

THE LAW CODE OF GORTYN

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION AND A COMMENTARY

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5 δς κ' ἐλευθέρῳ ἢ δόλοι μέλλει ἀν-
 πιμῶν, πρὸ δίκας μὲ ἄγεν. αἱ δ-
 6 ε' κ' ἄγει, καταδικασάτῳ τὸ ἐλευθέρ-
 7 ὃ δέκα στατήρας, τὸ δόλο πέντε-
 8 ε ὅτι ἄγει καὶ δικασάτῳ λαγᾶσαι
 ἐν ταῖς τριῖσι ἡμέραις. αἱ [δέ] κα
 9 μὲ [λαγᾶ]σαι, καταδικαδδῆτο τὸ μὲν
 ἐλευθέρῳ στατήρα, τὸ δόλο [δα]ρκν-
 10 ἄν τᾶς ἡμέρας Φεκάστας, πρὶν κα λα-
 γᾶσαι· τὸ δὲ κρόνῳ τὸν δι[κ]αστ-
 ἄν ὁμνύντα κρίνεν. παρμυλᾶ αἱ δ' ἀννίουτο
 μὲ ἄγεν, τὸν δικαστᾶν ὁμνύντ-
 11 α κρ[ι]νεῖν αἱ μὲ ἀποπνῶνι μαίτους.
 12 αἱ δὲ κα μῶλεῖ ὁ μὲν ἐλευθέρων
 ὁ δ' [ε] δόλον, κάρτονας ἔμην
 [δτερο]ί κ' ἐλευθέρων ἀποπνῶν-
 13 τι. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀντι δόλοι μῶλοντι
 πνῶντες Φὸν Φεκάτερος ἔμ-
 20 ἔν, αἱ μὲν κα μαίτους ἀποπνῶνι, κ-
 ατὰ τὸν μαίτουρα δικαδδεν, αἱ
 δὲ κ' ἔ ἀνποτέροις ἀποπνῶντι
 25 ἔ μεδατέροι, τὸν δικαστᾶν ὁ-
 μνύντα κρίνεν. ἔ δὲ κα νικαθῆι ὁ
 ἔκον, τὸμ μὲν ἐλευθέρων λαγ-
 ᾶσαι τᾶν πέ[v]τ' ἡμερᾶν, τὸν δὲ δδ-
 30 λο[v] ἔς κέρων ἀποδόμην. αἱ δὲ
 κα μὲ λαγᾶσαι ἔ μὲ ἀποδοῖ, δικακ-
 σάτῳ νικῆν τὸ μὲν ἐλευθέρῳ
 35 πεντέκοντα στατήρας καὶ σ-
 τατήρα τᾶς ἡμέρας Φεκάστ-
 ας, πρὶν κα λαγᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ δόλο
 δέκα στατήρας καὶ δαρκνᾶν
 40 τᾶς ἡμέρας Φεκάστας, πρὶν κ' ἄ-
 ποδοῖ ἔς κέρων. ἔ δὲ κα καταδι-
 κάσει ὁ δικαστῆς, ἐνιαυτῷ πι-
 ράδδεσθαι τὰ τρίτρα ἔ μείον,
 45 πλῶν δὲ μὲ· τὸ δὲ κρόνῳ τὸν δι-
 καστᾶν ὁμνύντα κρίνεν. αἱ δὲ
 50 κα ναιύει ὁ δόλος ὁ κα νικαθῆ-
 ι, καλῶν ἀντι μαιτῶν δυὸν δ-
 ρομῆν ἐλευθέρων ἀποδεικασάτ-
 ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ναθι θπῆ κα ναιύει ἔ α-
 ὑτὸς ἔ ἄλος πρὸ τούτῳ· αἱ δὲ
 45 κα μὲ καλῆι ἔ μὲ δεικσει, κατισ-
 τᾶτ]ῳ τὰ ἐγ[ρα]μένα. αἱ δὲ κα μεδ'
 αὐτὸν ἀποδοῖ ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ,
 τᾶς ἀπλόους τ[ι]μᾶς ἐπικατ-
 50 αστασεῖ. vac. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀποθᾶνῆι μ-
 ὀλιόμενας τὰ δ δι[κ]ας, τὰν ἀπλ-
 ὄον τιμᾶν κατ(α)στασεῖ. vac. αἱ δ-
 45 κα κοσ[μ]ῶν ἄγει ἔ κοσμῶντο-
 ς ἄλλος, ἔ κ' ἀποσταῖ, μῶλῆν, καὶ κ-
 55 α νικαθῆι, κατιστᾶμεν ἀπ[ὸ] ἄ]ς
 ἡμέρα]ς ἄγαγε τὰ ἐγγραμμένα. vac.
 τ]ῶν δὲ νενικαμένον κα[ρ]ι τὸν κα-

