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I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my supervision by Eugene Schwesger entitled Studies in Select New Documents from the Athenian Agora

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

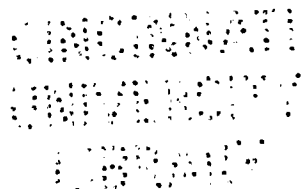
Approved by:
W. J. Temple (per M.F.M.)
Michael P. McFerson

STUDIES IN SELECT NEW DOCUMENTS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

A Dissertation Submitted to the
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
1940

BY

EUGENE SCHWEIGERT
A. B. University of Cincinnati 1932
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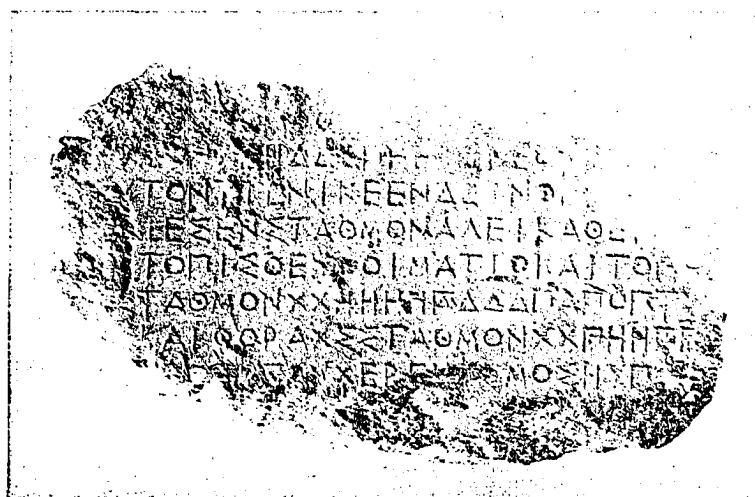
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GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOLDEN NIKAI

27.¹ A fragment of Pentelic marble of which the back and the sides are preserved, found on September 13, 1938, in a wall of a modern house in Section BB.



Height, 0.0177 m.;
width, 0.320 m.;
thickness, 0.120 m.

Height of letters,
0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 5561

The vertical space of
five lines of text oc-
cupy uniformly 0.08
m., and the horizon-
tal space of five let-
ters is 0.054 m.

No. 27

ca. 430-425 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 26

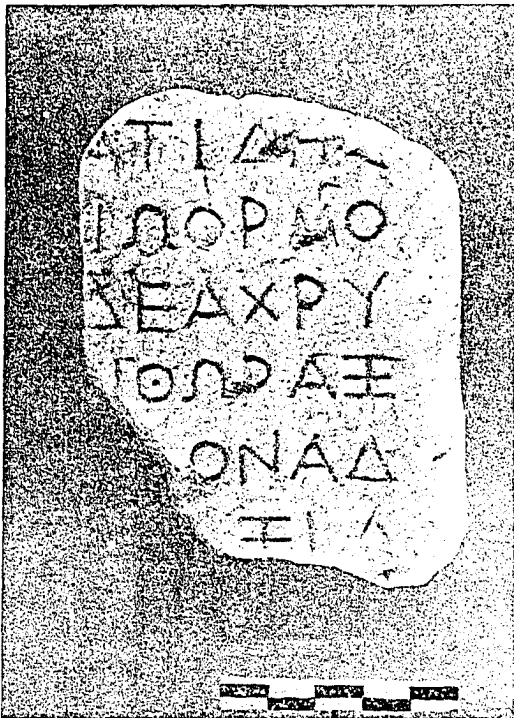
[-----]
[.....⁹.....]οθ[.....¹⁴.....σ]
[ταθ]μὸν ΧΓΓΗΔΔΔΠΗΗ[ΙΙ]Γ' κεφ[άλαιον]
[το]ύτον ΤΤ. ἐ νίκε ἐν Δεινοκρ[άτες]
5 [ἐπο]ίεσεν, σταθμὸν ἄγει καθ' ἕκ[ασ]
[τον], τῷπισθεν θοῖματιό και τὸ π[ό]
[δε], σταθμὸν ΧΧΗΗΗΗΓΓΔΔΔΠ, ἀπόπτν
[γμα] και θόραχς, σταθμὸν ΧΧΓΓΗΗΓΓ
[... π]ρό[σο]πον, χέρε, ἡ[όρ]μος, ἠυπο[δ]
10 [ερίς]-----]

¹ The inscriptions are numbered in sequence after those published by B. D. Meritt and W. Kendrick Pritchett in the first number of *Hesperia* for 1940 (*supra*, pp. 53-133).

The new fragment contains a record of two hitherto unknown golden Nikai. We learn little about the former Nike except its complete weight (lines 3-4), but a fairly complete description of the second Nike is preserved. Its sculptor, Deino-krates, is unknown, so far as I can discover. All the golden Nikai seem to have approached a weight of two talents, and in the case of the first Nike it is interesting to note that its exact weight is two talents (cf. Woodward, *'Αρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1937, p. 170 for a table of the comparative weights of the golden Nikai; also Ferguson, *Treasurers*, p. 91, note 2). The phrase which introduces the description of the second Nike is useful in restoring similar lines in other records of the Nikai (cf. p. 311). The letter forms of the new fragment belong approximately in the period 430-425 B.C.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF A GOLDEN NIKE

28. A small fragment preserving only the right side, broken otherwise on all other sides, found on February 9, 1937, in Section OA.



Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.08 m.;
thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 4508.

The vertical space of four lines
of text is 0.066 m.; the hori-
zontal space of four letters
0.046 m.

No. 28

The fragment belongs to the fragmentary record of the Hekatompedon, *I.G.*, II², 1386 together with 1381, recently dated by West and Woodward in the year 401/0 B.C. (*J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, p. 73, and pl. VII).

401/0 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 41

[----- ἐν]
 [τῶι νεῶι τῶι Ἑκατομπέδωι· ἡ Νίκη ἦν] ατίδης
 [ἐπόησεν καθ' ἕκαστον· κεφαλῆ, στεφάνη, ἐνωιδ]ίω, ὄρμο
 [ς, ὑποδερίς, ἦλω δύο χρυσῶ, χερᾶριστερά, ἀμφι]δέα, χρυ
 5 [σίδα μικρὰ ΔΔ, σταθμὸν τούτων XXΔΔΔΔΓΓΓΓ] θώραξ,
 [στρόφιον, σταθμὸν τούτων XXΔ· ἀπόπτηγμα, περ]όνα δ
 [ύο, πόδε δύο, σταθμὸν τούτων ΧΓΓΗΗΗΗΔΔΔΔ] χερ δ]εξιά

The text of this new fragment can be restored almost completely, since the length of line (41 letters in each line) is established by the already published fragments mentioned above, and since the objects, once identified, are described completely in other texts. We discover that the Nike of this new fragment is the same as that of *I.G.*, I², 369; II², 1371; and several other texts (for the list see Woodward, *Ἄρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1937, pp. 163 ff.). The new text is helpful in establishing the readings and restorations in certain lines of the text of *I.G.*, I², 369. Where previous editors had read in line 9 the traces of the letter chi (*I.G.*, I², 369, line 9), the new fragment shows this letter to have been a tau and part of the name of the sculptor whose name was atides (cf. line 2). In this same line I have omitted the adjective χρυσῆ, since to restore it here would mean shortening the name of the sculptor to an improbable length, and I would restore on analogy with this line the corresponding line in *I.G.*, II², 1371, line 13 (cf. Woodward. *loc. cit.*, p. 164) thus: |ἡ Νίκη ἦν ατίδης ἐπο]ίησεν. Other differences between this text and that of *I.G.*, II², 1371 are: the word χρυσῶ found in line 4 and again in *I.G.*, II², 1388, lines 17-18, but absent from *I.G.*, II², 1371, line 14, and from its earlier counterpart, *I.G.*, I², 369, line 10; again, in line 6 there is space for four digits of which two are certainly XX, but the final units remain in uncertainty here as in other similar texts (cf. *I.G.*, I², 369, line 11; *I.G.*, II², 1371, line 17; 1388, line 20). In line 7 we find space for eleven single-spaced units, and here once more there is a slight variation in the accounts of the various texts. I have restored ΧΓΓΗΗΗΗΔΔΔΔ] where in the other corresponding texts ΧΓΓΗΗΗΗΔΔΔΔΓΓΓΓ] is found; the resultant difference is one drachma.

THE TREASURERS OF ATHENA

29. A small fragment of Pentelic marble of which only the inscribed face and back are original, found on April 14, 1938, in a modern wall.

a nu, and not with an iota (see *I.G.*, I², 254, line 3, and Ferguson, *Treasurers*, p. 51). The year 408/07 must also be excluded because the formula reverts to the earlier type and because none of the names of the tamiai can be fitted into the restoration (see Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 52). It must also be observed that the year 406/05 was, like 410/09, the first year of a penteteris and had its own formula. This year was also probably the year of the amalgamation of the two boards of tamiai into one (cf. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 7; West and Woodward, *J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, p. 70, note 3), and the formulae probably resembled that of *I.G.*, II², 1370. Only two possibilities emerge from this sifting of the years, either 411/0 or 407/06. Of the latter there is no evidence of its form or of its principal members, since *I.G.*, I², 255a has been dated in 405/04 (cf. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 13; Ferguson and Dinsmoor, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 52-57).



A DECREE

30. A small piece of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found in modern fill in Section OA on April 21, 1937.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.049 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 4768.

Two lines occupy a vertical space of 0.032 m., and two letters a space of 0.035 m.

No. 30

After 403 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 23

 [. . . .] η κ[αὶ ἀναγράψαι τὸ ψήφ]
 [ισμα] ἐν στ|ήλῃ λιθίνῃ τὸ γ γ|
 [ραμμ]ατέα [τῆς βολῆς ἐμ πόλει]
 5 [ἐπει]δὴ κα[θηρέθη ἡ στῆλη ἡ α]
 [ὑπὸ πρ]ότ[ερον ἀνακειμένη ἐ]
 [πὶ τῶν τριάκοντα -----]

This fragmentary text was inscribed on stone in letters of the early fourth century before Christ. The interesting point about it is that it was the successor to a stele which was destroyed in the time of the Thirty. Presumably the new decree revived the contents and purpose of the earlier decree. For lines 5-6 cf. *I.G.*, II², 9 (*S.E.G.*, III,

no. 69, 401/0 B.C.): [ἐπειδ|ῆ δὲ καθη|ιρέθη ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα| αὐτοῖς ἢ σ|τήλη ἢ πρότερον ἀνακειμ|ένη αὐτοῖς. Further, cf. *I.G.*, II², 6, lines 11-14: ἐπειδῆ καθηιρέθη ἢ στήλη [ἐ|πὶ τῶν τριάκοντα etc., (cf. also *I.G.*, II², 66).

A STATUE BASE, CA. 375 B.C.

31. The following reconstruction is based on a selection of the fragments of a large statue base, which was shattered into many pieces. Some of these have no significance, since their position (in) indeterminable, and since they preserve no inscribed surface. The criterion used in selecting the following eleven fragments for publication has therefore been twofold: the necessary inclusion of inscribed pieces and those pieces which from the nature of their fractures indicate securely their position in the base.

Fragment A preserves the top of the base and a bit of the wreath; it was found in a modern wall in Section T on April 25, 1936. Fragments B and C preserve parts of the wreath: fragment B retains also parts of two adjacent faces on both of which the remains of wreaths are preserved: fragment C preserves the bottom of the base. Fragment D is broken on all sides, and the original surface of the top was cut down for re-use: it was found on February 9, 1935, in a modern house in Section II. Fragment E preserves parts of two adjacent faces, and like fragment D was cut down for re-use: it was found on June 16, 1933, in disturbed fill of the north tower in Section I. Fragment F joins fragment E and preserves part of the original top; it was found in a modern house in Section II on December 31, 1934. Fragment G, found on March 18, 1935, in a modern house, also has part of the top. Fragment H is significant because it preserves the bottom, part of an inscribed face with wreath, and the back; it was found on January 3, 1935, in a modern house in Section II. Fragments I, J, K were found about the same time in Section II. Fragment J is important because it presents parts of two faces, the bottom and a wreath. (See the accompanying reconstruction by Piet de Jong.)

Fragment A: height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.65 m.; thickness, 0.088 m.
Height of letters, 0.012-0.013 m.
Inv. No. I 994 A.

Fragment D: height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.
Inv. No. I 994 D (includes I 4587).

Fragment E: height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.
Inv. No. I 994 E (includes I 3710).

Fragment F: height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.052 m.
Inv. No. I 994 F.

Fragment G: height, 0.147 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Inv. No. I 994 G.

Fragment H: height, 0.385 m.; width, 0.202 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.
Inv. No. I 994 H.

