

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΣ

INVESTIGATIONS AT Nos. 7-9 THESEION STREET, ATHENS

Early in 1962 two small adjoining houses at Nos. 7 and 9 Theseion Street, about 140 meters northeast of the Temple of Hephaistos, were demolished for the purpose of erecting a new building. The northeastern half of the joint plot, No. 7, was excavated to a depth of three meters below the street without finding anything of interest. The southeastern half, No. 9, was carried down a meter deeper, and here a substantial ancient foundation was encountered. Building operations were suspended so that an archaeological investigation could be conducted, and this lasted for about two weeks during the month of March 1962. The foundations were found to belong to a large building of early Roman times; at a lower level walls of houses of Hellenistic and Classical times appeared. Built into the walls of the Roman building were two inscribed stelai with decrees in praise of cavalry officers which, according to their texts, were to be set up, the one «in the Stoa of the Herms», the other «near the Herms». The importance of these discoveries will be immediately apparent to anyone acquainted with the problems of the topography of the Agora area, and a fuller account of them is given below.

THE EXCAVATION

The plan (Fig. 1), which was drawn by Mr. John Travlos, shows the position of the plot under consideration in relation to the Agora and the roads leading out from its northwest corner and also to two other nearby plots which were investigated recently at No. 7 Hadrian Street and No. 11 Hastings Street¹. The detail plan (Fig. 2) and the section (Fig. 3) which we also owe to Mr. Travlos, and the photographs on Plates 36 and 37 show the ancient remains that appeared in the

NOTE. A complete draft of this article was ready in the summer of 1962, a month or so before the untimely death of John Threpsiades. Only minor changes have been made in preparing it for the press. Meanwhile, Christian Habicht has published a stele found at the Kerameikos containing two decrees, one of the *boule* the other of the *hippeis*, in honor of one of the hipparchs of 188/7 B.C. (*A.M.*, 76 (1961) pp. 127 - 143). Habicht also deals with the Agora inscription published by Woodhead, *Hesperia* 29 (1960) p. 78 which we have discussed below. He recognizes it as a decree of the *hippeis* and suggests a fuller restoration than that offered by Woodhead. He keeps to Woodhead's general formula, however, and therefore his restoration too seems invalid for the reasons given below, pp. 106-107.

1. *Hesperia*, XXVIII (1959) pp. 289 - 297.

