

## IG I<sup>3</sup> 219 and IG I<sup>3</sup> 420 revisited

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GEORGIA E. MALOUCYOU

## *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219 and IG I<sup>3</sup> 420 revisited*

In the present article I shall be revisiting two fifth century B.C. Attic inscriptions, which were first published by Kyriakos S. Pittakes (1798-1863) in the «Archaeologike Ephemeris» (= «ArchEph») of the first period (1837-1860)<sup>1</sup>.

### *1. IG I<sup>3</sup> 219 (EM 5390). Figs. 1-2.*

In *IG I<sup>3</sup>* it is recorded as *ineditum* among the «Decretorum fragmenta». However, it had already been published by Pittakes in the «ArchEph» (fig. 1).

I would like to express my gratitude to the Editorial Board of the journal «Historiká» and especially to Prof. Enrica Culasso Gastaldi for accepting my paper for publication, and to Angelos P. Matthaiou for all his help in the study of the two inscriptions and his suggestions. Also to the two anonymous reviewers for «Historiká» for helping me to improve the article. Many thanks to Athanasios Themou, Director of the Epigraphical Museum, Elena Zavvou and Eirene Choremi, Ἐπιμελήτριες Ἀρχαιοτήτων of the Epigraphical Museum. And also to Andronike Makres for improving my English text.

A provisional paper on these inscriptions was presented in the Epigraphic Conference Ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ in honor of Harold B. Mattingly, which was organized by the Greek Epigraphic Society and the British School at Athens (Athens, 21-23 May 2010).

1. All Attic inscriptions published in the «ArchEph» of the first period, together with other findings from Athens and Attica, were collected, identified and presented according to their findspots, often with the necessary notes, by the author in the fifth volume of the Archive of the Monuments of Athens and Attica (Ἀρχεῖον τῶν Μνημείων τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς [= *APMA*] 5, συντάσσόμενον ἐντολῇ τοῦ Συμβουλίου. Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική. Εὐρετήρια περιόδου πρώτης 1837-1860, ὑπὸ Γεωργίας Ε. Μαλούχου. Ἀθῆναι 2010). On the project *APMA* of the Archaeological Society at Athens see V. C. Petrakos, *APMA* 1 (1992) 9-11, and A. P. Matthaiou, *APMA* 1 (1992) 13-19 (cf. *SEG* XLI 244 and *SEG* XLVIII 16).

From his publication we gather the information that the fragment was found by himself on the Acropolis.

In what follows, I will provide a revised edition of *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219* after autopsy of the stone.

Fragment of a stele of white (probably Pentelic) marble, broken on all sides. It was found by Pittakes in 1858 on the Acropolis in the demolition of the cistern west of the Parthenon. It is kept in the Epigraphical Museum (EM 5390).

A small part of the lower part of the stele has been broken off since its discovery. The letters no longer preserved but read by Pittakes are underlined.

Preserved height: 0,195 m., pr. width: 0,088 m., pr. thickness: 0,034 m.

Letter-height: 0,010-0,011 m., 0,008 m. (O), interl. 0,008 m.

Ed. K. S. Pittakes, «ArchEph» 1860, 2048, no. 4085. (Malouchou, *APMA* 5, no. 325). *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219*.

s. V<sup>2</sup>

stoich.

vac.?

---EMONO---

---ANΔPEI---

--ος vac.

--ιvi vac.

5 ---νει ἐμ Π---

---PEIONO---

---ITO API---

--[[---]] [[.]]--

---ΕΣΣ[.]<sup>1</sup>-----

10 ---Σ<sup>r</sup>-----

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1 [δ]ῆμον ο[-] Lewis, [-]έμονο[ς] Mal. || 5 [-έν στέλει λιθί]νει ἐμ π[όλει] Lewis. || 6 [-]ρειον ο[-] or [-]ρειο νο[-]. || 9-10 Pittakes. || 9 ἐς Σ[-] Mal.