The original shape, the height, and length of the sides of the base can be discerned from a close study of these eleven fragments. From fragment H one can discover that the back was not inscribed, for the surface was finished only with a light tothing, and was obviously not intended to be seen. It preserves however a side on which a wreath and part of an inscription are preserved. This side we shall call the right face. The height from the base to the bottom of the preserved line is 0.371 m. Fragment A preserves the top of a wreath: the space between the top of this wreath and the bottom of the second line is approximately the same as in fragment H. Piet de Jong, who has made the drawing, discerned that each preserved wreath has approximately the same diameter: *ca.* 0.28 m. Fragments B, C, H, I, and J preserve the bottom and parts of wreaths. From these observations one can say that all the wreaths were placed at a uniform height. Such a disposition is the only symmetrical way. The space from the top to the bottom of line two in fragment A is *ca.* 0.149 m. This measurement added to the previous one gives the height of the base, 0.52 m. Since fragment H occupies the corner between the back and right face, fragment B which preserves two faces and bits of wreaths on each face, must occupy one of two positions: either a position beneath fragments D and E (i. e., the front and right faces) or it must be placed in the remaining corner between the left face and the front. The former position is impossible because fragment E extends too low to permit the placing of a fragment so high as fragment B beneath it. The other position between the left and front faces is the only possibility. Each citation thus appears to have possessed a wreath below it, and the most symmetrical arrangement is a face with three crowns. It will be observed that on the left face the citation of Philiskos occupies a central and symmetrical position with only three crowns on this face. There is no other reason for excluding a possible but improbable larger number of wreaths and citations. With this arrangement fragment A can only be assigned to the left face, for it cannot be placed above fragment B. Fragments D, E, F, and G form an inseparable unit both from content and shape. The distances between crowns is given by fragment K, and the distance from side to edge of crown is yielded by fragments B (both faces), H, and J. From these measurements the over-all size of the base has been calculated. The front and back were *ca.* 0.116 m. long, and the left and right faces *ca.* 0.107 m. in length. The base was therefore almost square. The inscribed text consisted originally of nine honorary citations engraved one above each wreath, together with the signature of the sculptor and, presumably, on the front face in a central position the name of the man to whom the statue and base belonged. So far as the honorary citations are preserved they are almost entirely concerned with soldiers and in one case with the Demos of the Mytilenians. This observation suggests that the central figure was probably also a soldier: significantly, the first citation mentions marines who fought in the battle of Naxos (376) in which Chabrias had served as general. As a reward for this victory the Athenians raised a bronze statue



Fragment A



Fragment I



Fragments D and E



Fragments E and F

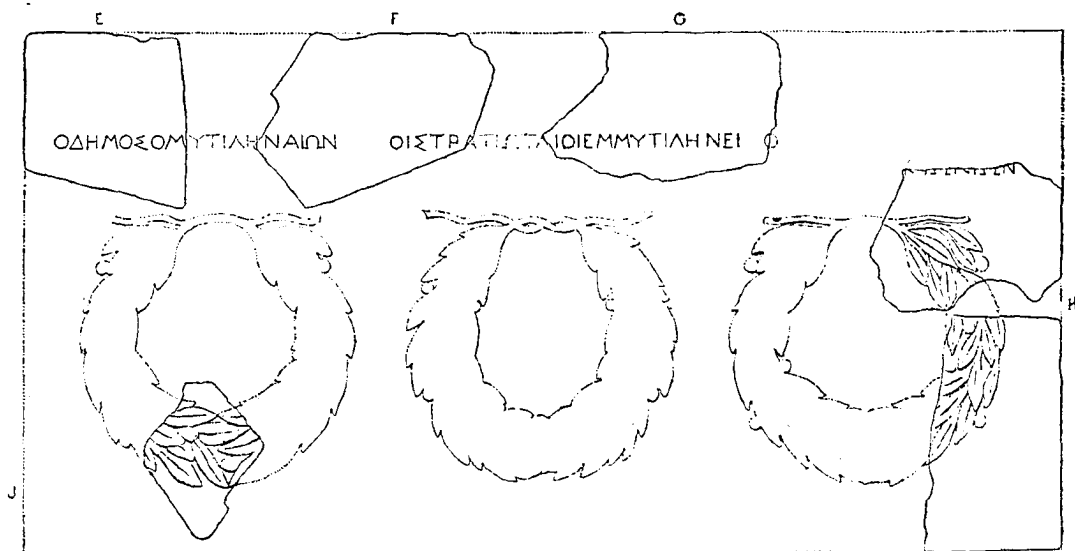
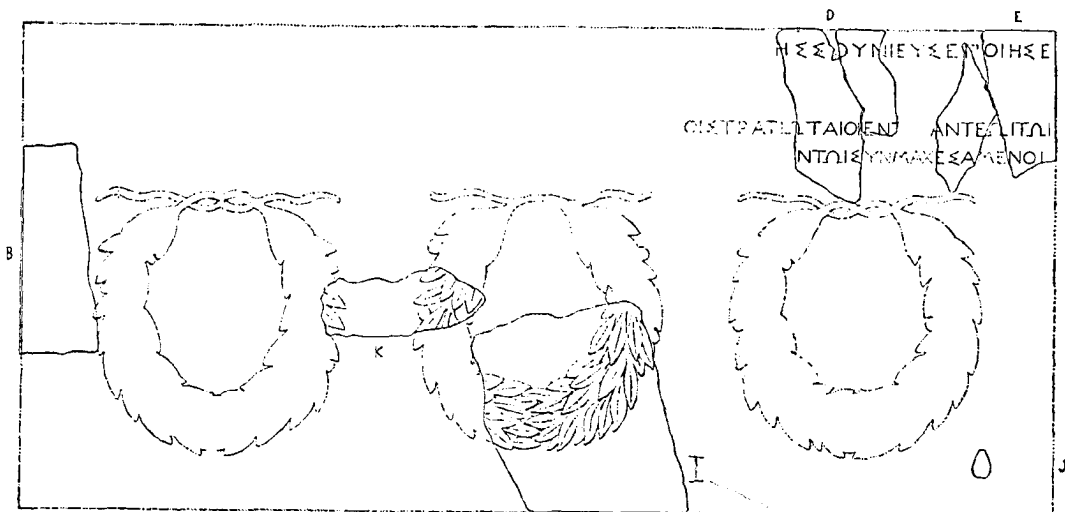
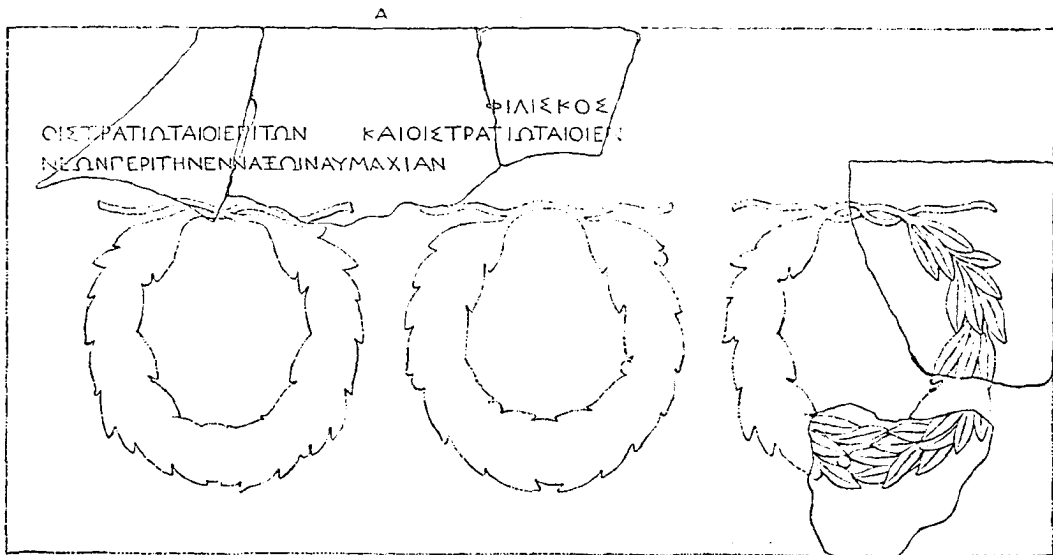


Fragment H



Fragment G

No. 31. Fragments A, D and E, E and F, G, H, and I



NON-STEICH.

Non-Steich.

ca. 375 B.C.

LEFT FACE

A

Φιλίσκος
 [Οἱ στ]ρατιῶται οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ ἐ[ν]-----
 [ν]εῶν περὶ τὴν ἐν Νάξῳι ναυμαχίαν

wreath

[wreath]

wreath

FRONT FACE

D

-----]ης Σουιν [ιεὺς ἐ]ποίησε

E

-----]
 [-----]

-----]

wreath

wreath

[wreath]

[Οἱ στρατι]ῶται οἱ ἐν Τ[...].]ΑΝΤΕΩΙΤΟΙ
 [-----]νται σ[υμμαχ]εσά[με]νοι

RIGHT FACE

E

Ὁ δῆμος ὁ Μ[υτιλ]ηναίων

[wreath]

F

Οἱ στραφ[τιῶν]αι οἱ ἐμ Μυτιλήνῃ

[wreath]

G

Οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ -----]
 [----- Στ]κωνίων

wreath

H

of Chabrias in the Agora and gave him numerous other honors. It may be, although the name has disappeared completely, that in this base we have parts of the monument dedicated to Chabrias, which stood in the Agora (cf. *P.A.*, 15086).

On the right face the two citations are concerned with Mytilene: ὁ δῆμος ὁ Μυτιληναίων and οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ ἐμ Μυτιλήνῃ. Mytilene was one of the charter members of the Second Athenian Confederacy (cf. *I.G.*, II², 40 and 43, line 80), and throughout the whole of the Theban War was of great service to Athens (*I.G.*, II², 107, lines 37-40²). That Mytilene is now known to have served as a base for Athenian soldiers helps to solve the problem concerning Astyphilos in the speech *Περὶ τοῦ Ἀστυφίλου κλήρου* of Isaeus. There it is stated that he had died with the expedition at Mytilene (ἀποδημήσας οὖν μετὰ τῶν εἰς Μυτιλήνην στρατιωτῶν ἐτελεύτησε). He had been a soldier throughout the whole of the Theban War (par. 14), but on this last campaign in which he had served only as a volunteer with full hopes of returning home alive, he lost his life. This expedition in Mytilene (ἢ εἰς Μυτιλήνην στρατεία) is of course not an army sent against Mytilene, but an army sent there as a base of operations (cf. εἰς Κόρινθόν τε στρατεύεσθαι μέλλων; Isaeus, VII, 9).³ Of the third citation on the right face all that remains are the fragments of seven letters. The second must be a letter which spread at the top, and not an iota; or a letter like rho or pi, which spread only to the right. The only epigraphical possibilities here are upsilon, psi, or tau. Of these only upsilon is probable, and thus yields the reading [Σι]κωνίων. It may well be that the Athenian soldiers, who fought a battle against the Sikyonians, the allies of Sparta during the Theban War, are herein mentioned.

The second citation of the left face Φιλίσκος καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ ε[ν ---] contains a reference to a hitherto unknown Athenian garrison commander.⁴

The third citation on the right face is also concerned with soldiers. The disposition of the letters in Σων[ιεύς] determines the spacing in both fragments, for, if iota is given here its normal half-space value, the fragments must be placed as delineated in De Jong's reconstruction: but if iota is allowed a full space, a corresponding amount must be granted to the lines below. I have discovered no satisfactory restoration of these letters: Τ[. . .] ANTEQITOI.⁵

² The assumption of Judeich (*Kleinasiatische Studien*, pp. 271-2), that the reference to "the past war" in *I.G.*, II² 107, lines 38-9 (369/8 B.C.) fell too long after the Theban War to be connected with it, and his conjecture that this is a reference to the attack on Samos by Iphicrates, have become a fact in Glotz-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, III, 1, p. 168. Far from being fact it remains rather a whimsy. The obvious war is the Theban War, and moreover there are numerous examples in honorary decrees of reference to past events long after their end. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 505, line 17.

³ Astyphilos may be the same man as the orator of the decree concerning Methymna, *I.G.*, II², 42, line 3. Cf. Pistorius, *Beiträge z. Gesch. von Lesbos*, p. 42, note 5.

⁴ This can hardly be a reference to Philiskos of Abydos, who had become an Athenian citizen in 367 (*P.A.*, 14430). His connection with the Athenian στρατιῶται would be obscure. He was hyparchos of the satrap Ariobarzanes. Cf. Lenschau, Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v., Philiskos.

⁵ The following restoration is epigraphically possible: οἱ ἐν τ[ῶι μ]αντεῶσι τῶι | [Διὸς -----]ντωι, etc. although I can discover no historical justification for it.

There was in all probability still another block above the one from which these fragments derive, for it is unlikely that the sculptor's name should occupy such a prominent place in the inscription and that the name of the person honored should not be inscribed. It is preferable to assume that the name of Chabrias was engraved on the block on which his statue stood, and that there was also perhaps an epigram, or at least a dedicatory sentence to give significance to the monument.

THE TREASURERS OF ATHENA

32. A small fragment of Pentelic marble preserving only the inscribed face, found on February 22, 1937, in late fill in Section II.



Height, 0.086 m.; width,
0.112 m.; thickness,
0.036 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 4527.

The vertical space occupied by three lines is 0.03 m., and the horizontal space of three letters, 0.03 m.

No. 32

374/3 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

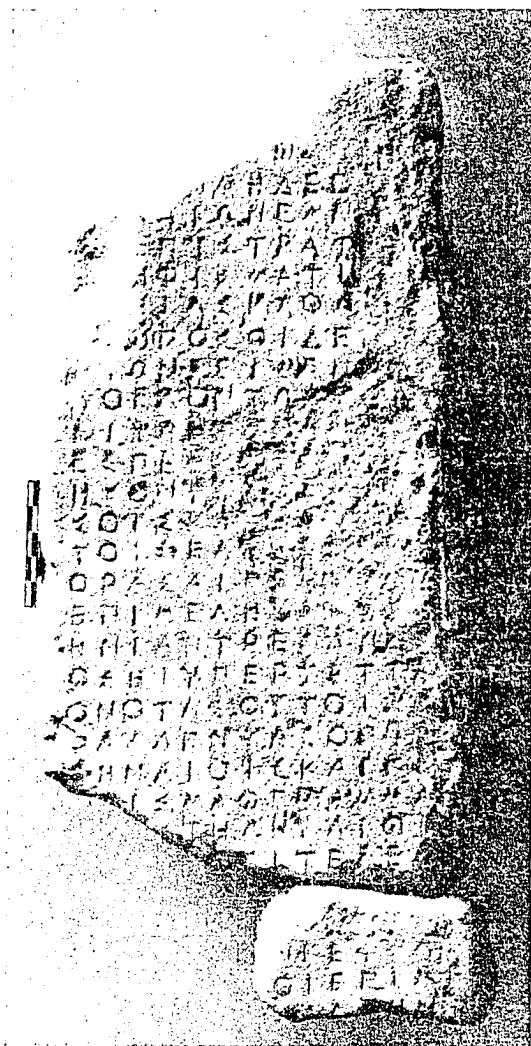
[σοῖ σταθ]μ[ὸν: ΗΗΗΗΗΗΗΗ]
[φύλλον ἀ]π[ὸ τῆς θύρας ἀπὸ]
[τὸ Ἑκατο]μπ[έδο χρυσὸν] ἀπὸ]
[τὸ Ἑκατο]μπ[έδο χρυσὸν]
5 [ἀπὸ τ]ὸ ἥλο ἄ[στατον·]
[στέ]φανος χρυ[σὸς ὄν]
[ἡ Νί]κη ἔχει [ἐ]πὶ [τῆς]
[κεφα]λῆς-ἡ-ἐπ[ὶ] τ[ῆ]ς χειρὸς]
[τὸ ἀγά]λ[μα]το[s -----]

[

The fragment belongs to but does not join column I of *I.G.*, II², 1421, now dated by Kolbe (*Philol.*, XXXVIII, 1928, p. 263) in 374/3 (cf. *Addenda, I.G.*, II², 1421, p. 799). This new fragment is concerned chiefly with the description of the Nike in the hand of Athena Parthenos, and can be restored in its entirety from comparison with other records.

A NEW FRAGMENT OF THE TREATY BETWEEN ATHENS AND KEPHALLENIA

33. A small fragment of Pentelic marble (fragment *b*), broken on all sides, found on May 4, 1936, in Section HH in modern fill. It joins *I.G.*, II², 98 (fragment *a*), the text of an agreement between the Athenians and the Kephallenians.



