of *Πρωτόμαχος*, [9 48].

Πρωτόμαχος *Πρωτο(μάχου)* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 48.

Πρωτόμαχος (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Πρωτόμαχος*, 64 37.

Πρωτόμαχος *Πρωτομάχου* *Παιανιεύς*, Secretary of Boule and Demos in 178/7, 64 37, 111.

Πρωτομένης *Είτεαιός*, Undersecretary in 203/2, 40 32, 54.

Πτολεμαῖο[-], Ptolemy II Philadelphos or Ptolemy Keraunos, ca. 280–275, [5 20].

Πτολεμαῖος, Undersecretary ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 57.

Πτολεμαῖος *Τρωμεμεύς*, Secretary (of Boule and) of Demos late 3rd cent. B.C., 34 3.

Πυθαγόρας *Τιμαίου* [- -^{ca. 8} - -], Secretary of prytaneis of Erechtheis 200/199–190/189, 47 13.

Πυθαγόρας *Ἀμαξαντεύς*, Undersecretary in 155/4, 84 58.

Πυθέας *Πυθοκλέους* *Ἀχαρνεύς*, chairman of proedroi in 178/7, 64 29.

Πυθέας (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 81.

Πυθίων, prytanis of Ptolemais? ca. 215–190, 50 1.

Πυθίων (*Τριμορούσιος*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 96.

Πυθόδηλος (*Κολλυτεύς*), father of *Καλλικράτης*, 10 7, 30.

Πυθόδημος (*ἐκ Κηδῶν*), father of *Πυθόδωρος*, 9 66.

Πυθόδωρος (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), father of *Νικόστρατος*, 3 6.

Πυθόδωρος (*Ἐρχιεύς*), father of *Ἀμφικλῆς*, 10 35.

Πυθόδωρος *Ἐρχιεύς*, Treasurer of Boule in 228/7, 29 42.

Πυθόδωρος *Πυθοδήμου* (*ἐκ Κηδῶν*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 66.

Πυθοκλῆς (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), father of *Πυθέας*, 64 29.

Πυθοκλῆς [...]*νο*[...] *εν* (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), prytanis ca. 290–280, 3 5.

Πυθοκλῆς *Γρύπωνος* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis in 260/59, 9 49.

Πυθόκριτος (*Γαργήτιος*), prytanis 210/9–201/0, 39 23.

Πυργίων (*Λαμπτερεύς*), father of *Πυργίων*, 12 10.

Πυργίων *Πυργίωνος* (*Λαμπτερεύς*), cited by prytaneis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 12 9.

Πωλλίων (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 8.

Ῥόδιππος (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), prytanis in 166/5, 73 29.

Ῥοδοκλῆς (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Καλλικλῆς*, 116 39.

Τίτος *Ῥοῦφος* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 26.

Σ[- - - -], father of *Μενεκράτης*, 24 3.

Σ[- - - - - -], Treasurer of prytaneis of Ptolemais? or Antiochis? 182/1–170/169, 70 1.

Σ[- - - - -] (*Παιανιεύς* or *Κυδαθηναιεύς*), prytanis ca. 80 B.C., 97 35.

Σ[- - - - -] (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis ca. 30–20?, 114 12.

Σ[. ⁴¹².]ης (*Φαληρεύς*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 36.

Σάτυρος (*Ἴωνίδης*), father of *Δημοσθένης*, 10 21.

Σάτυρος (*Πειραιεύς*), prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 17.

Σε[- - -] (*Μελιτεύς*), father of *Καλλικλῆς*, 110 94.

Σέλευσιος (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Μίλων*, 116 31.

Σέξικτος [- - - -] (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 45.

Σέξτος (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Σέξτος*, 116 33.

Σέξτος) (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 33.

Σεραπίων *Διονυσόδωρου* (*Κηφισιεύς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 24.

Σημωνίδης (*ἐκ Κοίλης*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 46.

Σιληνός *Παιανιεύς*, Secretary of prytaneis in 155/4, 84 35, 54, 70.

Σίμιας *Ἄριστ*[- - -] (*Σφίητιος*), prytanis ca. 260–240, 17 10.

Σίμιας (*Ἀχεροδούσιος*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 65.

[Σι?] *μο*ς *Ἐπικράτου* *Αἰθαλιδῆς*, orator in 260/59, [10 10].

Σίμος (*Πειραιεύς*), prytanis soon before 178/7, 60 19.

Σίμος (*Πειραιεύς*), father of *Νυΐας*, 39 15.