### *Epigraphical Commentary*

The trace on the top of the fragment seems to be a scratch and not a trace of a letter; moreover, its position is not compatible with the stoichedon order of the text. It is possible that the letter Θ, which Pittakes noted over the letter E (line 1) is this particular scratch.

The vacant space above line 1 is a possible indication that a new entry begins.

#### Notes

There are several peculiarities in the text, which are not compatible with a decree; namely a) the vacant spaces at the ends of particular lines and the erasure in line 8; and b) the partly preserved words in ll. 2, 4 along with those in ll. 5 and 6. All these indicate that the fragment could have been part of a sale or lease of properties rather than of a decree, as demonstrated in IG I<sup>3</sup> 219. A close parallel could be, -I do not suggest that the fr. belongs to this dossier- the so-called *Attic Stelae*, IG I<sup>3</sup> 421-430, i.e. «the group of inscriptions recording the sale of items of personal property confiscated from Alcibiades and other condemned men, who were accused of mutilating the Herms and profaning the Eleusinian mysteries in 415/4 B.C.»<sup>2</sup>.

1 Lewis, who took the text to be a decree, had restored [δ]έμον ο[-]. But the preserved letters EMONO could well have belonged to a personal name in the genitive form, for example [Δ]έμονο[ς], [λεγ]έμονο[ς], [Εὐκτ]έμονο[ς], [Εὐθ]έμονο[ς]. It is interesting to note that a certain Εὐκτήμων was among those who were accused of mutilating the Herms (Andoc. 1, 35: Τεῦκρος ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς ἐμήνυσεν Εὐκτήμονα, Γλαύκιππον etc.).

The partly preserved name might belong to the name or to the patronymic of the owner of the recorded properties (see e.g. IG I<sup>3</sup> 421.26-27.33: Πολυστράτο τῷ Διο[δόρῳ] | Ἀγκυλῆθεν... Κεφισοδόρῳ μετοίκῳ ἐμ Περαι[εῖ οἰκόντος], IG I<sup>3</sup> 426.53sqq.: [Ἀδειμάν]το τῷ Λε[ι]π[ο]λοφίδῳ Σκα[μβονίδῳ] | ἀνὲρ [Ἀρ]ιστόμαχος | ἀγρὸς [ἐν] Θάσοι ἐν Ἰ- - | καὶ οἰκ[ία]. vac. | ἔπεισιν [πίθ]οι κλπ.), or to the name of the neighbor of the recorded property (see e.g. IG I<sup>3</sup> 420.6-7: καὶ οἰκία | [-]αγόρο : πρὸς ἡέο – see below).

2 [-]ΑΝΔΡΕΙ[-]. A vertical stroke is preserved at the right edge of the fragment (I, P or Π). Perhaps a topographical indication. The preserved letters might belong to the epithet ἀνδρεῖος (ἀνδρεῖος] or ἀνδρεῖον]<sup>3</sup>, or, more probably, to a toponym, e.g. [πρὸς τὸ πολυ]ανδρεῖον]<sup>4</sup> or to a certain land;

2. Pritchett 1956, 178.

3. Compare for example τὸν λουτρῶνα τὸν ἀνδρεῖον in the Attic hellenistic decree of the orgeones «AM» 66, 1941, 228 (l. 9).

4. The word polyandreion usually means *common burial place* (LSJ<sup>9</sup>, s.v.). Three polyandreia are epigraphically attested in Attica: τὸ ἐμ Μαραθῶνι and its counterpart erected πρὸς τῷ ἄστει (IG II<sup>3</sup> 1313 and 1006), for which see Matthaiou 2000-03, 148-149, and the polyandreion on Salamis (see IG II<sup>2</sup> 1030.33-34=SEG XXVI 121: [ἀκρωτήριον]ν ἐφ' οὗ κείται τὸ



e.g. [Μεν]ανδρε[ιο-]; compare *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 2497.2-3: τὸ χωρίον τὸ Θεοδώρειον. The reference to a PEION in line 6 could be identical with the here attested [-]ANΔPEI[-].

