

# ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ 20ΗΣ ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 1958

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ ΓΕΩΡΓ. ΚΟΣΜΕΤΑΤΟΥ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ

ΓΕΩΛΟΓΙΑ. — Συμβόλη εἰς τὴν διερεύνησιν τῆς τεκτονικῆς δομῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Περὶ τῆς παρουσίας εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν Πανάκτου - Οἰνόης (Μάζι) - Όσιου Μελετίου τῆς ὁροσειρᾶς Πάρνηθος - Κιθαιρῶνος λιθανθρακοφόρων στρωμάτων καὶ τόφφων, τὰ ὅποια κεῖνται ἀσυμφώνως ἐπὶ τοῦ Κρυσταλλοσχιστώδους, ὥπος Ιωάνν. Τρικαλινοῦ.

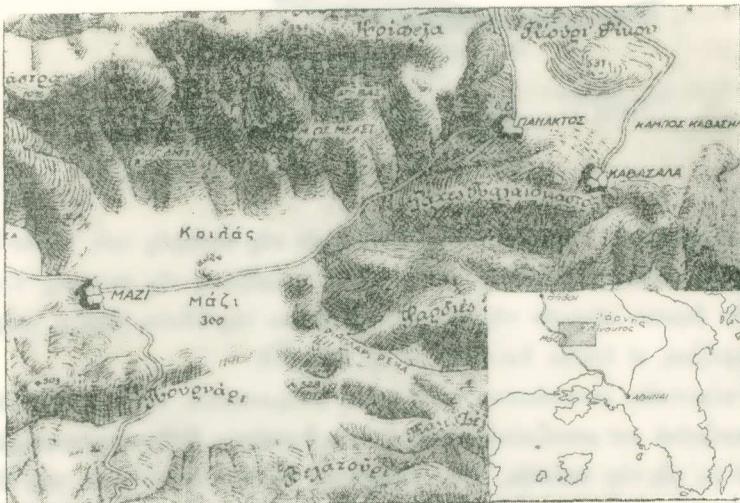
Εἰς τὰς ὁροσειρὰς τῆς Πάρνηθος καὶ τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας ἀνεκαλύψθησαν καὶ περιεγράφησαν διὰ πρώτην φορὰν ὑπὸ τοῦ Renz (βλ. 2, σελ. 519) λιθανθρακοφόρα καὶ πέρμια στρώματα. Αἱ ἀποθέσεις τοῦ Λιθανθρακοφόρου ἀποτελοῦνται ἀπὸ δύο συστήματα στρωμάτων, δηλαδὴ ἀπὸ ἐν βαθύτερον, τὸ ὅποιον ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ χαλαζιακὰ κροκαλοπαγῆ καὶ τὰ ὅποια, κατὰ τὸν Renz, ἀνήκουν εἰς τὸ μέσον Λιθανθρακοφόρον καὶ ἀπὸ ἔτερον ἀνώτερον σύστημα στρωμάτων, τὸ ὅποιον συνίσταται ἀπὸ φαιοὺς σχιστολίθους, ψημίτας, γραουβάκην καὶ ἡφαιστείους τόφφους χρώματος φαιοῦ. Εἰς τοὺς σχιστολίθους παρουσιάζονται ἐγκλείσματα μελανῶν ἀσβεστολίθων, οἵτινες περιέχουν πλῆθος πρωτοζῷων τοῦ ἀνωτέρου Λιθανθρακοφόρου, μίσχους κρινοειδῶν καὶ ἔνα μοναδικὸν ἀμμωνίτην τὸν Pericleites nov. geni. Renz. Ἐπὶ τῶν στρωμάτων αὐτῶν τοῦ Λιθανθρακοφόρου ἀκολουθοῦν ἀπολιθωματοφόροι περμικοὶ ἀσβεστόλιθοι ἀνοικτοῦ καὶ σκοτεινοῦ χρώματος. Πάντα ταῦτα ἀτινα, καὶ κατὰ τὸν Renz (βλ. 7, σελ. 427), εἶναι ἐλεύθερα μεταμορφώσεως, ἐπικαλύπτονται ὑπὸ ἀπολιθωματοφόρων στρωμάτων τοῦ Τριαδικοῦ, τὸ ὅποιον εἰς τὰς μνημονευθείσας ὁροσειρὰς παρουσιάζει μεγάλην ἐξάπλωσιν.

“Οσον ἀφορᾷ ἦδη εἰς τὸ ὑπόβαθρον τοῦ Παλαιοζωϊκοῦ τῶν ὁροσειρῶν Πάρνηθος καὶ Κιθαιρῶνος ἀναφέρει δὲ Renz (βλ. 7, σελ. 428) ὅτι τὸ Μεταμορφωσιγενὲς τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀποτελεῖ ὑπὸ τὴν μορφὴν πτυχωσιγενῶν ρηγίγενῶν τεμαχῶν τὸ ὑπό-

βαθρον τῆς ὁροσειρᾶς τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος. Τοιαύτην ἐμφάνισιν Μεταμορφωσιγενοῦς, ἥτις εύρισκεται μεταξὺ μὴ μεταμορφωσιγενῶν παλαιοζωϊκῶν καὶ τριαδικῶν ἀποθέσεων, ἀνέῳρεν ὁ Renz (βλ. 7, σελ. 428) βορειοδυτικῶς τοῦ χωρίου Πάνακτος (Κακονησίρι) καὶ ὡς τοιαύτην τὴν ἀνέφερεν εἰς τὸν γεωλογικὸν καὶ τεκτονικὸν του χάρτην τῆς Ελλάδος (βλ. 6, γεωλογικὸν καὶ τεκτονικὸν χάρτην).

Ἡ παρουσία εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Πανάκτου μεταμορφωσιγενῶν πετρωμάτων ἔνέχει ιδιαιτερον ἀνδιαφέρον καὶ ἔνεκα τούτου ἔχει αὕτη ἀνάγκην εἰδικῆς ἑξετάσεως.

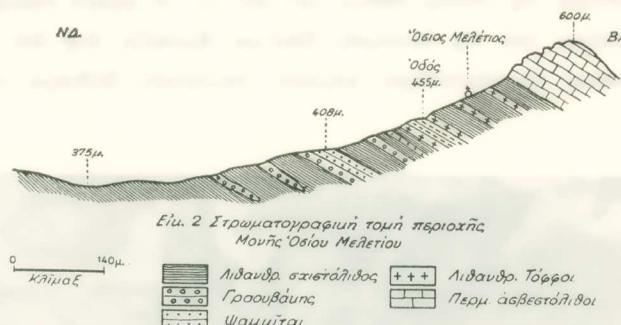
Ἐπὶ τῆς βορείας πλευρᾶς τῆς δημοσίας ὁδοῦ Ἀθηνῶν - Θηβῶν εύρισκεται τὸ τεκτονικὸν βύθισμα τῆς Οἰνόης (Μάζι) (βλ. εἰκ. 1). Ἡ βορεία παρυφὴ τῆς λεκάνης ταύτης πλαισιοῦται ὑπὸ τῆς ὁροσειρᾶς Πάστρα - Κρίπεζα, ἐνῷ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς πλευρᾶς εύρισκεται τὸ ὑψηλότερον κείμενον τεκτονικὸν βύθισμα τῆς Πανάκτου - Καβάσαλα.



Εἰκ. 1. Μορφολογικὸς χάρτης τῆς περιοχῆς Οἰνόης (Μάζι) - Πανάκτου, ληφθεὶς ἐκ τοῦ μορφολογικοῦ χάρτου τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὑπὸ Δ. Διαμαντοπούλου. Κλ. 1:12.500

Ἄμφοτεραι αἱ ἀνωτέρω πεδιάδες συνδέονται ὑπὸ βαθείας κοιλάδος (βλ. εἰκ. 1) ἐπὶ τῆς δεξιᾶς πλευρᾶς τῆς ὁποίας διανοίγεται ἡ νέα ὁδὸς πρὸς Πάνακτον. Εἰς τὴν ἀνωτέρω κοιλάδα καὶ νέαν ὁδὸν εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ λάβῃ τις εἰκόνα τῆς στρωματογραφικῆς συστάσεως καὶ τεκτονικῆς δομῆς τῆς περιοχῆς. Ἡ ὁροσειρὰ Πάστρα - Κρίπεζα εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Μονῆς τοῦ Ὁσίου Μελετίου ἀποτελεῖται, κατὰ τὸν Renz, ἀπὸ λιθανθρακοφόρα, πέρμια καὶ τριαδικὰ στρώματα. Οὕτω βλέπομεν ὅτι παρουσιάζονται ἐνταῦθα παλαιοζωϊκὰ καὶ μεσοζωϊκὰ στρώματα. Περαιτέρω συναντῶμεν ἐπὶ τῆς

όδοι, ήτις χρει πρὸς τὴν Μονὴν Ὅσιος Μελέτιος (βλ. εἰκ. 2), ὅψομ. 455,0 μ., μεταξὺ τῶν λιθανθρακοφόρων στρωμάτων, τὰ δποῖα ἀποτελοῦνται ἀπὸ σχιστολίθους, ψαμμίτας καὶ γραουβάκην, ὅστις εὑρίσκεται ὑπὸ τὴν μορφὴν ἐγκλεισμάτων, καὶ ἡφαιστείους τόφφους, οἱ δποῖοι εἰς τὴν θέσιν ταύτην διευθύνονται B 5° A καὶ κλίνουν 30° πρὸς τὰ NA. Ἡ διεύθυνσις τοῦ ἀνωτέρῳ συστήματος στρωμάτων προσδιορίζεται ἐπακριβέστερον εἰς τὰ παρεμβαλλόμενα στρώματα ψαμμίτου. Οὕτω ὀλίγον βαθύτερον, εἰς τὸ ὅψομ. 408 μ., τὰ στρώματα ταῦτα διευθύνονται B 37° A καὶ κλίνουν πρὸς τὰ NA 26°.

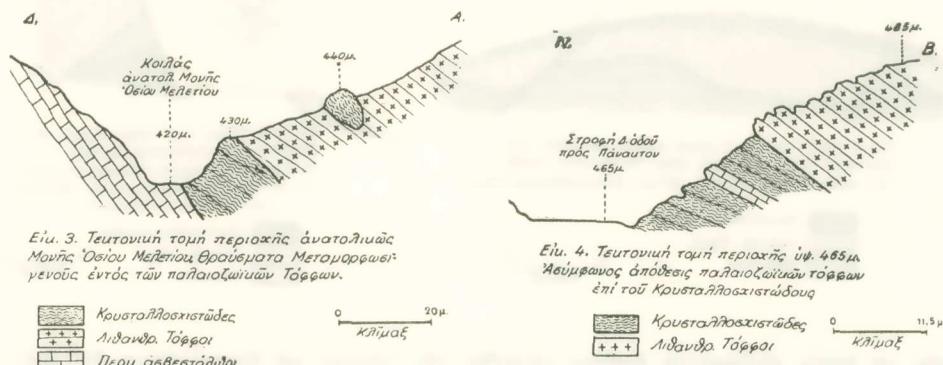


Οσον ἀφορᾷ ἡδη εἰς τὴν τεκτονικὴν δομὴν τῆς περιοχῆς τοῦ Ὅσιου Μελετίου πιστοποιεῖ τις εὐκόλως ὅτι, ἔκτὸς τῆς μεγάλης διαρρήξεως τῆς παρυφῆς, ἡτις συμπίπτει μὲ τὴν βορείαν πλευρὰν τῆς τεκτονικῆς τάφρου τῆς Οἰνόης (Μάζι), ὅπάρχουν καὶ ἔτεραι διαρρήξεις, αἱ δποῖαι διευθύνονται ἐκ τῆς ΒΔ - ΝΑ.

Αἱ τελευταῖαι μετετόπισαν τὰ διάφορα πτυχωσιγενῆ τεμάχη τὰ δποῖα περιέχουν παλαιοζωϊκὰ καὶ μεσοζωϊκὰ στρώματα εἰς διαφόρους βαθυτέρας περιοχάς. Οὕτω παρατηρεῖ τις εἰς τὴν κοιλάδα, ἡτις εὑρίσκεται ἀμέσως ἀνατολικῶς τῆς Μονῆς τοῦ Ὅσιου Μελετίου καὶ ἡτις ἀκολουθεῖ διάρρηξιν διευθυνομένην B 17 Δ καὶ κλίνουσαν 55° πρὸς τὰ BA, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα οἱ λιθανθρακοφόροι τόφφοι κεῖνται ἀσυμφώνως ἐπὶ τοῦ μεταμορφωσιγενοῦς ὅποβάθρου. Ἐντὸς τῶν ἀνωτέρῳ τόφφων παρουσιάζονται εἰς πολλὰς θέσεις μικρὰ καὶ μεγάλα γωνιώδη τεμάχη μεταμορφωσιγενοῦς πετρώματος (βλ. εἰκ. 3).

