

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

(PLATES XXXVII-XL)

IN THE following pages, seven Attic inscriptions, including one unpublished Epigraphical Museum fragment, are presented. Two ephebe-lists (Nos. 91 and 92) provide new prosopographical information. No. 90 is a dedication made by the prytaneis of an unknown phyle in 327/6 B.C. Portions of the prescripts of three decrees (Nos. 93, 94, and 95) relate to the chronological problems of the first half of the second century B.C. Finally, No. 96 is a fragment of a prytany decree.

90 (Plate XXXVII). Two joining fragments of a base of Hymettian marble. The left fragment was found on April 29, 1936, in Section KK; the right on February 12, 1937, in Section ΛΔ. The back and sides are broken away. The original surfaces are picked smooth and have drafted edges.

Height, 0.082 m.; width (as joined), 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.15 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4081.

a. 327/6

[---]δος πρυτάνεις νικ[ήσαντες ---]
[---] ἐπὶ Ἡγήμονος ἄρχο[ντος ---]

For similar dedicatory monuments, see *I.G.*, II², 2833; *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 40; and *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, no. 42. The earliest preserved decree in honor of prytaneis was passed in this same archonship of Hegemon. Akamantis was the phyle praised (no. 1 in S. Dow's *Prytaneis*). The ἐκκlesia, however, might praise several prytanizing phylai within one year; so prytaneis other than those of Akamantis may have been judged victorious in 327/6.¹

91 (Plate XXXVIII). Upper right corner of a stele of Hymettian marble, preserving the top and smooth-dressed right side, removed from a Byzantine wall in Section Σ on May 16, 1938. The elaborate mouldings extend along the top and right side.

Height, 0.259 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.171 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5456.

¹ For νικήσαντες, see J. Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 1742.

<p><i>fin. s. IV a.</i></p> <p>[<i>demoticum</i>]^v</p> <p>[[[- - - -] νου]</p> <p>---- ---- κλέο(υς)</p> <p>---- ---- νωνο(ς)</p> <p>5 ---- ---- του</p> <p>---- ---- λεο(υς)</p> <p>---- ---- ρίων(ος)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">non-Στοιχ.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Οἰναῖοι</p> <p>Λυσανίας Λυσίππο(υ)</p> <p>10 Θεογείτων Θεοτίμ[ο](υ)</p> <p>Εὐκλείδης Εὐκλέου(ς)</p> <p>Φιλιστίδης Μενεψεφ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Μαραθῶνιοι</p> <p>Στράτιος Πυθίωνος</p> <p>15 Τιμόθεος Τιμοκλείδ(ου)</p> <p>[. . . κ] ρίτος Φίλωνο(ς)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>
--	--

The monuments possessing physical characteristics which most clearly resemble those of our new fragment are the epheboi inscriptions of Leontis, published as Ἄρχ. Ἐφ., 1918, p. 75, and of Oineis, to be published soon in *Hesperia*, Supplement VIII. The former, as in our inscription, lacked any distinctive heading referring to the epheboi.

No similar Aiantid ephebe-list of this period is preserved.² Oinoe, the smallest of the six demes of Aiantis, here has four representatives. The man named in line 14 may have been a brother of Pythippos, son of Pythion, of Marathon, who was chairman of the proedroi in 306/5.³ Two other members of the deme Marathon who were named Timotheos (line 15) are known from fourth-century inscriptions.⁴ Another man from this same period is known who had the same *nomen* and patronymic as our Timotheos, but a different demotic.⁵ I have not discovered the name *Μενεψεφ* (line 12) in Attic prosopography. The name is not found in W. Pape, *Wörterbuch der gr. Eigennamen*³, or in F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*. *Μενέψοφος* is found at Eretria.

92 (Plate XXXVIII). Two joining fragments of Hymettian marble, each found in the wall of modern houses in Section X. The lower fragment was found on February 6, 1937; the upper on February 23, 1937.

Height (as joined), 0.43 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.162 m. Height of letters, (line 1) 0.12 m.; (lines 2 ff.) 0.005 m.

Inv. No. 4495.

² This observation takes into account the doubtful examples of epheboi inscriptions given by A. W. Gomme, *The Population of Athens in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B. C.* (Oxford, 1933), pp. 69-70.

³ *I.G.*, II², 471. For later *Μαραθῶνιοι* bearing the name *Πυθίων*, see J. Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 147.

⁴ *P.A.*, 13709, 13710.

⁵ *P.A.*, 13707.

c. a. 235

vacat 0.07 m.