Σίμωλος (*Ἀμαξαντεύς*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 60.

Σίμων (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), father of [^{ca.} 312] *στρατος*, 102 35.

- Σιμωνίδης (Θημακεύς), father of Σιμωνίδης, 9 71.
 Σιμωνίδης Σιμωνίδου (Θημακεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 71.
 Σιμωνίδης (Μυρρυνούσιος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 112.
 Σμικρίας Εδμήδου (Λαμπρεύς), prytanis in 260/59 (?), 9 29.
 Σμίκυθος (Άλαιεύς), father of Πεδιοκλής, 10 23.
 Σμίκυθος (Άναγυράσιος), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 30.
 Σόλων Ἀθηνοδώρου (Ἐρχιεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 34.
 Σόλων (Άναγυράσιος), father of Σωσίστρατος, 9 55.
 Σουριάδης (Τρικορούσιος), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 16.
 Σπένσιππος, Archon in 177/6, 65 1.
 Στασιόικος (Παλληνεύς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 47.
 Στησαγόρας (Χολλειδής), prytanis in 212/1, 36 78.
 Στησίχορος, father of [- -], 48 2.
 Στράτιος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 26.
 Στρατόνικος (Άμαξαντεύς), father of Στρατόνικος, 54 15.
 Στρατόνικος Στρατονίκου Ἀμαξαντεύς, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 185/4, 54 15.
 Στρατοφῶν (Σουნიεύς), father of [- - ^{εα} - -]ων, 16 7.
 [Στρ[?]]άτων Ἀντιμάχου Αἰξωνεύς, chairman of proedroi in 161/0, 75 4.
 Στράτων (Άλαιεύς?), prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 6.
 Στράτων (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis in 212/1, 36 86.
 Στράτων (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 53.
 Στράτων (Τρικορούσιος), father of Λιονύσιος, 98 18.
 Στράτων (Φλυεύς), father of Ἡράκλειτος, 84 [6], 47.
 Στρονβί(-) (Λαμπρεύς), father of Τιμοκράτης, 37 14.
 Σύμμαχος, Archon in 188/7, 51 1.
 Σύμμαχος, father of [- ^{εα} - -], 109 7.
 Σύμμαχος Ἰσιδώρου (Λαμπρεύς), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 32.
 Σύμμαχος (Περγασεύς), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 19.
 Σύνδρομος (Στειριεύς), father of Οἰνόφιλος, 110 13.
 Σύνδρομος (Στειριεύς), father of Οἰνόφιλος, 97 3, [13].
 Σύνδρομος (Τρικορούσιος), father of Καλλικρατίδης, 108 5.
 Σωγένης (- ^{εα} - ⁵ -), father of Λάμων, 88 5.
 Σωγένης (Άξηνιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 94.
 Σωγένης (Παλληνεύς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 40.
 Σωκλής Ἀριστοφίλου (Ἐρχιεύς), prytanis in 260/59?, 10 32.
 Σωκλής (Εὐωνυμεύς), father of Χαρμοκράτης, 9 41.
 Σωκλής (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 51.
 Σωκράτης (Κηφισιεύς), father of Σωκράτης, 113 5, 15; frg. b, 8.
 Σωκράτης Σωκράτου Κηφισιεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis, and of the phyle, ca. 45–20, 113 5, 14, b 8.
 Σωκράτης (Κυδαθηναεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 99.
 Σωκράτης (Κυθήριος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 87.
 Σωκράτης (Μελιτεύς), father of Σωκράτης, 110 90.
 Σωκράτης) (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, 110 90.
 Σωκράτης (Παμβοτάδης), prytanis 200/199–190/189, 47 82.
 Σωκράτης (Σημαχιδής), prytanis in 169/8, 71 80.
 Σωκρατινός (Αἰθαλιδής), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 21.
 Σώνικος, Archon in 175/4, 69 1.
 Σώνικος (Σουნიεύς), prytanis in 212/1, 36 62.
 Σώπατρος (Υβιάδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 32.
 Σώπατρος (Λαμπρεύς), Secretary of prytaneis 211/0–202/1, 37 3, 26.
 Σώπατρος ἐν Μυρρυνούττῃς, Treasurer of Boule in 169/8, 71 26, [109].
 Σωσ[- - -] (Λουσιεύς), father of [. . .]τρατος, 94 15.
 Σωσθένης (Άναγυράσιος), father of Φιλόστρατος, 9 59.
 Σωσίας (Άχαρνεύς), father of Ἄγα^[εα-3], 84 [5], 45.
 Σωσίας (Συπαλήττιος), prytanis ca. 215 B.C., 31 26.
 Σωσίβιος (Κυδαθηναεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 100.