Ἡ ἔτερα τοποθεσία ἔνθα δύναται τις νὰ λάβῃ καλυτέραν εἰκόνα τῆς τεκτονικῆς δομῆς τῶν βαθυτέρων στρωμάτων τῆς περιοχῆς ταύτης εἰναι ἀφ' ἐνὸς μὲν ἡ βαθεῖα κοιλάς ἡτις ὁδηγεῖ πρὸς τὰ δυτικὰ ὑψώματα τοῦ χωρίου Πάνακτος καὶ ἀφ' ἔτερου ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς πλευρᾶς τῆς αὐτῆς κοιλάδος διανοιγομένη νέα ὁδός. Ἐνταῦθα, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς πλευρᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ, εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς κοιλάδος, ὅψομ. 465,0 μ. (βλ. εἰκ. 1), συναντᾷ τις τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα, τὰ δποῖα, κατὰ

τὸν Renz, ἀποτελοῦνται ἀπὸ χλωριτικούς σχιστολίθους. Εἰς τὴν θέσιν ταύτην τὸ Μεταμορφωσιγενὲς διευθύνεται Β 30° Δ καὶ κλίνει πρὸς τὰ ΝΑ 20°. Υπεράνω τῶν πετρωμάτων αὐτῶν (βλ. εἰκ. 4) ἀκολουθοῦν ἀσυμφώνιας οἱ ἵζηματογενεῖς μὴ μεταμορφωσιγενεῖς ἡφαίστειοι τόφφοι, οἵτινες διευθύνονται Β 8° Α καὶ κλίνουν 38° πρὸς ΝΑ. Κατὰ τὸν Renz (βλ. 3, σελ. 756) καὶ Milch - Renz (βλ. 4, σελ. 501) εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν οἱ χαλαζιακοὶ κερατοφύραι καὶ οἱ τόφφοι αὐτῶν εἰναι ἀρχαιότεροι τῶν ἐνωπόνων λιθανθρακοφόρων στρωμάτων καὶ δύνανται νὰ εἰναι παλαιολιθανθρακοφόρους καὶ λίαν πιθανῶς δεβονίου ἡλικίας. Κατὰ νεωτέραν ἐκδοχὴν τοῦ Renz (βλ. 7, σελ. 420) τὰ αὐτὰ πετρώματα δύνανται νὰ εἰναι πολὺ νεώτερα, ἢ δὲ ἐνταῦθα θέσις των νὰ εἰναι τεκτονική. Ή διεξαχθεῖσα ἔρευνα τῆς περιοχῆς ταύτης δεικνύει, ὅτι οἱ τόφφοι εὑρίσκονται οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ τοῦ μεταμορφωσιγενοῦς ὑποβάθμου, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐντὸς τῶν λιθανθρακοφόρων στρωμάτων. Τὸ ἀνωτέρω γεγονός, ὡς εἰναι σαφές, ἀντιτίθεται εἰς ἐκδοχὴν, καθ' ἣν οἱ τόφφοι οὗτοι δὲν εἰναι αὐτοθιγενεῖς, ἀλλὰ ἔχουν μεταφερθῆ ἀλλοθεν τῇ ἐπιδράσει τεκτονικῶν μετακινήσεων.



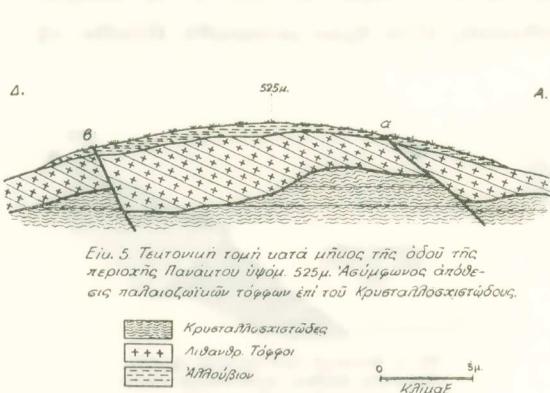
Εἰκ. 3. Τευτονική τομή περιοχῆς ἀνατολικῶν Μονῆς Όσιου Μελέτιου θραύσματα Μεταμορφεώσεως: μενοῦς ἐντὸς τῶν παλαιολιθικῶν Τόφφων.

Εἰκ. 4. Τευτονική τομή περιοχῆς ὑψ. 465μ καὶ θείματος ἀπόθετες παλαιολιθικῶν τόφφων ἐπὶ τοῦ Κρυσταλλοπεζίτωδου

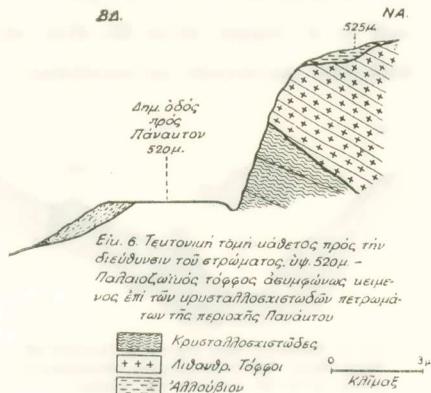
Τὰ διάφορα ταῦτα στρώματα, δηλαδὴ τοὺς τόφφους καὶ τὰ κρυσταλλοσχιστώδη, δύναται τις εὐκόλως νὰ διακρίνῃ βάσει τοῦ χρώματος αὐτῶν. Τὸ μεταμορφωσιγενὲς ὑπόβαθμον παρουσιάζει πρασινωπόν, ἐνῷ οἱ τόφφοι ἔχουν φαιοκίτρινον χρῶμα. Περαιτέρω οἱ τόφφοι ἐν συγκρίσει πρὸς τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα χαρακτηρίζονται διὰ τὴν εὐκολωτέραν ἀποσάθρωσιν καὶ τὸν σκοτεινὸν χρωματισμὸν τῶν ρωγμῶν ὃποιοι διαλύσεων σιδήρου - μαγγανίου. Τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα παρουσιάζουν ἐντὸς τῆς κοιλάδος καὶ κατὰ μῆκος τῆς ὁδοῦ μεγάλην ἔξαπλωσιν.

Ἐτέραν πολὺ ὡραιοτέραν καὶ ἐντυπωσιακὴν ἔμφαντιν συναντᾷ τις εἰς τὸ ὑψόμ. 520,0 μ. ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποτόμου τομῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἥτις ὁδηγεῖ πρὸς Πάνακτον (βλ. εἰκ. 5). Ἐνταῦθα εἰς ἀπόστασιν περίου 300 μ. ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἔξωκλησίου, τὸ ὁποῖον εύρισκεται ἐπὶ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς πλευρᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἥτις ἀγει πρὸς Πάνακτον, βλέπομεν ὅτι

ἡ ὁδὸς τέμνει καθέτως τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα καὶ τοὺς ιζηματογενεῖς τόφους (βλ. εἰκ. 5 καὶ 6). Εἰς τὴν θέσιν ταύτην τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα, τὰ ὅποια εἰς τὰ ἀνώτερα αὐτῶν τμήματα ἀποτελοῦνται ἀπὸ λεπτοπλακώδη στρώματα, διευθύνονται Β 85° Δ καὶ κλίνουν πρὸς ΒΑ 25°, ἐνῷ οἱ ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἀσυμφώνως κείμενοι τόφοι διευθύνονται Β - Ν καὶ κλίνουν πρὸς Α 30°. Περαιτέρω βλέπει τις εἰς τὴν τομὴν ταύτην, ὅτι τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα καὶ τὰ ιζηματογενῆ στρώματα ἔχουν μετακινηθῆ ὑπὸ τῶν μεταπτώσεων α καὶ β (βλ. εἰκ. 5). Ἐκ τῶν μεταπτώσεων αὐτῶν ἡ α διευθύνεται Β 40° Α καὶ κλίνει 40° πρὸς τὰ ΝΑ καὶ ἔχει προκαλέσει μίαν μετάπτωσιν τῶν στρωμάτων κατὰ κάθετον διεύθυνσιν 0,92 μ., ἐνῷ ἡ ἔτερα μετάπτωσις, ἡ β, ἥτις ἔχει μετακινήσει τὰ στρώματα κατὰ 0,70 μ., διευθύνεται Β 23° Δ καὶ κλίνει 65° πρὸς ΒΑ. Εἰς τὰ ἀνώτερα τμήματα τοῦ Μεταμορφωσιγε-



Εἰκ. 5. Τειτονικὴ τομὴ ισοτάτη μῆκος τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς περιοχῆς Πανάκτου ύψους 525μ. Άσύμμαχονσιά ποδός εἰς παλαιοζοϊκούν τόφουν ἐπὶ τοῦ Κρυσταλλοπεσιτώδους.



Εἰκ. 6. Τειτονικὴ τομὴ ισοδετοῦ πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ στρώματος. ὑψ. 520μ. - Παλαιοζοϊκούν τόφους δύσμηφώνως μειεύνοντος ἐπὶ τῶν μυρισταλλοπεσιτώδων πετρωμάτων τῆς περιοχῆς Πανάκτου

νοῦς, τὰ ὅποια εὑρίσκονται ἀμέσως κάτωθεν τῶν τόφων καὶ ἀποτελοῦνται ἀπὸ φυλλοειδεῖς σχιστολίθους, παρατηρεῖ τις κατὰ θέσεις μίαν ἀτεκτονικὴν πτύχωσιν τῶν σχιστολίθων. Οἱ ἀξονες τῶν μικρῶν αὐτῶν πτυχώσεων, αἱ ὅποιαι εἶναι κεκλιμέναι πρὸς ΒΔ, διευθύνονται Β 30° Α. Ἐγγὺς τῆς ἐμφανίσεως ταύτης, 50,0 μ. πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς Πανάκτου συναντῷ τις τρεῖς παραλλήλους λευκὰς χαλαζιακὰς φλέβας, αἱ ὅποιαι διευθύνονται Β 60° Α καὶ κλίνουν 60° πρὸς τὰ ΒΔ καὶ αἱ ὅποιαι διασχίζουν τὰ μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα. Ἀνωθεν τῶν μεταμορφωσιγενῶν πετρωμάτων καὶ ιζηματογενῶν τόφων ἀκολουθοῦν, κατὰ τὸν Renz, πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς Πανάκτου τὰ ἄλλα στρώματα τοῦ Παλαιοζωικοῦ.

Καίτοι, ὡς ἀνωτέρω ἀναφέρεται, εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Πανάκτου ἀπεδείχθη ἀναντιρρήτως ὅτι ἐνταῦθα τὰ ιζηματογενῆ στρώματα κεῖνται κατόπιν ἐπικλύσεως ἀσυμφώνως ἐπὶ τοῦ Μεταμορφωσιγενοῦς, ἀνέθεσα εἰς τὸν Ὑφηγητὴν τοῦ Ἐργαστηρίου Ὁρυκτολογίας - Πετρολογίας τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν κ. Παρασκευόπουλον

τὴν μικροσκοπικὴν ἔξετασιν δειγμάτων ἀτινα προέρχονται ἐκ τῆς ἔξεταζομένης περιοχῆς. 'Ο κ. Παρασκευόπουλος διὰ τὰ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔξετασθέντα δείγματα λέγει τὰ ἔξης:

«'Ο καθηγητὴς κ. Τρικκαλινὸς ἔδωσεν εἰς ἐμὲ πρὸς μικροσκοπικὸν προσδιορισμὸν μερικὰ δείγματα στρωμάτων πετρωμάτων μὲ iζηματογενῆ καὶ κρυσταλλοσχιστώδη χαρακτῆρα, ἀτινα προήρχοντο ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴν τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος. Ἡ μικροσκοπικὴ ἔξετασις τοῦ ὄλικοῦ τούτου ἔδωσε τὰ ἀκόλουθα ἀποτελέσματα:

#### Πέτρωμα № 1. Φυλλίτης.

Πέτρωμα λεπτολεπιβλαστικοῦ ἴστοῦ, ἀποτελούμενον ἀπὸ σερικίτην, χλωρίτην καὶ χαλαζίαν μὲ ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ σερικίτου ἔναντι τοῦ χλωρίτου. Ἐπιπροσθέτως ὑπάρχουν ὀλίγοι κρυσταλλοὶ ἀστρίων ἔξαλλοιωμέντες σχεδὸν ἔξ δολοκλήρου εἰς σερικίτην, μὲ διατήρησιν ὅμως τῆς ἀρχικῆς περιμέτρου τῶν κρυστάλλων. Ἐπουσιωδῶς ἀπαντοῦν ἀπατίτης, ζιρκόνιον καὶ ὁξείδια Fe.

#### Πέτρωμα № 2. Φυλλίτης.

Πέτρωμα λεπτολεπιβλαστικοῦ ἴστοῦ μὲ κυρίαν ὀρυκτολογικὴν σύστασιν ἐκ σερικίτου, χλωρίτου καὶ χαλαζίου μὲ ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ σερικίτου ἔναντι τοῦ χλωρίτου. Ὡς ἐπουσιώδη συστατικὰ διακρίνονται ὁξείδια Fe καὶ ζιρκόνιον, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ ἀργιλλοῦχοι ούσιαι, αἵτινες δὲν δύνανται νὰ διακριθοῦν μικροσκοπικῶς ὡς πρὸς τὴν ὀρυκτολογικήν των σύστασιν.

Συμπέρασμα. Ἐκ τῆς λεπτομεροῦς ἔξετασεως τῶν πετρωμάτων № 1 καὶ 2 προκύπτει ὅτι ταῦτα ἔχουν ὑποστῆ τὴν ἐπίδρασιν μεταμορφώσεως καὶ μάλιστα ἀσθενοῦς μεταμορφώσεως, δηλαδὴ τοιαύτης ἐπιζωνικοῦ χαρακτῆρος.

#### Πέτρωμα № 3.

Ἡφαιστειακὸς τόφος, συτάσσεως χαλαζιούχου πορφυρίτου ἢ χαλαζιούχου πορφύρου (χαλαζιούχου κερατοφύρου). Λίαν ἔξηλλοιωμένον πέτρωμα, ἐντὸς τοῦ ὅποιου διακρίνονται ἐκ τῶν ἀρχικῶν ὀρυκτολογικῶν συστατικῶν μόνον ἀστριοὶ καὶ ὀλίγος χαλαζίας. Οἱ ἀστριοὶ εἶναι κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἔξηλλοιωμένοι. Ἐκ τῶν ὀλίγων μὴ τελείως ἔξαλλοιωμένων κρυστάλλων ἀστρίων μόνον πολὺ ὀλίγοι ἀνήκουν εἰς τὸ ὀρυκτολαστον, ἐνῷ οἱ ὑπόλοιποι εἶναι πλαγιόκλαστα, δεικνύοντα ἔξαλλοιωσιν πρὸς ἀλβίτην, ἀσβεστίτην, ἐπίδοτον καὶ σερικίτην. Ὁ χαλαζίας ἀντιπροσωπεύεται μόνον ἀπὸ ὀλίγους μεγάλους καὶ διαυγεῖς κρυστάλλους.