οἱ ἐφηβείσ[αντες ἐπὶ --- ἄρχοντος]

[---]

Καλλ[ίας ..]υβνος ---

['Ε]ρεχθε[ίδ]ος

5 Ἀντίδωρος Ε[ὺ]δήμου Ε[ὺ]ωνυμείσ]

Ἀλκίτης [Δι]ονυσίου Κ[ηφισιεύσ]

Αἰγείδος

[Διοκλ]ῆ[ς] Δ[ρο]μέου Ἐρχι[εύσ]

[...⁵...]μος Φιλίππου ---

10 Εὐθυκράτης Εὐθυμάχο[υ Ἀλαιεύσ]

Πανδιονίδος

Λεωδάμας Ἀριστομάχο[υ ---]

... ἀνη[ς] Διοκλέου[ς ---]

Κάλλ[ι]ππο[ς] Δε[ξι]θέου [---]

15 Δ[εων]τί[δο]ς

[.....¹³.....]ο ---[.....¹³.....]πε ---

[Ἀκαμα]ντ[ίδος]

--- --- ---

Stoichedon order was observed in the greater portion of the register of names, although in the patronymic of line 13 three letters occupy four letter-spaces. Traces on the squeeze would permit the reading of Πλ[ωθεύς] for the demotic in line 9, but the markings are too indistinct to be introduced into the text.

The number of epheboi representing each phyle is very small. The drop in enrolment, as compared with the fourth century, is in conformity with the evidence of other third century epheboi inscriptions.⁶ One of the two Macedonian phylai was not represented. This omission may be paralleled by the lack of any epheboi for Antiochis in 244/3⁷ and for Oineis and Aiantis in 220/19.⁸

A date *ca.* 235 B.C. for this fragment is suggested on the basis of two prosopographical items. A Dromeas of Erchia, who was contributor to the defense of the city in 247/6,⁹ had a son who was ephebos in 237/6.¹⁰ This Dromeas might well be

⁶ See *I.G.*, II², 665 (269/8); 700 + *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 110-112 (258/7); 681 (249/8); 766 (244/3); 787 (237/6); and *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 192 (220/19). The dates of inscriptions here cited are those given by W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens* (Cambridge, 1940).

⁷ *I.G.*, II², 766.

⁸ *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 192.

⁹ *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 290, line 36.

¹⁰ *I.G.*, II², 787, line 23. The stemma of this important Erchian family with numerous members bearing the names Diokles and Dromeas is given *sub P.A.*, 4023.

the same as the father of the ephebos of line 8.¹¹ Secondly, the *Εὐθυκράτης Εὐθυμάχου Αιγείδος* (line 10), on the basis of reverse name and of identity of phyle, might be the son of *Εὐθύμαχος Εὐθυκράτου* of that part of the deme Halai which belonged to Aigeis. The latter was a member of the boule in 256/5.¹²

For a possible Alketes of Kephisia (line 6), reference may be made to Kirchner's suggested correction in the funerary inscription of unknown date published as *I.G.*, II², 6429. Numerous *Κηφισιεύς* bearing the name Dionysios are known.¹³

93 (Plate XXXVIII). Fragment, discovered in the Epigraphical Museum by Sterling Dow who transmitted a squeeze to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Eugene Vanderpool kindly supplied a photograph. The stone now bears the E. M. number 454.

Height of letters, 0.005 m. Four lines occupy a vertical space of 0.05 m.

init. s. II.

ca. 39

[Ἐπὶ ^{ca. 8} ἄρχ]οντος ἐπὶ τῆς Α[--- δωδε]-
 [κάτης πρυτανείας] ἦι Χαρίνος Σωκρ[- ^{ca. 12} -]
 [ἐγραμμάτευεν· Σ]κιροφοριῶνος ὄγδ[όει μετ' εἰκάδας,]
 [δευτέραι καὶ εἰκ]οστε[ῖ] τῆς πρυτ[ανείας· ἐκκλησία]
 [ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ἢ με]τα[χθ]εῖσα ἐκ [Πειραιέως ---]

Of known secretaries only [^{ca. 14}]κράτου Σημαχί[δης] of 195/4¹⁴ and [^{ca. 14}]κράτου Ἴφιστιάδης of 176/5¹⁵ may be suggested as possibly the same as the man named in line 2. The names of many secretaries of this period, however, are not known.