**3** The vacant space after ΟΣ implies that a new item was listed in the next line.

**4** [-]ΙΝΙ. Probably the ending of a place-name; e.g. [Ἐλευσ]ῖνι, or [Σαλαμ]ῖνι etc.

**5** [-]ΝΕΙ ἔμ Π[-]. Lewis restored [ἐν στέλει λιθί]νει ἔμ π[όλει]; probably here is another topographical indication, e.g. [τοῖ τεμέ]νει ἔμ Π[-] or something similar.

**6** [-]PEIONO[-]. The transcription of the text is problematic: [-]ρειον ο[-] or [-]ρειο νο[-]. For the restoration [-ανδ]ρειον (or [-ανδ]ρειο) see the comments on l. 2 above. Many other restorations are also possible, e.g. [Διοσκό]ρειον, [Λεοκό]ρειον, [βό]ρειον, [-]ρειο νο[τόθεν] etc. Another topographical indication can be probably traced here: compare e.g. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 426 5-8: [...c.7...]ο τὸ Διοδόρο Εἰ[τ-αίου | οἰκ]ία ἐν Κολλυτοῖ *hē*[ι γ]εῖτον | ἐκ τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερα τὸ Αἰ[-]<sup>5</sup> | καὶ *hē* ἀγορά... (66-69): οἰκία ἐγ ΚυδαθENAIO[ι]... εἰ γεῖτον ἐ[στὶ τὸ *hierōn*] | Ἀρτέμιδος τῆς Ἀθμονῶθεν | Ἀμαρυσίας...(89): χορί[ον π]αρά τὸ Πύθ[ιον].

**7** [-]ΙΤΟΑΠΙ[-]. Perhaps a personal name: Ἀρι[-].

**8** A similar erasure appears in *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 426.182, which «extends across the entire width of the fragment» (Pritchett 1953, 279).

**9** At the end of the line the upper part of a vertical stroke of a iota or of a lamda is preserved. The preserved ΕΣΣ in line 10 seen by Pittakes might have belonged to a topographical reference, ἐς Σ[.]ι[-], or ἐς Σ[.]λ[-], the toponym being in dative; for ἐς Σ[-] instead of ἐν Σ[-], see Threatte 1980, 633-635.

Thorough study of the small fragment *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 219 showed that it probably belongs to an account of leases or sales of properties.

The cutter of the inscription has great similarities with the “Cutter of *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1386” (423/2-394/3) in Tracy 2016, 121-144. Interestingly, Tracy points out (p. 129) that the *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1386 Cutter «inscribed substantial parts of I<sup>3</sup> 426<sup>6</sup>, the record of the sale of the property of the Hermokopidai that was set up in the city Eleusinion», and that «the bulk of the II<sup>2</sup> 1386 Cutter’s surviving work consists of accounts and inventories».

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Θ[εμισ]τ[οκ]λέους τρ[όπαι]ον κατὰ Περσῶν καὶ πολυανδρεῖον τῶν [ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτησάντων]).

5. τὸ Αἰ[άντειον] Lewis 1955, 16 note 40.

6. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 426 ll. 40-112 and 144-156 (see Tracy 2016, 125).

Similarities between IG I<sup>3</sup> 219 and 420 in the letter-forms, in the vertical and in the horizontal space between the letters, and in the type of the document prompted me to examine IG I<sup>3</sup> 420.

## 2. IG I<sup>3</sup> 420 (EM 6659). Fig. 3.

Two joining fragments of a stele of white marble glued together. The right side is preserved. Both fragments were found by Pittakes on the Acropolis; frg. a was found west of the Erechtheion and frg. b east of the Erechtheion. Now in the Epigraphical Museum (EM 6659).

Preserved height: 0,29 m., pr. width: 0,32 m., pr. thickness: 0,076 m.