Ἐκ τῶν ἀρχικῶν μελανοκρατικῶν ὀρυκτολογικῶν συστατικῶν οὐδὲν ἔχνος διακρίνεται πλέον. Σπανιώτερον συναντῶνται φωλεαὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ πετρώματος, αἵτινες πληροῦνται ἀπὸ χλωρίτην καὶ ἐπίδοτον μὲ παρουσίαν ὀλίγου ἀσβεστίτου καὶ χαλαζίου. Αἱ φωλεαὶ αὗται κατέχουν τὴν θέσιν κρυστάλλων ἐκ τῶν ἀρχικῶν μελανοκρατικῶν ὀρυκτολογικῶν συστατικῶν τοῦ πετρώματος, ἀποτελοῦνται δὲ ἐκ τῶν προϊόντων

τῆς ἔξαλλοιώσεως τούτων. Συνεπείᾳ τῆς λίαν ἐντόνου ἔξαλλοιώσεως τῶν ἀστρίων δὲν δύναται τις νὰ ἀποφανθῇ, ἐὰν τὸ πέτρωμα εἶναι συστάσεως χαλαζιούχου πορφυρίου ἢ χαλαζιούχου πορφύρου (χαλαζιούχου κερατοφύρου). Ἡ παρουσία ἀφθόνου δευτερογενοῦς ἀσβεστίτου ἐντὸς τοῦ πετρώματος, ἐφ' ὅσον οὗτος δὲν προσεκομίσθη ἐκ τῶν ἔξωθεν καὶ δὲν προέρχεται κατὰ μέγα μέρος ἐκ τῶν ἔξαλλοιωθέντων μελανοκρατικῶν συστατικῶν τοῦ πετρώματος, καθιστᾷ λίαν πιθανὴν τὴν παραδοχήν, ὅτι τὸ πέτρωμα ἀνταποκρίνεται εἰς σύστασιν χαλαζιούχου πορφυρίου. Υπὸ τοιαύτας συνθήκας ὁ ἀσβεστίτης προϋποθέτει ὑπαρξίαν ἀφθόνου καὶ ἀρκούντως βασικοῦ ἀρχικοῦ πλαγιοκλάστου ἐντὸς τοῦ πετρώματος».

Οὕτω βλέπομεν ὅτι καὶ ἡ μικροσκοπικὴ ἔρευνα τοῦ κ. Παρασκευοπούλου δεικνύει ὅτι εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Πανάκτου ὑπάρχουν μεταμορφωσιγενῆ πετρώματα καὶ ιζηματογενῆ στρώματα.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΙΣ. Ἡ ἐκτελεσθεῖσα ἔρευνα δδηγεῖ ἡμᾶς εἰς τὰ ἐπόμενα συμπεράσματα:

α) Εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν Πανάκτου - Όσιου Μελετίου κεῖνται ἀσυμφώνως ἐπὶ τῶν προιλιθανθρακοφόρων μεταμορφωσιγενῶν πετρωμάτων τοῦ ὑποβάθρου τῶν ὀρέων Πάρνηθος - Κιθαιρῶνος οἱ μὴ μεταμορφωσιγενεῖς ιζηματογενεῖς τόφοι καὶ τὰ ἀπολιθωματοφόρα στρώματα τοῦ Παλαιοζωικοῦ καὶ Μεσοζωικοῦ.

β) Τὸ ἀνωτέρω γεγονός, ὡς εἶναι εὐνόητον, ἀποκλείει τὴν ἐκδοχὴν τῆς τριαδικῆς ἡλικίας τῶν μεταμορφωσιγενῶν στρωμάτων τοῦ ὑποβάθρου τῶν μνημονευθεισῶν ὀροσειρῶν.

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## ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΗ ΜΕΛΩΝ

**ΧΗΜΕΙΑ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ.** — Τὰ πολυακόρεστα λιπαρὰ ὄξεα καὶ ἡ σημασία αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἀνάλυσιν τοῦ ἐλαιολάδου, ὑπὸ Δυσ. *Niivnij* καὶ *Ma-*  
*ραίας Mpiqumptílii Niivnij*\*. Ἀνεκοινώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Ἐμμ. Ἐμμανουήλ.

Τὰ πολυακόρεστα λιπαρὰ ὄξεα τὰ περιεχόμενα εἰς τὰ διάφορα λίπη καὶ ἔλαια εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ προσδιορισθῶσι διὰ διαφόρων μεθόδων, αἱ κυριώτεραι τῶν ὅποιων εἶναι αἱ ἔξης:

Ἡ καθίζησις τῶν κεκορεσμένων λιπαρῶν ὄξεων δι’ ἀλάτων μολύβδου κατὰ Twitchel<sup>1</sup> καὶ ἡ ἀνάλυσις τῶν λαμβανομένων ἀκορέστων ὄξεων βάσει τῶν προϊόντων προσθήκης μετὰ βρωμίου, ὅπότε σχηματίζονται τετραβρωμίδιον ἐκ τοῦ λινελαῖκοῦ καὶ ἔξαβρωμίδιον ἐκ τοῦ λινολενικοῦ, τὰ ὅποια ἀποχωρίζονται ἀπ’ ἀλλήλων ἐκ τῆς διαφόρου διαλυτότητος εἰς ώρισμένα διαλυτικὰ μέσα. Ἡ μέθοδος αὕτη παρέχει μειωμένα ἀποτελέσματα διὰ τὸ λινελαῖκόν καὶ λινολενικόν ὄξυ.

Ἡ ἀνάλυσις τῶν ἀκορέστων λιπαρῶν ὄξεων δύναται νὰ γίνῃ καλύτερον ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῶν ἀριθμῶν ἵωδίου καὶ ροδανίου κατὰ Kauffmann καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τῆς χρησιμοποιήσεως ἐμπειρικῶς προσδιορισθέντων συντελεστῶν ἀριθμοῦ ροδανίου<sup>1</sup>, ὅπότε τὰ λαμβανόμενα ἀποτελέσματα εἶναι περισσότερον ἀξιόπιστα.

Ἡ καλυτέρα ὅμως μέθοδος προσδιορισμοῦ εἶναι ἡ φασματοφωτομετρική, βασιζομένη ἐπὶ τῆς ἰσομερειώσεως τῶν μὴ συζυγῶν ἀκορέστων λιπαρῶν ὄξεων πρὸς συζυγῆ παρουσιάζοντα χαρακτηριστικὸν φάσμα ἀπορροφήσεως εἰς τὴν ὑπεριώδη περιοχήν. Ἡ ἰσομερείωσις ἐπιτυγχάνεται διὰ θερμάνσεως τῶν λιπαρῶν ὄξεων ἢ τῶν γλυκεροδίων ἐντὸς διαλύματος KOH εἰς γλυκόλην καὶ εἰς θερμοκρασίαν 180°. Υπάρχουν δύο τρόποι ἰσομερειώσεως, ὁ εἰς κατάλληλος διὰ διενοϊκὰ καὶ τριενοϊκὰ ὄξεα, διὰ θερμάνσεως εἰς ἀτμοσφαῖραν ἀζώτου μετὰ διαλύματος KOH 6,5% εἰς γλυκόλην ἐπὶ 25' καὶ ὁ ἔτερος κατάλληλος διὰ τὰ τετραενοϊκά, πενταενοϊκά καὶ ἔξενοϊκά ὄξεα διὰ θερμάνσεως μετὰ διαλύματος KOH 21% εἰς γλυκόλην ἐπὶ 15'.

Δέον νὰ σημειωθῇ ὅτι ἡ ἔκτασις τῆς ἐπιτυγχανομένης ἰσομερειώσεως τῶν μὴ συζυγῶν ὄξεων πρὸς συζυγῆ καὶ ἡ ἀναλογία τῶν σχηματιζομένων ἰσομερῶν ἔξαρτων ται ἐκ τῶν συνθηκῶν, ἣτοι ἐκ τῆς πυκνότητος τοῦ ἀλκαλίου, τοῦ διαλύτου, τῆς λαμβανομένης πρὸς ἀνάλυσιν ποσότητος, τῆς θερμοκρασίας καὶ τοῦ χρόνου θερμάνσεως. Δι’ ὅλους αὐτοὺς τοὺς λόγους προκειμένου νὰ γίνῃ ποσοτικῶς φασματοφωτομέτρησις, εἶναι ἀπαραίτητον νὰ τηροῦνται ἐπακριβῶς ώρισμέναι συνθήκαι<sup>3</sup>, ἵνα τὰ λαμβανόμενα ἀποτελέσματα ἀξιοποιηθῶσι ποσοτικῶς. Ἡ μετάθεσις τῶν διπλῶν δεσμῶν, ἣτις λαμ-

\* LYS. NINNIS and MARIA BIRBILI-NINNIS, The polyunsaturated fatty acids in the analysis of olive oil.

βάνει χώραν κατὰ τὴν ἀντίδρασιν τῆς ἰσομερειώσεως, δύναται νὰ παρασταθῇ κατὰ τὸν ἀκόλουθον τρόπον διὰ τὸ λινελαϊκὸν δέξ.

- I)  $R - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH = CH - R'$  ἄλκαλι  
θέρμανσις
- II)  $R - \underline{CH} = CH - \bar{CH} - CH = CH - R' + H^+$
- III)  $R - CH - CH = CH - CH = CH - R' + H^+$
- IV)  $R - CH = CH - CH = CH - \bar{CH} - R' + H^+$

Λόγῳ τῆς εὐκινησίας τῶν ἀτόμων ὑδρογόνου εἰς τὴν μεταξὺ τῶν δύο διπλῶν δεσμῶν μεθυλενικὴν ὁμάδα ἀποσπᾶται ἐν πρωτόνιον, σχηματίζομένου τοῦ ἀσταθοῦς ιόντος II. Τοῦτο πάλιν εὑρίσκεται εἰς ἰσορροπίαν πρὸς τὸν δύο μεσομερεῖς τύπους III καὶ IV ἐκ τῶν ὅποιών τελικῶς σχηματίζονται τὰ συζυγῆ δέξα. Ἐπειδὴ οἱ διπλοὶ δεσμοὶ εὑρίσκονται μακρὰν τῆς ἀκτῖνος δράσεως τοῦ καρβοξυλίου, πρέπει νὰ ἀναμένωνται ίσαι ποσότητες 9,11 καὶ 10,12 συζυγῶν διενοϊκῶν δέξαν ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ λινελαϊκοῦ δέξεος. Κατ’ ἀνάλογον ἀλλὰ πολυπλοκώτερον τρόπον λαμβάνει χώραν καὶ ή ἰσομερείωσις τοῦ λινολενικοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀλλών πολυακορέστων δέξαν σχηματίζομένων ἐξ αὐτῶν συζυγῶν διενίων, τριενίων, καὶ πολυενίων.

Διὰ τῆς ὡς ἄνω ἰσομερειώσεως τῶν ἔλαιων ἐμφανίζονται μέγιστα εἰς τὰς ἀκούοντος περιοχὰς τοῦ φάσματος:

Διενοϊκά	εἰς	224,232,238 τμ
Τριενοϊκά	εἰς	258,268,279 τμ
Τετραενοϊκά	εἰς	288,301,315 τμ
Πενταενοϊκά	εἰς	315,328,346 τμ
Ἐξαενοϊκά	εἰς	333,352,374 τμ

Γενικῶς ή μέθοδος αὕτη ἐπιτυγχάνει, ὅταν οἱ διπλοὶ δεσμοὶ διαχωρίζωνται ὑπὸ μιᾶς μόνον μεθυλενικῆς ὁμάδος ( $-CH_2-$ ). Διπλοὶ δεσμοὶ διαχωρίζόμενοι ὑπὸ πλειόνων μεθυλενικῶν ὁμάδων δὲν ἰσομερειοῦνται. Κατ’ ἐξαίρεσιν τοῦ κανόνος τούτου ὁ E. Farmer<sup>4</sup> ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι 1,5 διενοϊκὰ συστήματα ἰσομερειοῦνται ὑπὸ τὰς συνθήκας τὰς χρησιμοποιουμένας διὰ τὴν ἰσομερείωσιν τοῦ λινελαϊκοῦ καὶ λινολενικοῦ δέξεος.

Περαιτέρω ἵ B Brice καὶ M. Swain<sup>5</sup>, ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι ὅταν εἰς δεκαοκταδιενοϊκον δέξῃ οἱ διπλοὶ δεσμοὶ διαχωρίζονται ὑπὸ δύο μεθυλενικῶν ὁμάδων, ( $CH_2 \cdot CH_2$ ), ή ἰσομερείωσις εἶναι πολὺ δύσκολος.

Εἰς τὰ ἰχθυέλαια ὑπάρχουν ἀκινητατα δέξα περιέχοντα 1,5 διενοϊκὰ συστήματα, ἐν ἀντιθέσει προς τὰ φυτικὰ ἔλαια καὶ λοιπὰ ζωϊκὰ λίπη τὰ ὅποια περιέχουν 1,4 διενοϊκά, εύκόλως ἰσομερειούμενα.