Whosoever may be likely to contend about
 a free man or a slave is not to seize him be-
 fore trial. But if he make seizure, let (the
 judge) condemn him to (a fine of) ten staters
 for a free man, five for a slave of whomso-
 ever he does seize and let him give judgment
 that he release him within three days; but
 if he do not release him, let (the judge)
 condemn him to (a fine of) a stater for a free
 man and a drachma for a slave, for each day
 until he do release him; and the judge is to
 decide on oath as to the time; but if he
 should deny the seizure, unless a witness
 should testify, the judge is to decide on oath.
 And if one party contend that he is a free
 man, the other party that he is a slave,
 whichever persons testify that he is a free
 man are to prevail. And if they contend
 about a slave, each declaring that he is his,
 the judge is to give judgment according to
 the witness if a witness testify, but he is to
 decide on oath if they testify either for both
 or for neither. After the one in possession
 has been defeated, he is to release the free
 man within five days and give back the slave
 in hand; but if he should not release or give
 back, let (the judge) give judgment that the
 (successful party) be entitled, in the case of
 the free man to fifty staters and a stater for
 each day until he releases him, in the case of
 the slave ten staters and a drachma for each
 day until he gives him back in hand; but at
 a year's end after the judge has pronounced
 judgment, the three-fold fines are to be ex-
 acted, or less, but not more. As to the time
 the judge shall decide under oath; but if the
 slave on whose account a man has been de-
 feated take sanctuary in a temple, (the de-
 feated party) summoning (the successful
 party) in the presence of two free adult wit-
 nesses, shall point him out at the temple
 where he takes refuge, either himself or
 another for him; and if he do not summon or
 point out, let him pay what is written; but
 if he should not give him back at all within
 the yearly period, he shall in addition pay
 the single penalties. If he (the defeated
 party) die while the suit is being tried, he
 shall pay the single penalty. And if one who
 is *kosmos* make a seizure or another (seize
 the slave) of one who is *kosmos*, they are to
 contend after he resigns, and, if defeated, he
 shall pay what is written from the day he
 made the seizure. But one who seizes a man

4 Quartam litteram lapidarius primūm T incidērat, deinde A correxit.

6 δτι F, acc. Bl: δτι C al. ἄγη(-η) F C

13 ἐλευθ[έρ]ων F

16 δ]ώλων F

17 [δτερο]ί Bl: [δτι]ῶ C: [πτόνο?] F ἐλευθέρων F

19—20 φωνῶντες, Φὸν Φεκάτερος ἔμην, F

27 κέρων (κέρων) C F al.

29 νικῆν 'bringen' Bau Mei

35 κέρων (κέρων) C F al.

37 τριτ[τ]ῶ Bau al.

40 δκx F C

43 [ἦ] ὁπῆ C acc. D

51 κατιστασεῖ rei. F C, corr. al.

54 ἀπ[ὸ] ἄ]ς Gu: ἀπ' [ἄ]ς priores

55 [ἡμέρα]ς BZ: ἀπ' [ἄ]ς σ[ι]μ[ε]λ[ε]ς dubitanter C

56 Sup. C: νενικαμένο (-ᾶ, -ω) BZ Bau Me

Col. II τακείμενον ἄγοντι ἄπατον
 ἔμην.vac. αἱ κα τὸν ἐλευθέρου ἔ-
 τὴν ἐλευθέρου κάρτει οἰπῆι, ἑκα-
 τὸν στατῆρας καταστασεί· α-
 5 ἰ δὲ κ' ἀπειταῖρῳ, δέκα· αἱ δὲ κ' ὁ δδλο-
 ς τὸν ἐλευθέρου ἔ τὴν ἐλευθέρου-
 ν, διπλεῖ καταστασεί· αἱ δὲ κ' ἐλε-
 ὑθέρου Φοικέα ἔ Φοικέαν, πέντε
 δρακνᾶν· αἱ δὲ κα Φοικεὺς Φοικέα
 10 ἔ Φοικέαν, π[έν]τε στατῆρας. vac.
 ἐνδοθιδίαν δδλαν αἱ κάρτει δαμ-
 ἄσαιτο, δύο στατῆρας κατα-
 τασεί· αἱ δὲ κα δεδαμν[α]μέναν, πε-
 δ' ἀμέραγ, [δ] δελόν, αἱ δὲ κ' ἐν νυκ-
 15 τί, δὴ δδελόν· ὀρκιστέραν δ' ἔ-
 μὲν τὴν δδλαν.vac. αἱ κα τὴν ἐ-
 λευθέρου ἐπιπερῆται οἰπεν ἀκε-
 ῦοντος καδεσταῦ, δέκα στατῆ-
 20 ραν καταστασεί αἱ ἀποπνί-
 ο μαίτυς. vac. αἱ κα τὸν ἐλευθέρου
 μοικίον αἰλεθεῖ ἐν πατρὸς ἔ ἐν ἀ-
 δελπιῦ ἔ ἐν τῷ ἀνδρός, ἑκατὸν
 στατῆρας καταστασεί· αἱ δὲ κ' ἐ-
 ν ἄλλῳ, πεντήκοντα· αἱ δὲ κα τὴν
 25 τῷ ἀπειταῖρῳ, δέκα· αἱ δὲ κ' ὁ δδλος τὰ-
 ν ἐλευθέρου, διπλεῖ καταστασε-
 ῖ vac. αἱ δὲ κα δδλος δδλῶ, πέν-
 τε. προΦειπάτῳ δὲ ἀντι ματ-
 ῦρον τριῶν τοῖς καδεσταῖ-
 30 ς τῷ ἐναιλεθέντος ἀλλύεθ-
 θαι ἐν ταῖς πέντ' ἀμέραις.vac.
 τῷ δὲ δδλῶ τῷ πάσαι ἀντι
 ματύρον δυδν.vac. αἱ δὲ κα μ-
 ἔ ἀλλύσεται, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλόν-
 35 σι ἔμην κρῆσθαι ὅπαι κα λε-
 ἰῶντι vac. αἱ δὲ κα πῶντι δολό-
 σαθθαι, ὁμῶσαι τὸν ἐλό-
 ντα τῷ πεντήκονταστατέ-
 ρῳ καὶ πλῖονος πέντον αὐ-
 40 τὸν *Fin* αὐτῆι *Φέκαστον* ἐπ-
 αριόμενον, τῷ δ' ἀπειταῖρῳ
 τρίτον αὐτόν, τῷ δὲ *Φοικέ-*
 ος τὸν πάσαι ἀτερον αὐτε-
 ὸν μοικίοντ' ἔλέν, δολῶσαθ-
 45 θαι δὲ μὲ vac. αἱ κ' ἀνῆρ [κ]αὶ γγ-
 να διακρ[ι]νῶν[τ]αι, τὰ *Φ* ἀ-
 ὑτᾶς ἔκεν, ἅτι ἔκονο' ἔιε π-
 ἄρ τὸν ἀνῆρα, καὶ τῷ καρπῷ τ-
 ἀνῆμίαν, αἱ κ' ἔι ἐς τὸν *Φ*-
 50 ν αὐτᾶς κρῆμάτῳ, κῶτι
 κ' ἐνυπᾶνει τὴν [ἐμίνα]ν ἅτι
 κ' ἔι, καὶ πέντε στατῆρας, αἱ κ' ὁ ἀ-
 νῆρ αἴτιος ἔι τᾶς κῆ[ρ]εῦσαι-
 55 ος· α[ἱ] δὲ πῶνιοι ὁ ἀνῆρ [αἱτι-
 ος μὲ ἔ]μην, τὸν δικαστᾶν