Letter-height: 0,010-0,011 m., 0,007-0,008 m. (O), 0,009 (Δ), interl. 0,010 (ll. 1-3), 0,008-0,009 m. (ll. 4-11).

Ed.: Frg. a (left fr.): K. S. Pittakes, «ArchEph» 1842, 597, no. 1048. A. R. Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques* I, Athènes 1842, no. 344. Pittakes, «ArchEph» 1854, 1108, no. 2099. (APMA 5, no. 656). Frg. b (right fr.): Pittakes, «ArchEph» 1840, 371, no. 474 (draw.). (Malouchou, APMA 5, no. 577). Rangabé (o.c.) no. 287. Frgs. a+b: IG I 279 (and IG I suppl. p. 36<sup>7</sup>). IG I<sup>2</sup> 385. IG I<sup>3</sup> 420. Morison 2003, 109-113. (SEG LIII 63bis).

Bibl.: Judeich, *Topographie*<sup>2</sup> 80. Papazarkadas 2011, 24 n. 41, 70, 129 n. 139.

s. V<sup>2</sup>

stoich.

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[- - - - - h] ὄγ γ[εἰτ - - - - -]
[- πλέθρα -?-] ΗΔΔΠΙ : [- - - - -]
3 [- - - - - γ] εἶπον τ[ὸ - - - - -]
   ?vac. 0,027: 1 line
[- - - - -] ρο : τὸ Φίλο[νο]ς : δεμ[- - -]
[- - - - -] σες τῶι γυμ[ν]ασίοι vac.
6 [- - - - -] πλέθρα : ΔΔ[.]Ι : καὶ οἰκία vac.
[- - - - -] ἀγόρο : πρὸς ἡέο vac.
   • vac. 0,027: 1 line
[- - - - -] ο[.] βουλευτέριον : ΜΟΡΙΜΟ
9 [- - - - -] ι[.] ἀγορά[.] ἡερμαγόρο [-?-]
[- - - - -] βαλαν[ε...5..] ὈΣΙΤ[- - -]

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7. Kirchhoff assumed that IG I 279a (=I<sup>3</sup> 418) was possibly the upper part of IG I 279.

[- - - - -]T[.]Σ[- - - - -]  
 - - - - -

**1** Lewis; [-h]ὄγ γ[είτονες -] Hiller, who compares with l. 3. || **2 beg.** Lewis; **end** [καὶ οἰκία *vacat?*] Lewis. || **3** [-h]εἰ γ[είτον τ[-] Lewis. || **4 beg.** [ἀγ]ρῶ Morison, (p. 110). **End** δεμ[όσιον] Hiller. || **5** [γειτονευό]σες Hi.; [- *heχ*]σῆς Mal. || **7** [h]εἰ γείτον *he* -]αγόρο. || **6** ΔΔΠΙ Lewis. || **8 beg.** : Lewis, [- -]ον Morison. **End** Μορίμο[-] Hiller, Μορίμο:<sup>8</sup> Lewis, Μορίμο[.] Morison; μορίμο (= μωρίμο) Matth. || **9** ΙΑΓΟΡΑ Pittakes, [h]ε[ρ][μ]αγόρα[ς] Hiller; [Πε]ι[θ]αγόρα[ς] (Morison), or 'Ι[σ]αγόρα[ς], [N]ι[κ]αγόρα[ς], [T]ι[μ]αγόρα[ς], or [ε]ι[ς] ἀγορά[v:] Mal. || **10** [- τῶ] βαλαν[έο τῶ Φι]λοσίτ[ο] Matth.

#### Notes

One should mark that the personal names are not followed by demotics, taking of course in account that only a fragment of the original text is preserved.

It seems that the beginning of each entry was in the missing left part of the inscription.

**3** [- γ]εῖτον. The word γείτων is found both in leases of public lands, cf. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 418.13.15.20, *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1635 B.142.144.145 and in the sales of confiscated properties, cf. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 426.67.