Οὕτω οἱ Y. Toyama καὶ Shimo - Oka<sup>6</sup> ἀπεμόνωσαν ἐξ ἰχθυελαίων τὸ χιγγαρονικὸν δέξ, τὸ μοροκτικὸν δέξ καὶ τὸ κλουπαδονικὸν δέξ, ἀτινα, ἐνῷ περιέχουν 1,5

διενοίκα συστήματα εἰς τὰς θέσεις 4, 8, 12 καὶ 16, ἐν τούτοις ισομερειοῦνται δι' ἀλλαγῶν καὶ παρέχουν φάσμα ἀπορροφήσεως ἀνάλογον πρὸς τὰ ἀντίστοιχα 1,4 διενοίκα δέξα.

Ως εἶναι φυσικὸν ὁ τρόπος αὐτὸς ἀναλύσεως ἀποτελεῖ σήμερον τὴν καλυτέραν μέθοδον ἀνιχνεύσεως καὶ ποσοτικοῦ προσδιορισμοῦ τῶν ἀκορέστων δέξιων εἰς τὰ διάφορα λίπη καὶ ἔλαια. Οὕτω δὲ D. Firestone<sup>7</sup> χρησιμοποιεῖ τὴν μέθοδον ταύτην διὰ τὸν προσδιορισμὸν τῆς ἀναμείζεως ἀραβοσιτέλαιου (φύτρα) καὶ ἔλαιου σόγιας. Ή διάκρισις ἐπιτυγχάνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἀραβοσιτέλαιον περιέχει μικρὰν ποσότητα λινολενικοῦ δέξιος, ἐνῷ τὸ ἔλαιον σόγιας περιέχει κατὰ μέσον 7,5 %.

Η διάκρισις τῶν διαφόρων ἔλαιων εἰς μείγματα βάσει τῆς ποσοτικῆς αὐτῶν διαφορᾶς εἰς πολυακόρεστα δέξα παρουσιάζει μεγάλον ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τὴν ἀνάλυσιν τοῦ ἔλαιολάδου, δεδομένου ὅτι αὐτὸς περιέχει ἔλαχίστην ἀναλογίαν λινολενικοῦ δέξιος καὶ τὴν μικροτέραν περιεκτικότητα εἰς λινελαϊκὸν ἐκ τῶν συνήθων σπορελαϊων.

Η περιεκτικότης τῶν διαφόρων ἔλαιων εἰς πολυακόρεστα δέξα παρέχεται εἰς τὸν πίνακα I.

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ I

	Λινελαϊκὸν %	Λινολενικὸν %
Έλαιολαδὸν σάρκωμα 1 (α)	4 - 12	—
Έλαιολαδὸν σπέρμα 1 (β)	4,7 - 15,0	—
Σόγια 1 (γ)	52,0 - 66,0	5,0 - 10,0
Βαμβακέλαιον 1 (δ)	41,7 - 55,0	—
Κατνέλαιον 1 (ε)	54,6 - 75,0	—
Τοματέλαιον 1 (ε)	35,0 - 62,0	—
Ήλιανθέλαιον 1 (ζ)	52,0 - 66,2	—
Ἀραβοσιτέλαιον φύτρα 7	34,0 - 56,0	0,64

Ἐκ τῶν ἀνωτέρω εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι πρόσμειζις ἔλαιολάδου διὰ σπορελαϊών ἀνιχνεύεται μὲν μεγάλην ἀκρίβειαν διὰ τοῦ προσδιορισμοῦ τῆς περιεκτικότητος αὐτοῦ εἰς λινελαϊκὸν καὶ λινολενικὸν δέξιον. Τὰ σπορελαϊα ἀνιχνεύονται διὰ τῆς ἀνωτέρω μεθόδου καὶ ὅταν ἀκόμη δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ἀνιχνευθοῦν διὰ τῆς χρησιμοποιήσεως τῶν κλασσικῶν μεθόδων ἀναλύσεως, (ἀριθμ. ίωδίου, ἀριθμ. σαπωνοποιήσεως, δείκτου διαθλάσσεως κλπ).

Ἀπαραίτητος προϋπόθεσις διὰ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῆς μεθόδου αὐτῆς εἶναι ἡ ἀκρίβης γνῶσις τῶν δρίων διακυμάνσεως τοῦ ἀγνοῦ ἐλληνικοῦ ἔλαιολάδου εἰς λινελαϊκὸν καὶ λινολενικὸν δέξιον, βάσει τῆς φασματοφωτομετρικῆς μεθόδου. Διότι τὰ ἐν τῇ βι-

βλιογραφίχ ἀναφερόμενα ὅρια διακυμάνσεως τῶν ἀνωτέρω ὀξέων ἔχουν προσδιορισθῆ, ώς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον, δι' ἄλλων μεθόδων.

Πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν αὐτὸν αὐθεντικὰ δείγματα ἐλληνικῶν ἐλαιολάδων διαφόρων περιοχῶν ὑπεβλήθησαν εἰς ἀνάλυσιν πρὸς προσδιορισμὸν τῶν ἀκορέστων ὀξέων δι' ἴσομερειώσεως. Ταυτοχρόνως ἐγένετο μέτρησις τοῦ συντελεστοῦ ὀπτικῆς ἀπορροφήσεως εἰς 233 πμ καὶ 270 πμ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ ἐλαίου. Οἱ συντελεστὴς οὗτος εἶναι πολὺ χρήσιμος διὰ τὴν διάκρισιν τοῦ καλῆς ποιότητος παρθένου ἐλαιολάδου ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐξεγενισμένου<sup>9</sup>.

Τὰ ἀναφερόμενα αὐθεντικὰ δείγματα ἐλαιολάδου παρεχωρήθησαν εὐγενῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ διευθυντοῦ τοῦ Ὑπουργείου Ἐμπορίου κ. Π. Κατσούλη, τὸν ὁποῖον εὐχαριστοῦμεν ἀπὸ τῆς θέσεως ταύτης.

#### ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΜΕΡΟΣ

##### α) Χρησιμοποιηθέντα ὅγαρα.

1) Φασματοφωτόμετρον κατασκευῆς A. Hillger τύπου Uvispek. Η ρύθμισις τοῦ μήκους κύματος ἐγένετο ώς πρὸς τὴν γραμμὴν 656,3 πμ τοῦ ὑδρογόνου καὶ ώς πρότυπον διάλυμα χρωμικοῦ καλίου<sup>8</sup>.

2) Ὁπτικὰ κύτταρα χαλαζίου πάχους 10 πμ.

3) Ἐλαιόλουτρον θερμοστατημένον εἰς  $180^{\circ} \pm 0,1$ .

4) Συσκευαὶ καὶ ὅργανα ἀναγραφόμενα εἰς τὸ Offic. and Tent. methods<sup>3</sup>.

##### β) Χρησιμοποιηθεῖσαι ὕλαι.

1) Κυκλοεξάνιον E. Merk τῆς κάτωθι ὀπτικῆς ἀπορροφήσεως εἰς στιβάδα 10 πμ ώς πρὸς τὸν ἀέρα :

Μῆκος κύματος εἰς πμ	240	240	225	230
Ὀπτικὴ ἀπορρόφησις	0,001	0,130	0,230	0,360

2) Μεθυλικὴ ἀλκοόλη

3) Αιθυλενογλυκόλη

4) Χημικαὶ τινες ὕλαι ἀπαραίτητοι διὰ τὸν προσδιορισμὸν<sup>3</sup>.

##### γ) Χρησιμοποιηθεῖσαι μέθοδοι.

1) Η εἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις  $E_{1cm}^{10\%}$  εἰς 233 πμ καὶ 270 πμ ὑπελογίσθη ἐκ τῆς μετρηθείσης ἀπορροφήσεως διαλύματος 0,2 γρ. ἐλαίου εἰς 50 πιλ. κυκλοεξάνιον.

2) Τὸ λινολεικὸν καὶ λινελαϊκὸν ὀξὺ ὑπελογίσθησαν δι' ἴσομερειώσεως τοῦ ἐλαίου εἰς  $180^{\circ}$  ἐπὶ 25 λεπτὰ ἐντὸς διαλύματος  $6,5\%$  KOH εἰς γλυκόλην, βάσει τῶν τύπων<sup>5</sup>.

Τὰ ἀποτελέσματα ὥλων τῶν προσδιορισμῶν ἀναγράφονται εἰς τὸν πίνακα II.

## ΠΙΝΑΞ ΙΙ.

A/A	Τόπος προελεύσεως	Λινελατήκον δξν	Λινολενικόν δξν	$E_{1cm}^{10\% 233m\mu}$	$E_{1cm}^{10\% 270m\mu}$
1	Λευκάς Ν. Α.	8,21	0,59	1,76	0,137
2	» Ν. Δ.	8,19	0,57	1,75	0,160
3	» Ν. Δ.	8,37	0,49	1,77	0,150
4	» Περιφ. Λευκάδος	8,03	0,69	1,83	0,150
5	Κρήτη Ήρακλειον	6,53	0,52	2,05	0,175
6	» Λασίθι - Ιεράπετρα	9,60	0,62	4,00	0,120
7	» Σητεία	8,16	0,29	1,66	0,130
8	» Ήρακλειον - Βιάνος	8,13	0,45	2,03	0,162
9	» Μονοφάτσι	6,67	0,53	1,83	0,137
10	» Χανιά - Σελίνου	5,61	0,77	2,02	0,337
11	Κέρκυρα (Μέση)	7,82	0,37	1,77	0,110
12	» (Νότιος)	8,01	0,37	2,23	0,162
13	»	8,04	0,55	2,21	0,210
14	» (Βόρειος)	7,55	0,81	2,06	0,150
15	» (Μέση)	7,60	0,65	2,16	0,120
16	» (Βόρειος)	8,30	0,58	1,95	0,112
17	Πρέβεζα	8,32	0,57	2,45	0,150
18	» (Πάργα)	9,09	0,77	2,22	0,130
19	Λέσβος - Καλλονή	10,64	0,47	3,15	0,275
20	» Μανδαμάδος	9,58	0,60	2,60	0,162
21	» Πλωμάρι	10,47	0,64	1,97	0,155
22	» Μηθύμνη	9,23	0,37	1,98	0,155
23	» Μυτιλήνη	10,54	0,60	2,75	0,212
24	» Γέρα	9,44	0,56	4,17	0,210
25	» Πολύχνιτος	8,82	0,56	4,35	0,180
26	» Θερμής	8,96	0,73	4,55	0,160
27	Σάμος - Καρλόβασι	11,79	0,44	2,48	0,187
28	» »	11,19	0,33	2,00	0,170
29	» Βαθύ - Χώρα	10,27	0,48	3,62	0,200
30	» Πύργος - Μαραθόκαμπος	7,84	0,96	2,52	0,210
31	Μεσσηνία - Αβία	5,61	0,60	1,67	0,137
32	» Μεθώνη	4,85	0,57	1,66	0,150
33	» Πύλος	5,66	0,73	1,60	0,150
34	» Άλαγωνία	4,17	0,39	1,62	0,150
35	(Φυιώτις ('Ανατολ.))	8,89	0,67	2,11	0,250
36	Κεφαλληνία - Αληξούρι	4,94	0,53	1,55	0,162
37	» Σάμη	5,03	0,61	1,65	0,160
38	» Αργοστόλι	5,13	0,53	1,75	0,160
39	» »	4,85	0,41	1,60	0,170
40	Αίτ/νια - Τριχωνής	5,64	0,45	1,46	0,125
41	» Γαυδολίμνη	4,40	0,61	1,43	0,130
42	» Μακρύνεια	5,35	0,69	1,38	0,150
43	» Ναυπακτία	5,24	0,62	1,52	0,120
44	» Μακρύνεια	5,04	0,77	1,47	0,120
45	Αργολίς - Αργος	7,95	0,67	2,72	0,260
46	Χαλκιδική	7,31	0,45	1,96	0,175

## ΠΙΝΑΞ ΙII.

*Στατιστική ἀνάλυσις ἀποτελεσμάτων.*

- 1) *Eἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις εἰς 270 μμ.*

Μέση τιμὴ μετρήσεων 0,166.

Ἄθροισμα τετραγώνων τῶν διαφορῶν ἐκάστης μετρήσεως  $X$  ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τιμῆς  $\Sigma(X - m)^2 = 0,092152$ .

Βαθμοὶ ἐλευθερίας = 45.

Πρότυπον διασπορᾶς (Variance)  $S^2 = 0,002048$ .

Πρότυπον ἀποκλίσεως (Standard deviation)  $S = 0,0453$ .

Βάσει τῶν ἀνωτέρω:

Τὸ διάστημα 0,075 - 0,257 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $^{19}/_{20}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

Τὸ διάστημα 0,030 - 0,302 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $^{997}/_{1000}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

- 2) *Eἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις εἰς 233 μμ.*

Μέση τιμὴ μετρήσεων = 2,19.

Ἄθροισμα τετραγώνων τῶν διαφορῶν ἐκάστης μετρήσεως  $X$  ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τιμῆς  $\Sigma(X - m)^2 = 28,4922$ .

Βαθμοὶ ἐλευθερίας = 45.

Πρότυπον διασπορᾶς (Variance)  $S^2 = 0,6331$ .

Πρότυπον ἀποκλίσεως (Standard deviation)  $S = 0,796$ .

Βάσει τῶν ἀνωτέρω:

Τὸ διάστημα 1,30 - 4,5 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $^{19}/_{20}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

Τὸ διάστημα 0,50 - 5,3 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $^{997}/_{1000}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

- 3) *Λινελαϊκὸν δξύ.*

Μέση τιμὴ μετρήσεων = 7,63.

Ἄθροισμα τετραγώνων τῶν διαφορῶν ἐκάστης μετρήσεως  $X$  ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τιμῆς  $\Sigma(X - m)^2 = 180, 241$ .

Βαθμοὶ ἐλευθερίας = 45.

Πρότυπον διασπορᾶς (Variance)  $S^2 = 4,00$ .