condemned (for debt) or who has mortgaged his person shall be immune from punishment. If a person commits rape on the free man or the free woman, he shall pay one hundred staters; and if on account of an *apetairos*, ten; and if the slave on the free man or the free woman, he shall pay double; and if a free man on a male serf or a female serf, five drachmas; and if a male serf on a male serf or female serf, five staters. If a person should forcibly seduce a slave belonging to the home, he shall pay two staters; but if she has already been seduced, one obol by day, but if in the night, two obols; and the slave shall have preference in the oath. If someone attempt to have intercourse with a free woman who is under the guardianship of a relative, he shall pay ten staters if a witness should testify. If someone be taken in adultery with a free woman in a father's, brother's or the husband's house, he shall pay a hundred staters; but if in another's fifty; and if with the wife of an *apetairos*, ten; but if a slave with a free woman, he shall pay double; and if a slave with a slave, five. Let (the captor) proclaim in the presence of three witnesses to the relatives of the one caught in (the house) that he is to be ransomed within five days; and to the master of the slave in the presence of two witnesses; but if he should not be ransomed himself, it is to be within the power of the captors to deal with him as they may wish; but if anyone should declare that he has been taken by subterfuge, the captor is to swear, in a case involving fifty staters or more, with four others, each calling down solemn curses upon himself, and in the case of an *apetairos* with two others, and in the case of a serf the master and one other, that he took him in adultery and not by subterfuge. And if a husband and wife should be divorced, she is to have her own property which she came with to her husband and half of the produce, if there be any from her own property, and half of whatever she has woven within, whatever there may be, plus five staters if the husband be the cause of the divorce; but if the husband should declare that he is not the cause, the judge is to decide on oath. And if