- Σωσίβιος (Παλληνεύς)*, prytanis in 169/8, 71 42.
Σωσίβιος Σωσικλέους (Σουννεύς), prytanis middle of 3rd cent. B.C., 16 10.
Κόντος Σωσιρένης (Παιανεύς), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 44.
Σωσικλής (Σουννεύς), father of *Σωσίβιος*, 16 10.
Σωσικράτης (Ἐλεσίνιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 54.
Σώσιππος (Λαμπτρέύς), father of *Ἐπιχάρης*, 9 26.
Σώσιππος Φλυεύς, Secretary of Boule and Demos in 203/2, 40 31, 48.
Σώστρατος [-^{ca.}8--], father of *Ἀρκεσίλας*, 30 38.
Σωσίστρατος Σόλωνος (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 9 55.
Σωσίστρατος (Προσπάλιος), prytanis of Ptolemais in 191/0?, 49 48.
Σώσος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 35.
Σώσος Δημητρίου (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 60.
Σώστρατος Ἀρισταγόρου (Λαμπτρέύς), prytanis ca. 40-30, 106 33.
Σώστρατος (Παιανεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 77.
Σώστρατος Εὐφράνορος Περιθοίδης, Secretary of Boule and Demos(?) ca. 260 B.C., 11 21.
Σώστρατος (Πήληξ), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 18.
Σώστρατος Ἐπαίνου (Φαληρέυς), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 54.
Σώστρων (Πήληξ), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 19.
Σώτας (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 43.
Κλ(αύδιος) Σάτειμος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 45.
Σωτέλης Ἄλυμι[έδοντος] (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 34.
Σωτήριος (Αἰθαλίδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 19.
Σώφιλος, prytanis of Antigonis 210/9-201/0, 39 21.
Σώφιλος) (*Ἀναγυράσιος*), prytanis ca. 40-30, 106 55.
Σώφιλος (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of *Σώφιλος*, 106 55.
Σώφιλος (Πειραιεύς), prytanis in 178/7, 64 80.
T[- - -], prytanis of Akamantis or Antiochis 1st half of 2nd cent. B.C.?, 45 13.
T[- - - -] (*Φαληρέυς*), father of *Ἀρίστων*, 114 16.
Τελε[-^{ca.}4] (*Μυρρηνούσιος*), father of *Νικόμαχος*, 84 39.
Τελεσίδημος Χαρκιλέους (Ἀφιδναίος), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 99 12.
Τελεσίνοσ (Ἐρχιεύς), father of *Καλλίστρατος*, 10 28.
Τέχνων Φηγαιεύς, Flutist ca. 155/4, 82 5, 84 59.
Τηλέμαχος (ἐκ Κεραμέων), father of *Ἡρακλείδης*, 64 3.
Τηλεφάνης [-^{ca.}21--], orator in 185/4, 54 19.
Τηλεφάνης (Ἄλωπεκηθεν), prytanis in 169/8, [71 56].
Τιμ[- - - -], prytanis of Kekropis early 3rd cent. B.C., 7 4.
Τιμαίος (-^{ca.}8--), father of *Πυθαγόρας*, 47 13.
Τιμανδρος (Εὐωνυμεύς), father of *Κτήσαρχος*, 9 40.
Τιμάνωρ (-^{ca.}8--), father of *Κλεαίνετος*, 75 11.
Τιμαρχίδης (Φαληρέυς), prytanis 199/8-189/8, 48 75.
Τιμαρχος (Παμβωτάδης), father of *Ἀργαῖος*, 106 44.
Τιμαρχος Ἐπικρατίδου Σφήτιος, orator in 145/4, 85 8, [86 4].
Τιμασίθεος (Μυρρηνούσιος), prytanis in 155/4, 84 114.
Τιμε(- - -) (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), father of *Δημήτριος*, 48 79.
Τιμέας Ἀτηνεύς, Secretary of prytaneis in 186/5(?), 53 10.
Τιμησιαναξ, Archon in 182/1, 55 1.
Τιμο[- -] (*Παιονίδης*), father of *Τίμων*, 36 97.
Τιμόδημος (Εὐωνυμεύς), father of *Τιμοκλής*, 9 36.
Τιμόδημος (Φρεάροριος or Παιονίδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 16.
Τιμόθεος (Εὐπυργίδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 29.
Τιμοκλής Δι[-⁴/₁₂-] *ον Ἄγνούσιος*, orator in 203/2, 40 20.
Τιμοκλής Λεοκράτους (Εὐωνυμεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 35.
Τιμοκλής Τιμοδήμου (Εὐωνυμεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 36.
Τιμοκλής Με[-⁴/₁₂-] *Κικωννεύς*, Undersecretary 211/0-202/1, 37 7, 34.