The calendar formula has been restored by equating Skirophorion 23 with Prytany XII 22, for the lacuna at the beginning of line 4 requires the maximum number of letters. Line 5 has been restored according to *I.G.*, II², 977, lines 3-4.¹⁶ The first letter of the name of the prytanizing tribe (line 1) may be read as alpha or lambda: the alphas of this script were inscribed without a crossbar.

¹¹ Although Erchia was apparently the most populous of the demes of Aigeis (A. W. Gomme, *Population of Athens*, p. 57), the name Dromeas was not common. If the name [Διοκλ]ῆ[ς], which is restored on the basis of stichedon order and the frequency of this name within the family, is correct for the *nomen* in line 8 of our fragment, the *nomen* of Diokles' assumed brother in *I.G.*, II², 787, line 23, might be changed from [Διοκλῆς] to [Δρομέας].

¹² *I.G.*, II², 678, line 27 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 10).

¹³ See *P.A.*, 4189-4191; *I.G.*, II², 1757, lines 12 and 16; 6409; and 6447; *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 210.

¹⁴ See W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, p. 111. For a Socrates of Semachidai, councillor of Antiochis in 169/8, see S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 71, line 80.

¹⁵ See Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 120.

¹⁶ For the legal authorization for the change of meeting place, see W. A. McDonald, *Political Meeting Places of the Greeks* (Baltimore, 1943), p. 55.

94 (Plate XXXIX). Fragment of Hymettian marble, preserving the top right corner of a pedimental stele, found on May 20, 1937, in Section OA.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.005 m.
Inv. No. I 4900.

Two lines occupy a vertical space of 0.02 m.

a. 177/6

ca. 36

[Ἐπὶ —^{8±}— ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἄ]καμαντίδος τ
[ετάρτης (?) πρυτανείας, ἦι —^{7±}—]ης Ἡγήτορος Οἰ-
[ναῖος ἐγραμμάτευεν· —^{7±}— ὦν]ος τ[ετ]ράδι[. . .]
[-----]

This fragment preserves part of the name of a hitherto unknown secretary who on the basis of considerations of script and prosopography may be assigned to the year 177/6 B.C. The writing is of a type prevalent within the period between 185 and 155 B.C.,¹⁷ which might be characterized as tachygraphic, because the effect of the omission of horizontal hastas from the alphas and epsilons; as well as the use of short dashes for omicrons and the loops of rhos and betas, was to produce speed in writing. The father of our secretary is identified as Hegetor son of Aristoboulos of Oinoe who was treasurer of the prytaneis of Ptolemais in 192/1 B.C.¹⁸ and was listed as treasurer of the boule in the inscription published as *Prytaneis*, no. 48 (199-188 B.C.). This identification, which assigns our new secretary to Oinoe A and the phyle Ptolemais (V), seems preferable to the assumption that there was another Hegetor who belonged to that half of the subdivided deme Oinoe which was a part of the phyle Attalis (XII).

The archon Speusippos with the secretary from Phlya (V), displaced from 177/6 B.C.,¹⁹ may now be assigned to 149/8 B.C., or to that year within the period between 157 and 145 for which the phyle Ptolemais provided the secretary. The archonship of the year 165/4 B.C., which also required a secretary from Ptolemais, is securely filled by Pelops. The chief evidence for the date of Speusippos is the style of lettering in the one inscription, *Prytaneis*, no. 65, wherein his name appears. It has already been noted that the letters of this inscription are not by the same hand as *I.G.*, II², 904, as Dow stated in the original publication.²⁰ Indeed, *Prytaneis*, no. 65 exhibits a type of lettering which was particularly common in the middle of the second century B.C.²¹ The lettering is characterized by a sigma the bottom stroke of which

¹⁷ See W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 123.

¹⁸ *Prytaneis*, no. 49 plus W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *op. cit.*, pp. 114-115.

¹⁹ See W. B. Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, pp. 23 and 188; and W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. xxviii.

²⁰ See W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

²¹ Examples which exhibit the main features of this style of lettering are: *I.G.*, II², 907, 947,

begins mid-way of the third hasta, by an epsilon with a vertical hasta which extends above and below the horizontal strokes, by a tau with a horizontal stroke which extends more to the left than to the right of the upright, by an omega in the form of a horse-shoe without feet the left portion of which is frequently lower than the right, by a pi with the horizontal hasta extending beyond the perpendicular strokes, by a fully-formed mu having the four hastas resting on the line, and by a phi which roughly resembles a crossbow. The alphas are sometimes open at the top and exhibit a slightly curving horizontal hasta.²² This style of lettering is more legible than the distinctive scripts of the preceding fifty years; indeed, many of the letter-forms are characteristic of styles exhibited in the latter part of the fourth century, although there is no effort to imitate stoichedon order.