**4** [-]ρο : τῶ Φίλο[νο]ς. Morison has suggested that Philon was the owner of a field, an ἄγρός, and he subsequently restored [ἀγ]ρῶ. Since the name<sup>9</sup> is not followed by a demotic (cf. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 421.12.26, 422.193.204.217.223.375, 424.5.10), the word whose the ending is preserved ([-]ρο) most probably is not a personal name. It is possible that it belongs to a noun; cf. *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1635.143-144: ο[ί]ς γεῖ[τον] τὸ βαλανεῖον τὸ Ἀρ[ί]στ[ο]τωνος.

δεμ[-]. Hiller suggested the restoration δεμ[όσιον]; cf. *Agora* XIX P5.9-14 (367/6 BC): Θεόμνηστιος Θεοσέβειος Ἰωνίδης ἀπέγραψεν Θεοσέβειος τοῦ Θεοφίλου Ξυπεταιόνος οἰκίαν Ἀλωπεκῆσιν δημοσίαν εἶναι, ἥ γείτων... ἄλόντος Θεοσέβους ἱεροσυλίας καὶ οὐχ ὑπομείναντος τὴν κρίσιν... Morison (2003, 110) alternatively suggested that a patronymic might begin (Δεμ[-]).

8. The punctuation is outside brackets in *IG* I<sup>3</sup>, but it is probably a misprint (cf. *IG* I 279 and *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 385). There is no punctuation at the end of the line (cf. ll. 5-7), and also there is no room for restoring one letter.

9. Metics were regularly recorded by their proper name, their social status (μέτοικος) and/or their occupation or place of residence; cf. e.g. *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 421.33: Κεφισοδόρο μετοίκο ἐμ Περαιεῖ οἰκόντος and *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 426.24: [ἐκ τῶν Ἀρισ]τάρχου τῶ σκυτοτ[όμο] in respect.

5 [-]σες τοῖ γυμνασίοι. Hiller restored [- γειτονευό]σες, but the items seem to be in the nominative (see l. 6: καὶ οἰκία). I suggest: [- ηεχ]σες τοῖ γυμνασίοι; for the syntax of the adverb see LSJ<sup>9</sup> s.v. ἐξῆς, II. c. *dat. next to...* *beside*; cf. Ar. *Lys.* 633: ἀγοράσω τ' ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐξῆς Ἀριστογείτονι and Pl. *Prot.* 314e: Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰσήλθομεν, κατελάβομεν Πρωταγόραν ἐν τῷ προστώῳ περιπατοῦντα, ἐξῆς δ' αὐτῷ συμπεριεπάτουν ἐκ μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα Καλλίας ὁ Ἱππονίκου καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ὁ ὁμομήτριος...

6 πλέθρα : ΔΔ[.]; a piece of land of 22 or 26 (or less probable 31) plethra and an oikia are mentioned; compare IG I<sup>3</sup> 427.72.74: γῆς φ[σιλῆ]ς πλέθρα I[1] | ἀμπελὸν | οἰκία [ἐ]ν τοῖ ἀγροῖ | [ἐτ]ε[ρος] ἀγρὸς γῆς φσιλῆς πλέθ[ρα]..., IG I<sup>3</sup> 418.4: γῆναι φσιλῆς πλέθρα.

7 [-]αγόρο. From the first letter (α) only the lower part of the right oblique stroke is preserved. The property mentioned in l. 6 is designated by the property of a certain [-]agoras to the east, e.g. [ἡ] γείτον ηε [-]αγόρο; cf. II. 1 and 3, IG I<sup>3</sup> 418.7.13.15.20, IG I<sup>3</sup> 426.67, or [ἡ] ἐχομένη [-]αγόρο, compare *Agora* XIX L9.49-50: π<α>ρὰ <δ>ὲ τούτῳ τῷ γύα τούτο[....] | καὶ τὸν ἐχόμενον μεταξ[ὺ] τοῦ]τοῖν τοῖν χωρίοι..., Thuc. 8, 90.5: διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ στοάν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου (sc. τοῦ τείχους) εὐθὺς ἐχομένη ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ. This [-]agoras could be identified with the person mentioned in l. 9.