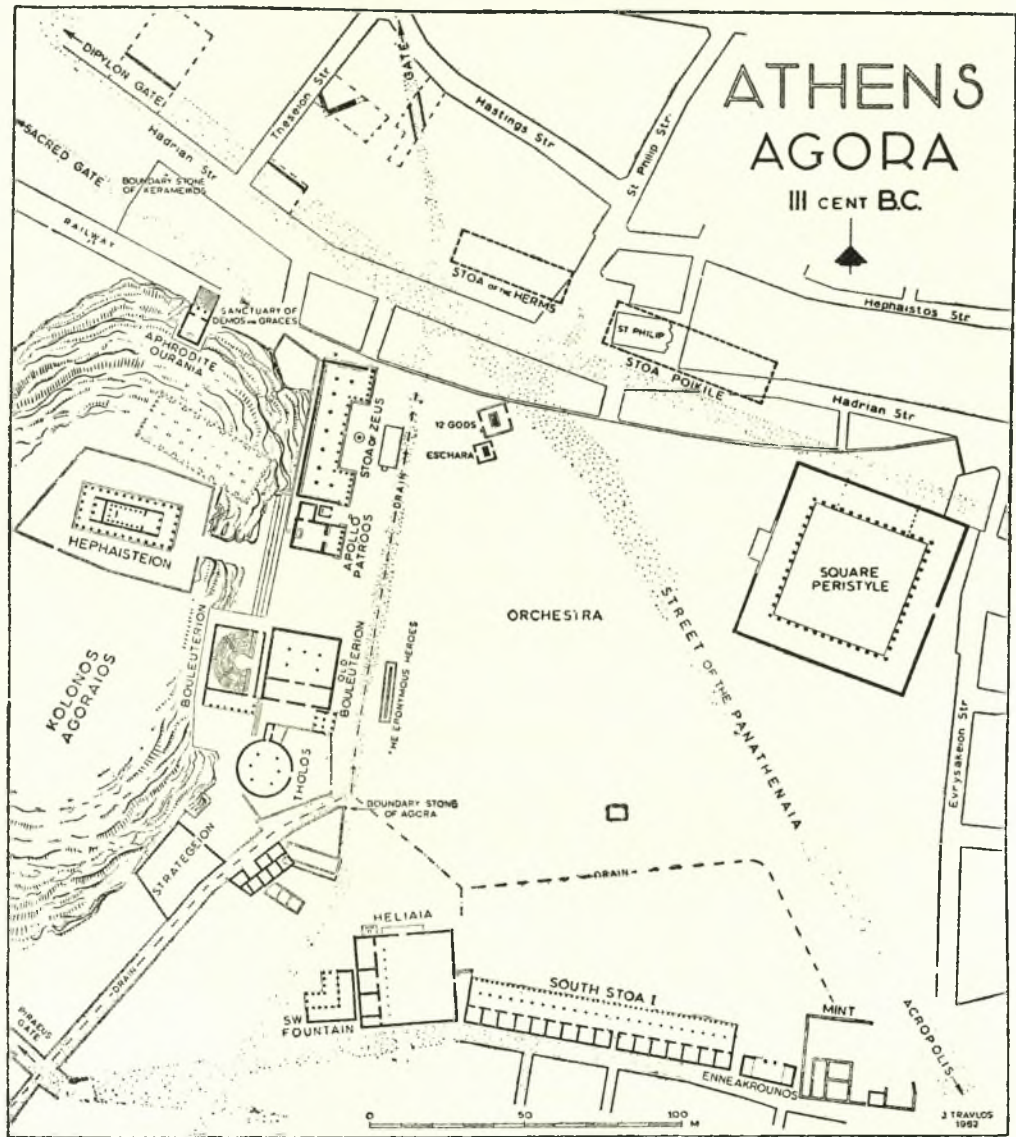


Fig. 1. General plan of the Agora

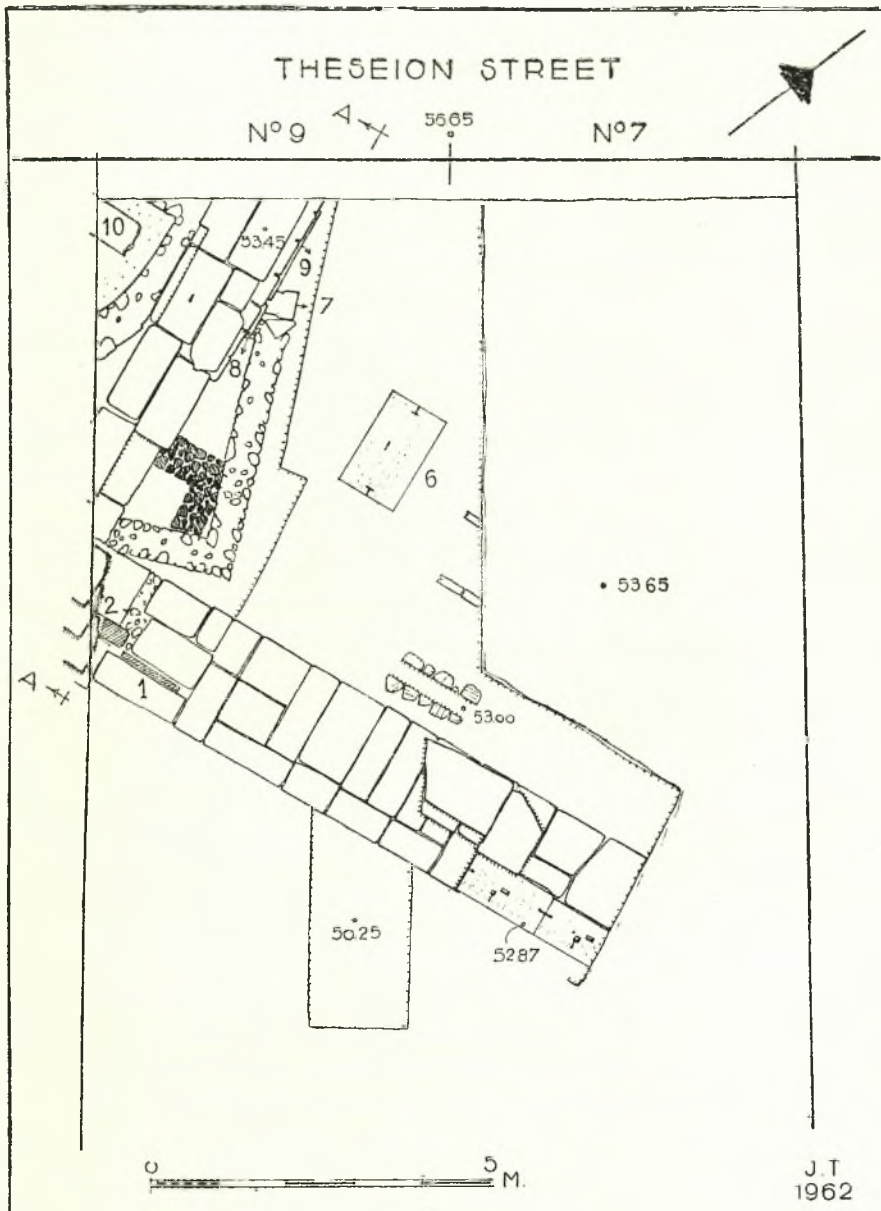


Fig. 2. Plan of the Excavation at 7-9 Theseion Street

Theseion Street plot². The main feature is two heavy foundations which meet at right angles to one another. The longer of the two, which cuts diagonally across the plot is 1.75 m. wide and carries steps and a stylobate facing south. It is built in its upper part of large squared blocks, re-used, mostly of poros but one of Hymettian marble. The two inscribed stelai (Nos. 1 and 2) were also built into this foundation. The blocks are bedded in mortar. A maximum of five courses is preserved *in situ*. Beneath these blocks there is a sub-foundation of concrete and small stones which went down 2.10 meters to bedrock at the only point we checked it.

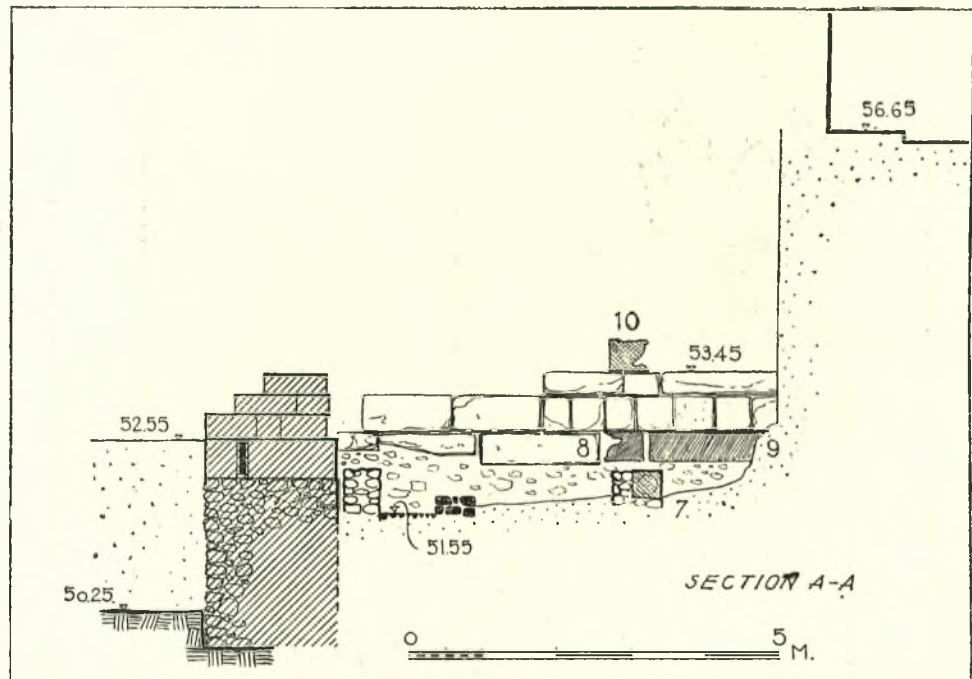


Fig. 3. Section A-A of the Plan Fig. 2.