There is also prosopographical evidence for the redating of Speusippos which rests, however, only on the identity of *nomina*. Meritt, in publishing a new fragment of *I.G.*, II², 700,²³ noted that the Speusippos of Azenia who was ephebos in 258/7 had a grandson Speusippos who is named, presumably as a young man, in the text of an inscription from the year 183/2 B.C.²⁴ Dow, commenting on the rarity of the name, posited that Speusippos was of the Azenian family, but suggested that the archon was an elder, homonymous relative of the young man named in *I.G.*, II², 2332.²⁵ With the year of his archonship removed to 149/8 B.C., it is not necessary to assume an additional Speusippos.

The assignment of Speusippos to the period between 157 and 145 reopens the question of the date of the archonship of Apollodoros with a secretary from the phyle Oineis. Apollodoros had been assigned by Pritchett and Meritt to the year 139/8 B.C.,²⁶ but the publication in 1941 of a new inscription by Kyparissis and Peek provided evidence that Diokles was rather the eponymous official in this year.²⁷ In the year 138/7 (archon: Timarchos) an orgeonic decree was passed in honor of an epimeletes who was in office during the archonship of Diokles. Although this decree was not passed until Thargelion, the eleventh Attic month, the natural interpretation is that the two archons held office in direct succession.

948, 953, 960, 961, 962, 968, 981, 987, 988, 1236, 1325, 1326, 1937, 1939, 1940, and 2323, lines 205 ff.; *Prytaneis*, nos. 52 and 74; *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 15, IX, 1940, no. 26, and XI, 1942, no. 58. Specimens are exhibited in J. Kirchner's *Imagines Inscriptionum Atticarum* (Berlin, 1935), nos. 102 and 104. These inscriptions are dated for the most part within the period between 170 and 135 B.C., but the earliest example occurs at the beginning of the century and the latest *ca.* 120 B.C. Dating by style of writing alone can never be very precise, but the epigraphist must attempt to identify distinctive styles of lettering which may be used for the determination of approximate dates. As in the case of the present significant style, one must be prepared to extend any terminal dates.

²² This script has been discussed by A. Wilhelm (*Ürk. dram. Auff.*, pp. 64-65) in connection with the fourth hand of *I.G.*, II², 2323. The first entry by this hand in the *didascaliae* was made in 169/8.

²³ *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 110-114.

²⁵ *Prytaneis*, p. 125.

²⁴ *I.G.*, II², 2332, line 15.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. xxxi.

²⁷ *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Ath. Abt.*, LXVI (1941), pp. 228-232.

On the basis of this new evidence, Daux and Meritt have simultaneously published articles which offer new dates for the archon Apollodoros, and it is noteworthy that the proposed dates are separated by 48 years. Meritt proposes 151/0, which in turn requires a new tabulation for the tribal arrangement of secretaries within the period 157-145 B.C.²⁸ Daux, who explained that he lacked photograph or squeeze, suggests 199/8 for Apollodoros, and for the date of *I.G.*, II², 978, which would then be displaced from this year, he offers 139/8, the archonship of Diokles.²⁹ This reassignment creates a real difficulty, because the chairman of the proedroi in this decree appears as undersecretary of the boule and demos in *Prytaneis*, no. 47, and as secretary in *Prytaneis*, no. 48, both of which inscriptions are dated in the first part of the second century.

There are only two items of evidence for the archon Apollodoros who is named in *I.G.*, II², 973 (Plate XXXIX): the script and the secretary. The script, which exhibits small apices, is characterized by alphas with straight crossbars, omegas which are very open at the bottom, and mus and sigmas without parallel end strokes. More important, the letters are widely spaced and the order is almost stoichedon. For example, in lines 3-6 inclusive, perfect stoichedon order is observed through the thirteenth letter-space. These characteristics suggest a date near, rather than far removed from, 200 B.C. Kirchner dated the inscription after the middle of the second century B.C., because he noted the use of eta without iota in line 5.³⁰ But mute iota was elsewhere written as adscript in this text; so this one example may be an omission on the part of the stonemason.