- Τιμοκλῆς*) (*Λαμπτρέυς*), prytanis ca. 40–30, 106 34.
- Τιμοκλῆς* (*Λαμπτρέυς*), father of *Τιμοκλῆς*, [106 34].
- Τιμοκλῆς* (*Σφήττιος*), prytanis ca. 260–240, 17 6.
- Τιμοκλῆς* (*Χολλεΐδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 26.
- Τιμοκράτης* (*Ἀναγνώσιος*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 31.
- Τιμοκράτης* (*Ἐλευσίνιος*), prytanis in 178/7, 64 52.
- Τιμοκράτης* *Κυδαθηναεύς*, Undersecretary in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 1, 81.
- Τιμοκράτης* *Στρονβι*(- -) (*Λαμπτρέυς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 14.
- Τιμοκράτης* (*Λευκονοεύς*), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 32.
- Τιμοκράτης* (*Τρικορούσιος*), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 19.
- Τιμοκράτης* (*Φρεάριος* or *Παιονίδης*), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 30.
- Τιμόλαος* (*Ἀναγνώσιος*), prytanis 200/199–190/189, 47 80.
- Τιμύλλος* (*Ἐρχιεύς*), father of *Τιμύλλος*, 85 6.
- Τιμύλλος* *Τιμύλλου Ἐρχιεύς*, chairman of proedroi in 145/4, [85 6].
- Τίμων* (*Ἄλωπεκῆθεν*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 67.
- Τίμων* (*Ἄλωπεκῆθεν*), prytanis in 169/8, 71 63.
- Τίμων* (*Ἐδωννεύς*), prytanis 211/0–202/1, 37 19.
- Τίμων* *Ἀδύ*[- - - - -] (*Σφήττιος*), prytanis ca. 260–240, 17 7.
- Τίμων* (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 76.
- Τίμων* *Τιμο*[- - -] (*Παιονίδης*), prytanis in 212/1, 36 97.
- Τίσανδρος* (*Τρικορούσιος*), father of *Θράσων*, 98 17.
- Τίτος*, see *Κλαύδιος Ἀττικός*, *Ῥοῦφος*.
- Το*[- - - - -], Treasurer of prytaneis late in reign of Augustus, 120 13.
- Τολ*[- - - -] (*Σφήττιος*), 1 46.
- Τολμίδης* *Α*[- - - -] (*Κεφαλήθεν*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 65.
- Τρύφων* *Ἡρακλέωνος* (*Κυθήριος*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 75.
- [*Τύχ*]αν[*δρο*ς]?, Archon in 160/59, [76 1].
- Ἵπε[- - - - -], prytanis of Oineis ca. 260 B.C., 11 4.
- Φ[- - - - -], prytanis of Leontis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 18.
- Φαίδ*[- - -] (*Παιανιεύς*), father of *Ἐρμαῖος*, 116 38.
- Φαιδύλος* (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), father of *Φαίδων*, [3 3].
- Φαίδων* *Φαιδύλου* (*Ἀχαρνεύς*), prytanis ca. 290–280, [3 3].
- Φάινιππος* (*Κεφαλήθεν*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 67.
- Φάλανθος* (*Ἀμαξαντεύς*), prytanis ca. 250–230, 19 14.
- Φαλι*[- - -] (*Ἀλιμοῦσιος*), father of [-^{ca.} 3-]s, 63 4.
- Φαναρχίδης*, Archon ca. 192/1, 49 8.
- Φανίας* (*Κυδαθηναεύς*), prytanis in 155/4, 84 97.
- Φάνιος* (*Ἐλευσίνιος*), father of *Ἀρχέστρατος*, 64 35.
- Φάνιππος* (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 49.
- Φανο*[- -^{ca.} 24- -], Secretary of Boule and Demos soon before 178/7, 60 3.
- Φανόδικος* (*Μελιτεύς*), father of *Φανόδικος*, [110 78].
- Φανόδικος* (*Μελιτεύς*), prytanis ca. 29/8–22/1, [110 78].
- Φανόμαχος* (*Ἀραφήνιος*), father of *Καλλισθένης*, 10 37.
- Φανόστρατος* (*Ἀλαιεύς*?), prytanis ca. 180–160, 61 5.
- Φανόστρατος* (*Φηγαιεύς*), father of [- -^{ca.} 7- -], 30 37.
- Φειδίας* *Ῥαμνούσιος*, father of *Φειδίας*, 121 1, 58.
- Φειδίας*) (*Ῥαμνούσιος*), Secretary of prytaneis?, and orator, ca. 120 A.D., 121 1, 58.
- Φι[- - - - -], prytanis of Kekropis ca. 215 B.C., 31 39.
- Φι[- - - - -], prytanis of Antiochis or Akamantis 1st half of 2nd cent.? B.C., 45 10.
- Φιλ[- - - - -], prytanis of Oineis ca. 260 B.C., 11 3.
- Φιλα*[- - -] (*Τρικορούσιος*), prytanis 199/8–189/8, 48 98.
- Φιλέας* *Φιλομβρότον*, prytanis of Antiochis in 275/4, 6 26.
- Φιλείνος* *Μενεκράτον* (*Παιανιεύς*), prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 29.
- Φιλήμων*, *λειτονοργός*, ca. 40–30, 105 8.