11 ἐνδοθ' ἰδίαν F

14 [ἐν' ὁ] δελόν F

17 ἐπιπερῆται Bau al: ἐπιπερῆται F, acc. BZ Me

17—18 ἀκεῦοντος Bl

36—7 δολῶσαθθαι F, acc. BZ Br

40 *Φιν* αὐτῆι Gu

44—5 μοικίον τέλεν (τελεῖν), δολῶσαθθαι F

48—9 τῶννημίαν Bl: τῶν ἡμίαν C al: τῶν νημίαν F

50 κῶτι Bl cf. κῶτι Bu: κ' ὅτι Gu: κῶτι F: κ' ὅτι C

53—4 [κ]ε[ρ]εῦσαι BZ: κῆ[ρ]εῦσαι Le: *Fe*. εὔσιος F, acc. Me

Col. III ὁμνόντα κρίνεν. αἱ δὲ τι ἄλλο
 ο πέροι τὸ ἀνδρός, πέντε στα-
 ατῆρας καταστασεί κῶτι
 κα πέροι αὐτόν, κῶτι κα παρ-
 5 ἔλει ἀποδοτὸ αὐτόν. ὃν δὲ κ'
 ἔκσαννέσεται δικάσαι τ-
 ἄν γυναῖκ' ἀπομόσαι τὰν Ἄρ-
 τεμιν παρ' Ἀμυκλαίων παρ τὰν
 Τοκσίαν. ὅτι δὲ τίς κ' ἀπομο-
 10 σάνσαι παρέλξει, πέντε στατ-
 ῆρας καταστασεί καὶ τὸ κρ-
 εὸς αὐτόν. vac. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀλλότρι-
 ος συνεσάδδει, δέκα στ[ατ]ῆ-
 ρας καταστασεί, τὸ δὲ κρῆ-
 15 ιος διπλεῖ ὅτι κ' ὁ δικαστὴς
 ὁμόσει συνεσάσασαι. vac.
 αἱ ἄνερ ἀποθάνοι τέκνα κατ-
 αλιπὸν, αἱ κα λῆι ἡ γυναῖκα, τὰ Fα
 αὐτὰς ἔκονσαν ὀπιεθθα-
 20 ι κῶτι κ' ὁ ἀνὲρ ὄδι κατὰ τὰ ἐγ-
 γραμμένα ἀντὶ ματιύρων τρ-
 ῖων ὁρομέων ἐλευθέρων αἱ
 δὲ τι τὸν τέκνον πέροι, ἐνδι-
 κον ἔμην. vac. αἱ δὲ κα ἄτεκνον
 25 καταλίπει, τὰ τε Fα αὐτὰς ἔκε-
 ν κῶτ[ι] κ' ἔγ[υ]πνάγει [τ]ῶν ἔμιν-
 αν καὶ [τ]ῶ καρπ[ῶ] τῶ ἐνδ[ο]θεν π-
 εδὰ τὸν ἐπιβαλλόντ[ων] μοῖρα-
 νακὲν καὶ τι κ' ὁ ἀνὲρ ὄδι αἱ ἐγ-
 30 ρατται αἱ δὲ τι ἄλλο πέροι, ἐν-
 δικον ἔμην. vac. αἱ δὲ γυναῖκα ἄτεκ-
 νος ἀποθάνοι, τὰ τε Fα
 αὐτὰς τοῖς ἐπιβάλλονσι ἀπ-
 οδόμην κῶτι ἐνύπανε τὰν ἔ-
 35 μιναν καὶ τῶ καρπῶ, αἱ κ' ἔξ ἐς
 τὸν Fβν αὐτὰς, τὰν ἔμιναν.
 κόμιστρα αἱ κα λῆι δόμην
 ἀνὲρ ἔξ γυναῖκα, ἔξ Fεμα ἔξ δυόδεκα
 α στατῆρας ἔξ δυόδεκα στατ-
 40 ῆρων κρέος, πλίον δὲ μέ. vac. αἱ κ-
 α Fοικέος Fοικέα κριθεῖ δῶδ
 ἔξ ἀποθανόντος, τὰ Fα αὐτῶ-
 ς ἔκεν ἄλλο δ' αἱ τι πέροι, ἐνδι-
 κον ἔμην. vac. αἱ τέκοι γυναῖκα κ-
 45 ἔ[ρ]ε[ύ]ο[υ]σα, ἐπελευσαι τῶι ἀ-
 νδρὶ ἐπὶ στέγαν ἀντὶ ματι-
 ῦρων τριῶν. αἱ δὲ μὲ δέκασι-
 το, ἐπὶ τῶι ματρὶ ἔμην τὸ τέκ-
 νον ἔξ τράπεν ἔξ ἀποθέμην ὀρκ-
 50 ιωτέρωδ δ' ἔμην τὸς καθεστ-
 ἄνς καὶ τὸς ματιύρας, αἱ
 ἐπέλευσαν. vac. αἱ δὲ Fοικέα τέ-
 κοι κῆρεύονσαι, ἐπελευσαι
 τῶι πάσαι τῶ ἀνδρός, ὅς δ-
 55 πνιε, ἀντὶ ματιύρων β[υ]ῶν.

she should carry away anything else belong-
 ing to the husband, she shall pay five staters
 and whatever she may carry away; and let
 her restore whatever she may have filched;
 but as regards things which she denies (the
 judge) shall decree that the woman take an
 oath of denial by Artemis, before the statue
 of the Archeress in the Amyklaian temple.
 And whatever anyone may take away from
 her after she has made her oath of denial,
 he shall pay the thing itself plus five staters.
 If a stranger should help her in packing off,
 he shall pay ten staters and double the value
 of whatever the judge swears he helped to
 pack off. If a man die leaving children, should
 the wife so desire, she may marry, holding
 her own property and whatever her husband
 might have given her according to what is
 written, in the presence of three adult free
 witnesses; but if she should take away any-
 thing belonging to the children, that becomes
 a matter for trial. And if he should leave her
 childless, she is to have her own property
 and half of whatever she has woven within
 and obtain her portion of the produce that is
 in the house along with the lawful heirs as
 well as whatever her husband may have
 given her as is written; but if she should take
 away anything else, that becomes a matter
 for trial. And if a wife should die childless,
 (the husband) is to return her property to
 the lawful heirs and the half of whatever she
 has woven within and the half of the pro-
 duce, if it be from her own property. If the
 husband or wife wish to make payments for
 portorage, (these should be) either clothing
 or twelve staters or something of the value
 of twelve staters, but not more. If a female
 serf be separated from a serf while he is
 alive or in case of his death, she is to have
 her own property; but if she should carry
 away anything else, that becomes a matter
 for trial. If a wife who is separated (by di-
 vorce) should bear a child, (they) are to bring
 it to the husband at his house in the presence
 of three witnesses; and if he should not re-
 ceive it, the child shall be in the mother's
 power either to rear or expose; and the re-
 latives and witnesses shall have preference in
 the oath as to whether they brought it. And
 if a female serf should bear a child while
 separated, (they) are to bring it to the master
 of the man who married her in the presence
 of two witnesses.

4 αὐτῶν Le
 5 αὐτῶν Le
 6 ἔκσαννέσεται, δικάσαι. F Me
 13 συνεσ(σ)άδδξ Bau

14 τῶ Mei: τὸ F C priores
 24 κ' ἔ(α)τεκνον Bau
 29 (λ)ακέ[v] Bau, acc. Bl al.: τακ[τάν] BZ: τακ... F
 55 [δου]ῶν C: [τρε]ῶν F