The secretary in the archonship of Apollodoros was from the deme Oe of the phyle Oineis (IX in the period of thirteen phylae before 201/0 B.C.; VII after 200 B.C.). When Daux and Meritt came to examine the possibilities within the range of the second-century secretaries from Oineis, they were confronted with the fact that present tables did not permit this additional secretary and that revisions, which it is unnecessary to reexamine further, would be required. However, Daux favored the year 199/8, and, if we continue our investigation to include the closing years of the third century, it becomes a striking coincidence that in the year 204/3, for which a secretary from Oineis is required, the name of the archon is already known as Apollodoros. It seems reasonable to posit that, when two archons in the same period bear identical names and each requires a secretary from the same tribe, these two be identified unless some evidence is presented in favor of their separation. If we assign *I.G.*, II², 973 to the year 204/3 B.C., the character of this year must then be indicated as intercalary, thus avoiding the succession of three ordinary years in present tables.

²⁸ *A.J.P.*, LXVIII, 1947, pp. 195-198.

²⁹ *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, pp. 55-57.

³⁰ K. Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*³, p. 67, notes only 5 examples of η , as against 161 for η or ϵ in the second century.

The name of the secretary in *I.G.*, II², 973 is preserved as [-^{ca.10}-]νος Ὀῆθεν. The length of the name can be determined within one letter-space, because, as we have noted, the letters were inscribed in almost stoichedon order. To the year of Apollodoros has also been assigned *I.G.*, II², 845,³¹ in which the partially preserved name of the secretary has been read as follows: [.]ερος[-^{ca.6}-]ρασ[---]. This name occurs in the last preserved line of the stone. The letters ρασ appear very clearly, and they could be part of a patronymic Θράσωνος. However, for a control of the surface of the stone where the letters ερος were read, a photograph is offered in Plate XL. Although the inscription has been edited by many scholars including Pittakys, Koehler, Kirchner, and Wilhelm, this writer is unable to confirm the readings of any of these three letters. What traces remain on the photograph suggest an eta of the word ἥι in which case the *nomen* of the secretary would be of approximately the same length as the *nomen* in *I.G.*, II², 973. If however, the three letters exist on the stone, *I.G.*, II², 845 may be assigned to some other year within the period 212-205 B.C.,³² wherein the names of at least two archons (209/8 and 207/6) are not known.

95 (Plate XXXIX). Fragment of Hymettian marble found in the wall of a house in Section Ω on October 21, 1937. It preserves the pedimental top with left akroterion, the back, and the left side.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.156 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 3804 b.

a. 173/2

ca. 50-53

Ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάν[δρου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς ^{ca.19} --- πρυτανε]-
 [ία]ς ἥι Αὐτοκ[--- ^{ca.22} --- ἐγραμμάτευεν· ^{ca.6}- ὠνος]
 [ἔνῃ καὶ] νέα[ι, --- --- τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία --- τῶν]
 [προέδρ]ων [ἐπειρήφιζεν --- ---]

The archon Alexandros has been tentatively dated in 173/2 B.C. in accord with the evidence presented in *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 280, for which year a secretary from the phyle Hippothontis is required. This inscription gives for the first time part of the *nomen* of the secretary which may be completed as Αὐτοκλείδης, Αὐτοκλής, Αὐτοκράτης, or Αὐτοκράτωρ, all attested in Attic prosopography. Noteworthy is the indentation of the text to a distance of 0.03 m. from the left edge of the stone.

96 (Plate XXXIX). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on March 17, 1936, in a modern fill in Section ΚΚ. The marble has a greenish vein.

³¹ For the most recent text, see W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt. *op. cit.*, pp. 104-108. The name of the archon is restored as [Ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώ]ρον.

³² See W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 107.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.082 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 3785.

c. med. s. II

ca. 51

[ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳ] *vacat*

[---- ---- ---- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ] ὧν ἀπαγγέ[λλουσιν].

[οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς ---- ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν] ἔθνον τὰ π[ρὸ τῶν]

[ἐκκλησιῶν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Προστατηρίῳ καὶ] τεῖ Ἀρτέμι[δι τεῖ]

5 [Βουλαίαι καὶ τεῖ Φωσφόρῳι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πά]τριον ἦν· [ἀγαθῆ]

[τύχει δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τ]ὰ γεγον[ότα ἐν]

[τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς τε βουλ]ῆς καὶ [τοῦ δή]-

[μον καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων]· ἐπε[ιδὴ δὲ]

[οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσα]ς ἐ[ν τεῖ]

10 [πρυτανείαι, -----]

The character of the lettering suggests a date in the middle of the second century B.C.,³³ the formula for the sacrifices a date after 165 B.C.³⁴ For the centering of the ἔδοξεν-clause, see W. B. Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, p. 17.