Πρότυπον ἀποκλίσεως (Standard deviation)  $S = 2,00$ .

Βάσει τῶν ἀνωτέρω:

Τὸ διάστημα 3,63 - 11,63 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $^{19}/_{20}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

Τὸ διάστημα 1,63 - 13,63 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $\frac{99}{1000}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

#### 4) Αινολεπικὸν δξύ.

Μέση τιμὴ μετρήσεων = 0,57.

Άθροισμα τετραγώνων τῶν διαφορῶν ἐκάστης μετρήσεως ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης τιμῆς  $\Sigma (X - m)^2 = 1,1682$ .

Βαθμοὶ ἐλευθερίας 45.

Πρότυπον διασπορᾶς (Variance)  $S^2 = 0,0259$ .

Πρότυπον ἀποκλίσεως (Standard deviation)  $S = 0,161$ .

Βάσει τῶν ἀνωτέρω :

Τὸ διάστημα 0,25 - 0,89 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $\frac{19}{20}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

Τὸ διάστημα 0,09 - 1,05 θὰ περιέχῃ κατὰ προσέγγισιν τὰ  $\frac{99}{1000}$  τῶν παρατηρήσεων.

#### ΣΧΟΛΙΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΜΕΡΟΥΣ

*Εἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις εἰς 270 μμ.*

Ἡ διακύμανσις τῆς εἰδικῆς ἀπορροφήσεως ( $E_{1cm}^{10\%}$ ) εἰς τὰ φυσικὰ ἐλληνικὰ ἐλαιόλαδα τῆς ἐλαιουργικῆς περιόδου 1956 - 57, κυμαίνεται μεταξὺ 0,075 - 0,257 εἰς ἀναλογίαν 95 % τῶν περιπτώσεων. Χαρακτηριστικὴ εἶναι ἡ διακύμανσις τοῦ ὅρίου τούτου ἀπὸ τῆς μιᾶς ἐλαιουργικῆς περιόδου εἰς τὴν ἄλλην. Οὕτω διὰ τὴν ἐλαιουργικὴν περίοδον 1953 - 54 παρετηρήθησαν πολὺ εὐρύτερα ὅρια 0,096 - 0,524<sup>10</sup>. Ἐξ ὅλων αὐτῶν φαίνεται ὅτι ἡ εἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις ἐπηρεάζεται σημαντικὰ ἐκ τῶν συνθηκῶν συγκαμιδῆς τῶν ἐλαιῶν. Παρ' ὅλην τὴν παρατηρηθεῖσαν διακύμανσιν ἀπὸ ἔτους εἰς ἔτος, ἡ μικρὰ ἀπορρόφησις εἰς 270 μμ εἶναι χαρακτηριστικὴ δι' ἀγνὸν καλῆς ποιότητος παρθένον ἐλαιόλαδον. Πᾶσα ὑπέρβασις τοῦ ἀνωτάτου παρατηρηθέντος ὅρίου εἶναι σαφὴς ἔνδειξις προσμείζεως ἔξευγενισμένου ἐλαίου ἢ ἀρχῆς ταγγίσεως.

*Εἰδικὴ ἀπορρόφησις εἰς 233 μμ.*

Ἡ διακύμανσις τῆς εἰδικῆς ἀπορροφήσεως εἰς τὸ μῆκος τοῦτο κυμαίνεται μεταξὺ 1,30 - 4,5 καὶ εἰς ἀναλογίαν 95 % τῶν περιπτώσεων.

*Αινελαιϊκὸν δξύ.*

Ἡ περιεκτικότης τῶν ἐλληνικῶν ἐλαιολάδων κυμαίνεται μεταξὺ 3,63 - 11,63 % καὶ εἰς ἀναλογίαν 95 % τῶν περιπτώσεων. Ἡ στατιστικὴ πρόβλεψις δι' ἀναλογίαν 99,7 % τῶν περιπτώσεων καθορίζει εὐρύτερα ὅρια 1,63 - 13,63 %. Ὑπέρβασις τοῦ ὅρίου τούτου εἶναι σαφὴς ἔνδειξις προσθήκης σπορελαίων.

Λινολευκὸν ὀξύ.

Ἡ περιεκτικότης εἰς λινολευκὸν ὀξὺ κυμαίνεται μεταξὺ 0,25 - 0,89 % καὶ εἰς ἀναλογίαν 95 % τῶν περιπτώσεων. Ἡ στατιστικὴ πρόβλεψις δι' ἀναλογίαν 99,7 % τῶν περιπτώσεων καθορίζει εὐρύτερα ὅρια 0,09 - 1,04. Ὡπέρβασις τοῦ ὄριου τούτου εἶναι ἔνδειξις προσθήκης ἐλαίου σόγιας.

#### ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑΤΑ

Ἐλαιόλαδον παρθένον ἢ ἔξευγενισμένον ἔχον περιεκτικότητα εἰς λινελαϊκὸν ὀξὺ μεγαλυτέραν τοῦ 13,6 % πρέπει νὰ θεωρῆται νοθευμένον διὰ σπορελαίου. Ἐπίσης ἐλαιόλαδον περιέχον λινολευκὸν ὀξὺ εἰς ἀναλογίαν μεγαλυτέραν τοῦ 1,0 % πρέπει νὰ θεωρῆται ώς νοθευμένον δι' ἐλαίου σόγιας.

Τὸ παρθένον ἐλαιόλαδον πρέπει ταυτοχρόνως νὰ παρουσιάζῃ μικρὰν εἰδικὴν ἀπορρόφησιν εἰς 270 μμ.

Ἐπειδὴ μεταξὺ τῆς περιεκτικότητος εἰς λινελαϊκὸν ὀξύ καὶ τῆς εἰδικῆς ἀπορρόφησεως εἰς 270 μμ δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀντιστοιχία, ἡ πιθανότης ταυτοχρόνου ὑπερβάσεως τοῦ ὄριου 95 % τῶν σταθερῶν αὐτῶν εἶναι πολὺ μικρά, περίπου 2,5 %. Οὕτω δεῖγμα ἀγνοῦ ἐλαιολάδου παρουσιάζον περιεκτικότητα εἰς λινελαϊκὸν ὀξὺ μεγαλυτέραν τοῦ 11,6 % καὶ εἰδικὴν ἀπορρόφησιν μεγαλυτέραν τοῦ 0,257 πρέπει νὰ θεωρῆται νοθευμένον. Ἐπίσης, ἐὰν παρουσιάζῃ μόνον τὴν εἰδικὴν ἀπορρόφησιν μεγαλυτέραν τοῦ 0,631, πρέπει νὰ θεωρῆται ώς ἀναμεμειγμένον μετὰ ἔξευγενισμένου ἐλαιολάδου (ραφινὲ) ἢ παλαιοῦ τοιούτου εύρισκομένου εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς αὐτοζειδώσεως<sup>10</sup>.

#### S U M M A R Y

The linoleic and linolenic acids content in 46 samples of authentic greek olive oils was determined by a spectrophotometric method after alkaline isomerization. The coefficients of specific absorption were also measured at 270mμ and 233mμ in the original samples.

Statistically evaluated the obtained results showed for 99,7 % of the cases, the following figures:

Linolenic acid 1,63 - 13,6 %

Linolenic acid 0,09 - 1,04 %

Specific absorption coefficient at 270mμ 0,030 - 0,302

» » » » 233mμ 1,30 - 4,50

The addition of vegetable oils can be detected by combining linoleic acid content and specific absorption coefficient, if the linoleic acid content is greater than 11,6% and coefficient of specific absorption is greater than 0,257. Linolenic acid content greater than 1,0% shows the presence of soy bean oil.

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**ΚΛΑΣΣΙΚΗ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΑ.—*Lycurgus against Leocrates, § 81*, by N. C. Conomis.** Ἀνεκοινώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Ἰωάνν. Καλιτσουνάκη.

Lycurgus in his speech against Leocrates §§ 79-80 reminds the jurors that they should bear in mind that this is one of the oaths which keep the democracy together. The state, he argues, consists in three things: the magistrate, the jurymen, the private citizen. Each of them takes an oath and if he breaks it, he incurs punishment. For this reason before they fought the barbarians at Plataiai all Greeks exchanged a pledge, the formula of which was taken from the oath traditional among the Athenians.

Now, the text of this oath is known from three sources: Lycurgus Against Leocrates § 81, Diodorus Siculus XI. 29, and the inscription from Acharnai (published by L. Robert in *Études Épigraphiques et Philologiques* (1938) pp. 307-316). The literary versions resemble very closely one another and it is a generally accepted belief that they originated in a common source, namely the historian Ephorus<sup>1</sup>. The epigraphic version of Acharnai gives a more extensive text which seems to be contaminated with the ἀρὰ ἴσχυρὰ sworn by the Amphictyons.

<sup>1</sup> E. SCHWARTZ in *R.E.* v, 1905, col. 681, WADE-GERY, *Harv. Stud. Suppl.* vol. 1 1940, p. 125 n. 1.

A=Acharnai inscription

L=Lyc. c. Leocr. § 81

D=Diod. Sic. XI 29

- 23 Ὅρκος δν ὅμισσαν Ἀθηναῖοι δτε ἡμελλον μάχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους.

Μαχοῦμαι ἔως ἂν ζῶ καὶ οὐ περὶ πλέονος |  
 25 ποιήσομαι τὸ ζῆν ή τὸ ἐλεύθερος εἶναι καὶ οὐκ ἀπολείψω τὸν ταξίαρχον οὐδέ τὸν ἐνωμοτάρχην οὔτε ζῶντα οὔτε ἀποθανόντα, καὶ οὐκ ἄπειμι ἐᾶμι μὴ οἱ ἡγεμόνες | ἀφηγῶνται, καὶ ποιήσω δ τι ἀν οἱ στρατηγοὶ παραγγείλωσιν καὶ  
 30 τοὺς ἀποθανόντας τῶν συμμαχεσαμένων θάψω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ ἀδαπτον οὐδένα καταλείψω. Καὶ νικήσας μαχόμενος τοὺς βαρβάρους δεκατεύσω τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν, καὶ οὐκ ἀναστήσω  
 35 Ἀθήνας οὐδὲ Σπάρτην οὐδὲ Πλαταιὰς οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων τῶν συμμαχεσαμένων οὐδεμίαν, οὐδὲ λιμῷ περιόψομαι ἐργομένους οὐδὲ ὑδάτων ναματιαίων εἴρξω οὔτε φίλους δντας οὔτε πολεμίους. Καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐμπεδορχούην τὰ ἐν τῷ διόρκῳ γεγραμμένα, ή πόλις ήμη ἀνοσος εἴη, εἰ δὲ μή νοσοίη· καὶ πόλις ήμη ἀπόρθητος εἴη, εἰ δὲ μή, πορθοῖτο· καὶ φέροι ήμη, εἰ δὲ μή, ἀφορος εἴη· καὶ γυναῖκες τίκτοιεν έοικότα γονεῦσιν, εἰ δὲ μή, τέρατα· καὶ βοσκήματα τίκτοι είουκότα βοσκήμασι, εἰ δὲ μή, τέρατα. Ταῦτα ὁμόσαντες κατακαλύψαντες τὰ σφάγια ταῖς ἀσπίσιν ὑπό σάλπιγγος ἀράν ἐποιήσαντο εἰ τι τῶν | ὁμομομένων παραβαίνοιεν καὶ μὴ ἐμπεδορκοῦεν τοῖς ὁμόσασιν.

οὐ ποιήσομαι περὶ πλείονος τὸ ζῆν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, οὐδὲ καταλείψω τοὺς ἡγεμόνας οὔτε ζῶντας οὔτε ἀποθανόντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτήσαντας τῶν συμμάχων ἀπαντας θάψω. Καὶ κρατῶ πολέμῳ τοὺς βαρβάρους, τῶν μὲν μαχεσαμένων ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεων οὐδεμίαν ἀνάστατον ποιήσω, τὰς δὲ τὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου προελομένας ἀπάσας δεκατεύσω.

Diod. xi 3 (οἱ ἐν Ἰσθμῷ συνεδρεύοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐψηφίσαντο) τοὺς μὲν ἐθελοντὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλομένους τὰ Περσῶν δεκατεῦσαι τοῖς θεοῖς, ἐπάν τῷ πολέμῳ κρατήσωσι.

Καὶ τῶν ἰερῶν τῶν ἐμπρησθέντων καὶ καταβληθέντων ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων οὐδὲν ἀνοικοδομήσω παντάπασιν, ἀλλ' ὑπόμνημα τοῖς ἐπιγνομένοις ἔάσω καταλείπεσθαι τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας.

Καὶ τῶν ἰερῶν τῶν ἐμπρησθέντων καὶ καταβληθέντων οὐδὲν οἰκοδομήσω, ἀλλ' ὑπόμνημα τοῖς ἐπιγνομένοις ἔάσω καὶ καταλείψω τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας.

## NOTES

οὐ ποιήσομαι... the opening words common to many oaths (οὐ + fut. 1st person singular) especially in the literary versions, echo those of the ephebic oath and this may have rendered Lycurgus' contention that there was an imitation of the ephebic oath plausible to his audience.

οὐδ' ἐγκαταλείψω: this reading perhaps should be preferred as more expressive.

τοὺς ἡγεμόνας: an Ionic word, but there is no reason to think that Herodotus was the source because the word was taken up in the attic dialect and was in common use, especially by later historians. At this point the inscription yields two technical terms, ταξίαρχος<sup>1</sup> and ἐνωμοτάρχης<sup>2</sup> which perhaps betrays its later composition and its exact political purpose.

ποιήσω δέ τι ὁν οἱ στρατηγοὶ παραγγείλωσιν: cf. L. Robert, *op. cit.*, p. 311.