- Φιλήμων Εὐκαρπίδου (Παιανεύς)*, prytanis ca. 20 B.C., 116 41.
Φίλωνος (Φρεάρορος), prytanis in 212/1, [36 67].
Φίλωνος (Παμβωτάδης), father of *Λεόκοιτος*, 9 73.
Φιλίππιδης [.]ω[- - -] (*Κεφαλήθεν*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 61.
Φιλίππιδης (Λαμπιτρεύς), father of *Φίλιππος*, 9 21.
Φίλιππος Φιλίππιδου (Λαμπιτρεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 21.
Φίλιππος (Μελιτεύς), father of *Αημήτριος*, 110 76-77.
Φιλίσκος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 23.
Φιλίσκος Κράτητος Παιανιεύς, Secretary *κατά πρωτανείαν* in 155/4, 84 2, 43.
Φιλιστιδης (Ὁθηθεν), father of *Κάλλιππος*, 40 27.
Φιλιστιδης Διοδώρου (Ὁτρυνεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 10 39.
Φιλιστιών (ἐξ Ὀλου), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 27.
Φιλιστιών (Ποτάμιος), father of *Φιλιστιών*, 64 2, 28.
Φιλιστιών Φιλιστιώνος Ποτάμιος, Secretary *κατά πρωτανείαν* in 178/7, 64 2, 28.
Φιλιστιών (Φρεάρορος or Παιονιδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 18.
Φιλόδημος? (. . . .⁹), father of *Διονυσόδωρος*, [79 2, 35].
Φιλόδημος (Λαμπιτρεύς), father of *Κτησίας*, 9 25.
Φιλοθε[-] (*Χολλειδης*), father of *Φίλων*, 36 81.
Φιλόθεος (Θυμαϊτάδης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 84.
Φιλόθηρος (ἐκ Κηδῶν), prytanis 200/199—190/189, 47 76.
Φιλοκλῆς (Κηφισιεύς), father of *Ἀντίμαχος*, 9 47.
Φιλοκλῆς (Τρινεμεεύς), father of *Εὐκλῆς*, 1 35.
Φιλοκλῆς, father of *Εὐκλῆς*, [11 30].
Φιλοκλῆς (Τρινεμεεύς), father of *Εὐκλῆς*, 31 17.
Φιλοκλῆς Τρινεμεεύς, Herald 169/8—166/5, 71 24, 102, [73 16, 52].
Φιλοκλῆς (or Εὐκλῆς) (Τρινεμεεύς), Herald ca. 169/8—156/5, 81 13.
Φ[ιλο]κλῆς (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/7, 28 41.
Φιλοκράτης, prytanis of Ptolemais? or Antiochis? 182/1—170/69, [70 16].
Φιλοκράτης (Εἰταειός), prytanis 1st half of 2nd cent. B.C.?, 45 6.
Φιλοκράτης Θ[- - - -] (*Κεφαλήθεν*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 64.
Φιλοκράτης (Κηφισιεύς), father of *Μενάλκης*, 9 51.
Φιλοκράτης (ἐξ Ὀλου), father of *Ἀπόληξις*, 116 1.
Φιλοκράτης (Φαληρεύς), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 88.
Φιλόμβροτος, father of *Φιλέας*, 6 26.
Φιλόμηλος (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis 211/0—202/1, 37 24.
Φιλόμηλος Εὐδήλου (Χολλειδης), prytanis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 12.
Φιλοξενίδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 30.
Φιλοξενίδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis 199/8—189/8, 48 66.
Φιλόξενος (ἐξ Ὀλου), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 30.
Φιλόξενος (Φαληρεύς), prytanis in 229/8 or 228/7, 28 32.
Φιλόξενος Εὐκλειδου (Χολλειδης), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 42.
Φιλόστρατος Σωσθένου (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis in 260/59, 9 59.
Φιλόστρατος Λ[-^{ca} 4 -] οστράτου (*Κεφαλήθεν*), prytanis in 327/6, 1 56.
Πομ(πείος) Φιλοτ[- - -] (*Μαραθώνιος*), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 34.
Φλ(άβιος) Φιλότειμος (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis ca. 120 A.D., 121 29.
Φιλόφρων Ἀριστοδήμου (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis in 260/59, 9 41.
Φίλων, Archon in 178/7, 64 1, 27.
Φίλων (Ἀναγυράσιος), father of *Φίλων*, 37 29.
Φίλων Φίλωνος (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis 211/0—202/1, 37 29.
Φίλων (Ἐπιεικίδης), father of *Ἀριστόνομος*, 110 70.
Φίλων (Ἐρχιεύς), father of *Παναίτιος*, 10 31.
Φίλων (Εὐπυριδης), father of *Φίλων*, 70 8.
Φίλων Φίλωνος Εὐπυριδης, Secretary of Boule and Demos 182/1—170/69, 70 8.
Φίλων (Κηφισιεύς), father of [-^{ca.} 9^{1/2} -], 75 5.
Φίλων Ὁρέστου (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca. 40—30, 106 14.
Φίλων (ἐξ Ὀλου), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 28.
Φίλων Ἡγελόχου Παιανιεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis of Pandionis ca. 20 B.C., 116 5, 16, 22, [91].
Φίλων (Σημαχίδης), prytanis in 169/8, 71 78.
Φίλων (Φρεάρορος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 74.