No. 33

Height, 0.056 m.; width, 0.105 m.;
thickness, 0.044 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4113.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 26

- 27 [---τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῆι βο]
28 [λῆι ...⁵...]ο[-----]
29 [...⁶... τῆ]ν Κεφαλλ[ηνίαν ----]
30 [...⁷...] οἱ ἐπιμε[ληταὶ ἐπιμελε]
31 [ἴσθων Κεφ]αλ[λ]ην[ίας ----]

The new fragment, small and broken as it is, shows that the provisions concerning the board of epimeletai to be sent to Kephallenia were either reconsidered or resumed in a kind of rider to the original decree. This interpretation depends on the restoration of the phrase *τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῷ βουλευί, but seems fairly certain, since it will be observed that the new fragment contains part of a text which succeeded the conclusion to the original text (lines 23 ff.). More can be achieved in the whole document than is to be found in the text of I.G., II², 98. For example, the provision in lines 21-23 concerning the epimeletai destined for Kephallenia:*

----- οὗτοι δὲ ἐ[πιμελέσθων Κε]
 φαλληνίας ὅπως [.....¹²..... Ἄ]
 θηναίοις καὶ Κε[φαλλῆσιν ---]

can be solved through a comparison with similar passages in other texts. In 357/6 the Athenians, harassed by the opening maneuvers of the Social War enacted certain legislation ensuring the safety of strategic islands, like Andros, where a garrison was stationed (I.G., II², 123). The introductory statement in that decree is:

ὅπως [ἄ]ν Ἄνδ[ρος] ἐ[ι] σ[ἄ]
 τῷ δ[ή]μῳ τῷ Ἀθη[να]ίων
 [καὶ] τῷ δῆμῳ τῷ Ἀνδρίων.

Another inscription from the period of the Social War (I.G., II², 404), the decree concerning the Ceans, contains the same phrase, expressing a request of certain prominent Ceans that Athens provide for the loyalty and safety of Ceos.⁶ Therefore in lines 6-7 of this text I would restore on analogy with the decree concerning Andros:

[ὀ]πως ἂν σἄ ἦι Κέως τῶ[ι]
 [δῆ]μῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 [ταῖς πόλεσι ἐγ Κέωι]

Xenophon preserves the same phraseology in his quotation from the decree of Demotion (366 B.C.): *ὅπως καὶ Κόρινθος σῶα ἦ τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων* (Xenophon, *Hellenika*, VII, 4, 4). This in the original decree was expressed thus: *ὅπως ἂν Κόρινθος σἄ ἦι τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων*. In the lines of the decree concerning Kephallenia I would also restore similar phraseology, as follows:

οὗτοι δ' ἐ[πιμελείσθων Κε]
 φαλληνίας ὅπω[ς ἂν ἦι σἄ τοῖς τε Ἄ]
 θηναίοις καὶ Κε[φαλλῆσιν -----].

⁶ For the date see Schweigert, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 16, note 1.

As in the cases of Andros, Ceos, and probably Corinth, the state was to be kept safe both for the Demos of Athens and for itself.⁷

A better restoration than [ἔδραι τῆι ἐπι]όσηι in lines 19-20 of *I.G.*, II², 98, which is abrupt and unattested, is [ἔως ἂν ὁ πόλεμ]ος ἦι, for the war was still in progress, and the purpose of sending the board of epimeletai was to provide for the security of Kephallenia during the war with the Lacedaemonians. The restoration [νῆ]σοις in lines 14-15 seems fairly certain, as well as [φρ]οράς in lines 16-17. The sense seems to include the islands and the mainland (lines 12-13):

[--- ἄρχοντ]

εσ πέ[ντε ἰόντων οἴτινες ἐπιμελ]
 ἦσοντ[αι τῆς φυλακῆς τῆς τε ἐν νῆ]
 σοις κα[ὶ ἐν ἠπείρωι· εἶναι δὲ τοῦ]
 τοις ἐὰν [βούλωνται ἔχειν τὰς φρ]
 οράς αἵ [περ εἰσὶ ἐγ Κεφαλληνίαι·]
 ἐπιμελη[τὰ]ς δ[ὲ] πέμψαι ἐς Κεφαλλ[
 ῆνιαν τρέ[ς] ἄνδ[ρας ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμ]
 ος ἦι ὑπὲρ τετρα[ράκοντα ἔτη γεγ]
 ονότας· οὔτοι δ' ἐ[πιμελείσθων Κε]
 φαλληνίας ὅπω[ς ἂν ἦι σᾶ τοῖς τε Ἄ]
 θηναίοις καὶ Κε[φαλλῆσιν -----].

The ἠπειρος would refer to Acarnania and the νῆσοι to Zakynthos, Ithaka, the Κεφαλληνίαι νῆσοι and perhaps Corcyra, although the difficulties there were great enough to justify separate administrative consideration. To return to the new fragment of the text. The sense of the mutilated passage seems clear enough: the epimeletai of Kephallenia are still the subject of the decree. The complete text with the new suggestions follows below.

373/2 B.C. ΣΤΟΙΧ. 26

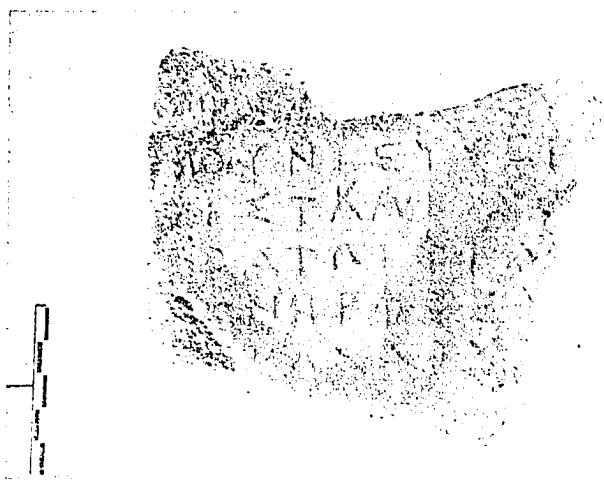
a [.....] | [-----]
 [.....] N [-----]
 [..... τ] ἦν δὲ σ [-----]
 [.....] ν μηδὲ ο[ὐ] Κεφαλλῆνες ἄνευ Ἄ]
 5 [θη]ναίων· ἐὰν δέ [τις ἐπὶ τὴν Ἄττικ]
 [ἦν] ἐπιστρατ[εύηται παρὰ τὰ ἐν τῶ]
 [ι ψ]ηφίσματι τ[ὴ]ν ὠιδε, βοηθεῖν Κεφα
 [λλ]ῆνας καθάπερ [γεγραμμένον ἐσ]
 [τί]· ὁπόσοι δὲ ν[όμοι] περὶ τῶν Ἄθην]
 10 [α]ίων κείμενο[ι] εἰσὶ ἐν στήλαις κ

⁷ Foucart made the same restoration in a letter to Wilamowitz. Cf. *Addenda* to *I.G.*, II², 98. In connection with the adjective σᾶ Meritt now notes that he wishes to interpret line 107 of *I.G.*, II², 463 thus: [κ]αὶ σᾶ καὶ ἐντε[λή] “both sound and complete.” Cf. above, p. 68.

αθελόντω[ν αὐτίκα μάλα καὶ ἐξάλ]
 ευσά[ντων καὶ ἄρχοντ]
 ες πέ[ντε ἰόντων οἵτινες ἐπιμελ]
 ἦσονται τῆς φυλακῆς τῆς τε ἐν νῆ]
 15 σοις κα[ὶ ἐν ἠπέριαι· εἶναι δὲ τοῦ]
 τοις ἐὰν [βούλωνται ἔχειν τὰς φρ]
 ορὰς αἵ[περ εἰσὶ ἐγ Κεφαλληνία·]
 ἐπιμελη[τὰ]ς δ[ὲ] πέμψαι ἐς Κεφαλλ]
 ἠνίαν τρέ[ς] ἀνδ[ρας ἕως ἀν ὁ πόλεμ]
 20 ος ἦι ὑπὲρ τετρα[ράκοντα ἔτη γεγ]
 ονότας· οὔτοι δ' ἐ[πιμελείσθων Κε]
 φαλληνίας ὅπω[ς ἀν ἦι σα τοῖς τε Ἀ]
 θηναίοις καὶ Κε[φαλλῆσιν· τὸ δὲ ψ]
 [ῆφ]ισμα ὁ γραμμα[τεὺς ἀναγραφάτ]
 25 [ω ἐν] στήλην λιθί[νῃ καὶ καταθέτ]
 [ω ἐμ πόλ]ει τέλε[σι τοῖς τῶν Κεφαλ]
 [λήνων· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῆι βο] *b*
 [λῆι]ο[-----]
 [. τῆ]ν Κεφαλλ[ῆνίαν -----]
 30 [.] οἱ ἐπιμέ[ληται ἐπιμελε]
 [ἴσθων Κεφ]αλ[λ]ῆν [-----]

THE TREASURERS OF ATHENA

34. A small battered fragment of Pentelic marble with the left side and back preserved, found on March 17, 1938, in Section II.



No. 34

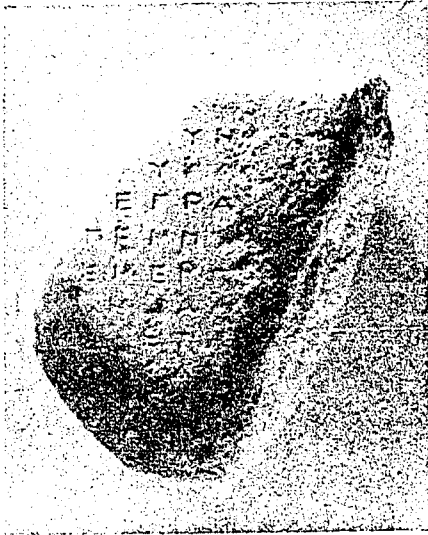
Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

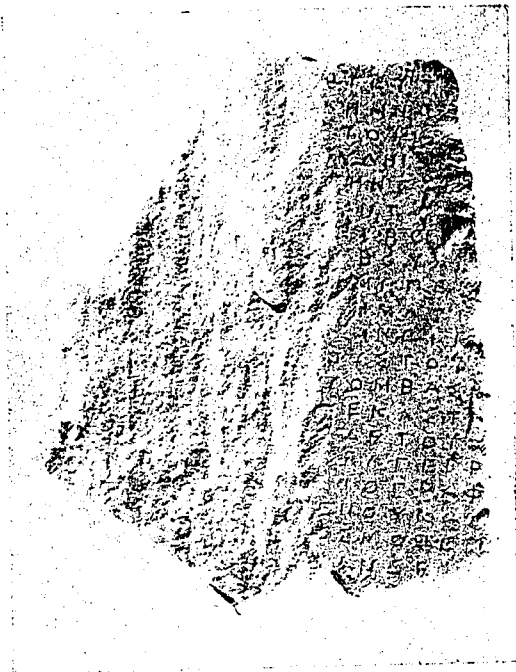
Inv. No. I 5325.

The record was inscribed in stoichedon order; the vertical space allotted to three lines is 0.046 m., and the horizontal space of three letters 0.041 m. The style of letter forms belongs to the middle of the fourth century B.C.

[ωι· Δ]ημάδ[ης Δημέου Παιανιεύς εἶπεν· περὶ ὧν οἱ θε]
 [σμο]θέτα[ι λέγουσι²⁴]
 [.....]σα[.....³³.....]



No. 35. Fragment A



No. 35. Fragment B

B

[-----]ωι εὐτ[...⁷...]
 10 [----- ἐν] Λήμνω[ι ...⁶...]
 [-----]τον[...⁸...]
 [----- β]ουλῆι[...⁸...]
 [-----]την ε[...⁸...]
 [-----]υντω[...⁷...]
 15 [----- τ]ῆι βο[υλῆι ...]
 [----- τῆ]ι βουλῆ[ι ...]
 [-----]μη περ[...⁵...]
 [----- χρ]ηματί[σαι ...] ...
 [----- ἐν Δ]ήμνωι κ[...⁵...]
 20 [-----]ους τοὺς [...]
 [-----]τὸμ βασι[λέα·]
 [-----] ἕκαστ[...⁵...]
 [-----] δὲ τοὺς [...]
 [----- π]αραγεγρ[αμμέ]
 25 [ν----- κ]αὶ ὁ γραφ[...]
 [-----]ένου καὶ [...]
 [----- θ]εσμοθετ[...]
 [-----]ιν εἰς τ[...]

The new text is part of a decree which was passed in the assembly of the year 337/6 B.C. on the motion of Demades, the well-known orator. A comparative study of the prescript with *I.G.*, II², 239 shows that both decrees were passed on the same day, and that the restoration in lines 6-7 of *I.G.*, II², 239 should read [Γαμηλιῶνος ἐβδόμ]η [ἰσταμένου]. In lines 6-7 a possible epigraphical variant of [θεσμο]θέτα[ι] might be [ἀγωνο]θέτα[ι], but in view of the repetition of θεσμοθέται in line 27 I have rejected this possibility in favor of [θεσμο]θέτα[ι]. The decree seems to be occupied with a report or recommendation of the *Thesmothetai* on matters concerning Lemnos (cf. lines 10, 19), but no continuous sense can be achieved in the text of fragment B. In line 21 there is a probable reference to Philip in the phrase τὸν βασι[λέα]. Lemnos was one of the few possessions that Athens retained after the battle of Chaeronea (cf. Glotz-Roussel-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, IV, 1, p. 196; Schaeffer, *Demosthenes*, III², p. 28).

A DECREE, 335/4 B.C.

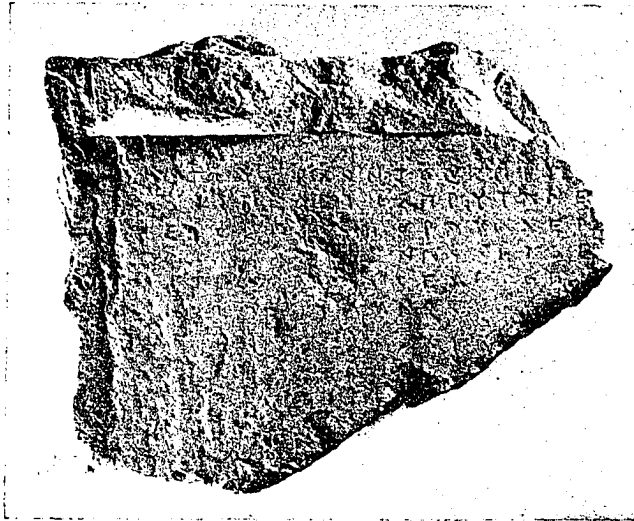
36. A fragment of Pentelic marble preserving the rough-picked back and simple moulding above the inscribed face, found on April 2, 1936, in Section T.

Height, 0.285 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.148 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 3960.

The vertical space occupied by five lines is 0.082 m., and the horizontal space of five letters, 0.079 m.