καὶ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας τῶν συμμαχεσαμένων θάψω ἐν αὐτῷ Α: in earlier times the dead were buried on the battle-field; later it became the custom at Athens to remove the dead and bury them in the Cerameikos<sup>3</sup>.

τῶν δὲ μαχεσαμένων... δεκατεύσω Λ: δεκατεύσω δὲ τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν καὶ οὐκ ἀναστήσω Ἀθήνας οὐδὲ Σπάρτην οὐδὲ Πλαταιὰς κλπ. Α: For the difference between the two variations of the text cf. L. Robert, *op. cit.*, p. 312. In this passage the usual meaning of δεκατεύειν («exact a tithe from, betithe») was considered by some scholars as quite unsatisfactory. A more serious connotation seemed to them to be implied<sup>4</sup> in the manner it is grouped in antithesis to ἀναστατων ποιήσω LD (ἀναστήσω Α);<sup>5</sup> according to their view

<sup>1</sup> In use in the Athenian army cf. Arist. *Aθπ.* 61. 3. 5., Thuc. viii 92. 4, Poll. viii. 94, Dem. iv 26, xxxix 17, Aesch. ii 169 etc. First mentioned in Aeschylus' *Palamedes* frg. 182 N<sup>o</sup>, *Trag. graec.* Fragm., p. 60 cf. *R.E.* Suppl. vi, 1935, col. 1074.

<sup>2</sup> In the usage of the Spartan army, perhaps the lowest officer cf. Xen. *Lac.* II. 4, (cf. Harpocr. s. v. μόσα frg. pap. published by BLASS in *Herm.* 1882, 150 ff.=DUELS-SCHUBART *Berl. Klass. Text.* I 1904, 80.), Thuc. v 66, Xen. *Hell.* vi 4, 12, Ascl. *Tact.* 2. 2, Pollux i 128 etc. The ἐνωμοτία is explained by Timaeus *Lex. Plat.* s.v.; Herod i 65 ascribes it to the lawgiver Lycurgus. See further LAMMERT in *R.E.* XVI I, 1933, col. 251 - 252.

<sup>3</sup> See F. JACOBY in *JHS* 1943, 57 ff.

<sup>4</sup> In the Thesaurus for instance s.v. the meaning 'decimum quemquem interficere' is also suggested for this passage.

<sup>5</sup> See H. W. PARKE in *Hermath.* 1948, 84. He, however, takes Xen. *Hell.* vi 5. 35 δεκατευθῆναι Θηβαίους... Θηβαίων βουλομένων ἀναστάτων ποιῆσαι τὰς Ἀθήνας as simi-

this contrast indicates a heavier punishment than the usual titheing. Hence Mr. Parke points out that δεκατεύειν means in Xen. *Hell.* vi 5. 35 «destroy», and he suggests that «the verb δεκατεύειν can have a special meaning, implying the destruction of the city to which this process<sup>1</sup> (l. l. p. 85) was applied». Mr. Parke says further: ‘the verb ⟨δεκατεύειν⟩ besides meaning «to take a tithe from» could also mean «to treat as a tithe» and therefore to regard as consecrated to the gods and set apart from secular use. So the city which is treated as a tithe has to be destroyed and left unoccupied and untilled’ (l. l.)<sup>2</sup>.

Mr. Parke’s explanation of δεκατευθῆναι is exposed to criticism and sounds too elaborate to be plausible. Unfortunately there has been great confusion among scholars on the meaning of this verb which results in their arguments being incoherent. On the whole they have not been consistent in dealing with the use of this verb as a means of punishment. In their discussions they bring in the usual meaning of the verb, namely the titheing of goods or of the booty captured in war<sup>3</sup>, but this meaning is not concerned with this particular case. Mr. Parke maintains that in Herodotus i 89 δεκατευθῆναι τῷ Διὶ said of Sardis, «is used in a sense already approximating to this special meaning of «consecrate» (l.l. p. 86). As a matter of fact, those who take δεκατευθῆναι to mean simply ‘take a tithe from the

larly opposed; this is not actually the case for there refers to the ‘titheing’ of Thebes, while ἀναστάτους ποιῆσαι refers to Athens. Mr. Parke further compares Xen. *Hell.* vi 3. 20 δεκατευθῆναι to Diod. Sicul. xv 51. 2 ἔξανδραποδίσασθαι.

<sup>1</sup> The description of this process follows on p. 89 ff., when he refers to the fate of Cirrha.

<sup>2</sup> A kindred interpretation was given by R. KOHTS in his dissertation *De redditibus templorum graecorum* (1869) p. 34. «Graeci bello feliciter finito, omnes, qui a Persis stetissent concecratum iri pronuntiabant ita ut et ipsi et omnes facultates Appollinis fierent». This interpretation, like that of Mr. Parke is based on the assumption that Didymus’ explanation of δεκατεύειν (=‘consecrating’) in Harpoer. s.v. ‘conveys this special meaning’. This is by no means certain for the text reads: δεκατεῦσαι... ἐλέγετο κυρίως τὸ καθιεροῦ ἐπειδήπερ ἔθος ἦν Ἐλλήνων τὰς δεκάτας τῶν περιγενομένων τοῖς θεοῖς καθιεροῦν. Thus according to Didymus δεκατεύειν means «consecrate to gods tithes out of things acquired» (or simply of revenues). In the above mentioned references on δεκατεύειν may be added Θ. TZANNETATOY ἀνθρώπων ἀπαρχή; in Ἀφιέρωμα εἰς Φαιδωνα ‘I. Κουκουλέν, Ἐπετ. Ἔταιρ. Βνζ. Σπονδ. 23 (1953) p. 643 f.

<sup>3</sup> The latter was compulsory in Athens cf. Ilys. xx 24, [Dem.] xxiv 129.

spoils<sup>1</sup> are contradicted by the very tenor of the passage. Croesus' suggestion to Cyrus was intended to prevent the latter's subjects becoming rich and therefore rebellious. The passage is robbed of its sense if the meaning is that Cyrus would prevent them becoming rich by diminishing their booty by one tenth. Expressions like οὐ λεγόντων πρὸς τοὺς ἐκφέροντας τὰ χοήματα ἀπαιρεόμενοι καὶ together with καὶ σύ τε σφι οὐκ ἀπεκθήσεαι βίη ἀπαιρεόμενος τὰ χοήματα seem to refer to the whole of the booty. No other explanation could be given for ἀναγκαῖος ἔχει δεκατευθῆναι τῷ Διὶ than 'that it must be paid as a tithe to Zeus'<sup>2</sup> unless it is to be assumed that Cyrus made up his mind to take all the booty but resorted to the tithing, using it as a mere excuse in order to prevent any disobedience. On the whole we prefer to keep the traditional meaning of δεκατεύειν as it seems to us more satisfactory.

It is probable that the Medizers were compelled to pay an annual tithe on their goods, while the whole of their land was to be under the ownership of Apollo<sup>3</sup>. A similar social institution was normally in force in circumstances where people pretended to sell their land to the god and paid him an annual tithe on the harvest (see *Dar.-Sagl.* s.v. δεκάτη), while in fact they were exploiting the land.

But in this passage δεκατεύσω is in juxtaposition to ἀναστήσω (ἀνάστατον ποιήσω) while in the above mentioned passage of Diodorus the historian paraphrases the verb δεκατεύειν used by Xenophon (*Hell.* vi 3. 20) by ἀνδραποδίζειν; further, in two passages connected with punishment Diodorus xi 65, 5 οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι τοὺς Μυκηναίους ἀνδραποδισάμενοι καὶ δεκάτην ἔξ αὐτῶν τῷ θεῷ καθιερώσαντες, τὰς Μυκήνας κατέσκαψαν and Aeschines III 109 ἔξηγηδραποδίσαντο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὸν λιμένα καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν κατέσκαψαν καὶ τὴν χώραν καθιερώσαν κατὰ τὴν μαντείαν seems to us to indicate the kind of punishment the Medizers were to suffer. Perhaps their cities were to be razed to the ground; they themselves were certainly to be sold into sla-

<sup>1</sup> See Stein at loc. and A. D. GODLEY, *Herodotus* (Loeb library) ad loc.

<sup>2</sup> So KOCH in *R.E.* iv, 1901, col. 2423; slightly different is the view expressed by STEIN *Herod.*<sup>6</sup> VII 132 «Es sollen also diejenigen Hellenen, die sich freiwillig den Persen angeschlossen mit Leib und Gut den Gotte als Eigentum verfallen»; otherwise ΒΟΕΙΚΗ *Staatshaush* I<sup>3</sup> 399 and those depending on him.

very<sup>1</sup> and of the money raised from the sale one tenth was supposed to be given as a tithe to Apollo while the balance was to be kept by the allies. The fate of the Medizers, then, differed from that of Cirrha<sup>2</sup> in two significant points: (i) Cirrha was punished because of her impiety<sup>3</sup>; the Medizers because of their treachery; (ii) Cirrha was consecrated to Apollo because of the oracle, while the Medizers' land was not to undergo this treatment<sup>4</sup> as well. As regards the destruction of the towns which is considered by Mr. Parke as an indispensable part of the ritual, it must be observed that in Herodotus 1 89 Sardis had already been sacked by the army when Croesus suggested to Cyrus ἀναγκαῖος ἔχει δεκατευθῆναι τῷ Διῷ. In the case of Cirrha there is no evidence whatsoever that it was given as a tithe to Apollo. Mr. Parke (p. 91) accepts this fact but discards the relevant evidence. In fact the consecration of Cirrha was not imposed as a form of punishment but as a result of the oracle<sup>5</sup>.

Moreover, from the examples of real δεκάτευσις we know that it was a religious punishment for certain serious sins against the divine; once promised it could not be shirked<sup>6</sup>. The example of the Lokrian Maidens for instance (see Farnell, *Greek Hero-cults* etc., p. 294 ff.) and the reply of Delphi to the Lokrians, when they asked for an oracle on the misfortunes that befallen them (cf. Ael. frg. 47 Hercher) is a satisfactory illustration. If this term possessed the ritual meaning set forth by Mr. Parke, the Greeks could not avoid their obligations so lightly, without considering this serious aspect. In short δεκάτευσιν seems to lack the ritual meaning he suggests. It is of help in these matters to remember that a traitor in Athens was put to death and his corpse was not allowed to be buried in Attica;

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Isocr. XIV 31 τὴν τε πόλιν ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀνεῖναι μηλόβοτον ὄσπερ τὸ Κρισαῖον πεδίον.

<sup>2</sup> About the first sacred war see also G. FORREST, *BCH* 1956, pp 33 - 52.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Aesch. III 107-109 and especially II 115; also the Amphiktyonian law of 380/79 (= *Syll.* 3 145. 19 ff.)

<sup>4</sup> This point is the main one on which we disagree with Mr. Parke's explanation.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Aesch. I.1. καὶ τὴν χώραν καθιέρωσαν κατὰ τὴν μαντείαν.

<sup>6</sup> As is known from Diod. XI 33. 4 the Thebans got lightly; Pausanias put their chiefs to death.

also that his property was confiscated, one tenth of the total sum being dedicated to Athena and the balance taken by the state<sup>1</sup>.

οὐκ ἀναστήσω Ἀθῆνας κλ.: Aesch. II 115 μηδεμίαν πόλιν τῶν Ἀμφικτυονίδων ἀνάστατον ποιήσω.

οὐδὲ λιμῷ περιόψομαι ἐργομένους: G. Daux (*Rev. Arch.* 1941, p. 177 n. 3) draws our attention to the fact that this expression was not included in the Amphictyonic oath (Aesch. II 115) and that this document may have been drafted with more than one document<sup>2</sup> in mind. Relevant passages are: Diphilus frg. 62 K (=Athen. VI 35, p. 238 F), Com. Graec. Fragm. II 561, *Paroem. Gr.* I 338 s.v. Βουζύγης; cf. also Cic. *Off.* III 13. 55, Ael. *frg.* 245 Hercher (=Su s.v. ἐναύειν) καὶ ἀποκλειόμενος (sc. δι Καλλίξενος) λιμῷ ἀποθανεῖν· ἔπει μήτε ὕδατος ἔκοινώνουν αὐτῷ, μήτε πυρὸς ἐναύειν ἐβούλοντο. As for the Plataians in Thuc. II 1 59. 3 cf. A. W. Gomme, *Comm. Thuc.* II 345-6.

οὐδὲ ὕδάτων ναματιαίων εἴρξω: cf. Aesch. II 115 μηδὲ ὕδάτων ναματιαίων εἴρξειν. This provision of the oath was infringed during the war against the people of Cirrha<sup>3</sup>.

καὶ εἰ μὲν ἔμπεδοροιν... τέρατα: from this point begins the ἀρά<sup>4</sup>, which is contained in the inscription. As the word ἀρά was an ambivalent one it meant both the wish and the curse; since the wish came first the particles εἰ δὲ μὴ were used to introduce the curse.

With this cf. Aeschines III 111 καὶ ἔπεύχεται αὐτοῖς μήτε γῆν καρποὺς φέρειν, μήτε γυναῖκας τέκνα τίκτειν γονεῦσιν ἔοικότα ἀλλὰ τέρατα, μήτε βοσκήματα κατὰ φύσιν γονὰς ποιεῖσθαι, ἥτιαν δὲ αὐτοῖς εἶναι πολέμου<sup>5</sup>; also the later Amphictyonic oath *Syll.*<sup>3</sup> 826 c. 16 (Θεοί)... μήτε τέκνων μήτε σπορῶν μήτε καρπῶν μήτε οὐσίας κατόνυμοι εάσωσιν) ἐμέ.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. decr. on Antiph. in [Plut.] *Vit Xoratt.* 834 A, Andoc. I 96, schol. *Ar. Lys.* 313; cf. Lyc. c. Leocr. III ff., Xen. *Hell.* I 7. 10 & 20.