W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE

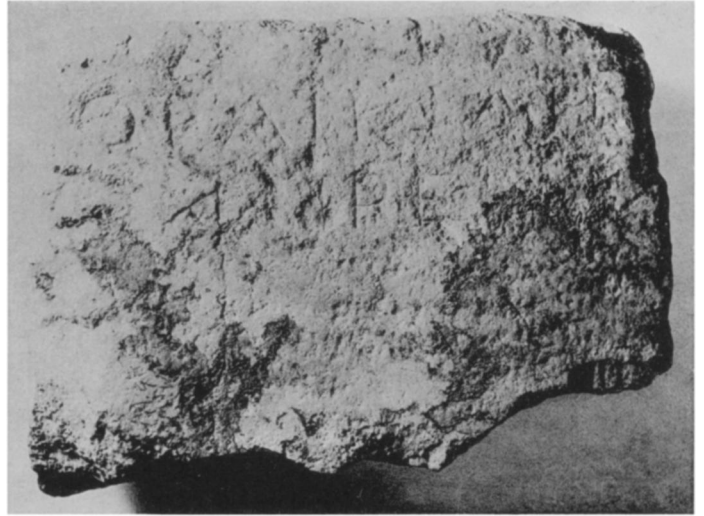
³³ See above, pp. 188-189, note 21.

³⁴ See S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, pp. 8-10.