Φίλων (Φρεάρορος), father of [- - -], 51 5.
 Φίλων Φιλοθέου (Χολλειδης), prytanis in 212/1,
 36 81.

Φιλωνίδης (Αύριδης), prytanis in 178/7, 64 98.
 Φιλωνίδης (Ἐλαιούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 86.
 Φιλωνίδης (Ἐλευσίνιος), father of [- - - -]ς,
 161/0, 75 2.

Κλ(αύδιος) Φιλωνίδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis
 ca. 120 A.D., 121 61.

Φιλωνίδης (Φρεάρορος or Παιονίδης), prytanis ca.
 160 B.C., 77 21.

Φλ(άβιος), see Λωρόθεος, Ζωίλος, Καλλ[- - -]ου,
 Πόπλιος, Φιλότειμος.

Φλώρος Κ[αλάμδος?] (Μαραθώνιος), prytanis
 ca. 120 A.D., 121 40.

Φρόνιχος Ἐπικράτους (Ἀγρολῆθεν), prytanis in
 260/59, 9 79.

Φυρταίος (Κυδαθηναίεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 105.

Φύσκος (Ἀναφλύστιος), prytanis in 169/8, 71 52.

Φῶκος Θεοπόπου Ἰρσιτιάδης, Secretary of pry-
 taneis of Akamantis ca. 280-275, [5 47].

X[- - -], prytanis late 1st cent. B.C., 118 17.

Χαιρέας (Στειριεύς), father of Διογένης, 116 49.

Χαιρέδημος Λαμπτρέυς, Secretary of Boule and
 Demos in 155/4, [84 57].

Χαιρελειδης (Ἀναγυράσιος), prytanis 211/0-
 202/1, 37 12.

Χαιρέστρατος Πολυεύκτου (Φηγαίεύς), prytanis
 in 260/59, 10 35.

Χαιρέφιλος (ἐκ Κηδῶν), prytanis 200/199-
 190/189, 47 77.

Χαιρεφῶν (Λευκονοεύς), father of Θεοχάρης,
 [16 35].

Χαιρήμω[ν - - - - -] (Κειριάδης), prytanis ca.
 250-230, 19 19.

Χαιριγένη[ς - - - - -] (Μελιτεύς), prytanis ca.
 30/29, 109 26.