The shorter foundation runs at right angles to the longer and bonds with it. Its width is 1.10 meters and it probably carried a wall. It is constructed of re-used blocks throughout. It falls at the edge of the lot, and alongside it, in the very corner of the lot, part of an apsidal structure which probably belonged to it was exposed. It will be recalled that there was an apse connected with the building found at No. 11 Hastings Street.

2. Any Byzantine remains that there may have been were removed in the digging done by the builders. All that remained was half of a large pithos which was visible in the scarp at the back of the lot. In the last months of 1962 a sewer was dug under Hastings Street at a depth of about four meters. It cut through many walls, apparently of Byzantine times, which had ancient blocks built into them. A large drum of an unfluted column of Hymettian marble was noted standing beside one of the walls. It was shifted a little out of the line of the sewer but left in the ground and re-buried.

A clue to the date of this large building is given by the style of construction, particularly the use of mortar in the joints and the deep sub-foundation of concrete and small stones, which suggests the second century after Christ. The small amount of pottery found in what seemed to be contemporary filling within the angle formed by the two walls of the building is at least as late as the first century after Christ. Some characteristic fragments are described below (Nos. 12 - 14).

A handsome marble step block of classical times (No. 6) lay in this fill in the position shown on the plan, Fig. 2. It rested on a working floor level with the top of one of the courses of the main Roman foundation and had evidently been brought to the site for use as building material but had been abandoned and buried where it lay. The floor on which it rested had traces of mortar on it showing that mortar for the wall had been mixed at this level.

No actual ground level was found to go with the early Roman building. That indicated at 52.55 in the section Figure 3 is suggested by the wall construction. A covered drain built of bricks and stone (at 53.00 in Fig. 2) appeared to be of late Roman times as did two terracotta pipes shown just above it on the same plan.

Exploring the deeper levels in the angle formed by the two walls of the early Roman building we came on a rubble foundation probably of late Hellenistic times. A marble perirrhanterion (No. 7) was built into one corner of this foundation, but elsewhere only small stones were used.

Lower still was a corner of wall, also of rubble, with a good firm earth floor in the angle (at 51.55 in Figure 3). It appeared to be the sockle of a house wall of classical times.

In a trial trench south of the main early Roman foundation bedrock was reached at a depth of 2.80 meters below the preserved top of the foundation (50.25 in Figs. 2 and 3). Pottery from the lower part of this trench was predominantly of the sixth century B.C., and there may have been a well of this period close to and partly under the Roman foundation. Some characteristic sherds from the fill over bedrock are described below (Nos. 15 - 18).

CATALOGUE OF MOVABLE FINDS

The movable finds were taken to the store rooms of the Ephor of Athens, located in the Library of Hadrian, and were inventoried there. Their inventory numbers are noted in the catalogue below.

An exception was made in the case of three large marbles, Nos. 6 and 7 of our catalogue, and a small Ionic column base which were deposited in the Agora Excavations just inside the north gate. These have received Agora inventory numbers.

1. (Plate 38a). An inscribed stele of Hymettian marble with pedimental top. The corner akroteria are broken off and the stele is chipped along the edges, but there is very little damage to the text. Found in a foundation of early Roman times in which it had been re-used as building material.

Height, 1.08 m.; width of stele above, 0.375 m.; width below, 0.41.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. 767.

HIPPARCHS AND PHYLARCHS HONORED

a. 282/1

[Δρ]ομοκλῆς Ἀρκέσαντος Ὠαθεν εἶπεν· ἐπει
 [δῆ] οἱ ἵππαρχοὶ καὶ οἱ φύλαρχοι οἱ ἐπὶ Νικ[ί]
 ου ἄρχοντος διατετέλεκασιν ἄρχοντες τὴν
 ἀρχὴν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ ἐπιμελόμενοι
 5 τοῦ ἵππικοῦ ὅπως ἂν χρήσιμον ᾖ τῷ δήμῳ,
 ἐπιμεμέληνται δὲ καὶ τῆς καταλογῆς τῶν
 ἵππέων καὶ προσκατέστησαν ἵπ(π)εῖς ἑκατὸν
 [δ]ῶς ἂν ἀναπληρωθέντες οἱ ἵππεῖς εἰς τὸ
 [δν]νατὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος καὶ γενόμενοι
 10 [τ]ριακόσιοι τὰς χρείας παρέχωνται τῇ χώ
 [ρ]ῃ, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ ὅπως ἂν φύλαρχοι
 [ῶ]σιν πάσαις ταῖς φυλαῖς καὶ λυθεῖ ὁ νόμος
 [ὁ κ]ωλύων ἐκ πάντων τῶν ἵππέων φυλαρχεῖν
 [τὸ]ν βουλόμενον, ἐπιμεμέληνται δὲ καὶ τῶν
 15 [τι]μῆσεων καὶ τῶν δοκιμασιῶν, ἐποίησαν δὲ
 καὶ τὴν τῶν σωματίων δοκιμασίαν κατὰ τὸν
 νόμον μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς καλῶς καὶ συμφερό[ν]
 τως τῷ τε δήμῳ καὶ τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν, ἐπιμε
 μέληνται δὲ καὶ τῆς τῶν σίτων δόσεως ὥστ' ἔ
 20 χεῖν τοὺς ἵππεῖς εὐτάκτως κατὰ πρωτανεῖ
 [α]ν ἐκάστην, διατελοῦσι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάν
 τ[α] καὶ ἰδία καὶ κοινῆ φιλοτιμούμενοι
 περὶ τε τοὺς ἵππεῖς καὶ τὸν δῆμον· ἀγαθεῖ
 τύχει δεδόχθαι τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν ἐπαινεῖσαι
 25 μὲν τοὺς ἱπάρχουσιν Ἀ(λ)κίμαχον Κλεοβού
 λου Μυρρινούσιον καὶ υἱ Νικογέ(ν)ην Ἀρκέ
 σαντος Εὐωνυμέα, ἐπαινεῖσαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς φυ
 λάρχουσιν Διονύσιον Γαργήτιον, Μένωνα
 Ἴπποτομάδην, Καλλίδημον Εὐωνυμέα, υἱ
 30 Καλλιάδην Στειριά, Λύσιππον Κήτιον, υἱ
 Χαρίαν Κεφαλήθεν, Ἀντίμαχον Ἀχαρνέα, υἱ
 Πρόξενον Φλυέα, Θρασκλῆν Δεκελεέα, υἱ
 Ἀριστοφῶντα Οἰναῖον, Πύθωνα Ἀλωπεκῆθεν,
 καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν χρυσῶν στε
 35 φάνῳ κατὰ(τ)ν τὸν νόμον ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ
 φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἵππεῖς καὶ τὸν δῆ
 μον ὅπως ἂν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ δεῖ καθιστάμε