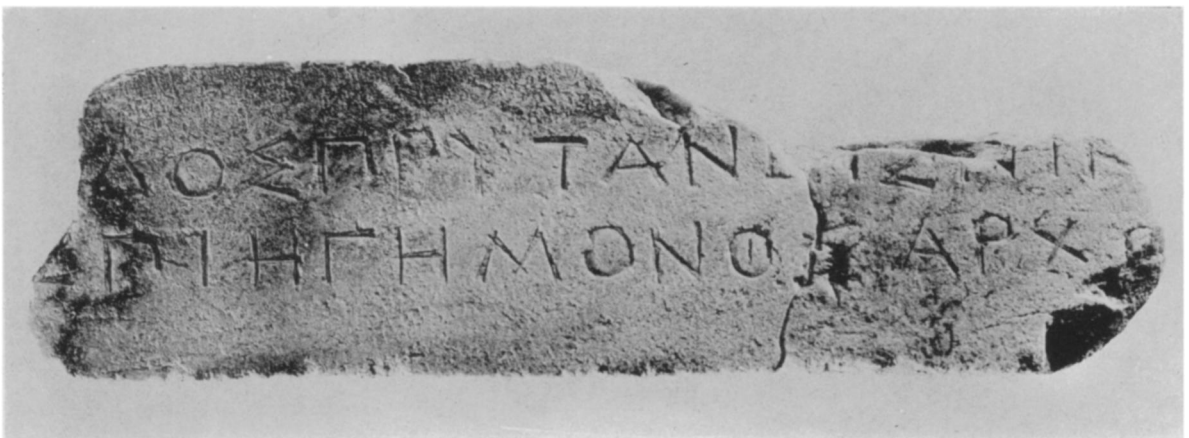


88

MERITT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS



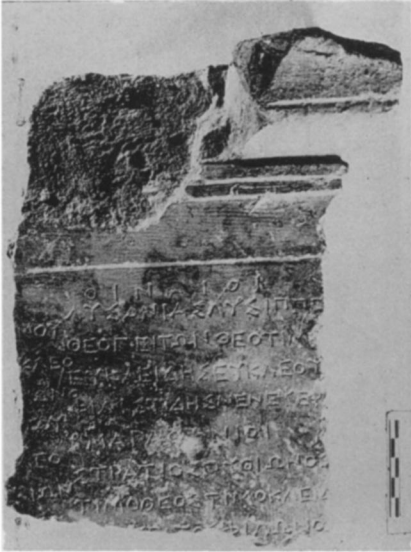
89



90

PRITCHETT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

PLATE XXXVIII



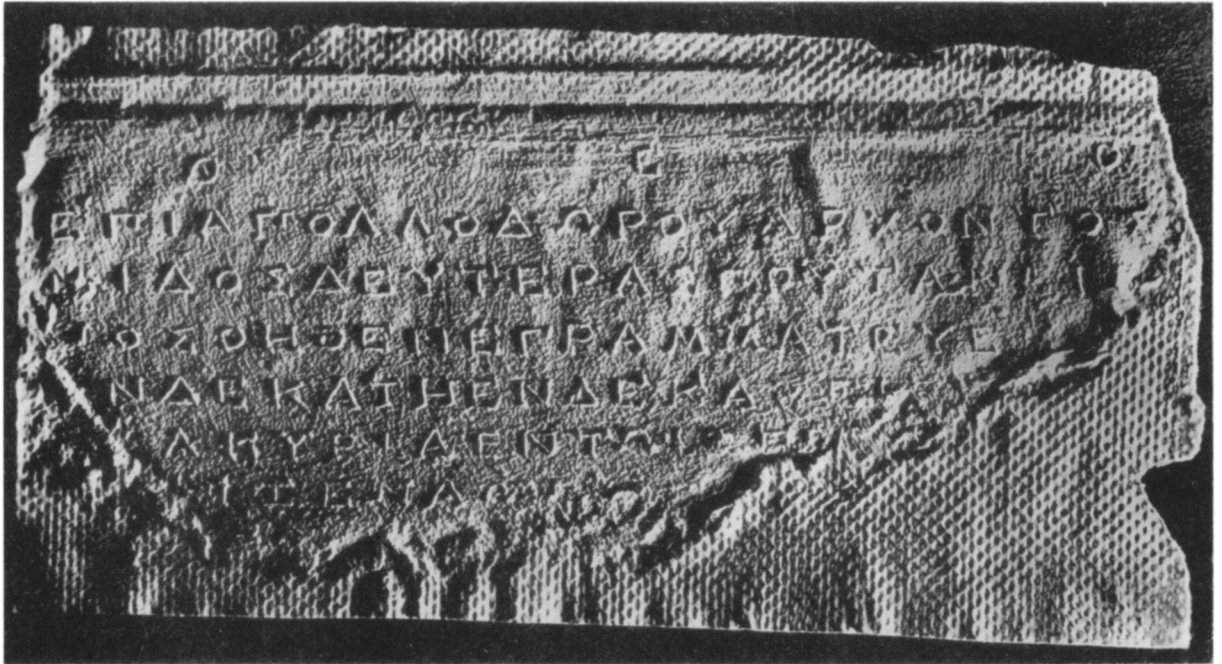
91