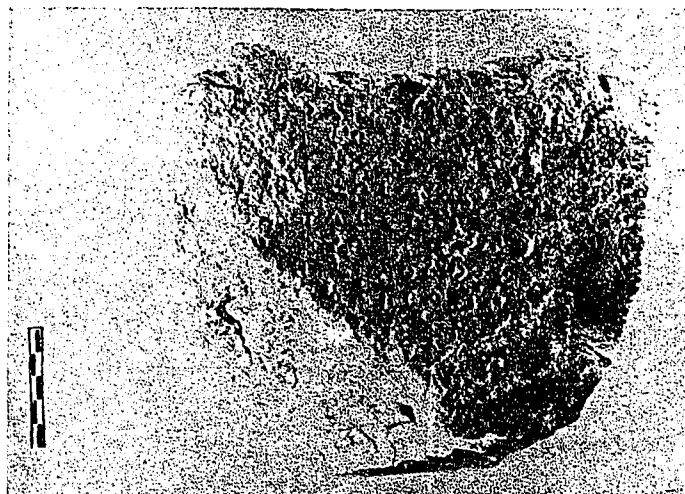
No. 36

331/0 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

OBVERSE FACE

[στεφάνου ὄν ἀνέ]θη[καν οἱ -----]
 [στατηήρας: ΔΔΔΓ]ΣΣ: [καὶ -----]
 [καὶ⁹.....]ους καὶ [-----]
 [στεφάνου ὄνι ὁ δ]ῆμος ὁ Ἀθη[ναίων]
 5 [ἔστεφάνωσεν τ]ῆν βουλὴν [τῆν]
 [ἐπὶ⁹.....] ἄρχοντο[ς]
 [στατηήρας: ΔΔΔΔ]ΓΣΣΣ ἔνν[ε' ὀβολοί.]
 [στεφάνου ὄν ἀνέθ]ηκαν οἱ ἐ[ννεάρχοντες?]
 [ἐπὶ⁹.....] ἄρ[χοντος, vacat]
 10 [στατηήρας: ΔΔΔΓ]ΣΣ: κ[αὶ -----]
 [καὶ⁹..... ου]ς κ[αὶ -----]



No. 37. Reverse Face

REVERSE FACE

[.....¹⁰.....] !Ξ[.....⁵.....]ΛΔ[-----]
 [..... ἐπιγ]έγραπ[ται] στ[αθμὸν, -----]
 [... στέφανος] ἐφ' ὄνι [-----]
 [... ἐπιγέγραπ]τα[ι] στ[αθμὸν, -----]
 5 [... στέφανος] ἐφ' ὄνι [τὸ] ΛΦ[-----]
 [ἐπιγέγραπτα]ι σταθμὸν, [-----]
 [... στέφανος ἐ]φ' ὄνι τὸ [-----]
 [ἐπιγέγραπται σ]τα[θμ]ὸν, [-----]
 [... στέφανος ἐφ' ὄνι] τὸ Λ[-----]
 10 [ἐπιγέγραπται σταθ]μ[ὸν, -----]

The new opisthographic fragment which is part of the record of the Treasurers of Athena for the years 334/3-331/0 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1496) finds a non-contiguous position in face A, column III. That record presents an account of seven crowns, with their combined value in gold staters, as the following rubric in the concluding paragraph of the record demonstrates: ἀριθμὸς στεφάνων ἀνθ' [ᾧν τ]ὸ χρυσ[ίον] ἐλάβομεν: Γ||| σταθμὸν τούτων: ΠΗΔΔ[----] (lines 63-64). To the four crowns described in lines 52-61 of *I.G.*, II², 1496 the new fragment now adds the three remaining crowns and their description.

The combined weight of the crowns is a sum which is less than six hundred and fifty drachmae and more than six hundred and twenty drachmae (line 64: ΠΗΔΔ---). In line 7 (obverse face) there is room for four units before the sum ΠΣΣΣ; the only possible restoration is ΔΔΔΔ, and therefore the complete figure to be restored is forty-eight and three-quarters staters. It will be noticed that this sum is the same as those of the second, third, and fourth crowns in column III, face A. (In line 61 of *I.G.*, II², 1496 the restoration should be ΔΔΔΔΠΣΣΣ [ᾧ ἐ]ννεῶ δόλο[ί] (cf. line 7 of the obverse face). The crowns in lines 2-3 and 10-11 seem to be equal in value; at least, the form of the description seems to be identical in both cases. There is space in line 2 for four units before ΣΣ, either ΔΔΔΠ or ΔΔΔΣ of which only the former figure added to the values of the remaining crowns will bring the final sum within the necessary amount (620 and a fraction drachmae), for the figure ΔΔΔΣΣΣ and its fraction barely reaches the minimum number (620 drachmae), and, moreover, seems too small a value in comparison with the values of the other crowns, so that the sum to be restored in lines 2 and 10 is thirty-seven and a fraction staters. The final sum in line *I.G.*, II², 1496, A, line 64 must, therefore, lie between the figures six hundred and thirty-four and six hundred and thirty-eight drachmae (i. e., either ΠΗΔΔ[ΔΠΠΠ ---] or ΠΗΔΔ[ΔΠΠΠ ---]). The restoration of either ΔΔΔΔ (line 2) or of ΔΔΔΔΣ in line 10 would carry the entire sum of all crowns to the figure 654 drachmae, and thus must be eliminated at once as possible restorations, since the complete sum must of necessity be less than 650 drachmae.

A FRAGMENTARY SALES-TAX RECORD

38. An opisthographic fragment of Pentelic marble preserving one side only, brought in from Erysichthonos Street by a workman on March 10, 1936.

Height, 0.140 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.083 m.

Height of letters, 0.005-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 3771.



No. 38. Face A

ca. 330 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

A

 [X]αιρ[εφάνη]s Χαριάδο[υ 'Α]θμο[νεύς]
 ἀπέ[δου]το ἔσχατι[ὰ]ν ΛΛ[ι] [-----]
 [ὦ]νη Ἐπιγένης Ἐνδίο Λαμπτ[ρεύς]
 ΧΡΗΗΗΗΡΔΔΔΓ· ἑκατο: ΔΓΗΗ[CT]

5 Διπολιαστῶν ἐπιμελήται

Ξενότιμος Τιμοθέου Φλ[νεύς]

Σωσιγένης Σωσινόμου [-----]

ἀπέδοντο [χωρί]ον Φλυή[σιν]

[ὦνη] Τιμο[^{ca. 11}-----]του [-----]

B

[-----]!ξ[.]N[-----]

[-----]στον ἐν Λο[υσίαι]

[-----]Πραξιτ[έ]λον Μελε: ἀπέδου[το]

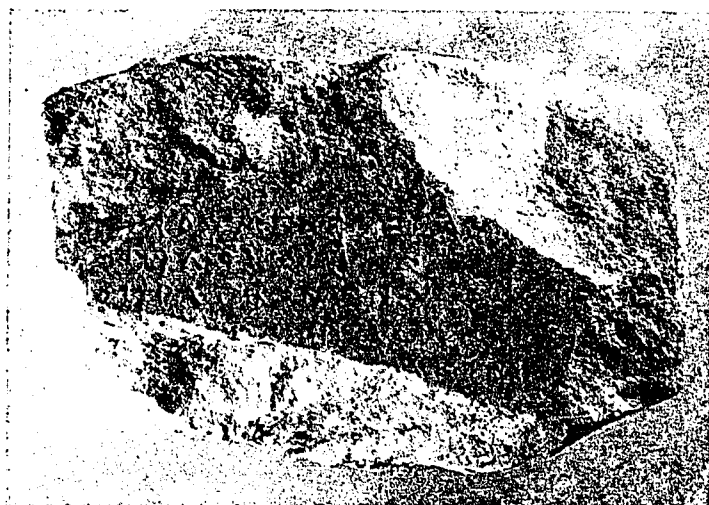
[χωρί]ον ἐΛουσίαι

5 [ὦνη-----]νοκράτης Μένωνο[s] Ἄχαρ: Χ[ΧΡΗ]

[έκα]τοστή: ΔΔΓΗ: vacat

[-----]AKINIΔ[-----]

[-----]IM[-----]



No. 38. Face B

This record belongs to the series of so-called "one-percent sales-tax records" (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1594-1603), and dates in the third quarter of the fourth century B.C. An item of interest in this inscription is the mention of the dipoliastai, line 5, face A, and their epimeletes. The Dipoliastai are apparently members of a private organization—a thiasos—connected with the ancient Attic festival of Zeus, the Dipolia.⁸ Here for the first time is evidence of the existence of such an association.

Chairephanes, the son of Chariades, of Athmonon (cf. face A, line 1) is mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 1203 as a merarches of the year 324/3 B.C. (*P.A.*, 15177). The purchaser of his property was Epigenes, son of Endios, of Lamptrai, who was a witness in a case discussed by Demosthenes (XLV, 8) and brother of Kritodemos, trierarch of the year 325/4 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1629, lines 3-4; *P.A.*, 4705). The restoration in line 3 of face B seems to be [--- Πραξιτ]έλου Μελε, who was ἐπιμελητῆς νεωρίων in the year 369/8 (*P.A.*, 12171).

A DECREE IN HONOR OF PANDIOS

39. Two joining fragments of Pentelic marble, preserving the right side and the back; fragment *a* was found on September 22, 1937, in a modern house in Section AA; fragment *b* was found in fill of the "Valerian" wall on the North Slope on June 9, 1937.

Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.112 m.; thickness, 0.086 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

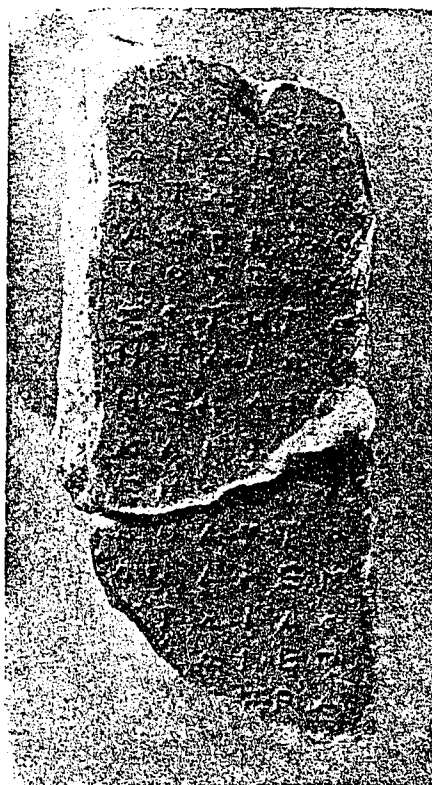
Inv. No. I 4956.

Five lines occupy a space of 0.065 m.; and three letters require a space of 0.039 m.

⁸ Cf. Toepfer, *Attische Genealogie*, p. 143; Deubner, *Attische Feste*, p. 158; for the Dipolia, cf. *I.G.*, I², 188, line 18; 839, line 12-3; 843, line 7.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 24

[.....¹⁸.....]μο[.....]
 [.....⁷... εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ] Πάνδιο
 [ς διατελεῖ εἵνους ὧν τ]ῶι δήμω
 [ι τῶι Ἀθηναίων καὶ πρά]ττων κα
 5 [ὶ λέγων ὅτι δύναται ἀ]γαθὸν τὸ
 [νῦν καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργ]ωι, ὃ τε πα
 [τῆρ⁷... καὶ αὐτὸ]ς σιτηγῶ
 [ν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον τὸ Ἀ]θηναίων
 [τῆς καθισταμένης τιμ]ῆς καὶ [.]
 10 [.....¹⁸.....] καὶ τ[. . .]
 [.....¹⁸.....] ενο[. . .]ερ
 [.....⁵... παρὰ τῶν προγόν]ων αὐτο
 [ῦ διαφυλάττων τὴν εὔν]οιαν ἐμ
 [πάσι καιροῖς τῶι δήμωι] τῶι Ἀθ
 15 [ηναίων· δεδόχθαι τῶι δή]μωι ἐπ
 [αινέσαι Πάνδιον . . .⁵ . ο]ν Ἡρα
 [κλεώτην ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν καὶ φ]ι
 0 [λήτιμίας -----]



No. 39

This decree in honor of Pandios, the Herakleote, belongs to the series of numerous decrees of gratitude concerned with the grain shortage of Athens *ca.* 330 B.C. For a passage very similar in content to lines 7-9 compare *I.G.*, II², 407, 4-7; αὐτ]ός τε σιτηγῶν εἰς τ[ὸ ἐμπόριον τὸ Ἀθην]αίων διατελεῖ [κα]ὶ τῆ[ς τοῦ σίτου πομπ]ῆς ἐκ Κύπρου συνε[πι]με[λείται], and Demosthenes, XXXIV, 36: ἐάν τις βούληται Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον σιτηγείν.

A FRAGMENTARY DECREE

40. A small fragment of Pentelic marble of which only the inscribed face and right side are preserved, found on May 21, 1937, in surface fill in Section OA.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4902 a.

Space occupied by two lines, 0.031 m.; by two letters, 0.032 m.

insert >



No. 40

ca. 325 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 20

[..... ἐν στήλῃ λιθί]νῃ
 [καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπ]όλει,
 [εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφῆ]ν τῆς
 [στήλης δοῦναι τὸν τ]αμία

5 [ν τοῦ δήμου ὁ ΔΔ ὁ δρα]χμὰ[ς]
 [ἐκ τῶν εἰς κατὰ ψη]φίω[μ]
 [ατα ἀναλισκομένων τῶι δ]
 [ῆμωι.]

This fragment preserves the concluding provision of a decree passed ca. 325 B.C.

A DECREE

41. A small piece of Pentelic marble broken on all sides, found on June 15, 1937, in the fill of the "Valerian" wall in Section OA.



No. 41

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.074 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4902 b.

ca. 325 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 26

[.....]ΙΣΙ[..... ἀγαθῆι τύχηι]
 [δεδόχ]θαι τεῖ [βουλεί τοὺς προέδ]
 [ρους οἵτινες [ἂν λάχωσι προεδρ]
 [εὔειν] ἐν τῶι [δήμωι εἰς τὴν πρώτην]
 5 [ν ἐκκλ]ησίαν [προσαγαγεῖν ...⁵...]
 [...⁶...]ρους [...¹³..... προ]
 [ς τὸν δήμ]ον κ[αὶ χρηματίσαι περὶ]
 [αὐτοῦ, γνώμ]η[ν δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τ]
 [ῆς βουλῆς κτλ. -----]

insert]

/

This inscription preserves part of a probouleuma or decree passed by Council and Demos *ca.* 325 B.C. For the restoration of the formulae cf. *I.G.*, II², 354, lines 35 ff.; 394, lines 2 ff.; 574.

AN HONORARY DECREE

42. Eleven fragments of Pentelic marble of which eight were found in the Agora excavations. Of these fragments A, B, C (which now joins *I.G.*, II², 414c), D, E, and F are already published in *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, no. 7. The five new fragments necessitate re-publication of the whole text.