Col. IV αὶ δὲ κα μὲ δέσεται, ἐπὶ τῷ
πάσαι ἔμην τὸ τέκνον τῷ τ-
ᾶς Φουκέας, αὶ δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ αὐ-
τιν ὀπιούτο πρὸ τῷ ἐνιαυ-
5 τῷ, τὸ παιδίον ἐπὶ τῷ πάσαι
ἔμην τῷ τῷ Φουκέας, κῶρμιό-
τερον ἔμην τὸν ἐπελεύσαν-
τα καὶ τὸς μαίτυρας, vac. γ-
υνὰ κῆρεύονσ' αὶ ἀποβάλοι
10 παιδίον πρὶν ἐπελεύσαι κατ-
ὰ τὰ ἐγραμμένα, ἐλευθέρῳ μ-
ἐν καταστασεὶ πεντήκοντα
στατήρας, δὴ δὲ πέντε καὶ F-
ίκατι, αὶ κα νικαθῆι. δι δὲ κα μ-
15 ἔ '[ε] τις 'τέγα ὄπυ ἐπελεύσε-
ι, ἔ αὐτὸν μὲ ὄρξει, αὶ [αὶ] ἀποθ-
εῖε τὸ παιδίον, ἄπατον ἔμην.
vac. αὶ κύσαιτο καὶ τέκαι Φου-
έα μὲ ὀπιουμένα, ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ
20 πατρὸς πάσαι ἔμην τὸ τ-
έκνον' αὶ δ' ὁ πατέρ μὲ δόει, ἐ-
πί τοῖς τῶν ἀδελπιῶν πάσ-
ταις ἔμην. vac. τὸν πατέρα τῶν
τέκνῶν καὶ τῶν κρημάτων κ-
25 αρτερὸν ἔμην τὰ δὲ δαίσιος
καὶ τὰν ματέρα τῶν F ὄν αὐ-
τᾶς κρημάτων. ἄς κα δδῶντι,
μὲ ἐπᾶνανκον ἔμην δατέ-
θθαι αὶ δὲ τις ἀταθειῶ, ἀποδ-
30 ἀτταθθαι τῷ ἀταμένῳ ἄ-
ι ἔγρατται. ἔ δὲ κ' ἀποθᾶναι τις,
'τέγαν μὲν τὰς ἐν πόλι κᾶ-
τι κ' ἐν ταῖς 'τέγαις ἐνεῖ αὶ-
ς κα μὲ Φουκέας ἐν Φουκέι ἐπ-
35 ἰ κῶραι Φουκίῶν καὶ τὰ πρόβατα κα-
ἰ καρταίποδα ἄ κα μὲ Φουκέας ἔι,
ἐπὶ τοῖς νιάσαι ἔμην, τὰ δ' ἄλ-
λα κρημάτα πάντα δατέθθα-
ι καλῶς, καὶ λανκάνεν τὸς μ-
40 ἐν υἱῶνς, ὀπόττοι κ' ἴοντι, δύ-
ο μοίρας F ἐκαστον, τὰ δὲ δ-
ε θυγατέρας, ὀπόττοι κ' ἴον-
τι, μίαν μοῖραν F ἐκασταν. ἡ-
ατέθ[θ]αι δὲ καὶ τὰ ματριά, ἔ
45 κ' ἀποθᾶ[νε]ι, ἄπερ τὰ [πατρῶ]ι'
ἔγ[ρατ]ται. αὶ δὲ κρημάτα μὲ εἰ-
ε, στέγα δὲ, λακέν τὰ θ[υ]γατέ-
ρας αὶ ἔγρατται. vac. αὶ δὲ κα λῆ-
ι ὁ πατέρ δδῶς ἴδν δόμην τᾶ-
50 ἰ ὀπιουμένα, δδῶ κατὰ τ-
ὰ ἐγραμμένα, πλιονα δὲ μὲ. vac.
ὀτελᾶι δὲ πρόθθ' ἔδδκε ἔ ἐπέσ-
πενσε, ταῦτ' ἔκεν, ἄλλα δὲ μὲ
ἔτι τῶν π[α]τρῶι[σ]ν [κ]ρέ[ματ]

And if he do not re-
ceive it, the child shall be in the power
of the master of the female serf; but if
she should marry the same man again
before the end of the year, the child shall
be in the power of the master of the
male serf, and the one who brought it
and the witnesses shall have preference
in the oath. If a woman separated (by
divorce) should expose her child before
presenting it as is written, if she is con-
victed, she shall pay, for a free child, fifty
staters, for a slave, twenty-five. And if
the man should have no house to which
she shall bring it or she do not see him,
there is to be no penalty if she should
expose the child. If a female serf who is
unmarried should conceive and bear, the
child shall be in the power of the master
of her father; but in case the father
should not be living, it shall be in the
power of the masters of her brothers.
The father shall be in control of the
children and the division of the property
and the mother of her own property. So
long as they are living there is no ne-
cessity to make a division; but if anyone
should be fined, the one fined shall have
his share apportioned to him as is writ-
ten. And in case (the father) should die,
the city houses and whatever there is in
those houses in which a serf living in the
country does not reside, and the cattle,
small and large, which do not belong to
a serf, shall belong to the sons; but all
the rest of the property shall be fairly
divided and the sons, no matter how
many, shall each receive two parts,
while the daughters, no matter how
many, shall each receive one part. The
mother's property too, in case she dies,
shall be divided in the same way as is
prescribed for the father's; but if there
should be no property except the house,
the daughters shall receive their share as
is prescribed. And if the father, while
living, should wish to give to the mar-
ried daughter, let him give according to
what is prescribed, but not more. Any
(daughter) to whom he gave or pledged
before shall have these things, but shall
obtain nothing besides from the paternal
property.

4 ὀπιούτο τῷ πρώτῳ F BZ, corr. Bau
10 ἐπελεύσαι (opt.) BZ
14—15 μὲ '[ε] dubitanter prop. Bu, accepti: μὴ [.. ἦ]ι στέγα F: μὴ[τ]ι[ε] [ε]
(ἦ)ι C¹, acc. BZ Bau Me: μ' (e) [ἦ]ι (τ)ις 'τέγα C, acc. Da J: μὴ .. ἦ. Bi: μὴ [ἦ]ι
τις Me¹ So: μ(ε) εἰ[ε] τ(ε) Sch Bu: μὲ (ε)ι τις Gu
16 ἐπελεύσει ἢ αὐτὸν μὴ ὀρξαι, αὶ F: ἐπελεύσει αὐτὸν, μὴ ὀρξαι, ἄς
C¹, corr. Le Bau, acc. C al: ἐπελεύσει, ἔ αὐτὸν μὲ ὀρξαι, αὶ BZ