νοι φιλοτιμῶνται ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῶν ἱππέ
ων εἰδότες ὅτι χάριτας ἀπολήφονται ἀξί
40 ας τῶν εὐεργετημάτων ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε
[τ]ὸ ψήφισμα τοὺς γραμματεῖς τῶν ἱππάρχων
[ἐν] στήλαις λιθίναις δεεῖν καὶ στήσαι τῆμ
[μὲν] πρὸς τῶι Ποσειδωνίῳ, τῆν δ' ἑτέραν ἐν
[τῆι σ]τοαῖ τῶν Ἑρμῶν vacat

Line 7, ΠΠΕΙΣ. Line 25, ΑΑΚΙΜΑΧΟΝ. Line 26, ΝΙΚΟΓΕΜΗΝ.

Although the inscription is not strictly stoichedon, a stoichedon order is generally followed. Such variations as there are usually occur towards the right margin and are evidently intended to give better word division. For the same reason one or more letter spaces are sometimes left blank between words in the middle of a line or at the end of a line. This is most apparent among the names in lines 29 - 32.

Our stele contains a decree of the cavalrymen or knights in honor of their officers, the hipparchs and phylarchs, who had discharged their duties ably during their term of office in the archonship of Nikias. The decree was presumably passed some time in the following year.

Lines 2 and 3: the archon Nikias. There are three archons named Nikias in the first half of the third century B.C., the period to which our stele evidently belongs. According to the latest tables³ they are to be dated as follows: Nikias I, 296/5 B.C.; Nikias II, 282/1 B.C.; and Nikias III, of Otryne, 266/5 B.C. Which of the three is named in our inscription? Nikias III, of Otryne, can be eliminated, as he is regularly referred to with his demotic, no doubt to distinguish him from his predecessors. Furthermore, Alkimachos, who appears as hipparch on our stele, served as patedros in the year of Nikias of Otryne (*I.G.*, II², 668, lines 17 - 19) and no man could hold two offices in the same year. The year of Nikias I can probably be eliminated also. It was a troubled year in which the tyrant Lachares was overthrown and the archonship was divided into two periods, before and after the overthrow, of which the second was qualified as the later⁴. Our text contains no suggestion of any disturbance; on the contrary the officers are praised (lines 19 - 21) for having secured regular distributions of grain prytany by prytany.

Nikias II remains, and it is virtually certain that he is the archon referred to in our inscription. His year was one of democratic government, and the date, 282/1 B.C., suits what we know from other sources of the careers of the hipparch Alkimachos and the phylarch Thrasykles (see below). There is a peculiarity in the script which also weighs in favor of this year. The letter phi is written with only the upper half of the round part indicated. This peculiarity occurs sporadically in the early third and even in the late fourth century B.C., but the only inscription besides

3. W.B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, XXIII (1954) pp. 313 - 314. B.D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year* (Berkeley and Los Angeles 1961) pp. 232 - 233.

4. *I.G.*, II², 644. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 178 - 179.

ours where it occurs virtually throughout is *I.G.*, II², 657⁵, from the year of the archon Euthios who preceded Nikias II.

Lines 6 - 10 deal with recruiting, and we are told that the commanders built up the strength of the cavalry corps as far as was possible at the time by adding one hundred men and so bringing the total up to three hundred. The theoretical strength of the cavalry corps in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. was one thousand men though even then it was not always possible to maintain the full strength. With the abolition of compulsory military service at the end of the fourth century, enrolment dropped sharply. The fact that in the archonship of Nikias Piraeus was still occupied by a Macedonian garrison⁶ no doubt added to the difficulties, and this is perhaps referred to indirectly by the phrase «as far as possible at present».

Lines 11 - 14 deal with phylarchs. We are told that a phylarch was provided for each of the tribes, and the implication is that these posts had not all been filled in the immediately preceding years. We are further told that the law which prevented phylarchs being chosen at large from among the cavalrymen was repealed. Nothing else is known about this law.

Line 24. «Resolved by the cavalrymen.» One other decree of the cavalrymen is known. It is published as *I.G.*, II², 1264, and praises the treasurers of Athena in the archonship of Hegemachos, 300/299 B.C. (See note at beginning of article).