Fragment H preserves the back and right side; all other fragments are broken all around.

Fragment A: Height, 0.098 m.; width, 0.101 m.; thickness, 0.042 m.
Inv. No. I 4935 *e*.

Fragment B: *I.G.*, II², 369 (E.M. 7333).

Fragment C: Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Inv. No. I 4935 *b* (joins J).

Fragment D: Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.073 m.
Inv. No. I 4935.

Fragment E: Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.042 m.; thickness, 0.066 m.
Inv. No. 4935 *c*.

Fragment F: Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.076 m.
Inv. No. I 4935 *d*.

Fragment G: Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.036 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Inv. No. I 5496.

Fragment H: Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.128 m.; thickness, 0.144 m.
Inv. No. I 4935 *f*.

Fragment I: Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Inv. No. I 2752.

Fragment J: *I.G.*, II², 414 *c* (E.M. 12572).

Fragment K: *I.G.*, II², 414 *b*.

For photographs of fragments A-F see *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 28.

The Agora fragments, with the exception of fragments H and I, were found in Section OA; fragment D on June 3, 1937, fragments A, C, E, and F from June 6 to June 9, 1938, fragment I in a late wall in Section O on April 8, 1935, and fragment H in a modern house in Section EE on October 12, 1938.

Four lines occupy a vertical space of 0.068 m., and the horizontal space of four letters occupies 0.066 m.

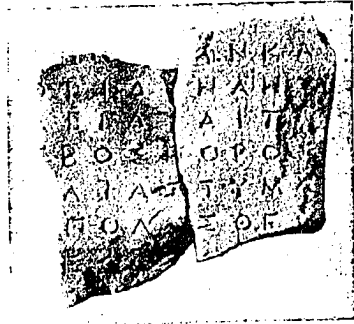
323/2 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

		B				
A		Θ	ε	[ο]	ί	I
		Ἐπὶ Κη[φισοδ]ώρου [ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ] τῆς				
		[Ο]ινεί[δος ὄγ]δόης [πρυτανείας ἦ]ι Ἄρ				
		[χίας Πυθοδώρου Ἄλωπεκῆθεν ἐγρ]α[μ]				
5		[μάτενεν -----]				
		Lacuna				
C		[. Ἄθ]ην[αί]ων [..... ¹⁹]				
		[..... ¹¹] ὅτι δ[ύ]ναντ[αι ἀγαθὸν]				
		[δημοσῖαι τε κ]αὶ ἰδ[ί]αι τ[οῖς τε ἀφικ]				
		[νουμένοις εἰ]ς Βόσπορο[ν, ἐπαινέσα]				
10		[ι δὲ καὶ ⁵ κ]αὶ Ἄστυμ[----- ⁹ -----]				
		[καὶ ⁹] Πολ[υ]σθέν[ην ⁶]				
		[..... ⁷ καὶ στ]εφ[αν]ῶ[σαι ἐκάστους]				
		[τούτων χρυσῶι] σ[τεφάνωι -----]				
		Lacuna				
D		[. ἐπιδέδω]κεν τῶ[ι δήμωι XXX μεδίμ]				
15		[νους πυρῶν (?)] καὶ νῦν [ἐπιδέδωκεν εἰς]				
		[τὸν πόλεμον] τῶι δή[μωι ¹⁰]				
		[δεδοχθαι τῶι] δήμω[ι ἐπαινέσαι ...]				
		[..... ⁷ Δημη]τρίο[ν εὐνοίας ἔνεκα]				
		[καὶ φιλοτιμί]ας τ[ῆς εἰς τὸν δήμον τ]				
20		[ὄν Ἀθηναίων κ]αὶ στ[εφανῶσαι αὐτὸν]				
		[χρυσῶι στεφά]νωι [ἀπὸ --- δραχμῶν]				
		Lacuna				
E		[.....]ω -----				
		[.....]επ -----				
		[.....]τε -----				
25		[.....]λε -----				
		Lacuna				
F		[..... ²⁷δ]				
		[οὔναι δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ τὴν ψήφον τοὺς]				
		[πρυτ]άνει[ς τῆς Οἰνείδος εἰς τὴν πρ]				
		[ώτην] ἐκκλ[ησίαν ¹⁵]				
30		[...]αιος ε[-----]				
		[...]προγ[-----]				



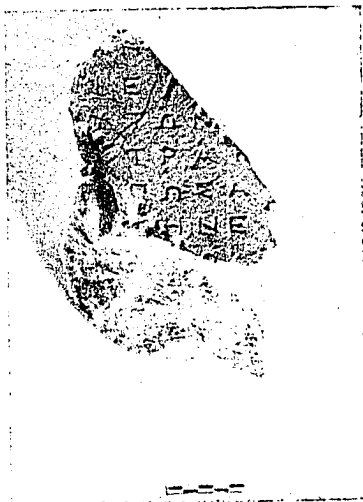
I



J



G



H



K

No. 42. Fragments I, J, G, H, K

[.....]ονα[-----]

Lacuna

G [-----]ι[.-----]
 [---]εστ[-----]
 35 [-----]ου[-----]
 [---] vacat [-----]
 [---]ρ[-----]

Lacuna

H [-----]η[...]
 [-----]αιει[...]
 40 [-----α]ύτων[...]
 [-----σ]τρατ
 [-----δ]πως ἄ
 [ν-----τ]ήν εἶ
 [κκλησίαν-----]ολ

Lacuna

K

45 [...κεχ]ειροτο[νημέν¹¹..... 'Α]
 [θηναί]ων εἰδό[τες ὅτι¹¹.....]
 [... τὰς] δωρεὰς κ[.....¹⁸.....]
 [...⁵.....]ου ἐκ τῶν [.....¹⁶.....]
 [...⁵.....]αι αὐτῶν [.....¹⁸.....]
 50 [... δημ]όσιον αι[.....¹⁶.....]
 [.γρα]φομένας [.....¹⁷.....]
 [...⁵.....]α καὶ το[.....¹⁷.....]
 [.....]ας τῆς [.....¹⁸.....]
 [.....τῶ]ι δὴ[μῶν [.....¹⁶.....]

The above fragments are parts of an honorary decree passed in the spring of 323/2 B.C. in praise of several men for their services to the state. One of them is specifically mentioned for his gifts to the state (lines 14-16), and the mention in lines 8-9 of the Bosphoros localizes the scene of several of the good services. The benefactions included grants of grain (lines 14-15) which probably were presented to Athens to alleviate the ill effects of the great famine of 330-326 and to aid the state in the present crisis of the Lamian War (cf. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 30).

The name of the secretary of the year 323/2 B.C. must be read not as Εὐκλῆς, but as Ἀρχίας, since fragment I, line 3, presents clearly the letters AP of the secre-

tary's name. In line 2 of *I.G.*, II², 448 the reading is [⁹Ἄρ]χί[ας],⁹ and similar restorations are to be made in *I.G.*, II², 365, line 2; 367, line 3; 368; line 20, decrees of the same year.

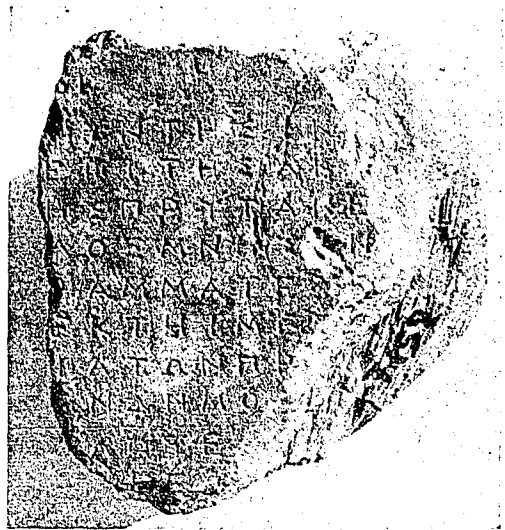
Although fragments *b* and *c* of *I.G.*, II², 414 belong to the Agora inscription, fragment *d* is part of *I.G.*, II², 285 and fragment *a* is entirely independent. The text of *I.G.*, II², 414 *a* seems to deserve a closer study than it has hitherto received, for it can, I believe, be restored almost *in toto*. With the aid of *I.G.*, II², 335 and 405 the problems of restoration are considerably alleviated. My attention was drawn to these inscriptions by the marked similarity of the letter forms, for the three inscriptions seem to have been engraved by the same man. It will be noted that the chairman of the proedroi of *I.G.*, II², 405, lines 2-3 is Δ[.....⁹... Π]αια[ν]ιεύς; of *I.G.*, II², 335, lines 8-9 the chairman is Δημο[.....¹⁵.....]; and of *I.G.*, II², 414 *a*, line 1 the chairman is [Δ]ημοκ[.....¹⁴.....]. *I.G.*, II², 335 is dated by its archon 334/3, and *I.G.*, II², 405 was dated in the *Editio Minor* 335/0-330/29.¹⁰ In each case the chairman is the same, and the decrees were passed on the same day.

With these observations and several additional supplements and corrections I append the complete text of *I.G.*, II², 335 (to which E.M. 12773, published by Broneer, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 169, no. 32 belongs).

334/3 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 21

- [Θε]οί
 [ἐ]πὶ Κτησικ[λέους ἄρχοντο]
 [ς] ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκα[μαντίδος ἐνά]
 [τ]ῆς πρυτανε[ίας ἢ Μνησίφ]
 5 [ι]λος Μνήσ[ων]υ[ος Φαληρεὺς ἐ]
 [γ]ραμματέυ[εν· Μουνιχιώνο]
 [ς] ἔκτη μετ' [εἰκάδας· ἐκκλη]
 [σ]ία· τῶν πρ[οέδρων ἐπεφήφι]
 [ζ]εν Δημο[κρ...ς Παιανιεύ]
 10 [ς· ἔ]δοξεν [τῶι δήμωι· Δημάδη]
 [ς Δ]ημέο[ν Παιανιεύς εἶπεν].

*I.G.*, II², 335

The numbering of the lines differs from that of the *Corpus* because of the new

⁹ In lines 36-37 of *I.G.*, II², 448 the demotic [⁹Ἀχαρνε]ύς has been changed to [Κολλυτε]ύς; see *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 32.

¹⁰ Demades, its orator, was put to death in 320/19 (cf. *I.G.*, II², 398, note, and *I.G.*, II², 383 *b*), and therefore it has to antedate 320/19 at least.

reading [Θε]οί. In lines 10-11 I have used the restoration proposed by Leonardos ('*Αρχ. Δελτ.*, 1916, p. 211; *Addenda to I.G.*, II², 335). Other changes are the insertion of the *πι* at the end of *ἐγραμμάτευεν*, the restoration of *ἐνάτης* (lines 3-4) and *Μουνηχιῶνος* (lines 6-7), and the demotic *Φαληρεύς* (line 5). The secretary of this year belongs to Αϊαντίς (IX), to which only three demotics with eight letters belong: *Φαληρεύς*, *Κυκαλεύς*, and *Περρίδης*. Since the last two demes have no epigraphically attested members, the form *Φαληρεύς* seems a fairly certain restoration.¹¹

Passing now to *I.G.*, II², 405, I have restored it on analogy with *I.G.*, II², 335 thus:

334/3 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 19

[Ἐπὶ Κτησικλέους ἄρχον]
 [τος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδο]
 [ς ἐνάτης πρυτανείας ἦι]
 [Μνησίφιλος Μνήσωνος Φ]
 5 [αληρεύς ἐγραμμάτευεν·]
 [Μουνηχιῶνο]ς ἕκ[κτ]η[ι μετ']
 [εἰκάδας· ἐκκλη[ησ]ία· τῶ[ν π]
 [ροέδρων ἐπεψήφίζεν Δ[η]
 [μοκρ. . . .ς Π]αια[ν]ιεύς· ἔδ
 10 [οἶεν τῶι δήμ]ωι -----

For the continuation of the text see *I.G.*, II², 405 (with the new numbering of lines).

It will be noted that there are new readings in line 6.

It is necessary, also, to restore *I.G.*, II², 414 *a* with the same prescript as follows:

334/3

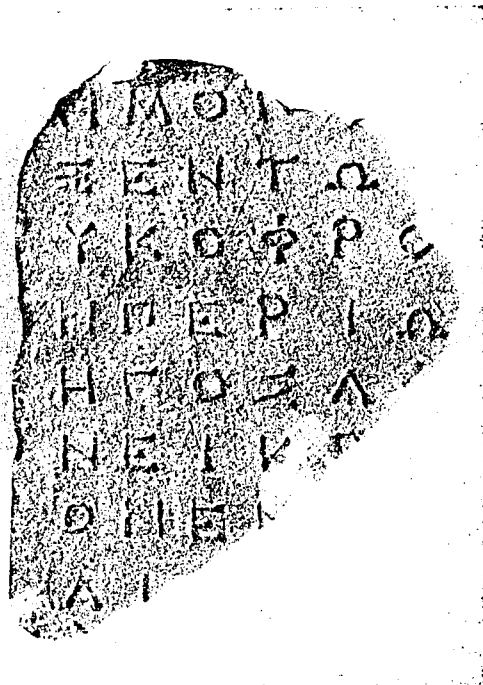
ΣΤΟΙΧ. 21

[Ἐπὶ Κτησικλέους ἄρχοντο]
 [ς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος ἐνά]
 [της πρυτανείας ἦι Μνησίφ]
 [ίλος Μνήσωνος Φαλη: ἐγραμ]
 5 [μάτευεν· Μουνηχιῶνος ἕκτ]
 [η μετ' εἰκάδας· ἐκκλησία· τ]
 [ῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφίζεν Δ]
 ημοκ[ρ. . . .ς Παιανιεύς· ἔδο]
 ξεν τῶι δήμωι· Λυκοῦργος Δ]
 10 υκόφρο[νος Βουτάδης εἶπε]
 ν· περὶ ᾧ[ν Διότιμος ὁ στρατ]
 ηγὸς λέ[γει· ἐπειδὴ ἀποφαί]
 νει κρ[-----¹²----- γέγ]
 ουεν[-----]
 15 αι[-----]

¹¹ I owe to Meritt the calendar restorations of lines 3, 6-7.

In line 4 I have restored Φαλη, the abbreviated form of Φαληραῦς, on the close analogy with the same form in *I.G.*, II², 336, line 1, of the same year. From *I.G.*, II², 1623, lines 276 ff. it is known that Διοτίμος was general in 335/4 B.C. It is still further known that Lycurgus was orator of a decree passed in his honor in 334/3 (Ps.-Plut., *Lycurgus*, 844 a: ἐψηφίσατο δὲ [Λυκοῦργος] καὶ Διοτίμῳ Διοπέιθους Εὐωνυμίτιμας ἐπὶ Κτησικλέους ἄρχοντος [334/3]). This statement should be connected with the following passage from *I.G.*, II², 1623, lines 276-285:

τριήρεις αἶδε ἐξέπλευσαν μετὰ
στρατηγοῦ Διοτίμου ἐπὶ τὴν
φυλακὴν τῶν λειστῶν κατὰ
ψηφίσμα δήμου ὃ εἶπεν
Λυκοῦργος Βουτάδης -----
ἐπὶ Εὐαινέτου ἄρχοντος (335/4).