35 Φουκίῶν C
43—46 Sup. C: Fεκά[σ]τα[ν] θ[υ]γατέ[ρα] . αὶ δὲ F, acc. Bau Me Mi T
49 δισώσιον F
52 ὄτ' ἦ . αὶ δὲ F: ὄ τ' εἰδᾶ C¹, corr. BZ
54 Lapide reviso, sup. H, acc. Gu

Col. V ἀπολαν[κά]γεν. γυνὰ ὁ[τ]εία κ-
 ρήματα μὲ ἔκει ἔ [πα]τρὸς δό-
 ντος ἢ ἴ[δ]ελπιῶ ἢ ἐπισπέν-
 σαντος ἢ ἀπολα[κ]θήσα ἀ-
 5 ι δὲ ὁ Αἰθ[α]λεύς τῶν τῶν ἐκόσ-
 μων οἱ σὺν Κῦ[λ]λοι, ταύ-
 τας μὲν ἀπολανκάνεν, ταί-
 δ δὲ κρόθθα μὲ ἔ[γ]υθικον ἔμ-
 ἔν. τοῖσι μὲ ἔ κ' ἀποθάνει ἀνὲρ ἢ γυν-
 10 ἡ, αἱ μὲν κ' εἰ τέκνα ἢ ἐς τέ-
 κνῶν τέκνα ἢ ἐς τοῦτων τέ-
 κνα, τοῦτος ἔκει[ν] τὰ κρήμα-
 τα. παρμυία αἱ δὲ κα μῆτις εἰ τοῦτῶ-
 ν, ἀ[α]δελπιοὶ δὲ τὸ ἀποθανόν-
 15 τος κῆς ἀδε[λ]πιῶν τέκν-
 α ἢ ἐς τοῦτων τέκνα, τοῦ-
 ος ἔκειν τὰ κρήματα. παρμυία αἱ δὲ κα
 μῆτις εἰ τοῦτων, ἀδελφιαὶ δ-
 ἔ τὸ ἀποθανόντος κῆς ταυ-
 20 ἄν τέκνα ἢ ἐς τῶν τέκνων τέ-
 κνα, τοῦτος ἔκειν τὰ κρήμα-
 τα. παρμυία αἱ δὲ κα μῆτις εἰ τοῦτων,
 οἷς κ' ἐπιβάλλει ὁπὸ κ' εἰ τὰ κρ-
 ἔματα, τοῦτος ἀναίθεθθα-
 25 ι. παρμυία αἱ δὲ μὲ εἴεν ἐπιβάλλοντε-
 ς, τὰς Φοικίας οἰτινὲς κ'
 ἴοντι ὁ κλῆρος, τοῦτον ἔ-
 κεν τὰ κρήματα. vac. αἱ δὲ κ' οἱ
 ἐπιβάλλοντες οἱ μὲν λεί-
 30 ὄντι δατέθθαι τὰ κρήμα-
 τα, οἱ δὲ μὲ, δικάσαι τὸν δι-
 καστᾶν ἐπὶ τοῖς λείονσι δ-
 ατέθθαι ἔμην τὰ κρήματα π-
 ἄντα πρὶν κα δάττονται. vac.
 35 αἱ δὲ κα δικάσαντος τὸ δ-
 ικαστᾶ κάρτει ἐνοσεῖε ἢ ἄ-
 γει ἢ πέρει, δέκα στατέραν-
 ς καταστασεῖ καὶ τῷ κρή-
 ος διπλεῖ. vac. τῶν δὲ καὶ καρ-
 40 πῶ καὶ ἴμας κἀντιθέμας κ-
 ἔπιπολαιῶν κρημάτων αἱ κα μ-
 ἔ λείδοντι δατέθθ[θαι], τὸ γ δ-
 ικαστᾶν ὁμνύντα κρῖνα-
 ι πορτί τὰ μολιόμενα. vac. [α]! [δ-
 45 ἔ κα κρήματα δατιόμενοι
 μὲ συγγιγνόμενοι ἀν-
 πί τῶν δαῖσιν, ὄνεν τὰ κρή-
 ματα· κῶς κα πλείστον διδ-
 δι ἀποδόμενοι τῶν τιμῶν
 50 δια[λ]ακόντων τῶν ἐπαβο-
 λῶν Ἰέκαστος. παρμυία δατιομέ-
 νοι δὲ κρήματα μαίτυρα-
 νος παρέμην ἡρομέανς ἐλε-
 υθέρωνς τρῖνας ἢ πλίανς.

Whatever wom-
 an has no property either by gift
 from father or brother or by pledge
 or by inheritance as (enacted)
 when the Aithalian *startos*, Kyllos
 and his colleagues, formed the
kosmos, such women are to obtain
 their portion; but there shall be no
 ground for action against previous
 female beneficiaries. When a man
 or a woman dies, if there be chil-
 dren or children's children or chil-
 dren's children's children, they are
 to have the property. And if there
 be none of these, but brothers of
 the deceased and brothers' children
 or brothers' children's children,
 they are to have the property. And
 if there be none of these, but sis-
 ters of the deceased and sisters'
 children or sisters' children's chil-
 dren, they are to have the prop-
 erty. And if there be none of
 these, they are to take it up, to
 whom it may fall as source of the
 property. And if there should be no
 kinsmen, those of the household
 composing the *klaros* are to have
 the property. And if some of the
 next-of-kin wish to divide the prop-
 erty while others do not, the judge
 shall decree that all the property
 shall be in the power of those who
 wish to divide until they divide it.
 And if anyone enters in by force or
 drives or carries off anything once
 the judge has made his decision,
 he shall pay ten staters and double
 the value of the piece of property.
 So far as livestock, produce, cloth-
 ing, ornaments and movable prop-
 erty are concerned, if they do not
 wish to make a division, the judge
 shall decide under oath with refer-
 ence to the pleas. And if, when
 dividing the property, they cannot
 agree about the division, they shall
 offer the property for sale; and,
 having sold it to him who offers
 most, let each of them take his share
 of the values. And when they are
 dividing the property, three or
 more adult free witnesses are to be
 present.

1 γύνα ο . ἦ, δ F: γύνα δ[ι] κ' ἦ, δ C', acc. Le Br: δ[ι] κ' ἦ, δ Ge: δ[τ]εία BZ, acc. Bau C cet.

2 ἔκη(ἐκη) F C Me D

4-6 dispositio. C: α||F, Ge: α|| vel α|| BZ Le

18 ἀδε(λ)πιαὶ (ἀδε(λ)φιαὶ) F C al.

23 ὁπῶς F: ὁπῶς ἦ C', corr. BZ

36 ἐνς εἰς F: ἐνοσεῖς C

42-3 Prop. B, acc. Gu: δατή[θθαι]... τ[ὸν] δικαστᾶν F BZ Bu: δατή[θθαι] τινά sup. C: Le: [δ. τινέ] dubitanter BZ, acc. Bau Ge Mi Si: [δ. οἰέ] Me: [δ. καλῶ] dubitanter BZ: δατή[θθαι] αἱ ἐργά[τα]ι, (τῶν) δικαστᾶν sup. C, acc. D Sch

49 ἀποδομῆ F Le: τῶν τιμῶν F B

Col. VI θυγατρὶ ἔδιδό, κατὰ τὰ ἀν-
 ά. vac. ἄς κ' ὁ πατὴρ δόσει, τὸν τῷ πα-
 τρὸς κρῆμάτων πᾶρ υἱός
 5 μὲ ὀνέσθαι μεδὲ καταθίθ-
 εῖσθαι ἄτι δὲ κ' αὐτὸς πάσει-
 αι ἔ ἀπολάκει ἀποδιόθῃ,
 αὶ κα λῆι. μεδὲ τὸν πατέρα τὰ τῷ
 10 τέκνῳ ἄτι κ' αὐτοὶ πάσον-
 ται ἔ ἀπολάκοντι. paimula μεδὲ τὰ τ-
 ας γυναικὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ἀπο-
 δόθαι μεδ' ἐπισπένσαι, μεδ'
 υἱὸν τὰ τῆς μητρός. vac. αὶ δ-
 εῖ τις πρίατο ἔ καταθεῖτο ἔ ἐ-
 πισπένσαιτο, ἀλλὰ δ' ἔγρατ-
 15 τα]ι, αὶ τὰδε τὰ γράμματα ἔγ-
 ρ]α[τται, τὰ] μ[ε]ν
 κρῆματα ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ ἔμ-
 ἔν κ' ἐπὶ τῇ γυναικί, ὁ δ' ἀπο-
 δόμενος ἔ καταθῆνς ἔ ἐπι-
 20 σπένσας τῷ πριαμένῳ
 ἔ καταθεμένῳ ἔ ἐπισπεν-
 σαμένῳ διπλεῖ καταστα-
 σεῖ καὶ τί κ' ἄλλ' ἄτας ἔι, τὸ ἀπ-
 λόον τὸν δὲ πρόθῃα με ἔν-
 25 δικον ἔμην. vac. αὶ δὲ κ' ὁ ἀντι-
 ὄλος ἀπομῶλε ἀντὶ τὸ κρ-
 ῆος ὅτι κ' ἀνπιμῶλῶντι μ-
 ἔ ἔμην τῆς ματ[ρ]ός ἔ τῆ-
 ς γυναικός, μῶλέν ἔπῃ κ' ἐπ-
 30 ιβᾶλλῆι, πᾶρ τῷ δικαστῶι
 ἔ Ἐκάστο ἔγρατται. vac. αὶ δὲ κ' ἀ-
 ποθᾶνῆι μάτρῳ τέκνα καταλιπό-
 νσα, τὸν πατέρα καρτερόν ἔμην
 τὸν ματρώϊον, ἀποδόθῃα δὲ με
 35 μεδὲ καταθῆμῃν, αὶ κα με τὰ τέκ-
 να ἔπαινεσαι δρομέες ἰόντες.
 α]ι δὲ τις ἀλλὰ πρίατο ἔ κατα-
 θεῖτο, τὰ μὲν κρῆματα ἐπὶ τοῖ-
 ς τέκνοις ἔμην, τῷ δὲ πριαμ-
 40 ἐνῳ ἔ καταθεμένῳ τὸν ἀποθ-
 ῆμενον ἔ τὸν καταθῆντα τὸν
 διπλεῖαν καταστᾶσαι τῆς τ-
 μιᾶς, καὶ τί κ' ἄλλ' ἄτας ἔι, τὸ ἀ-
 πλόον. αὶ δὲ κ' ἄλλαν ὀπιεῖ, τὰ τ-
 45 ἐκνα [τῶ]ν [μ]ατρῶϊον καρτερόν
 (ς) ἔμην. vac. αὶ κ' ἔδδυσ[ῆμενον] πέ-
 ρα[νδε] ἔκς ἀλλοπολίᾳς ὑπ' ἀν-
 ἄγκας ἔκόμενος κελομένῳ τι-
 ς λύσεται, ἐπὶ τῷ ἀλλυσαμέν-
 50 ῳ ἔμην πρὶν κ' ἀποδοῖ τὸ ἐπιβᾶ-
 λλον. αὶ δὲ κα με ὀμολογῶντι
 ἄμπι τὸν πλεθῶν ἔ με [κ]ελομέ-
 ν]ῳ αὐτῷ [λ]ύσασθῃα, τὸν δικασ-
 τῶν ὀμνόντα κρῖνεν πορτὶ τὰ
 55 μῶλιόμενα. τῷ ἔλευθέρῳ τὸν
 θε [-..... αὶ κ' ὁ δῶλος