The inscription Agora I 5143, published by A.G. Woodhead in *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 78 - 80, No. 155 (= *S.E.G.*, XVIII, No. 31), which honors the hipparchs might also be a decree of the cavalrymen. Woodhead's text is as follows:

ca. a. 160 a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 65
 Νικογένης Νί[κω]νος Φιλ[αίδης και^{ca 25}..... χειροτονηθέν]
 τες ἱππαρχο[ι] εἰς τὸν ἐν[φαντὸν τὸν ἐπι- - - - - ἀρχοντος. vacat?]
 [. . .]μιάδης Γαργήτιο[ς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Νικογένης και⁹⁻¹¹..... ἔθυσαν τὰ ἱερά τὰ]
 εἰσιτητήρια καλῶς καὶ εὐσεβῶς, τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐποίησαν τῶι τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Πατρῶ]
 ῖωι και τῶι Ποσειδῶνι [τῶι Ἰππίωι και τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν, και ἀρχό]
 μνοι ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν διετέλεσαν πράττοντες ὅσα προσήκεν αὐτοῖς ἀκολούθως τοῖς]
 [τ]ε νόμοις και τ[ο]ῖς ψηφίσμασι τοῦ δήμου, και παρείχον ἑαυτοὺς σπονδῆς και φιλο]
 τιμίας οὐθὲν [ἐλλείποντας]- - - - -]

We should like to propose a somewhat different restoration from that of the original editor. His first sentence is not satisfactory, having no finite verb, but

5. J. Kirchner and G. Klaffenbach, *Imagines inscriptionum atticarum*² (1948), no. 78 (no. 77 of the first edition).

6. *Hesperia* VII (1938) pp. 100 - 103, lines 30 - 31.

only a participle, and while such a construction might be acceptable in a dedication, with ἀνέθηκε understood, it is unparalleled in a decree. Furthermore, his restoration leaves an awkward gap at the end of line two.

We would propose reversing the roles of the two persons whose names are preserved on the stone, making Nikogenes the orator of the decree and the man from Gargettos one of the two hipparchs. We thus obtain a simple preamble of a kind often found in decrees, especially those of private or semi-official bodies. The resulting text has a shorter line with about 48 letters and the other restorations have been adapted to suit this requirement. New readings have been made from the stone at the beginning of lines 3 and 5.

ca. a. 160 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ ca. 48

Νικογένης Νί[κω]νος Φιλ[αίδης εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ χειροτονηθέν]
τες ἵππαρχο[ι] εἰς τὸν ἐ[γνιαυτὸν τὸν ἐπὶca. 9..... ἄρχοντος]
Τιμιάδης Γαργήττιο[ς] καὶ nomen demoticum ἔθυσαν τὰ ἱερά τὰ]
εἰσιτητήρια καλῶς κ[αὶ] εὐσεβῶς τῶι τε Δήμῳ καὶ ταῖς Χάρι]
σιν καὶ τῶι Ποσειδῶνι [τῶι Ἰππίῳ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια καὶ ἀρχό]
μενοι ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν διε[τέλεσαν πράττοντες ἀκολούθως τοῖς]
[τ]ε νόμοις καὶ τοῖς ψηφ[ίσμασιν τοῦ δήμου σπουδῆς καὶ φιλο]
τιμίας οὐθὲν [ἐλλείποντες- - - - -]

Line 3. Σιμιάδης is also possible and some longer name carried over from the previous line perhaps cannot be excluded.

Lines 4 - 5. The restoration τῶι τε Δήμῳ καὶ ταῖς Χάρισιν is by no means certain, but may be supported by a general appeal to the ephebic decrees *I.G.*, II², 1006, lines 6 - 7; 1008, lines 5 - 7; and 1011, lines 5 - 7.

Line 25. The hipparch Alkimachos Kleoboulou Myrrhinousios is known from inscriptions, and certain facts about his career and his family can be ascertained. He himself served as patedros to the archon Nikias (III) of Otryne in 266/5 B.C.⁷ His son Thoukritos was general in four separate years around the middle of the third century⁸ and was orator of a decree passed in 226/5 B.C.⁹ Our decree tells us that Alkimachos was hipparch in the archonship of Nikias, probably Nikias II of 282/1 B.C., a date which fits nicely with the facts outlined above.

7. *I.G.*, II², 668, line 19.

8. *I.G.*, II², 2856 and 1286. Meritt's dates for the archons in question range from 262/1 to 250/249 B.C.: *The Athenian Year*, pp. 233 - 234. J. Pouilloux, *La Forteresse de Rhamnonte*, pp. 124 - 127, would lower these dates by five or ten years.

9. *Hesperia* IV (1935) pp. 525 - 529.

Line 26. The other hipparch, Nikogenes Arkesantos Euonymeus, is not otherwise known; *I.G.*, II², 6160 may, however, be the tombstone of his father.

Line 28. The name Dionysios has been reported twice from the deme Gargettos: *I.G.*, II², 478, line 39 of 305/4 B.C. and *Hesperia*, XVII (1948) p. 47, no. 43 (III or II century B.C.).

Line 29. There is a conspicuous gap of four letter spaces at the end of this line. The name of the phylarch of Aigeis (IV) should have come at this point but it does not appear. Since we are specifically told that there were phylarchs for all the tribes (lines 11 - 12), the omission must be due to an oversight on the part of the scribe. Perhaps the problem of whether to use the vacant space or leave it blank distracted him momentarily and caused him to omit one name.

Line 30. Kalliades Steiricus. A Kalliades, son of Hermagoras of Steiria who was secretary of the ephebes in 107/6 B.C. might be a descendant (*I.G.*, II², 1011, column V, lines 121 - 123).

Lysippos Kettios. This name appears as that of a trierarch shortly before the middle of the fourth century B.C.¹⁰ and also in a list of about the same period (*I.G.* II², 2382). He is undoubtedly an ancestor of our phylarch.

Line 32. The Proxenos of Phlya whose name appears on a tombstone of the fourth century B.C. is perhaps an ancestor (*I.G.*, II², 7704).

Thrasykles of Dekeleia. This man is well known. He was agonothetes in 271/270 B.C. and set up his tripods on the great choregic monument that had been erected by his father Thrasyillos at the top of the cavea of the theater of Dionysos¹¹. From the present decree we learn that he was phylarch in the archonship of Nikias, probably Nikias II which falls just eleven years earlier, a reasonable interval.

Line 41. Secretaries to the hipparchs are mentioned here for the first time.

Line 43. The Poseidonion where one of the two stelai was to be set up was the sanctuary of Poseidon at Kolonos Hippios, the Kolonos of the Knights. See Harpokration and Suidas s.v. *Κολωνέτας*. For these and additional references, see R.E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, pp. 99 and 100.

Line 44. The other copy of the decree was to be set up in the Stoa of the Herms. This is the copy that has been discovered, and it is interesting to note that it was

10. *I.G.*, II², 1609, line 67 and 1611, line 343.