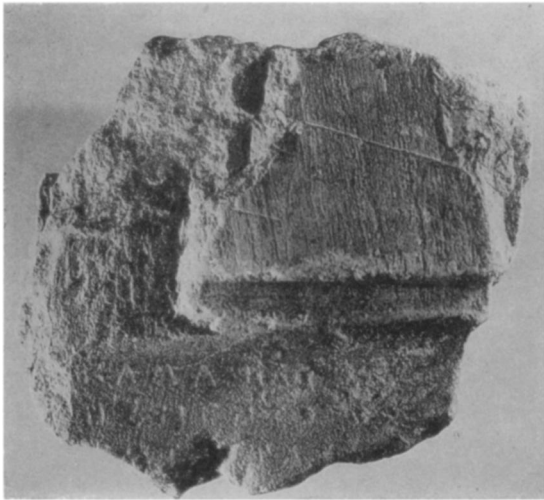
93



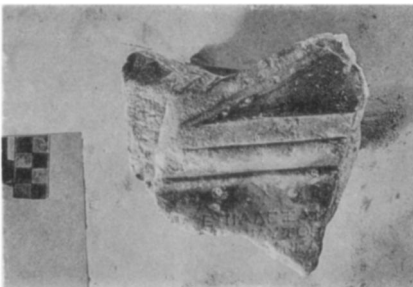
92



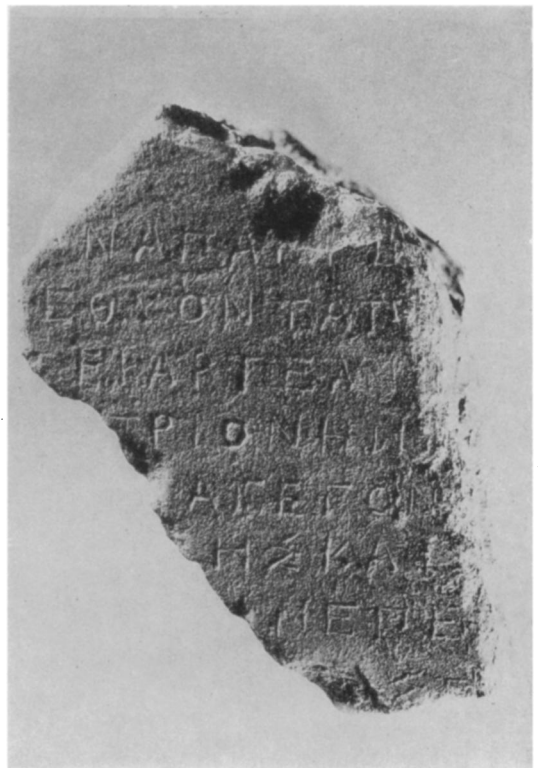
I. G., II², 973



94

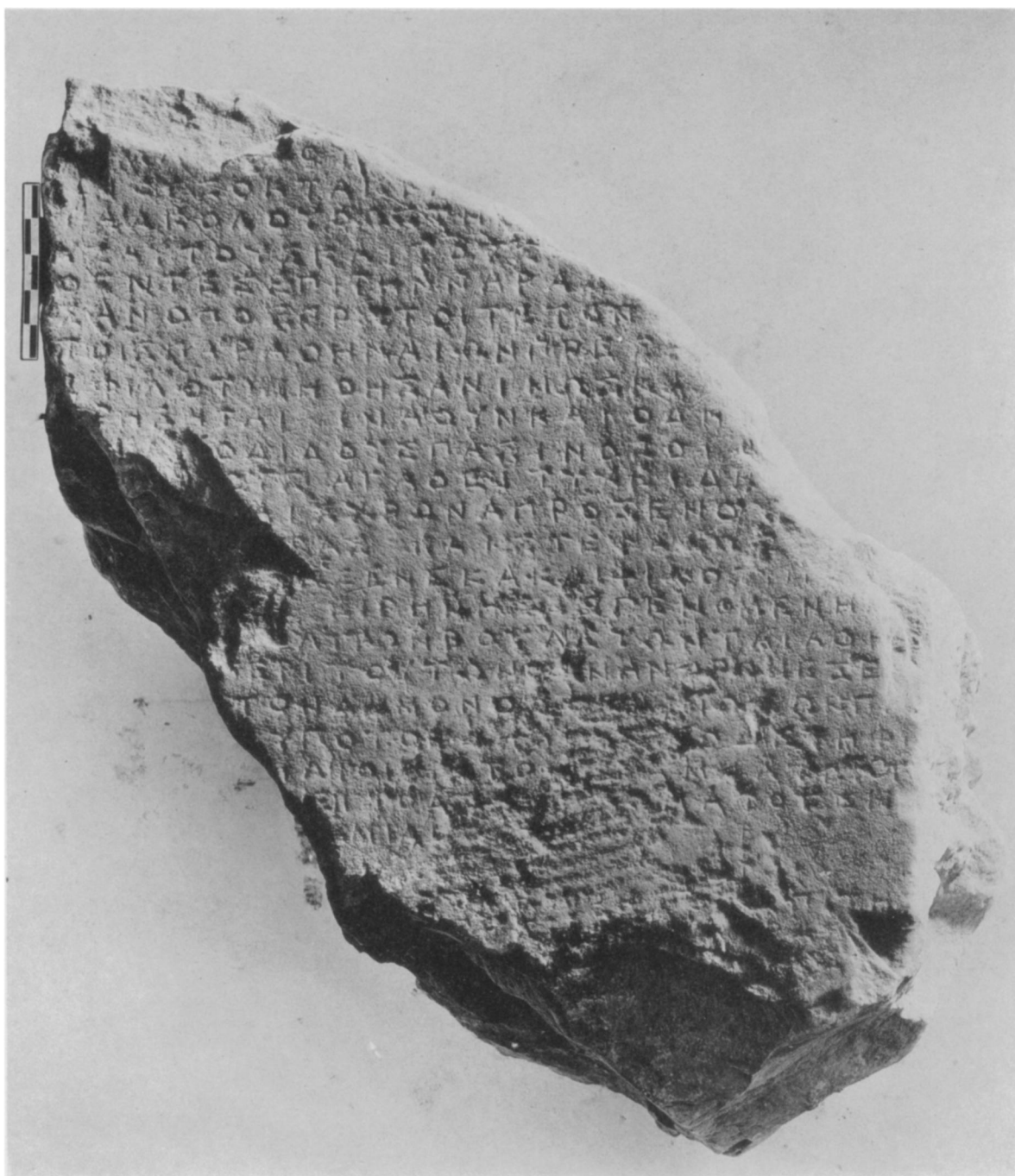


95



96

PLATE XL



I. G., II², 845

PRITCHETT: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS