

Honours for Kalliphanes, soldier in and announcer of the Roman victo

ELA id: 217

IG 2[3] 1 1334

Inv. number	Ag. I 164
PHI	347629 https://epigraphy.packhum.org/text/347629?&bookid=877&location=7233205 https://epigraphy.packhum.org/text/233205
Translations	https://www.atticinscriptions.com/inscription/IGII31/1334 http://telota.bbaw.de/ig/digitale-edition/inschrift/IG%20II_III%C2%B3%201,%201334
Images	http://drc.ohiolink.edu/handle/2374.OX/186691 http://ascsa.net/id/agora/object/i%20164?q=xvi%20291&t=&v=list&sort=&s=4

Description

Date	169/8 BCE Period: 2nd century BCE --> first half Reasons: archon, historical context Notes: The chronology of the present decree is perfectly recognizable not only from the name of the eponymous archon of Athens (Eunikos), but also from the mention of the Roman victory "in Macedonia" at the battle of Pydna, fought on June 22, 168 BCE. The decree was passed around two weeks later, at the beginning of July, on the last day of the Athenian year, Skirophorion 30 (on the same day the decree IG 2[3] 1 1335 was also passed). From prosopography we may observe only that the honourand, Kalliphanes from Phyle, is not attested elsewhere, but some years later we find his son, Dexiphon, winner of two races at the Theseia, one in 157/6 BCE (IG 2[2] 957, ll. 47-49) and the other in ca. 149/8 BCE (IG 2[2] 958, ll. 89-90).
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Text category honorific decree (praise - crown)

Notes:

The text bears a honorary decree discussed and approved in the course of an extraordinary assembly convened by the generals in the Piraeus, probably in the theatre by the Piraeus on the slope of Mounichia (see IG 2[3] 1 1335, ll. 5-7: ἐκκλησία σύ[γκλητος ἐμ Πειραιεῖ στρατη]γῶν παραγγ[ειλάντων ...]). The honourand is an Athenian citizen who fought the battle at Pydna on the Roman side, perhaps as a mercenary among the Pergamene forces led by Attalos and Athenaios, brothers of the Pergamene king Eumenes II. The inscription reports that after the battle he came back to Athens and announced to his fellow-citizen the Roman victory achieved by Lucius Aemilius Paullus against Perseus. The Boule and the Demos granted him a public praise and a golden crown for his positive attitude towards the city.

Monument description

Monument type: pedimental stele

Material: white marble

Original dimensions: h: 1.72 * w: 0.40-0.46 * t: 0.85

✓ ornamentation

✓ crown

Letters Height Mt: 0.008

Same stonecutter as:

The state of conservation of the present inscription prevented Tracy from recognizing the hand of a known cutter in this text. It may have been executed by a mason from the same school of the "Cutter of Ag. I 247"; see Tracy 1990 235 and 249. Woodhead, Ath.Agora 16 408, believed however that the quality of the present inscription was rather better than the overall standard of the "Cutter of Ag. I 247". On the "Cutter of Ag. I 247" (194/3-148/7 BCE) see Tracy 1990 99-104

Notes:

The stele was decorated on top by a plain aetoma surmounted by three acroteria (the one on the left is broken). The olive crown below the decree, bearing the name, patronymic and demotic of Kalliphanes, is cut elegantly in low relief and points downwards.

Physical features

State of conservation: Completely preserved

Legibility: Poor. Because of its reuse the inscription is in large part almost or totally illegible. The lettering was however competent and regular

Reuse: Reused as a cover slab

Signs of reuse: The reuse of the stone with the inscribed face downwards made the front surface badly worn

Notes:

The stele was mended from two pieces.

See photos in Hesperia 3, 1934, 19-20; IG 2[3] 1 pl. LXIV

Findspot

Agora --> Metroon (east of) --> #I9: Great Drain

Details:

Found in position as a cover slab over the Great Drain, east of the Metroon

Date of discovery: 1932

Circumstances: archeological excavation

First edition:

Meritt, Hesperia 3, 1934, 18-21 no. 18

Original location

Agora

Details:

The publication clause is in this case very specific about the location of the present decree, which was to be set up in the Agora by a statue. The unknown name of the subject portrayed in the statue leaves the exact designation of the original location of the decree in abeyance. The gap of around eight letters after the mention of the εἰκῶν may perhaps be filled with the name of Kalliphanes himself in the genitive (ten letters, among which is a iota). In any case the precise location of the statue remains unknown and potentially every place in the Agora - apart from the forbidden area next to the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton - may have hosted the statue and the decree. In the Hellenistic period several spots in the Agora were exploited for setting

up honorific statues (Ma 2013 103-104); the reuse of the stone certainly does not help in defining better the original spot of the stele.

Internal references to Athenian places and monuments:

Piraeus (I. 7)

Publication provisions and other related clauses

Publication clause	(Decree, II. 38-42): ἀναγρ[άψ]α[ι] δὲ τ[όδ]ε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέ[α τὸ]ν [κατὰ] πρυτανεί[αν] ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνει [καὶ στήσ]αι ἐν ἀγορᾷ παρὰ τὴν εἰκόνα [- - - c.8 - - -].
Location	ἐν ἀγορᾷ παρὰ τὴν εἰκόνα [- - - c.8 - - -]
Responsible Officials	Secretary of the Prytany; Treasurer of Stratiotic Fund

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