11. *I.G.*, II², 3083; cf. 3056.

found only about 50 meters west of the hypothetical position of the stoa as shown on current plans of the Agora (e.g. Fig. 1)¹².

This is not the place to review all the evidence concerning the Stoa of the Herms, but a brief statement of our views may be opportune. Very little is known about the Stoa, and what little there is has been variously interpreted. The building has come in for more than its share of comment in modern times and has attracted the attention not only of topographers but also of historians because of the interest aroused by the Eion epigrams carved on herms set up in the building¹³.

The Stoa of the Herms was the earliest of the great stoas that bordered the Agora, and we hear of it for the first time in connection with the herms that were set up in it with epigrams inscribed on them commemorating the victory at Eion on the Strymon in 476/5 B.C. It is a reasonable inference, although it cannot be proved, that the Stoa itself was erected at this same time. It appears to have shared the north side of the Agora with the Stoa Poikile which was probably built about 460 B.C. In front of it, stretching from the Poikile and from the Royal Stoa (that is, on either side of the Panathenaic Way at the northwest corner of the Agora) were «The Herms» as they were called, a numerous group of monuments set up both by private individuals and by magistrates. This area was frequented by the cavalrymen and so was an ideal place to set up decrees and monuments in their honor, a custom illustrated by the present stele and by the next item, No. 2, and also by the Bryaxis base (I.G., II², 3130) which was found *in situ* just north of the Stoa of Zeus (=Royal Stoa).

It is interesting to note that like the Eion herms, our stele was to set up *in* the Stoa, rather than in front of it or beside it or near it. The recent excavations at Brauron under the direction of John Papadimitriou have given us a vivid impression of a stoa with monuments set up in it: see the perspective drawing and plan in *Ergon* 1961, pp. 22 and 23.

2. (Plate 38). The lower part of an inscribed stele of Pentelic marble. It is broken above, and there is a large chip missing from the left side. Found built into the same wall as the last item.

Height, 0.56 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters 0.005 m. Inv. No. 766.

HIPPARCHS AND PHYLARCHS HONORED

inter annos 286 et 261 a.

NON - ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 43.

12. First shown thus by John Travlos in his article «The West Side of the Athenian Agora Restored» in *Hesperia*, Supplement VIII, p. 388 and the plan p. 386.

13. W. Judeich's straightforward account, *Topographie von Athen*², pp. 369 - 370, seems to us the best. The most recent account is by R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, pp. 102 - 108, esp. p. 104, who gathers the ancient testimony, analyses some recent discussions and makes a novel proposal of his own. The direct reference to the Stoa of the Herms in our text sweeps away any doubt as to the building's existence such as has been entertained by some previous commentators.

καὶ

τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον· καὶ ἀνειπεῖν τὸν στ]
 ἔφανον τοῦτον Διονυσίων τῶν [μεγάλων τῶι ἀγῶνι· τῆς]
 δὲ ποιήσεως τοῦ στεφάνου καὶ τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμε]
 5 ληθῆναι τοὺς ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει· εἶναι αὐτοῖς καὶ προεδ]
 ρίαν ἐμ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἷς ἡ πόλις τίθησιν· ἀναγράψαι]
 δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ τὰ ὀνόματ[α τῶν ἱπάρχων καὶ τ]
 ῶν φυλάρχων ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνει τὸν [γραμματέα τὸν κ]
 ατὰ προτανεῖαν καὶ στήσαι πρὸς τοῖς Ἑρ[μαῖς· εἰς δὲ τῆ]
 10 ν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπ[ὶ τεῖ διοικήσει]
 ι : Δ : δραχμάς.

	ἱππαρχος		ἱππαρχος
	Διοκλῆς Τειθράσιος		Φιλίων Φρεάριο[ς]
	φύλαρχοι		φύλαρχοι
15	[ca. 4] Μικόδης Ἀφιδναῖος		Σωσίστρατος Σοννιε[ύς]
	[ca. 5] λης Κηφισιεύς	25	Θεομήδης Ἐλευσίνιος
	[ca. 6] ν Αἰθαλίδης		Ἀγαθαῖος Προσπάτιος
	[ca. 6] ος Ἐρχιεύς		Ἀγνίας ἐξ Οἴου
	[ca. 6] ος Ὀῦθεν		Λέων Παλληρεύς
20	[ca. 6] νης Ἀθμονεύς		Σωσιγένης Μυρρινοσύσιος
		30	ὁ δῆμος

We have the closing lines of a decree of the Demos in honor of the hipparchs and phylarchs whose names are listed below. The date cannot be fixed exactly but it must fall between the years 286 and 261 B.C. because of the mention of the plural board of administration, *οἱ ἐπὶ τῆ διοικήσει*, in lines 5 and 10¹⁴. It will be probably later rather than earlier in this period because of what we know of the career of the phylarch Agathaios of Prospalta who was still active in 239 B.C. (see below).

The stele was to be set up «near the Herms» (line 9), an appropriate location since that part of the Agora, the northwest corner, is known to have been frequented by the cavalrymen as we have already observed in the commentary on No. 1.

Of the hipparchs and phylarchs whose names are well enough preserved to be

14. See W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Archons of Athens in the Hellenistic Age*, pp. 65 - 66. We have adjusted Dinsmoor's dates slightly to correspond with the archon list of B.D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, pp. 221 - 226 and 233.

read only one can be identified with certainty, but several others come from well known families.

Agathaios of Prospalta (line 26) was agonothetes in the archonship of Kallimedes, 252/1 B.C.¹⁵, and he helped in the Panathenaia in the archonship of Athenodoros 240/39 B.C.¹⁶.

The hipparch Philion Phrearrios (line 22) is probably a descendant of the man of the same name whose two sons served as councillors in the first half of the fourth century (*I.G.*, II², 1742, lines 44 - 48).

Sosistratos of Sounion (line 24) is probably a descendant of Nikesion, son of Sosistratos, of Sounion who lived in the mid-fourth century. (*I.G.*, II², 2825, line 4).

Theomedes of Eleusis (line 25) is probably the son of Theogenes, son of Theomedes of Eleusis who was hipparch about 320 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1955).

Hagnias of Oion (line 27) is no doubt a descendant of the well known fourth century family whose *stemma* is given by J. Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, I, inset chart at p. 192.

Sosigenes Myrrinousios (line 29) is probably the son of Sosigenes, son of Sosigenes Myrrinousios who was a councillor at the end of the fourth century (*I.G.*, II², 1753, lines 44 - 45; cf. *B.S.A.*, L, 1955, p. 31).

3. (Plate 39). Fragment of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble. Part of the left edge is preserved, but on the other sides it is broken. Found in a late Roman context.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.065 m. Height of letters 0.005 m. Inventory No. 798.

saec. IV/III *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

στρο[-----]
 ι μετὰ τῶ]ν -----'A]
 νδρόνι[κ -----]
 [.]η Χρεμ[-----]
 [..] [-----]

4. (Plate 39). The pedimental top of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble, made up of three joining fragments. There are traces of a painted egg and dart pattern on the moulding below the pediment and also on the raking cornice. Found in the building fill of the early Roman building.

Preserved height, 0.155; preserved width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m. Inventory No. 799.

15. *I.G.*, II², 780. The date is that given by Meritt, *Athenian Year*, p. 234.

16. *I.G.*, II², 784; cf. Meritt, *loc. cit.*

saec. IV/III *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[-----]vσt [-----]
 [-----]o [-----]

5. (Plate 39). Fragment of the pedimental top of a small stele of Hymettian marble. Broken or chipped on all sides. Found in the building fill of the early Roman building.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letter, 0.005 m. Inventory No. 797.

saec. IV/III *a.* (?)

[θ]ε[ολ]

The inscription is on the moulding below the pediment.

6. (Fig. 4). Step block; Pentelic marble.

Measurements as given on drawing. The clamps are 0.142 m. long, their cross piece 0.095 m. Agora Inv. No. A 3369.

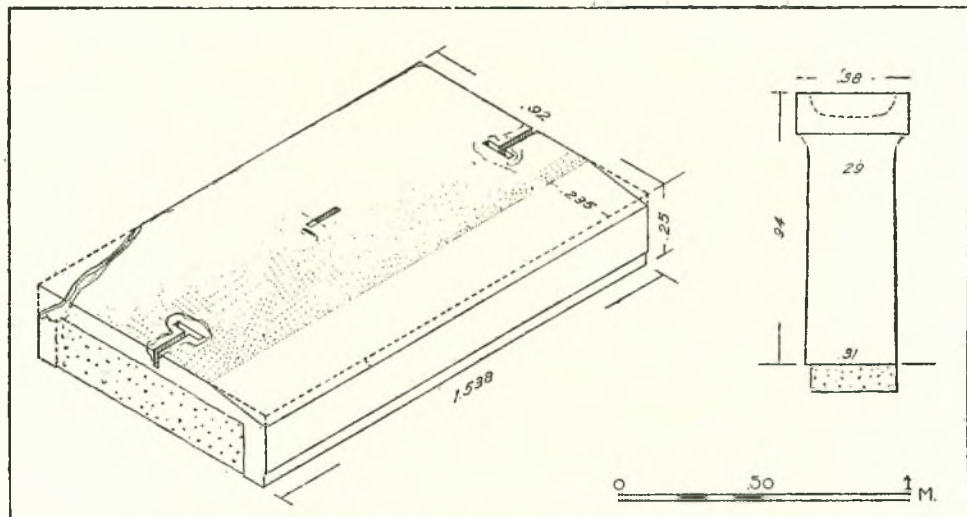


Fig. 4. Step Block, No 6 and Perirrhanterion, No 7

Complete except for a fragment from the left back corner and some minor chips. Anathyrosis at left, right and back, the last especially broad. Surface covered by next step dressed with claw chisel. Surface within anathyrosis dressed with point. The tread is heavily worn; the dotted line in the drawing indicates the original edge and shows how far the front has been worn down (about 0.04 m.).

This large, handsome block belongs to the finest period of Greek architecture and must have come from an important building. It was found lying on a working floor in the angle formed by the two walls of the early Roman building in the position shown on the plan Fig. 2.

7. (Fig. 4). *Perirrhantieron*. Pentelic Marble.

Height 1.05 m. The capital measures 0.38 m. x 0.41 m. The upper part of the shaft measures 0.29 m. x 0.31 m. Agora Inv. No. A 3370.

Damaged, but essentially complete. A slightly tapering rectangular shaft with bevelled corners, crowned by a cavetto capital. The top is cut out to form a basin 0.30 m. in diameter and 0.085 m. deep. Found built into a rubble wall of Hellenistic times in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Perirrhanteria were basins containing purificatory water. They are known to have stood at the entrances to the Agora. The positions of two have been located along the road entering the southwest corner of the Agora. A *perirrhantieron* very similar to ours was found near the southeast corner of the Agora (Agora Inv. A 2115). Ours no doubt stood at the northwest entrance.

For references to the above see R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, p. 218.

8, 9, 10, 11. Marble benches. Three benches of Hymettian marble were noted built into the early Roman foundation at the points shown in Figs. 2 and 3; see also the photograph, Plate 37 c. A fourth was found in loose fill and was taken to the Library of Hadrian store room; it is a small fragment from the upper part of a bench, about 0.20 m. long, cut at one end at an angle of 45 degrees, showing that these benches come from a rectangular exedra.

12. (Plate 39). Lamp.

Inv. 817. Height 0.035 m.; width 0.065 m.

End of nozzle missing, otherwise intact. Moulded decoration on top consisting of large ribbed, pointed tongues with dots in background. Thin dull reddish glaze.

R.H. Howland, *The Athenian Agora IV, Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, pp. 204 - 205, type 56 A. This type is dated in the last years of the first century B.C. and the first quarter of the first century after Christ.

13. (Plate 39). Pergamene Hemispherical cup.

Inv. 818. Height 0.046 m.; diameter 0.095 m.

About half preserved. A small open bowl with plain rim and ring foot. Buff clay. Dull, rather flaky red glaze.