I.G., II², 414 a

The general Diotimos was despatched with a fleet in 335/4 on a swift expedition against pirates in accordance with a decree of Lycurgus. It is highly probable that the decree mentioned by Pseudo-Plutarch was passed in his honor for bringing this expedition to a successful conclusion. *I.G.*, II², 414 a, which was proposed by Lycurgus, with reference to an official report of Diotimos (lines 9-13), is, I believe, a fragment of the text mentioned by Pseudo-Plutarch. In 335/4 the dangers to commerce and social life from pirates seem to have become much worse, in part occasioned by Athens' weakened national condition.¹² With the advent of Lycurgus the navy became more efficient and, as this decree shows, a temporary opposition to marauding was essayed.

The same epigraphical method of recognizing the chairman of the proedroi and restoring the text accordingly can be used in three other inscriptions: *I.G.*, II², 562, 276, and 343. The first inscription was passed in honor of a man who had been of use to Athenians while he was in the service of Antigonos and Demetrios. On purely historical and epigraphical grounds it was already limited to the period 307-302/1. The new text as it reads now is presented below (cf. *I.G.*, II², 501).

¹² Cf. Heichelheim, *Wirtschaftsgeschichte d. Altertums*, I, 368; II, 1046; Ormerod, *Piracy in the Ancient World*, p. 115.

302/1 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 41

[Ἐπὶ Νικοκλέους ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνείδος ὀγδόης]
 [πρυτανείας ἢ Νίκων Θεοδώρου Πλωθεὺς ἐγραμμάτ]
 [εὐεν· Ἀνθεστηριῶνος δευτέραι μετ' εἰκάδας, ὀγδόη]
 [καὶ εἰκοστή τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία· τῶν προέδρ]
 5 [ων ἐπεψήφισεν] Ἀντί[μαχος Εὐθυνόμου Μαραθῶνιος κ]
 [αὶ συμπρόεδροι]· ἔδοξ[εν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. . .]
 [.....]· [.....]· [.....]· [.....]· [.....]· [.....]
 [... διατρίβ]ων παρὰ τοῖς [βασιλεύσιν Ἀντιγόνῳ κα]
 [ὶ Δημητρίῳ] διατελεῖ τ[ῷ δήμῳ εὐνοῦς ὦν etc.]

The second decree, *I.G.*, II², 276, which was passed in honor of a certain Asklepiodoros on his own petition in Council, must be dated in the year 337/6, as the following quotation from the first part of the text demonstrates:

337/6 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 31

[Ἐπὶ Φρυνίχο ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδίου]
 [ίδος δεκάτης πρυτανείας· Χαιρέστρατ]
 [ος Ἀχαρνεὺς ἐγραμμάτευσ· Σκιροφοριῶ]
 [νος ἔνει καὶ νέαι, πέμπτη καὶ τριακοσ]
 5 [τῇ τῆ]ς πρυτα[νείας· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψ]
 [ήφισεν Εὐθυ]κράτη[ς Ἀφιδναῖος]
 [.....]· [.....]· [.....]· [.....]· [.....]
 [ξέ Ἀσκληπιό]δωρος [Πο]λυ[-----]

The form of this new prescript is identical with that of *I.G.*, II², 242 and *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 292. In three of the extant decrees from this day the relative pronoun ἢ was omitted before the name Chairestratos. Asklepiodoros was probably honored for his services against the enemy in the year 342/1 when he served on the ship of Chares of Axione, although the latter may have served as trierarch again in the years 342-336.

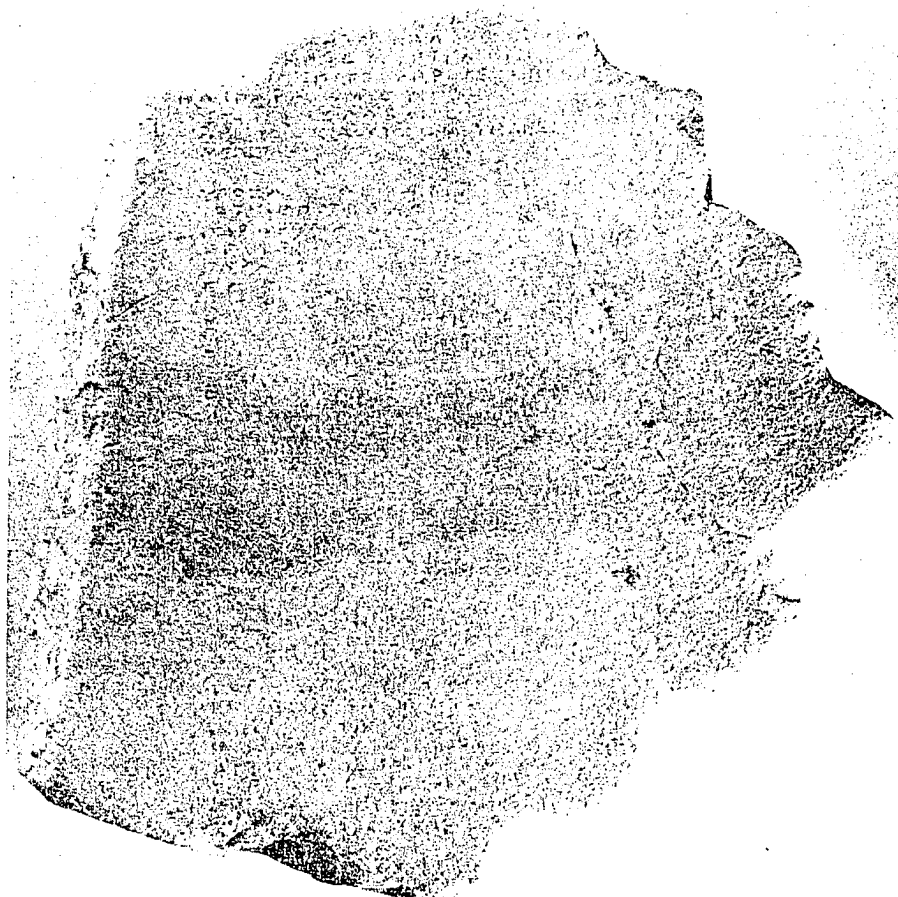
The remaining decree, *I.G.*, II², 343, was passed in the honor of Apollonides of Sidon on a request of the merchants. The text was inscribed in stoichedon style with 36 letters per line, with exceptions in the lines where the stone-cutter observed an occasional syllabic division, though he was somewhat forgetful about it.¹³ The partial text with several new readings follows.

¹³ Exceptions are: line 5, [ἐπεψήφισεν] | [ε]ν, with 37 letters; line 10, [δῆμοι], and line 11, Σε[δόνιον], both lines with 37 letters; line 15, Ἀθ[ηναί] | [ων], 37 letters; line 18, βου[λή]ς, with 38 letters; line 19, ἀκροπόλ[ειν], with 35 letters, and line 20, [τῶν], with 35 letters.

323/2 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 36

[Ἐπὶ Κηφισοδώρου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονί]
 [δος πέμπτης πρυτανείας ἢ Ἀρχίας Πυθοδώρο]
 [ν Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν· Ποσιδεῶνος ἕκτ]
 [ῆι ἐπὶ δέκα, δευτέραὶ καὶ εἰκοστήι τῆς πρυτα]
 5 [νείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεφήφιζ]
 [ε]ν Ἐπαμεί[νων¹¹..... ἘΠΙ]ΚΕΡΔΗ[Σ(?)⁹.....]
 Ἀναγυράσιο[ς εἶπ]ε[ν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔμποροι καὶ να]
 ὑκλήροι ἀποφαίνουσ[ιν Ἀπολλωνίδην Δημητρ]
 ἰου Σιδώνιο[ν . . .]! . . . πα . . . ἀγαθὸν ἔκ[. . .⁶ . . .]



No. 43

THE NAVAL RECORD OF 326/5 B.C.

43. A large fragment of Hymettian marble preserving the back, which appears to have been artificially rounded, perhaps for placing near a column. It was found on April 11, 1938, on a marble pile near the Temple of Apollo.

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.004-0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 5419.

The surface is very badly worn so that in many lines the text cannot be read. The new fragment joins *I.G.*, II², 1628, cols. b and c. Since it contains a direct continuation of the text as it is published in the *Editio Minor*, the numbering assigned to the lines of the new text follows that of columns b and c of *I.G.*, II², 1628.

326/5 B.C.

Column b

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | [ὑπέρ]ας δύο: χαλινόν | ὑποζώματα ἐπὶ τετρ: [---] |
| | [ἀγκύ]ρας ἐπὶ τετρήρι: ΔΠ | ιστία ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΔΠΠ |
| 340 | [σχοιν]ία ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΠΠΠΠ | 365 παραρύματα λευκὰ |
| | καὶ παρὰ ταμίου κρεμα | ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΔΠΠ |
| | στῶν ἀπελάβομεν | παραρύματα τρίχωνα |
| | Ἄριστοκλείδου Θρασικλέου | ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΔΠΠ |
| | Μελετέως vacat | καταβλήματα |
| | vacat | 370 ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΔΔΠΠ |
| 345 | ὑποζώματα ἐπὶ τετρ[ήρι]: Π: | τοπέια ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΔΠΠ |
| | ιστία ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: Π: | ἐκάστης καλωιδίων |
| | παραρύματα λευκὰ | μηρύματα ἐπὶ τετ[ρήρησι: ---] |
| | ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: Π | ἱμάντας δύο: ἄνκουαν |
| | παραρύματα τρίχωνα | 375 διπλῆν, πόδας δύο [---] |
| 350 | ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: Π | ὑπέρας δύο: χαλινόν |
| | καταβλήματα ἐπὶ τετρήρησι[s ---] | ἀγκύρας ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: ΠΠΠ |
| | τοπέια ἐπὶ τετρήρησι: Π | [σχοινία] ἐπὶ τετρήρησι [---] |
| | ἐκάστης καλωιδίων μηρύματα: ΔΠΠΠ | vacat |
| | ἱμάντας: δύο: ἄνκουαν | [τάδε παρελ]άβομεν |
| 355 | διπλῆν: πόδας δύο | 380 [καὶ ἀπελάβομεν σκεύη ἐν] |
| | ὑπέρας δύο: χαλινόν | [νεωρίοις -----], κτλ. |
| | ἀγκύ[ρας] ἐπ[ὶ] τετρήρησι: ---] | |
| | σχοινία [-----] | Column c |
| | [σκ]εῦη [τετρήρων: -----] | 496 τ[ὼν ἐφ' Ἡγή]μονος ἄρχον[τος] |
| 360 | [-----] | ΔΔ[ΔΤΤΠΠ]: τοῦτο παρέδ[ο] |
| | καὶ παρέδο[μεν ἐν νεωρίοις] | μεν [νεω]ρίων ἐπιμελη |
| | [σ]κ[εῦη κρ]ε[μαστὰ τετρήρων] | ταί[ς τοῖ]ς ἐπὶ Ἄντικλέ[ο]υς |
| | | 500 [ἄρχοντος] vacat |

The new piece joins *I.G.*, II², 1628, column b, line 338, and presents a continuation of the list of *σκεύη κρεμμαστὰ ἐν νεωρίοις* of the year 326/5 B.C. (cf. lines 323-325). In general the list follows the order which is exhibited in *I.G.*, II², 1627, lines 138-191 (330/29 B.C.), and again in *I.G.*, II², 1629, lines 446-474 (325/4 B.C.). After line 344, where there is clearly an unscribed space, one might expect to find the sub-heading *καὶ νεωρίων ἐπιμελητῶν τῶν ἐπὶ Χρέμητος ἄρχοντος ἀπελάβομεν* (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1629, lines 466-469). For the restoration [σκ]εῦη [τετρήρων -----] in line 359 compare the following rubric in *I.G.*, II², 1627, lines 172-174: *κεφάλαιον ὧν παρελάβομεν καὶ ἀπελάβομεν· σκεύη τετρήρων: ΔΙΙ*

A DECREE GRANTING CITIZENSHIP TO AINETOS, THE RHODIAN, 319 B.C.

44. A stele of Pentelic marble almost completely preserved, with rough-picked back, sides, and pediment; removed on May 20, 1938, from the cleft above the Klepsydra where it had fallen in antiquity.

Height, 0.805 m.; width, 0.442 m.; thickness, 0.087 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5454.

The text is inscribed in stoichedon pattern; five lines occupy a vertical space of 0.075 m., and five letters a horizontal space of 0.074 m. Where water has dripped for centuries over the face of the stele, it has eaten away part of the surface, so that some lines present extreme illegibility.

319/18 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28 (lines 4-9)

29 (" 11-43)

Θεοί

Πολιτεία Αἰνήτῳ Ῥοδίῳ.

Ἀναγραφεὺς Εὐκαδμος Ἀνακαίεϋς "

ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς

5 [...]ντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανείας· Μ

[αιμακ]τηριῶνος ἑνδεκάτει, μιᾷ κα

[ὶ εἰκοσ]τεῖ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησί

[α κυρία·] τῶμ προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἐ

[...]. . .] Ἀλαιεὺς· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ

10 [καὶ τῶι] δήμῳ. *vacat*

[. οκρ]άτης Κτήσωνος ἐκ Κεραμέων

[εἶπεν· ἀγ]αθῆι τύχη τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τ

[οὐ δήμου] τοῦ Ἀθηναίων· ἐπειδὴ Αἰνητ

[ος Δαήμο]νος Ῥόδιος πρότερόν τε διε

15 [τέλει τ]ὰ βέ[λτι]στ[α] ἐπιτηδε[ύ]ων Ἀθήν

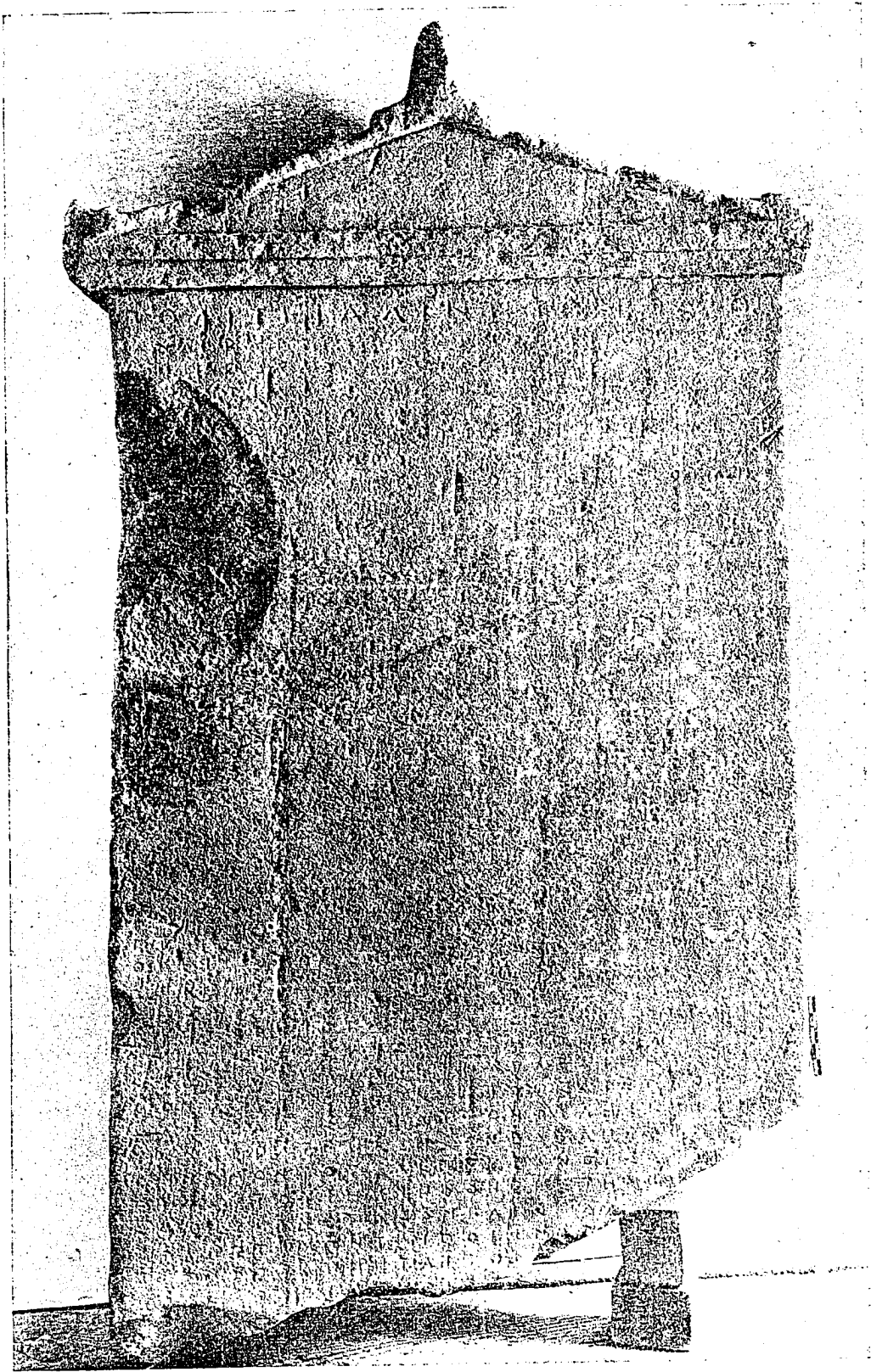
- [ησιυ ἀ]ποδημήσας τε μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου
το[υ β]ασιλέως εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διεπολέ
μησε τὸν πόλεμον καλῶς καὶ ἐνδό[ξως]
καὶ διὰ τὰς εὐερ[γ]εσ[ίας]¹⁰]
20 ΔΟΜΗ[.]Α[.]ΤΟΗ Κ Ο ! [.⁸] ἐπήνε[σέ]
ν τε καὶ ἐστεφά[νωσεν]¹²]
[.]α τούτου περὶ [.]θ[.¹⁵]
ου π[.]τ[. . .] Υ[.¹⁵]
τοῦ δ[ήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων· δεδόχθαι τῆ]
25 ι βουλῆ[ι τοὺς προέδρους οἱ ἂν λάχωσ]
ι προεδ[ρεύειν ἐν τῆ πρώτῃ ἐκκλησ]
ί[α]ι χ[ρηματίσαι περὶ]¹²]
!ΤΙΜΝΟΝ[.]Υ[.], γνώμην [δὲ ξυμβάλλεσ]
θαι τῆς [β]ουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅ[τι] δοκ
30 εἰ τῆ β[ο]υλῆ ἐπαινέσαι Αἴν[ῆ]τον Δα
ήμονος [Ῥ]όδιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσ
ῶι στεφ[ά]νωι ἀπό: Χ: δραχμῶν ἀρετῆς
ἐνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς περὶ τὸν δῆμο
ν τὸν Ἀθ[η]ναίων, εἶναι δὲ Αἴνητον Δαή
35 μονος Ἀ[θ]ηναίου αὐτόγ καὶ ἐγγόνους
καὶ γράψασθαι αὐτὸν φυλῆς καὶ δῆμο
ν καὶ φρατρίας ἧς ἂν βούληται κατ[ὰ τ]
ὸν νόμον, τοὺς δὲ πρυτάνεις δοῦν[αι π]
ερί αὐτοῦ τῆμ ψήφον εἰς τῆμ π[ρώτῃν ἐ]
40 κκλησίαν ὅπως ἂν καὶ οἱ ἄλλ[οι πάντε]
[ς] φιλοτιμῶνται ποεῖν ἀγ[αθὸν ὅτι ἂν]
[έκαστ]ος δύνηται τὸν [δῆμον· ἀναγράψ]
αι [δ]ὲ τόδε τ[ὸ ψ]ήφισ[μα ἐν στήλῃ]]

The new decree granting citizenship to Ainetos, the Rhodian, presents the name and demotic of the anagrapheus of 319/8 B.C. *Εὔκαδμος Ἀνακαιεύς*, which must be restored accordingly in the decrees of this year.¹⁴ It is further demonstrated that the year was ordinary, and that the sequence of days in the prytanies followed this scheme: prytanies I-IV, 36 days; prytanies V-X, 35 days (cf. Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 43, 2).¹⁵

The recipient of the honors of this decree, Ainetos, son of Daëmon, of Rhodes

¹⁴ Inv. No. I 3878 (Crosby, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 476-477); *I.G.*, II², 387, lines 4-5; 388, line 2. Since *Ἀνακαιεύς* belongs to Hippothontis (VIII), there is no anagrapheus cycle in the years 320/9-319/8 B.C. Cf. Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 28.

¹⁵ For a discussion of the scribal error in *I.G.*, II², 388, lines 5-6, and the necessary correction see Crosby, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 478-479.



No. 44

is unknown.¹⁶ Kteson, the father of the orator [...οκρ]άτης, is mentioned in a speech of Demosthenes (cf. *P.A.*, 8910).

A DECREE IN HONOR OF ADEIMANTOS OF LAMPSAKOS, 302 B.C.

45. Six contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble preserving only the inscribed face, found on March 10, 1939, in the cellar wall of a house in Section ZZ.

Height, 0.43 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5709.

The text is inscribed in the stoichedon square pattern in which the vertical space allotted to five lines (measured inclusively from the bottoms of the lines) is 0.06 m., and the horizontal space of five letters is 0.06 m. The letter forms are very typical of the last decade of the fourth century B.C.

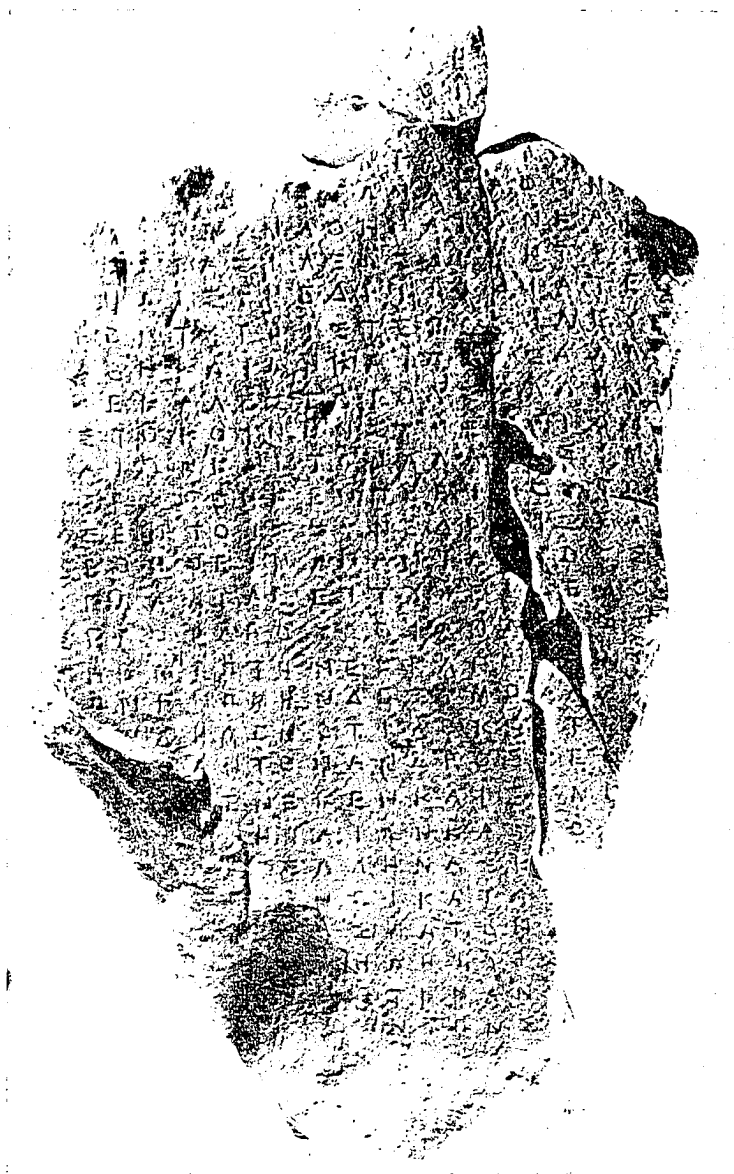
302 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 35

[.....¹⁵.....] ΛΕ [.....¹⁸.....]
 [... καὶ συμπρόεδ]ροι(?) [.....¹⁸.....]
 [.....¹⁴..... ε]ἰ[πεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἀδείμαντος]
 [διατετέλεκεν ἐ]ν τοῖς ξ[μπροσσθεν χρόνοις]
 5 [λέγων κα]ὶ [πρ]άτων ἀγαθὸν [ὅτι δύναται περὶ]
 [τὸν δῆμ]ον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ [νῦν κατασταθεῖ]
 [ς ὑπὸ τ]οῦ βασιλέως Δημητρί[ου πρόεδρος ἐν τ]
 [ῶι Κο]ινῶι Συνεδρίῳ διατε[λεῖ πράτων τὰ σ]
 [υμφέ]ροντα τοῖς τε βασιλεῦ[σιν καὶ τῶι δῆμῳ]
 10 [ι τῶι Ἀ]θη[ν]αίων καὶ το[ῖ]ς ἄλλ[οις] συνέδροις κ]
 [αὶ παρ]εκάλεσεν τοὺς Ἑλλη[ν]ας συναγείρεσθ[αι]
 [αὶ εἰ]ς τὸ Κοινὸν Συνέδριον [τὸ ἐν Ἴσθμῶι μετ']
 [Ἀθη]ναίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμ[μάχων, προεδρεύ]
 [ων δὲ] προέθηκεν περὶ τούτω[ν ὧν¹⁰.....]
 15 [. ἔδο]ξεν τοῖς συνέδροις, εἰ[ν]αι τις ἔτι ἐπὶ πολ]
 [έμωι,] βοηθεῖν ἅπαντα[ς] τοὺς [συμμάχους ἔχον]
 [τας] ὄπλα· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει [δ]εδό[χθαι τῆι βουλῆι]
 [τοῦ]ς πρόεδρους οἱ ἂν λ[άχωσι]ν προεδρεύειν
 [εἰς τ]ὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν [χρηματίσαι περὶ]
 20 [τούτ]ων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλ[εσθαι τῆς βουλῆς]
 [εἰς τὸ]ν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τῆ[ι βουλῆι] ἐπαινεῖσ[αι]
 [αὶ Ἀδείμ]αντον Ἀνδροσθέν[ους Λαμψακηνὸν π]
 [ροθυμίας] ἔνεκεν καὶ εὐνο[ίας τῆς περὶ τὸν δ]
 [ῆμον τὸν Ἀ]θηναίων καὶ [τ]ο[ῦ]ς συνέδροις καὶ ἄ

¹⁶ He can hardly be connected with the Ainetos, who was general with Demetrios Poliorketes in the early third century (Polyaenus, V, 19; *Priene, Inschriften*, par. 484).

- 25 [παντας τοῦ]ς Ἑλληνας κ[αὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν]
 [χρυσῶι στεφά]νωι κατὰ [τὸν νόμον· ἀναγράψαι]
 [δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφι]σμα τὸν [γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ π]
 [ρυτανέαν ἐν στ]ήλῃ λιθ[ίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀ]
 [κροπόλει, εἰς δὲ] τὴν ἀν[αγραφὴν τῆς στήλης δ]
 30 [οὔναι τὸν ταμία]ν τῶν στ[ρατιωτικῶν δρ]
 [αχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ] κα[τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλίσκ]
 [ομένων τῶι δήμῳ]



No. 45

The present decree was passed in honor of Adeimantos, the son of Androstheneis, of Lampsakos (cf. line 22), an outstanding member of the large coterie of followers of Demetrios. Adeimantos received a copy of the will of Theophrastos (ca. 286), and his son was named Androstheneis after his grandfather (Diog. Laert., V, 2, 14). Athenaeus has preserved several gossip facts about this politician whose flattery of Demetrios was equalled only by a whimsical display of it. In Thria a temple was erected to Phila Aphrodite and statues were dedicated by his clique (Athenaeus, VI, 255 c), while Adeimantos himself along with Bourichos and Oxythemis (cf. *I.G.*, II², 558) received altars, shrines, and libations from the Athenians (Athenaeus, VI, 253 a).

The new text throws interesting light on the internal workings and politics of the League of Demetrios, which is mentioned in lines 8 and 12 (cf. line 7) and was founded in the year 303/2 B.C.¹⁷ The official name of it was τὸ Κοινὸν Συνέδριον or simply τὸ Συνέδριον, as we find it in the long and valuable Epidaurian inscription, *I.G.*, IV², 68, Section I, line 8; III, line 70; IV, line 115. From the constitution of the League, which the Epidaurian inscription only partly preserves, we derive the information that the business of the Synedrion was to be managed by five proedroi (*I.G.*, IV², 68, lines 76 ff.), and the phrase which describes their powers is (line 80) προτιθέναι περὶ ὧν δεῖ βου|λεύεσθαι. Our new text preserves a direct allusion to these powers in line 14, προέθηκεν περὶ τούτω|ν, so that I have restored, on the assumption that Adeimantos was a proedros, in lines 13-4 συμ|μάχων. προεδρέων δὲ] προέθηκεν περὶ τούτω|ν, and again in lines 7-8 [προέδρος ἐν τῶι Κο|ινῶι Συνεδρίωι. The question arises as to the manner of his appointment. We are again informed by *I.G.*, IV², 68, lines 76-7, that the proedroi are to be chosen by lot. Such can not be the case in lines 6-8, for there the clear implication seems to be that Demetrios appointed the man to the position of proedros in the Synedrion. His is in reality a special appointment, and indeed a clause exists in the Epidaurian inscription which provides for the selection by Demetrios of proedroi until the "general war" comes to a close (*I.G.*, IV², 68, lines 90-1: [καὶ] ἕως ἂν ὁ κοινὸς πόλεμος λυθ|ῆι, προεδρεύειν [ἀεὶ τοὺς π|αρ|ὰ] τῶν βασιλ|έων]). For the expression κατασταθεὶς ὑπὸ --- cf. *I.G.*, II², 469, lines 1-3: ἐ|πειδὴ . . .] ὅτιμος π|ρ|ότερόν] τε κατασταθεὶς] [ἐπὶ τὴν τ|οῦ Εὐρύππου φυλακὴν ὑπὸ Πολεμα|ίου]. Adeimantos seems to have been quite successful in his efforts to strengthen the League: cf. the following sentence in lines 8-9: διατε|λεί πράττων τὰ συμφέ|ροντα τοῖς τε βασιλεῦ|σιν ---], which has many good parallels: e. g., *I.G.*, II², 492, line 21, π|ράτ|τει [τὰ] συν|φέροντα] τοῖς τε |β|ασ|ιλεῦ|σιν κα|ὶ] τ[ῶι δήμ|ωι. This example is apt because it refers to Apollonides, who in 303/2 performed good services for the League (cf. *I.G.*, II², 492, line 20, and the note of Kirchner).

¹⁷ Tarn, *J.H.S.*, XLII, 1922, 198 ff.; Glotz-Roussel-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, IV, 1, pp. 338-9. Plutarch (*Demetrius*, XXV, 3) says of it: ἐν δὲ Ἰσθμῶι κοινῶι συνέδριον γενομένου --- ἡ γερμῶν (Demetrios) ἀγγαρεύθη τῆς Ἑλλάδος.



The payment by the *ταμίας τῶν στρατιωτικῶν* from the funds voted by the Demos is noteworthy, and finds parallels only in *I.G.*, II², 806, 809, and *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, no. 12. A close examination of the letter forms of these texts shows that they have been incorrectly dated hitherto and that they must be dated *ca.* 300 B.C., and perhaps in the same year as the new decree in honor of Adeimantos. Possibly in these years there was a shortage of funds which necessitated the allocation of money from unusual sources. In this connection it may be pointed out that still another decree from the year 302, *I.G.*, II², 558, in honor of Oxythemis, a friend of Adeimantos, was financed by the *tamias* of the Demos from extraordinary funds (*ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων*).

TWO DECREES OF THE YEAR OF LEOSTRATOS

46. A small fragment of Hymettian marble preserving the pedimental top, the back, and the left side, found on June 6, 1933, in modern fill.

Height, 0.185 m.: width, 0.185 m.;
thickness, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 937.

303/02 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 19

Θ ε ο [ί]

[Ἐ]πὶ Λεωστρ[άτου ἄρχοντ]

[ος] ἐπὶ τῆ[ς -----]



No. 46

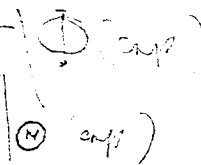
This fragment is part of a decree of the year of the archon Leostratos, 303/02 B.C. Another decree, hitherto unrestored, belongs in the same year, *I.G.*, II², 727. There is no doubt about the date of the letter forms of the inscription: they belong *ca.* 307/295. The text was inscribed in stoichedon order with 28 letters per line. Therefore the possible restorations in lines 4-6 are *Πυανομιῶνος*, *Μουνηχιῶνος*, *Θαργηλιῶνος* for the month, and *τετάρτη καὶ δεκάτη*, *πέμπτη καὶ εἰκοστή*, *ἑβδόμη καὶ εἰκοστή*, *ἕκτη καὶ τριακοστῆ* for the day of the prytany. The calendar will fit only the scheme of an intercalary year in the period of the twelve tribes. Practical experiment will show that no other combination of archon name, secretary name, prytany name and

number except those of this restoration will be even sufficiently long to satisfy the requirements of the text, to say nothing of the other factors concerned in the problem. I give below the complete text:

303/2 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[Ἐπὶ Λεωστράτου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰ]
 [πποθωντίδος ἑνδεκάτης πρυτανεί]
 [ας ἦι Διόφαντος Διονυσοδώρου φηγ]
 [ούσιος] ἐγ[ραμματέυεν· (θαργηλιώνο]
 5 [ς ὀγδ]όμη ἐπ[ὶ δέκα, πέμπτη καὶ εἴκο]
 [στῆ]ι τῆς πρ[υτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρ]
 [ία]· τῶν προέ[δρων ἐπεψήφισεν]
 [.]μος Ἄτη[νεὺς καὶ συμπρόεδροι . . .]
 ὠν Κηφι[σιεύς -----]
 10 δης [-----]
 [.]π[-----]



The series of prytanies for the year of Leostratos are as follows: I-VII, XII with 32 days; VIII-X with 31 days; XI with 35 days.



No. 47

A FRAGMENTARY DECREE

47. A small fragment of Pentelic marble of which the left side and back are preserved, found on May 22, 1936, in a marble pile in Section T.

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.

Height of letters, 0.004-0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4181.

Space occupied by two lines, 0.03 m.; by two letters, 0.026 m.

288-262 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 37

[καί εὐ]νο[ίας τῆς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀ]
 [ναγρ]άψαι [δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸ]
 [ν κατ]ὰ πρυ[τανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσ]
 [ν κατ]ὰ πρυ[τανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσ]
 5 [αι ἐ]ν τῷ τεμένει, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα]
 [γρ]αφὴν τῆ[ς στήλης μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ διοικ]
 [ή]σει τὸ γε[νόμενον ἀνάλωμα].

This fragment is part of an honorary decree (cf. lines 1-2) passed in the period 288-262 (the ἀναγραφὴ τῆς στήλης was paid for by οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει). The τέμενος in line 5 may be that of Asklepios.

A DECREE IN HONOR OF PHILOKLES

48. A fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found in the wall of a modern house on November 11, 1937, in Section AA.

Height, 0.213 m.; width, 0.265 m.; thickness, 0.079 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5039.

The space occupied by five lines (measured inclusively from the bottoms of the lines) is 0.066 m., and that of five letters is 0.067 m. The style of the letters belongs to the early third century B.C. In line 9 the phrase κατὰ τὸν νόμον in the clause with ἐπαιέσαι supplies an accepted *terminus post quem* of 303/2 B.C. (See *I.G.*, II², 495, 21 and note of Kirchner.)

287-278 B.C.



ΣΤΟΙΧ. 40

[.....¹⁸.....]ι[.....]ς[.....¹⁶.....]
 [.....¹⁶..... ὅ]πως ἂν οὐ[ν φαίνεται ἅπασιν ὁ]
 [δῆμος τιμῶν τοὺς εὐε]ργετοῦν[τας αὐτόν· ἀγαθῇ τύχ]
 [ῃ δεδοχθαι τῇ βουλ]ῇ τοὺς [προέδρους οἴτινες ἀ]
 5 [ν λάχωσιν προεδρεύ]ειν εἰς τ[ὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν]
 [χρηματίσαι πε]ρὶ τούτων, γν[ώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι]
 [τῆς βουλῆς εἰ]ς τὸν δῆμον ὅτ[ι δοκεῖ τεῖ βουλεῖ ἐπα]
 [νέσαι Φιλο]κλέα τὸν Σιδο[νίων βασιλέα καὶ στεφά]
 [νῶσαι χρυσ]ῶι στεφάνωι κ[ατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐνοίας ἐν]
 10 [εκα ἧς ἔχων] διατελεῖ πρ[ὸς τὸν δῆμον· εἶναι δ' Ἀθηνα]
 [ῖον αὐτὸν κα]ὶ ἐκγόνους· [γράψασθαι δὲ φρατρίας κα]
 [ὶ δήμου καὶ φυ]λῆς ἧς ἂν [βούληται· δοῦναι δὲ τὴν ψήφ]
 [ον τοὺς πρυτάν]εις τῆ[ς ---- πρυτανείας ----]



No. 48

This new fragment is part of an Attic decree in honor of the King of the Sidonians, Philokles, nauarch of Ptolemy,¹⁸ with the customary formulae authorizing the granting of citizenship (lines 11-3).¹⁹ One is tempted at once to attribute to this very occasion the dedication of the honorary base bearing the inscription (*I.G.*, II², 3425):



 βασιλεὺς Σιδονίων
 φιλοκλῆς Ἀπολλοδώρου.

This inscription Ferguson (*Hellenistic Athens*, p. 151, note 5) has already assigned to the year of liberation from Demetrios, 287 B.C. The gifts of a gold crown and citizenship certainly point to a conspicuous service; and if Athens could pass a decree in honor of Zenon, Ptolemy's commander ἐπὶ τῶν ἀφράκτων for aid in supplying grain during the early days of the revolt from Demetrios (*I.G.*, II², 650 of 288/7), she

¹⁸ Philokles is mentioned as βασιλεὺς Σιδονίων in *Sylloge*³, I, 390, 391; *Suppl. Epigr. Graec.*, I, 363, dated by Tarn (*J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, p. 158) ca. 278/7 B.C. For Philokles as nauarch see Tarn, *J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, p. 257; *J.H.S.*, LIII, 1933, p. 67; Glotz-Roussel-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, IV, 1, p. 370, note 75; Beloch, *Griech. Gesch.*, IV, 2, p. 328, note 1.

¹⁹ The order is reversed from the more common form in these lines. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 448, line 21.

must have felt even more eager to honor Philokles, who by changing masters had handed over Demetrios' fleet to Ptolemy.²⁰ Athens was thus released from a probable sea blockade and the difficulty of importing corn was considerably eased. The most suitable year for the honorary decree would therefore be 287; but it is also possible that as in the case of the Delian decree creating Soteria for Philokles, which Roussel has dated *ca.* 280 (*I.G.*, XI, part 4, 559), the honors were postponed for several years. If Tarn is right in arguing that *ca.* 278/7 Kallikrates succeeded Philokles as nauarch of Ptolemy (*J.H.S.*, LIII, 1933, p. 67), this year would serve as a *terminus ante quem*.²¹

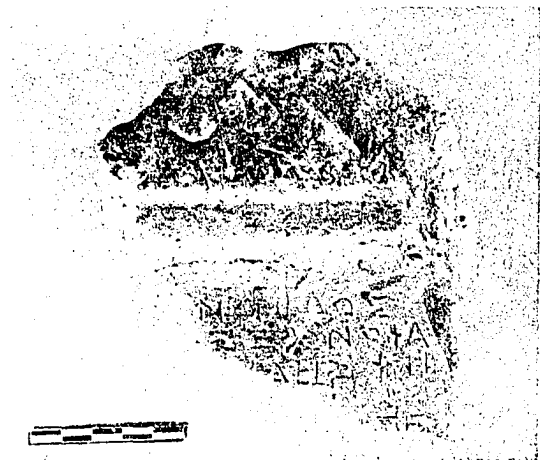
A DECREE OF THE YEAR OF HIPPIAS

49. A small fragment of Hymettian marble with the upper right corner of the stele, found on April 15, 1938, in modern fill in Section Ω.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.115 m.;
thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5400.



No. 49

191/190 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἐπὶ Ἰππίου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς -----] ντίδος
[-----^{ca. 1}----- πρυτανείας ἢ Θεοδόσιο]ς Ξενοφά
[ν-----^{ca. 2}----- εὐς ἐγραμμάτευν· βο]υλῆς ψή
[φισμα -----] vacat
5 [----- πε

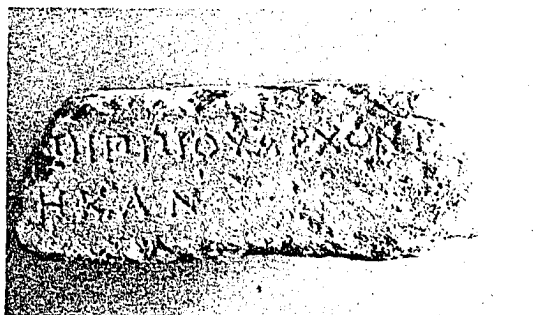
²⁰ *Histoire Grecque*, IV, 1, p. 370; he had been Demetrios' admiral (*Sylloge*², I, 337; cf. Beloch, *Griech. Gesch.*, IV², 2, pp. 327-8; *C.A.H.*, VII, p. 92).

²¹ It will be noted that in the years 288-262 another Attic decree was passed in honor of several among whom one was a Sidonian (*I.G.*, II², 711). Although it contains the same number of letters per line, it is not part of the above decree for Philokles. The ethnic Σιδόνιος is spelled with either omicron or omega; e. g., in *I.G.*, II², 141, 343, 711, and *Sylloge*², I, 391 with omega, but in *I.G.*, II², 3425, *Sylloge*², I, 390 and *S.E.G.*, I, 363 with an omicron.

The new fragment preserves part of a decree passed by the Council (cf. line 3) in the year for which the secretary was Θεοδόσιος Ξενοφάν [-^{ca. s.}-]εύς (cf. *I.G.*, II², 889). In a discussion of an Agora decree passed in the year of Hippias (an archon hitherto unknown) I have argued that the secretary Theodosios is to be assigned to this archon, and dated consequently *ca.* 191/190 on various historical and prosopographical grounds.²² Since the calendar equations indicate that the year of Hippias was intercalary, this archon cannot be dated in 190/189 where an ordinary year is required (see Dinsmoor, *op. cit.*, p. 186).

A DEDICATION OF THE YEAR OF HIPPIAS

50. A small base of Hymettian marble preserving the top, the right side, and the bottom, found on February 26, 1934, in a modern wall in Section K.



No. 50

Height, 0.054 m.; width, 0.16 m.;
thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 1460.

191/190 B.C.

[----- οἱ ἐ]πὶ Ἰππίου ἀρχοντ[ος]
[ἀνέ]θηκαν vacat

This is a small dedication by a group of Athenian citizens—unfortunately the designation is lost—dated by the new archon Hippias in 191/190 B.C. (see no. 49).

EUGENE SCHWEIGERT

AGORA EXCAVATIONS, ATHENS

²² *Hesperia, Supplement*, IV, p. 144. See also a preliminary discussion in Dinsmoor, *The Athenian Archon List*, p. 186.