πρὸς ἡέο. Cf. *Agora* XIX L 8.110: [π]ρὸς νότον [...]ων πρὸς ἐσπέρα[v] οἱ θράνοι...<sup>10</sup>

8 [-]ο[.] βουλευτήριον. Morison (2003, 110) assumes that «here surely stood a phrase further describing the bouleuterion», -and he compares Paus. 1, 3.5 and Philostr. *VS* 2, 8.4-, «alternatively a descriptive adjective». The trace of an omicron can be seen. The reading of the letter nu (uncertain traces of a vertical and of a slanted stroke) or of the punctuation before the letter B are not safe. One possible restoration is [- γεῖτ]ο[v] βουλευτήριον. For the omission of the definite article we could compare the phrase ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ, which appears in several Attic inscriptions, e.g. IG II<sup>2</sup> 120.25-26, 361.5; cf. *Lys.* 53, 8: ἐγγύς τε οἰκῶν τῆς ἀγορᾶς οὔτε πρὸς δικαστηρίῳ οὔτε πρὸς βουλευτηρίῳ ὥφθην οὐδεπώποτε; cf. also *Agora* XIX, P9.31.40: νοτόθ ἀγορὰ Β[ησ]αίεω[v]... ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ εἰς ἀγο[ρ]άν.

8 end MORIMO. The word has been interpreted as a personal name -a very rare one- (Μορίμο); it is attested in Ephesos and Magnesia, see T. Corsten, *LGN V.A*, 321, s.v. In Attica Μόρσιμος is also attested, see M. J. Osborne – S. G. Byrne, *LGN II. Attica*, 320, s.v. However, the transcription of the word

10. The text is based on the edition of this inscription by N. Papazarkadas, in Ἀττικὰ ἐπιγραφικά. Μελέτες πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ Christian Habicht, Ath. A. Themis – N. Papazarkadas (eds), Athens 2009, 165-181.

as a personal name would mean that a new entry begins here, something not quite probable (see below). Could it be the case that the word is an adjective *μορίμο* (in genitive) designating a certain piece of land [γῆς], cf. e.g. *IG I<sup>3</sup> 418.4.7*: γῦαι φσιλῆς πλέθρα... φσιλῆ ΔΔ γειτ-, *IG I<sup>3</sup> 427.72.74* (see above). In favor of the transcription of the word as an adjective is that in Attica the form *Μόρσιμος* (and not *Μόριμος*) is attested (see above) as a personal name. But the meaning of the adjective *μόριμος*, *ον*<sup>11</sup> does not make any sense here.

Angelos Matthaiou suggested to me to transcribe the adjective *μόριμος* (= *μώριμος*), which could possibly derive from the noun *μώριον*· πόα τις, ἡ πρὸς φίλτρα χρῶνται Hesych. (see *LSJ<sup>9</sup>* s.v. *μώριος*, ἡ and Suppl. p. 214)<sup>12</sup>.

9 [-]ι[.]αγόρα[.] *ἡερμαγόρο*. It is possible that a punctuation mark was inscribed before the aspirate (H); in this case we could restore [- ε]ί[ς] ἀγορά[ν:], cf. *Agora XI X P26.453-454*: ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑρακλῆος τοῦ Ἀλεξικάκου εἰς ἀγορὰν φέρουσα]. For the form εἰς cf. the Erechtheion accounts *IG I<sup>3</sup> 475.293, 476.9.10.41*. However, the alternative restoration of a personal name is quite probable. Morison suggested [Πε]ι[θ]αγόρα[ς]; we could also restore [Ι]σ[α]γόρα[ς], [Ν]ι[κ]αγόρα[ς], or [Τ]ι[μ]αγόρα[ς]; see M. J. Osborne – S. G. Byrne, *LGPV* II. Attica, s.vv. The personal name belongs to a neighbor of the recorded property<sup>13</sup>.