Cf. H.S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora V, Pottery of the Roman Period, Chronology*, p. 11, Nos. F6 - F11. In note 7 the manufacture of Pergamene ware is said to have begun in the second century B.C. and to have lasted well into the first century after Christ.

14. (Plate 39). Fragment of plate with vertical rim.

Inv. 819. Height of rim 0.04 m. estimated diameter, 0.135 m.

Part of rim and floor preserved. Vertical rim, concave towards exterior. Flat floor. No trace of foot. Orange-red glaze.

15. (Plate 39). Fragment of black-figured lekane lid.

Inv. 820. Max. dim. 0.067 m.

A siren to right, head and part of wing and body preserved. Red for hair and stripe on wing. Black glaze with a pair of red lines on the reverse.

16. (Plate 29). Fragment of black figured krater.

Inv. 821. Preserved height 0.075 m.

Hind quarters of an animal to right. Black glaze on interior.

17. (Plate 39). Fragment of band-cup.

Inv. 822. Max. dim. 0.043 m.

Fragment from the lower part of the handle zone preserving the legs of a dancing satyr between two maenads.

18. (Plate 39). Fragment of eye-cup.

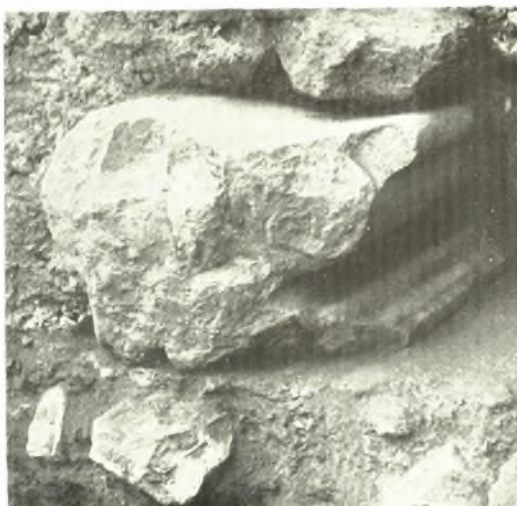
Inv. 823. Max. dim. 0.04 m.

Fragment from the rim with part of a large eye.

J. THREPSIADES - E. VANDERPOOL



Athens: a. General View of Excavation from East, b. General View of Excavation from North
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Athens: a. Detail showing junction of two foundations, from East. b Apse from above. c. Marble Bench
No 10

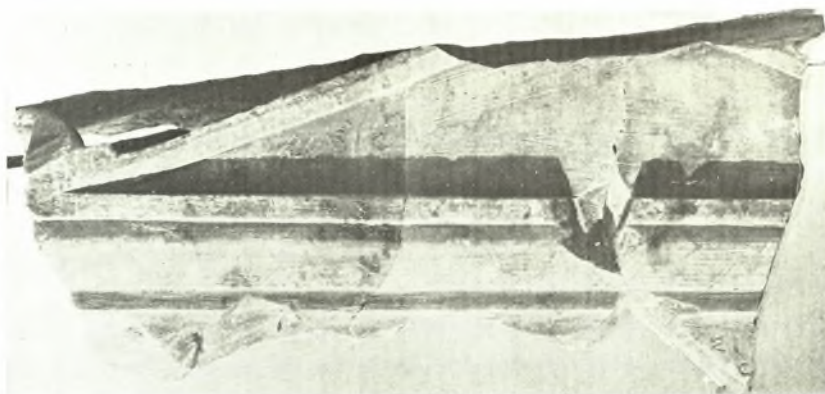
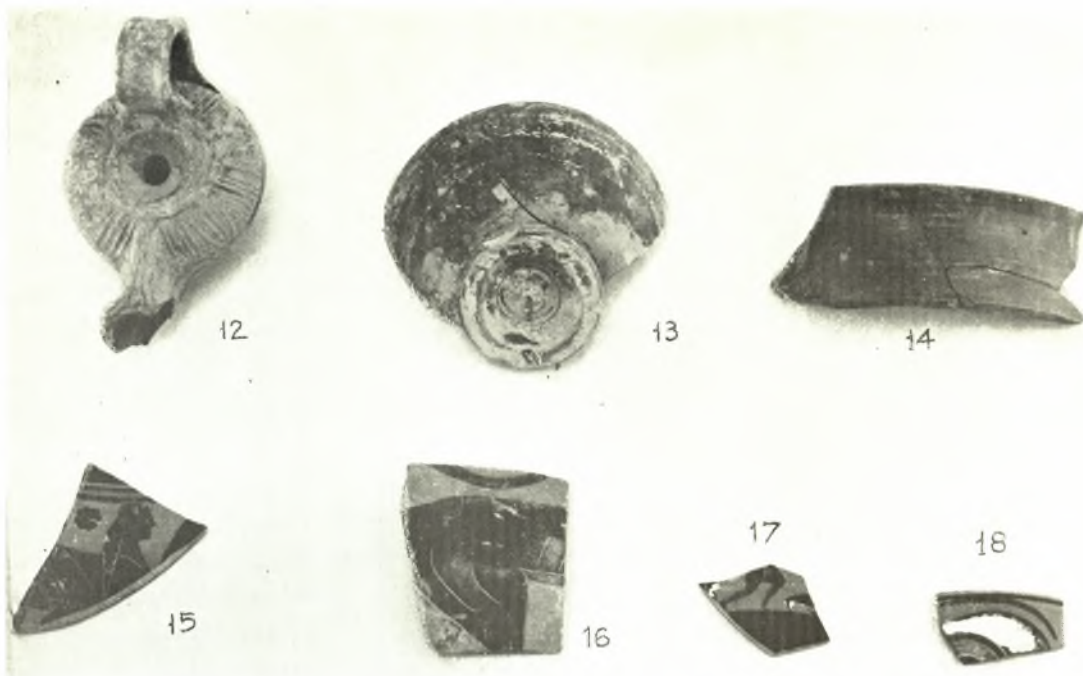
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Athens: a. Inscription No 1, b. Inscription No 2



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Athens: a - d. Fragments of pottery and inscriptions

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