<sup>2</sup> See however J. A. O. LARSEN in *Class. Phil.* 1944, p. 146 and G. DAUX in *Stud. Presented to D. M. Robinson*, p. 775 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Paus. X 37. 7-8, Front. III VII 6, Su s.v. Σόλων, *Medic. Gr. op.* (ed. KUHN) XXIII 833, Polyaen. VI 13 who keeps the expression ναματιαῖον ὕδωρ.

<sup>4</sup> Aesch. II 115 καὶ προσῆν τῷ δρκῷ ἀρά ἰσχυρά; id. III 110 καὶ οὐκ ἀπέγρησεν αὐτοῖς τοῦτον τὸν δρκὸν διμόσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ προστροπὴν καὶ ἀράν τοις ἰσχυράν ὑπέρ τούτων ἐποιήσαντο; cf. *Mus. Ital.* 1888, p. 162 (Eleutherna) τῷ δὲ δρκῷ τὴν ἀράν ἴνημεν. *Syll.*<sup>3</sup> 37, 38. 37, 578. 60 etc.; cf. also the texts cited by L. Robert I. I. p. 313 n. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. G. DAUX, *Rev. arch.* 1941, p. 179-180.

The reading ἐμπεδορξοίνη suggested by G. Daux<sup>1</sup> is not right, either in its form or in its use, for the present tense is nearly always used instead of the future<sup>2</sup>. Because of its frequent use (cf. Bonner & Smith, *The administration of Justice from Homer to Aristotle* II 145 ff.) the phraseology of the ἀρά recurs in several oaths, especially in inscriptions (cf. also K. Latte in *R.E.* xv. 1, 1931, col. 346)<sup>3</sup>.

καὶ φέροι ἡμή: for the absolute use of the verb φέρειν (=bear fruit, be fruitful, of land) cf. G. Daux in *Rev. Arch.* 1941 p. 177; id. *AJPh.* 1949, 189 n. 4. Add. h. *Merc.* 91, Herod. v 82 (some mss add καρπόν), αἱ ἄμπελοι φέρουσιν Xen. *Oec.* 20. 4, *Syll.*<sup>3</sup> 526. 4, (Itanos). For general comments cf. *Inschr. v. Magnesia* (Kern) no. 98, 1.1.30/31 ὑπὲρ σίτου φορᾶς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καρπῶν καὶ τῶν κητηνῶν; cf. Plutarch, *De Pyth. orac.* 28 (=Mor. 408c) τὰ δὲ μέγιστα πόλεων μαντεύματα φορᾶς καρπῶν πέρι καὶ βοτῶν ἐπιγονῆς καὶ σωμάτων ὑγιείας. It seems to have been a general belief among the Greeks that the wrath of the Gods struck among other things at the production of healthy children. In the well-known passage about the Lokrian Maidens in Aelian's *fragments* (no. 47 Hercher) it is said that because the Lokrians did not send to Troy the two maidens every year the women gave birth to crippled and monstrous children (αἱ δὲ γυναικες ἔτικτον ἔμπηρα καὶ τέρατα).

κατακαλύψαντες τὰ σφάγια<sup>4</sup> ταῖς ἀσπίσιν ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος ἀρὰν ἐποιήσαντο: in the case of a solemn oath this was usually preceded by a bloody sacrifice followed by a special ritual; this ritual although regulated by an exact procedure eludes our complete understanding, for it is a relic of magic and on certain occasions suggests its significance only symbolically.

The fact that the curse was accompanied by the sound of the trumpet

<sup>1</sup> *Studies presented to D. M. Robinson*, p. 776.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the general formula εὐορχοῦντι μὲν... ἐπιορχοῦντι δὲ in Andoc. II 98 (decree of Demoph.), Demosth. xxiv 151 (oath of heliasts), IG II<sup>2</sup> 97. 25, 111. 68, Tod Greek Histor. Inscr. II 158. 6, *JOA* 1911, p. 168 inscr. 1. 25.

<sup>3</sup> In court oaths the ἀρά is directed only against the person who takes the oath and his family and the oath is contracted into one with the ἀρά cf. Antiph. v 11 δέον σε διομόσασθαι δόκον τὸν μέγιστον καὶ ισχυρότατον, ἔξωλειαν σαντῷ καὶ γένει καὶ οἰκίᾳ τῇ σῇ ἐπαρώμενον. Cf. Suppl. Epigr. Graec. 1956, n. 3, 1.12/3 ἐ[χ]σ[σό]λειάν τε καὶ ήλυτοῖς ἐπαρ[ομένος] ἐὰν παραβαι[νομεν] κλπ., Lys. xii 10, Demosth. xxii 119, xxiv 151, xlvi 66, lvii 22-53, lxi 10.

<sup>4</sup> Does the word σφάγια here mean τόμια?

should not be very puzzling. For obviously there is some relation between the trumpet and war (observed by L. ROBERT *op. cit.*, p. 315, n. 2); yet we have nothing similar to this from any other source which will enable us to find a closer connexion. It will suffice for the moment to say that the trumpet was used in this ceremony for the sake of solemnity, as it was occasionally employed elsewhere<sup>1</sup>.

The real meaning of the action denoted by the expression *καλύψαντες τὰ σφάγια ταῖς ἀσπίσιν* is more difficult to explain. The attempt of E. Benveniste seems least satisfactory and at the same time very daring. His view is as follows:—«si les jurants recouvrent de leurs boucliers les victimes garantes de la parole, c'est que la châtiment du parjure, donc d'abord du soldat qui desertait le combat, était d'être récouvert par les boucliers de ses compagnons. Il n'est pas témeraire d'en conclure que, dans les usages guerriers d'une très ancienne Grèce, en Attique au moins, le soldat lâche ou fuyard était mis à mort enseveli sous les boucliers»<sup>2</sup>. It is to be noted that Mr. E. Benveniste for lack of evidence from greek sources recalls the story of Tarpeia and sees there besides the 'theme folklorique' «une coutume authentique des guerriers sabins. Ils auraient payé la trahison, même quand ils en profitraient, du châtiment qu'ils réservaient au soldat parjure: ils l'ensevelissaient sous leurs boucliers accumulés» (*ib.* p. 93). There are, however, two facts with which he should first deal: (i) that the story of Tarpeia is believed to have been copied from a greek theme (see G. DUMEZIL, *Tarpeia*, p. 279 ff. especially p. 284); (ii) that there is no proof that this custom was practised among the Sabines.

One explanation which might be given for the covering of the sliced flesh of the victims is that it protected the offerings from being polluted by the words of the ἀρά<sup>1</sup>; or that there may be some connection with a known custom, namely the sacrifice offered by soldiers before battle, as it

<sup>1</sup> Poll. IV 86 ἔστι δὲ καὶ πομπικὸν (sc. σάλπιγγος) ἐπὶ πομπαῖς καὶ ιερουργικὸν ἐπὶ θυσίαις Αἰγυπτίοις τε καὶ Ἀργείοις καὶ Τυρρηνοῖς καὶ Ρωμαίοις. See Artem. I. 56 cf. Plut. *de Is. et Os.* 35 (II 506, 19), Lyd. *Mens.* 4. 73, M. GUARDUCCI, *Epigraphica*, 1942, 186-7, cf. ROBERT, *REG*, 1946/7, p. 346.

<sup>2</sup> *Rev. hist. Rel.* 1948, p. 92.

<sup>3</sup> At other times a different custom was practised, cf. *Schol. on Homer* Γ 273 ἔθος γὰρ ἦν τὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὅρκοις γιγνόμενα ιερεῖα τοὺς μὲν ἐγχωρίους γῇ περιστέλλειν, τοὺς δὲ ἐπήλυδας εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ὁίπτειν.

is the case here, when they received the blood of the victim in their shields. It is believed that because of this custom Timotheus named the shield φιάλην "Αρεος";<sup>1</sup> in Aesch. *Sept.* 43/44, the herald announces to Eteocles how the Argive leaders took their oath :

ταυροσφαγοῦντες ἐς μελάνδετον σάκος  
καὶ θιγγάνοντες χερσὶ ταυρείου φόνου<sup>2</sup>

In the words of Tucker «this is to be one of the most binding sort of oaths and most terrible in its penalties. There is a cumulative effect in the victim chosen... the shield as the receptacle of the blood, the black 'binding', the ceremony of dipping hands in the gore», ad loc. So in Xen. *Anab.* II 11. 9 ταῦτα δ' ὡμοσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν "Ελληνες βάπτοντες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάφθαροι λόγχην (cf. Herod. vi 68).

The passages quoted describe, we believe, roughly the same sort of ceremony as that of the inscription. The latter as it stands is incomplete and perhaps precludes absolute identification. But its general sense can be grasped. By touching the parts of the victim offered<sup>3</sup> there was established 'some connection or identification of speaker and victim... the identification being to invoke upon the perjurer the same fate which had befallen the criminal'. (Tucker, 1. 1.).

This is a rough interpretation, admittedly, but nevertheless helpful. Exact explanation in ritual matters where there is only scanty evidence as is well known, is by no means easy. The less so in the case of sacrificial ceremonies when regional differences on the one hand and deficient knowledge of the material on the other tend to mislead us.

διμωμομένων: otherwise unattested but cf. διμώμοται Aesch. *Ag.* 1254.

ἄγος: cf. Aeschin. III 110 ἐναγῆς ἔστω; on the contrary Andoc. II 96 (decr. of Demoph.) δσιος ἔστω καὶ εὐαγῆς.

καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν ἐμπρησθέντων: cf. Paus. X 35. 2 Ἐλλήνων δὲ τοῖς ἀν-

<sup>1</sup> See v. WILAM. *frg.* 22 (=Athen x 42 p. 433 c) cf. Aristot. *Rhet.* III II, p. 1412 b 35, *iib.* 1407 a 64, *Poet.* 1457 b 20. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Ar. *Lys.* 188, 195 - 7.

<sup>3</sup> The contact of the man and the victim was attained by standing on its slices (Paus. III 20. 9, IV 15. 8), by touching it (Antiph. V 12), by holding it (Herod. VI 68, Lyc. c. Leocr. 20), by dipping the sword or the hand in its blood the source of its life (Xen. *Anab.* II 11. 9, Aesch. *Sept.* 42). Does the covering of the victim with the shield in our case serve the same function?

τιστᾶσι τῷ βαρβάρῳ τὰ κατακαυθέντα ἵερὰ μὴ ἀνιστάναι οφίσιν ἔδοξεν, ἀλλὰ εἰς τὸν πάντα ὑπολείπεσθαι χρόνον τοῦ ἔχθους ὑπομνήματα.

\*

On linguistic grounds one feels that the present oath can hardly go back further than the fourth century B.C. Certain terms<sup>1</sup> and a few prescribed practices must have been in use long before, but on the whole it should be admitted that they are not earlier than the fourth century. Moreover internal evidence indicates that this version was very probably composed for some definite political purpose, namely to stir up the minds of the people of Attica against the Thebans<sup>2</sup>. For this last reason alone it must be definitely assigned to the fourth century. The possibility of the names of the three cities being mentioned in the actual oath at Plataiai must be excluded<sup>3</sup>. There is no parallel example, and such foresight is inadmissible because the Greeks never showed such far-reaching political provision in defending themselves from the Persians<sup>4</sup>. As regards the contents of the epigraphic version it is plain enough that it contains not only the clauses which convey the substance of the oath but that it has been inflated with borrowings from traditional and therefore characteristic texts related to oaths, namely it included besides the swollen oath itself, the imprecation and the rites. Nevertheless it says nothing about the burnt sanctuaries, which are mentioned in the other two versions.

On the other hand the two literary versions are so much alike that they actually constitute one version and give certainty to the suggestion that both derive from the same source. These are shorter than the preceding one and contain only the most important clauses. Yet there occurs in them the clause which forbade the rebuilding of the burnt shrines<sup>5</sup>. It has

<sup>1</sup> E.g. ἄγος cf. BENVENISTE I. I. p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> See G. DAUX, *Rev. Arch.* 1941, p. 183 who suggests that propaganda has been at work replanning the document; also PARKE I. I. p. 108 and especially p. 112f.

<sup>3</sup> For the absurdity of the clause οὐκ ἀναστήσω Ἀθήνας sworn by the Athenians cf. L. ROBERT, *op. cit.*, p. 310, G. DAUX I. I. p. 182.

<sup>4</sup> Read the suggestions of BUSOLT, *Griech. Gesch.* II, 654, n. 3 referred to by L. ROBERT, *op. cit.*, p. 311 n. 4 & 5.

<sup>5</sup> L. ROBERT, *op. cit.*, p. 313 thinks that the reference to the burnt temples was

been rightly pointed out that (i) their style is rhetorical, (ii) avoids hiatus, (ii) the common source is Ephorus<sup>1</sup>, who published the earlier part of his historical work about the middle of the fourth century B.C. Professor G. Daux, however, (*Stud. pres. to D. M. Robinson*, p. 778) offer another explanation; he accepts «l'existence d'un archetype antérieur à la version lapidaire et d'où nous admettrons... que dérivent Lycurgue et Diodore»<sup>2</sup>.

It is difficult to express an opinion in favour of either of these proposals, which however do not very much differ from one another. As regards the latter one it would not be easy to explain how, since all the three versions derive from one and the same source it happens that the lapidary version is so different from the other two, which bear so close a resemblance between them. On the other hand, the idea contained in the first proposal that Diodorus borrowed it from Ephorus is plausible as it is well-known that Diodorus was very much dependant on Ephorus up to the eleventh book inclusive. But did Lycurgus also take it from him? We would rather think that he had the oath read to the jury during the delivery of his discourse but this oath as that of the epheboi was omitted in the edition of c. Leocr. as circulated by Lycurgus and that it was afterwards inserted by Alexandrian philologists, perhaps from the text of Ephorus<sup>3</sup>.