10 βαλαν[ε...<sup>5</sup>..]οσίτ[-]; the vertical stroke before O could belong either to a iota or to a lambda. Angelos Matthaiou suggested to restore [Φι]λοσίτ[ο]. The personal name is very rare; it is not attested in Attica, but it is found in Thera, see *IG XII 3, 662 and 682*.

[- τῶ] βαλαν[έο τῶ Φι]λοσίτ[ο]; for the restoration cf. *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1635.143-144*: ο[ἱ]ς γεί[τον] τὸ βαλανεῖον τὸ Ἀρ[ί]στωνος; see also *IG I<sup>3</sup> 84.34sq.*: καὶ τῆς τάφρου καὶ τῶ ὕδατος κρατῆν τῶ ἐγ Διὸς τὸν μισθοσάμενον... καὶ ὅποσον ἐντὸς τῆς οἰκίας τῆς δημοσίας καὶ τῶν πυλῶν αἱ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἰσθμνικό βαλανεῖον ἐκφέρουσι, *Agora XIX L10.40-42*: Ἀθηνᾶς τέλμα πρὸς ταῖς [πύλαις] | ταῖς παρὰ τὸ Διοχάρου[ς ..5..] | βαλανέον.

### Commentary

11. See *LSJ<sup>9</sup>* s.v. *μόριμος*, *ον*, «poet. for *μόρσιμος*» and *μόρσιμος*, *ον*, «poet. Adj. used also by Hdt., appointed by fate, destined».

12. Or from the noun *μόρον*, τό (black mulberry, see *LSJ<sup>9</sup>*, s.v.). Derivation from the noun *μορία*, ἡ (*μορίαί*· the sacred olives) cannot be excluded, but it is difficult to accept a piece of land cultivated with *morai* owned by an individual in the fifth century. (Matthaiou).

13. See Morison 2003, 112, with a different interpretation of the text.

*IG I<sup>3</sup> 420* records (at least in ll. 4-11) properties most probably located in an urban area, possibly in Athens<sup>14</sup>, or in another city<sup>15</sup>. The properties listed in ll. 8-11 were topographically related to the Bouleuterion (l. 8), to a road leading to the agora (l. 9) -or to the property of a certain [-]i[.]agoras, son of Hermagoras- and to the balaneion of a certain Philositos (l. 10). It is possible that the properties listed in ll. 4-7 were nearby, if the prosopographical identification of the man cited in l. 7 ([-]αγόρο), that I suggest, is correct. In the first entry of the text possibly a rural estate (or estates) is described, judging from its size (126 plethra, if the restoration of the word plethra is correct).

*Conclusion.*

*IG I<sup>3</sup> 420* and 219 are very similar in the form of the entries, as far as can be concluded given the small size of both fragments, their letter-size and letter-forms and the horizontal and the vertical space (see fig. 4)<sup>16</sup>. Punctuation in *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219* cannot be confirmed, because the fragment preserves the ends of the lines. It is also an important fact that both fragments were found on the Acropolis.

As far as the letter-forms is concerned, as it is stated above, the cutter of *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219* has great similarities with the “Cutter of *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1386*”, whose surviving work consists of accounts and inventories. It would be advisable to check if both fragments were inscribed by the same cutter because in that case there would be a strong indication that the fragments belong to the same stele. Nevertheless, even if they were inscribed by two different cutters, it is still likely that they belonged to the same stele<sup>17</sup>.

In any case, close resemblance between *IG I<sup>3</sup> 420* and 219 suggests that both fragments belong to the same dossier – possibly but not necessarily to the same stele – of leases of public lands or sales of confiscated properties.