Χαίριππος Θεοφίλου Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν, Treasurer
 of prytaneis in 169/8, 71 15, 20, 33.

Χαιρίων (Ἐλαιούσιος), prytanis in 178/7, 64 87.

Χαλκιδεύς, father of [- -]θυς, 5 51.

Χάρης Ἐνχαρίστου Ἀφιδναίος, orator in 228/7, 29 8.

Χάρης (Δαιιάδης), father of Κωμάτος, 38 4.

Χάρης (Παιανιεύς), prytanis in 155/4, 84 75.

Χαριάδης (Αἰθαλιδης), prytanis in 185/4, 54 40.

Χαρίας (Ἀγρολῆθεν), father of Θεραμένης, 9 78.

Χαρίας Χαριδήμου (Ἀγρολῆθεν), prytanis in
 260/59, 9 77.

Χαριδημος (Ἀγρολῆθεν), father of Χαρίας, 9 77.

Χαριδημος Ἡροδικου Ἐπικηφισίος, Treasurer of
 Boule ca. 40 B.C., 108 10.

Χαρικλῆς (Ἀφιδναίος), father of Τελεσιδημος, 99 12.

Χαρῖνος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 34.

Χαριζενος Ἐρμαίσκου (Παιανιεύς), prytanis ca.
 20 B.C., 116 25.

Χαριίδης Διογένους (Κηφισιεύς), prytanis ca.
 40-30, 106 25.

Χαρμοκράτης Σωκλέους (Ἐδωνομεύς), prytanis
 in 260/59, 9 41.

Κλ(αύδιος) Χαροπεινος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis
 ca. 120 A.D., [121 60].

Χιωνίδης [- -]α[.]ιον Θριάσιος, cited ἐκ τῶν
 φυλῆτων (?), ca. 260 B.C., 11 16.

Ω[- - -], father of Ἄνδρων, [18 4].

.ιελ[- - -], father of [- - -], 110 37.

.ιο[- -] (Κεφαλήθεν), father of Φιλιππίδης, 1 61.

.ιηίδης (Κήτιος), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C.,
 16 27.

.λ[- -^{α.β} - -]ος (Θριάσιος), prytanis soon after
 178/7, 66 17.

.πι[.]α[- -] (Φρεάρορος), prytanis in 212/1, 36 73.

.στ[.]δωρος [.]ωαίον, prytanis of Kekropis
 ca. 29/8-22/1, 110 49.

.νάκης (Θοραίεύς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 91.

..ατ[- - -] (Ἐπυριδης), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 30.

..ιδιος Θα[- - -] (Λουσιεύς), prytanis late 2nd
 cent. B.C., 94 17.

..οκλῆς Ἀχαρνεύς, Treasurer of Boule in 159/8
 or 158/7, 79 58, 80 9.

2^{1/2}: άνωρ (Λαμπτρέυς), prytanis 211/0-202/1,
 37 29.

2^{1/2}: αρχος (Παλληνεύς), prytanis in 169/8, 71 45.

2^{1/2}: άτων, prytanis of Ptolemais? ca. 215-190, 50 7.

2^{1/2}: όφανιος Διοκλέους (Σουნიεύς), prytanis middle
 3rd cent. B.C., 16 9.