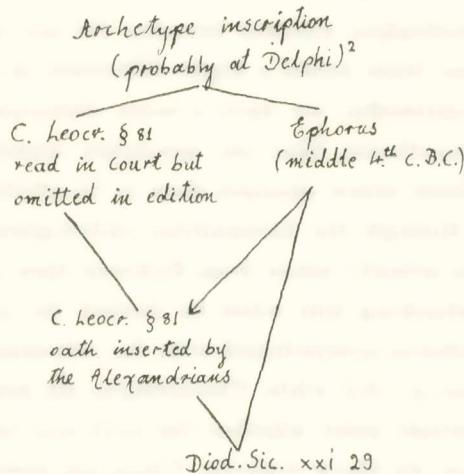
not made in the stele because it has not yet been invented; cf. PARKE I. I. p. 109-110. W. B. DINSMOOR, *Hesp. Suppl.* 5, 1941, p. 158 n. 332 maintains that the omission is due to the fact that this clause had been abrogated since 449 B.C. He points out that since one of the three main purposes of the Panhellenic Congress (Plut. *Per.* 17. 1) was to make counsel on the rebuilding of the shrines this presupposes the existence of the oath.

<sup>1</sup> WADE-GERY I. I., cf. also L. ROBERT, *op. cit.*, p. 310. Mr. PARKE I. I. p. 93 suggests that here and elsewhere the narrative of Diodorus is somewhat dependant on that of Herodotus. On Ephorus' rhetorical style see A. E. KALISCHÉK, *De Ephoro et Theopompo Isocratis discipulis*, p. 64 ff.

<sup>2</sup> We do not quite understand what is meant by Prof. A. W. GOMME, *Comm. Thuc.* II 205 that «this copy (i. e. the Acharnai inscription) is of the Athenian oath only» as it must be assumed that the oath was common for all the Greeks who took it.

<sup>3</sup> However, the possibility that this oath was taken from Theophrastus, Demetrius or the periegetai is not to be absolutely ruled out.

This procedure would be illustrated as follows:



Unlike the previous oath it seems that Lycurgus made use of the whole document but confined himself to the short and general comment mentioned above. Besides the differences between A and LD noted above there exist a few differences between L. and D.

## L

ἀπαντας  
τοὺς βαρβάρους  
τῶν μὲν μαχεσαμένων ὅ. τ. Ἐ. πόλεων  
οὐδεμίαν ἀνάστατον ποιήσω  
ἀπάσας δεκατεύσω  
ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων  
ἀνοικοδομήσω  
παντάπασιν  
ἔάσω καταλείπεσθαι.

## D

πάντας  
τῶν βαρβάρων  
οὐδεμίαν τῶν ἀγωνισαμένων πόλεων  
ἀνάστατον ποιήσω  
see text-notes above  
om. D  
οἰκοδομήσω  
om. D  
ἔάσω καὶ καταλείψω

The differences as such are not significant but perhaps they offer a slight indication that the Lycurgan version originated in the hellenistic times. It seems to us that they are a few words which though not superfluous yet do not seem indispensable (cf. ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων, παντάπασιν);

<sup>2</sup> For another document which was at Delphi and was used by Ephorus and then it was borrowed from him by Diodorus xi 14 see *BCH* 1944/5, pp. 121 - 122 § 33.

on the other hand forms like ἀπαντας, τῶν μὲν μαχεσαμένων etc. are perhaps deliberately chosen for the sake of rhetorical effect. ἀνοικοδομήσω is perhaps more precise than οἰκοδομήσω whereas between the acc. τοὺς βαρβάρους and the gen. τῶν βαρβάρων there exists a slight difference in meaning; lastly in the case of ἔάσω καταλείπεσθαι we have a more elaborate construction by the analysis of the coordinate ἔάσω καὶ καταλείψω which was very much used in oaths. Are these minor changes then to be attributed to the transmission of this text through the Alexandrian philologists?

If the oath was actually taken from Ephorus then perhaps Theopom-  
pus was indirectly attacking him when he denied its precision. For it is well-known that Ephorus sympathized with the Athenians (see G. BARBER, *The historian Ephorus*, p. 185) while Theopom-  
pus did not.

As to the important point whether the oath was taken or not and, if taken, at which place, we know nothing. There are some negative factors to be taken into consideration. Herodotus failed to mention this oath, Iso-  
crates attributes the clause referring to the burnt temples to the Ionians of Asia Minor<sup>1</sup>. Yet this evidence is not sufficiently strong to make us doubt the very existence of similar oaths. It is a well-known fact that the Greeks sacrificed on several occasions before meeting the Persians on the battle-field. These sacrifices were accompanied as usual by prayers<sup>2</sup> and oaths<sup>3</sup>. We assume that the oath which the Greeks took before Thermopylai as given by Herodotus VII 132 is a typical example and we think that Herodotus is nearer than any other source to the content of this oath<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Crc. Respubl. III 9 attributes it to the Greeks in general.

<sup>2</sup> For instance in Plut. *Per.* 17.1 we hear of θυσιῶν, ἃς ὀφειλουσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος εὐξάμενοι τοῖς θεοῖς, ὅτε πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐμάχοντο; cf. G. DAUX, *Rev. arch.* 1941, 179 and *Stud. pres.* to D. M. ROBINSON, p. 778.

<sup>3</sup> Diod. XI ὥμοσαν γὰρ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παραδόσειν παῖδων παισὶ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας ἔχθραν; Herod. VII 132, VIII 27f; Polyb. IX 40.4, XVI 32; Paus. X 17; Tit. Liv. XXVI 25; Plut. Arist. 10.6. For the use of the oath by the soldiers in general in the Greek states see CLOTZ, *Et. soc. and jurid sur l'antiqu. grecque*, p. 124.

<sup>4</sup> No doubt in the narrative of Herodotus local motives had already been inserted. It is now believed that Herodotus' treatment of the Persian wars is based largely on Athenian sources; cf. FR. FOCKE, *Herodot als Historiker*, p. 36. Besides the point about the participants for which cf. also H. PARKE I.1., p. 93-94 it should be noticed that Herodotus, as Macan ad. loc. saw, does not profess to give the exact terms of the oath.

In the absence of any evidence as to the material with which Ephorus worked, one may think, that he relied partly upon Herodotus' account and partly on the verbal tradition (cf. PARKE I.I., p. 106/7) in order to work out his own version unless it had already been composed in the rhetorical schools, where themes taken from the Persian wars were often treated)<sup>1</sup>. The assurance of Lycurgus that the oath was copied from the ephебic oath of the Athenians must be taken as a mere rhetorical exaggeration with no foundation whatsoever.

As regards the place where the Greeks took the oath we do not think that any particular testimony is exclusively correct. Herodotus attributed it to Thermopylai, and though we possess no certain indication about his source, he may again be the most trustworthy authority<sup>2</sup>. Isocrates (IV 156) mentions the oath taken by the Ionians not to rebuild their temples burnt by the Persians, when he is contrasting the position of the Greeks *ἐν τῷ προτέοφ πολέμῳ* i.e., the Persian wars, to that after the peace of Antalcidas, urging a general expedition against the Persians. Meanwhile the sanctuaries at Athens had mostly been rebuilt. The point is that the orator in attributing this decision to the Ionians was at the same time supporting his argument<sup>3</sup>. For the same reason Lycurgus placed it at Plataiai for it was there that the Greeks fought their last defensive battle against the Persian forces. Lycurgus was sure that he would impress his audience more by alleging, as in the tradition (cf. Theopompus *FGrH* 115 F 153) that all the Greeks exchanged this pledge at Plataiai before taking up their posts to fight against the forces of Xerxes. Diodorus, or his source (Ephorus?) perhaps thought that nothing would show more clearly the decision of the Greeks to fight with determination than making them take the oath at the Isthmus, where they were assembled before marching to Plataiai<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. REHDANTZ, *Lykurg*, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> See JACOBY in *R.E.* Suppl. I, 2 s.v. Herodotus, col. 453.

<sup>3</sup> Otherwise REHDANTZ, *op. cit.*, p. 173-174, J. G. FRAZER on *Paus.* x 35.2 cf. *Jahrb. d. archäol. Inst.* 1890, 268-278, HITZIG - BLUEMNER on *Paus.* III 2, x 35 believe that the oath is fictitious and is derived from the oath which the Ionians took.

<sup>4</sup> P. A. BRUNT, *Historia* 1953/4, p. 136 finds «this view... the more likely». It is interesting to remark that the Akarnanian orator Lykiskos (Polyb. IX 39) refers to the oath as one taken solely against the Thebans who were forced to keep the peace.

The questioning of the oath by Theopompus (cf. *FGrH* 115 F 153 = Theon *Progymn.* 2, II 67, 22 Sp.) is not so important as it appears to be. He was a well-known pro-Lacedaemonian (cf. Plut. *Mor.* 221 D) and untrustworthy when upbraiding cities or generals<sup>1</sup>. There is, it is now agreed, no serious doubt of the existence of the Peace of Kallias (see WADE-GFRY, I.I., p. 121-156), which he twice attacked (see JACOBY I.I.; cf. Harpocr. s.v. Ἀττικοῖς γράμμασιν). But Theopompus does not seem to us that he utterly denies the oath. His words δέ ελληνικός δόκος καταφεύδεται may equally mean that in his opinion the oath was falsely reported, or that the wording of the oath as it was given was not genuine<sup>2</sup>. If this is so, by his questioning he even denotes that there existed an oath. As for the stele of Acharnai, nobody in our opinion, could seriously argue that it is a forgery and not a fourth century document. What we may perhaps accept is that it contains certain fourth century forgeries such as the titheing of Thebes and the stipulation that the temples should not be rebuilt. For how is the rebuilding of the temple of Apollo at Abae (Paus. x 35. 2-3), of the Telesterion of Lycomedon at Phlyus by Themistocles<sup>3</sup>, or of that at Eleusis by Cimon (see DINSMOOR, *Greek and Rom. archit.*<sup>3</sup>, p. 195) to be explained? These examples seem definitely to refute the prohibition expressed in the oath and render it probable that the provision is altogether fictitious.

If one had to offer some reason and an occasion for the setting up of the stele at Acharnai one would find oneself in serious difficulties. In general we should suggest that the erection of the stele was very likely connected with the reorganisation of the ephebeia. It seems that before the battle of Chaeronea there was some kind of reorganisation of this institution in progress. There is obscure evidence for some unsuccessful attempt to regulate the discipline of the young men in Athens<sup>4</sup> at an even earlier

<sup>1</sup> Dion. Halic. *ad Pomp.* 9; cf. test. 19 in *FGrH* 115 = Polyb. VIII 10, 7 ff.

<sup>2</sup> People usually think that Theopompus completely denied the existence of the oath; cf. e. g. DURRBACH, *Lycurgue contre Leocrate* etc. p. 59 and G. DAUX *Rev. arch.* 1941, p. 179 and *Stud. pres. to D. M. Robinson*, p. 778. See also A. W. GOMME, *Comm. Thuc.* II p. 205.

<sup>3</sup> Plut. *Them.* I. 4 (τὸ Φλυῆσι τελεστήριον)... ἐμπορησθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων αὐτὸς ἐπεσκεύασε.

<sup>4</sup> Schol. *Ar. Egu.* 580 Κινέας γάρ καὶ Φοῖνος (sic) εἰσηγήσαντο μεταστῆναι τοὺς νέους, νόμον γράψαντες μηκέτι ἀβροδιαιτούς εἶναι, cf. note of Dindorf ad loc. The scholion is

period. However, this reorganisation was for unknown reasons never carried out.

On the other hand, internal evidence of the text of the oath of Plataiai (e.g. the attack on the Thebans etc.) would perhaps suggest that the stele was inscribed because of the events which took place in the autumn of 340 B.C. The Lokrians from Amphissa, stirred up by the Boeotians, accused the Athenians before the Amphictyonic Council for violation of the sacred laws and tried to turn this Council against the Athenians by alleging that they were the allies of the sacrilegious Phocians<sup>1</sup>. If there are any grounds for the stele being connected with this fact then it would have been set up between 340 and 339 before the occupation of Elateia by Philip or even before the outbreak of the Amphiscean war. L. Robert assigned the stele on the grounds of the letter form to the second half of the fourth century<sup>2</sup>. The date suggested here is in harmony with his proposal<sup>3</sup>.

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contained in the best manuscripts but it is undoubtedly corrupted, especially as regards the names (M, an independant mss which often goes back to right sources gives Φούνος instead). People tried to correct Φούνος into Φοῦνος, cf. R.E. s. v. Kineas no. 7, Prosop. Att. 8432 (fortasse Φούνος).

<sup>1</sup> The Athenian sympathy with the Phocians is well known cf. e.g. Dem. xix 65. About this incident cf. also G. DE SANCTIS, *Riv. di fil.* 1897, pp. 215 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 316 «l'écriture me paraît remonter à la seconde moitié du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle».

<sup>3</sup> The erection of the stele could also be dated after the year 366 B.C. when the Persian king sent a letter to the Athenians in which he sided with the Thebans and proclaimed himself against the alliance of Athens and Sparta (cf. Xen. *Hell.* VII 1,36), but we regard the first suggestion as more probable. On this point cf. also the approach of G. DAUX, *Rev. arch.* 1941 p. 183 and *Stud. pres. to D. M. Robinson*, p. 778 «elle (=la date) peut très bien être antérieure d'une génération au «Contre Léocrate» de Lycurgue»; also that of H. W. PARKE I.I., p. 110.

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