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14. Cf. Judeich, *Topographie*<sup>2</sup>, 80.

15. Cf. *IG I<sup>3</sup> 418*.

16. Slight variations in measurement (letter-size, horizontal and vertical spaces) appear in the text of *IG I<sup>3</sup> 420* (see above) and in similar texts; for example in *IG I<sup>3</sup> 426* (see Pritchett 1953, 274-275).

17. Compare for example *IG I<sup>3</sup> 426*, in which, as Stephen Tracy has argued: «we may observe that the lettering of two different workmen is in evidence» (Tracy 2016, 66).

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*Abstract*

In the present article two 5th century Attic inscriptions are revisited, namely *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219* and *IG I<sup>3</sup> 420*. They were both first published by the 19th century Greek archaeologist and epigraphist K. S. Pittakes. Close study of the two very fragmentary inscriptions led to the assumption that they probably belong to the same dossier, i.e. leases of public lands or sales of confiscated properties.

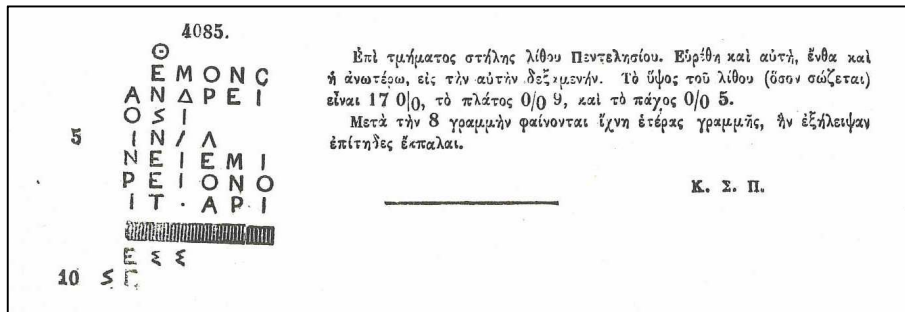


Fig. 1 = IG I<sup>3</sup> 219. Pittakes, «ArchEph» 1860, 2048, no. 4085.

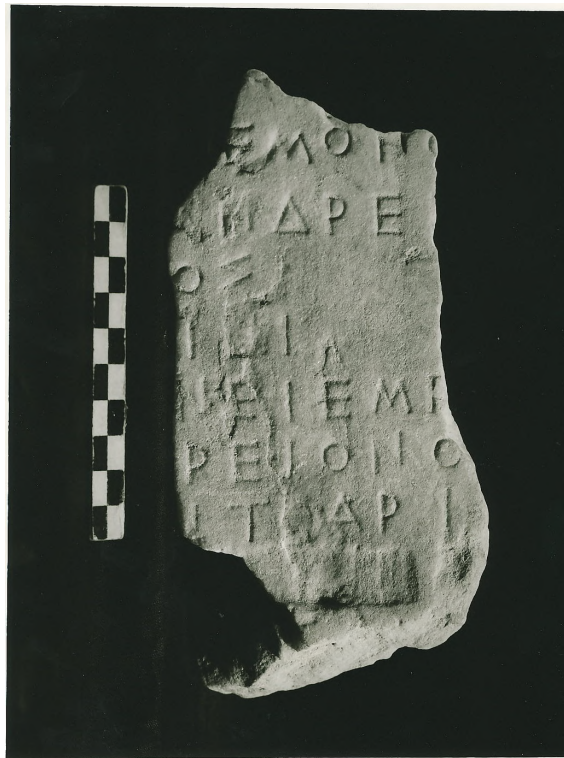


Fig. 2 = IG I<sup>3</sup> 219. EM 5390 (phot. courtesy of the Epigraphical Museum).





Fig. 3 = *IG I<sup>3</sup> 420*. EM 6659 (phot. courtesy of the Epigraphical Museum).



Fig. 4 = *IG I<sup>3</sup> 219* and 420 side by side.