- ... δωρος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 22.
- ... μαχος (Λευκονοεύς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 21.
- ... οκλῆς (Εὐπυριδῆς), prytanis ca. 160 B.C., 77 28.
- ... ιναῖος, father of [.]στ[.]δωρος, 110 50.
- ... νδρος (Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν), prytanis in 169/8, 71 36.
- ... γο[.]εν[- -] (Ἀχαρνεύς), father of Πυθοκλῆς, 3 5.
- ... ὀβουλος, prytanis of Ptolemais?, 50 6.
- ... ρος Γλανκίου, prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8-22/1, 110 51.
- ... ων Μιλτιάδου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν, Secretary κατὰ πρυτανείαν in 238/7, 21 3.
- ... ξενος (Κυδαθηναεύς), father of ... ξενος, 116 68.
- ... ξενος (Κυδαθηναεύς) prytanis, ca. 20 B.C., 116 68.
- ... ξενος (Λαμπρεύς), prytanis 211/0-202/1, 37 28.
- ... κλῆς Προκλέους (Σουνιεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 11.
- ... κριτος (Μυρρινοῦσιος), father of Εὐθουιος, 6 1.
- ... κτος (Αἰγλιεύς), prytanis of Antiochis 250's or early 240's B.C., 20 22.
- ... λειδῆς (Προσπάτιος), prytanis early 2nd cent. B.C., 49 47.
- ... λῆδης (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis in 166/5, 73 24.
- ... νητ[- -], prytanis of Kekropis ca. 29/8-22/1, 110 52.
- ... στρατος Σωσ[- -] Λουσιεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis late 2nd cent. B.C., 94 15.
- ... αχος Ἀριστοκράτου Ἀφιδναῖος, Under-secretary 182/1-170/69, 70 11.
- ... δης (Λαμπρεύς), father of Ἀσκληπιάδης, 106 39.
- ... ης Λιοφάνου (Σουνιεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 8.
- ... ομος (Εὐδωνυμεύς), father of [.]ομος, 106 3.
- ... ομος (Εὐδωνυμεύς), Treasurer of prytaneis ca. 40-30 B.C., 106 3.
- ... ων, Secretary of prytaneis of Erechthis in 159/8 or 158/7, 79 51.
- ... ωνίδης (Κυδαθηναεύς?), prytanis 229/8-214/3, 32 7.
- ... ώνος Ποπλίου (Εὐδωνυμεύς), prytanis ca. 40-30 B.C., 106 4.
- ... ηος Ἀριστοκ[- -] (Τροκορούσιος), prytanis soon before 60 B.C., 98 14.
- ... κράτης Σουνιεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis of Attalis ca. 160 B.C., 78 4, 9.
- ... λινος Πιθεύς, Treasurer of prytaneis of Kekropis ca. 200 B.C., 41 3.
- ... ιας Πολυεύκτου (Προσπάτιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 52.
- ... ὄδωρος, Treasurer of prytaneis middle 1st cent. B.C., 104 4.
- ... στρατος Σίμωνος (Ῥαμνούσιος), prytanis ca. 50 B.C., 102 35.
- ... αχος Ἐπαμεινονος Προβαλίσιος, Under-secretary in 166/5, 73 15, 46.
- ... λινος Καλλικράτου (Προσπάτιος), prytanis in 327/6, 1 51.
- ... ὄδαμος [- -] Ἀγνούσιος, Treasurer of Boule 200/199-190/89, 47 18, 84.
- ... πος Λοκλέους Ἀγγελῆθεν, Treasurer of prytaneis 200/199-190/89, 47 8, 12.
- ... δημοσ, prytanis of Leontis early 2nd cent. B.C., 63 1.
- ... στρατος (Λαμπρεύς), prytanis 211/0-202/1, 37 27.
- ... τος Κράτητος Ἐλεσίνιος, chairman of proedroi in 191/0?, 49 12.
- ... λῆς (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 80 B.C., 97 24.
- ... νης (Συβριδῆς), prytanis 200/199-190/9, 47 68.
- ... ιδης Προκλέους (Ἐκαλεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 14.
- ... άτης (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 80 B.C., 97 29.
- ... ικος (Στειριεύς), prytanis ca. 80 B.C., 97 28.
- ... λῆς (Συβριδῆς), prytanis 200/199-190/89, 47 67.
- ... ων Στρατοφῶντος (Σουνιεύς), prytanis middle 3rd cent. B.C., 16 7.

- ^{ca. 8} --- σις ἐκ Κολωνοῦ, Priest of the Eponymos of Aigeis in 161/0, 75 12.
- ^{ca. 8} --- τος Αἰοδ[---], named in an inscription honoring prytaneis of Kekropis, ca. 30/29, 109 32.
- ἀγαθος, father of [---], 118 5.
- ἀδης, prytanis 1st quarter of 2nd cent. B.C., 57 8.
- αθος Ἐπι[---], chairman of proedroi middle 3rd cent. B.C., 15 5.
- αινετος (Αἰγίλιεύς), father of [---], 80 5.
- άνιος, father of [---] άνιος, 103 2.
- άνιος), prytanis of Leontis middle 1st cent. B.C., 103 2.
- άνιος (Δαμπιτρεύς), father of [---], 96 32.
- αριδης, father of [---], 19 4.
- άτης (Δαιαλίδης), prytanis late 2nd cent. B.C., 94 21.
- γένης (Δαιαλίδης), prytanis ca. 128 B.C., 89 9.
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¹ No. 64 is exhaustively indexed, except for the definite article. Every variant from No. 64 is included, but only the earliest instances of such variants are given. The officials and most of the other features discussed in the introduction (pp. 1-30) are exhaustively indexed.

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