Should he give to a daughter, the
 same procedure is to be followed. As
 long as the father lives, no one shall offer
 to purchase any of the paternal property
 from a son nor take out a mortgage on it;
 but whatever (the son) himself may have
 acquired or inherited, let him sell, if he
 wishes. Nor shall the father sell or mort-
 gage the possessions of his children, what-
 ever they have themselves acquired or
 inherited. Nor shall the husband sell or
 pledge those of his wife, nor the son those
 of his mother. And if anyone should pur-
 chase or take on mortgage or accept a pro-
 mise otherwise than is written in these
 writings, the property shall be in the
 power of the mother and the wife, and the
 one who sold or mortgaged or promised
 shall pay two-fold to the one who bought
 or accepted the mortgage or the promise
 and, if there be any other damage besides,
 the simple value; but in matters of pre-
 vious date there shall be no ground for
 action. If, however, the defendant should
 maintain, with reference to the matter
 about which they contend, that it is not in
 the power of the mother or the wife, the
 action shall be brought where it belongs,
 before the judge where it is prescribed for
 each case. If a mother die leaving children,
 the father is to be in control of the moth-
 er's property, but he shall not sell or
 mortgage unless the children consent and
 are of age; but if anyone should otherwise
 purchase or take on mortgage, the prop-
 erty shall be in the power of the children
 and the seller or mortgagor shall pay two-
 fold the value to the purchaser or mort-
 gagee and, if there be any other damage
 besides, the simple value. And, if he
 should marry another woman, the chil-
 dren are to be in control of the mother's
 property. If anyone, bound by necessity,
 should get a man gone away to a strange
 place set free from a foreign city at his
 own request, he shall be in the power of
 the one who ransomed him until he pay
 what is due; but if they do not agree
 about the amount or on the ground that
 he did not request to be set free, the judge
 is to decide on oath with reference to the
 pleas ... (If the slave) goes to a free wo-

1 (δ)δ διδοι F: ε διδοι BZ Ge: ε διδοι Gu
 4-5 κατα[τ]ιθῆσθαι Bau
 16 Altera versus pars litteris vacat 23 ἀτάση(ἀτάσει) F Le Br Bl
 31 Ἐκάστο F Bau al. 36 ἐπαινήση (ἐπαινήσει) F Bl al.
 42 τῆς: litterae A et M vicio lapidis separantur: τὰς Bau
 43 ἀτάση (ἀτάσει) F al. (cf. 23) 46 Prima littera V perpetram incisa est
 46-7 Sup. Gu, accipi: κ' εδδ περ F: κ' εδδου(α)
 περα[τάς] (κ') C (cf. εδδ ου(σ)[μενία γᾶν]? περ(α)[ι] τ[ι](ς) C1); εδδ δυσμενίων
 περᾶση αὐτ κεπεράκη (?) BZ: εδδ ου(σ)μενίας] περα[ιθῆ] Bau M1: εδ

δου[μενία γᾶν] περ[αθη] Br: εδδ[η] τις] πέρ[αθη] Le: εδδ ου(σ)[πραξίας]
 φέρ(α)[ται] Me: εδδ ου(σ)[μενίας] περα[θη] κ' Da KZ Sch So Bu
 48 ἐκόμενος(?) Bl: κέλο[μ]ένα F al.: κέλο[μ]ένα Bau
 50 ἀποδοῖ F 52-3 ἐλομέ[ν]ω F priores, corr. C, acc. cet.
 53 αὐτῷ[λ]ύσασθῃα Mei, acc. Sch So Gu
 55-6 Da Sch So Bu Gu, secutus sum: μ]ολιόμε[να]. Αὶ δὲ κ' ὁ ἐλευθέρου
 F Br: cf. ὁ ἐ(λ)ε(υ)θέρω(ς) αὶ [κ'] C! Le: ὁ ἐκειῶ' ἐρωτῶν(?) αὶ κ' BZ:
 ὁ ἐκειῶ' ἐρῶ(τ)ῶν(?) ε Bau M1: μ]ολιόμε[να] τ]ῶ ἐλευθέρω, τὸν | (δδ)
 [αὶ κ' ὁ δῶλος C

Col. VII ἐπὶ τὰν ἐλευθέρων ἐλθὼν ὀπιεῖ,
 ἐλεύθερ' ἔμειν τὰ τέκνα. αἱ δὲ κ'
 ἂ ἐλευθέρῃ ἐπὶ τὸν δόλον, δὸλ' ἔμει-
 ν τὰ τέκνα. palmula αἱ δὲ κ' ἐς τῆς αὐτ-
 5 ᾶς μητρός ἐλευθέρῃ καὶ δόλῃ
 τέκνα γένεται, ἔκ' ἀποθάνει ἡ
 μήτηρ, αἱ κ' εἰ κρηματα, τὸν ἐλευ-
 θέρου ἐκεν. αἱ δ' ἐλευθέρου
 μὲ ἐκσειεν, τὸν ἐπιβάλλον-
 10 ταν ἀναυξῆσαι. vac. α[Γ] κ' ἐς ἀγ-
 ορᾶς πρ[ι]άμενος δόλον μὲ π-
 εραιούσει τὰν ἑκοσέκοντ' ἡμ-
 ερᾶν, αἱ τινὰ κα πρόθ' ἀδική-
 κει ἢ ὑστερον, τῷ πεποιμέν-
 15 ῳ ἐνδοικὸν ἔμειν. vac. τῷ πα-
 τ[ρ]οῦ[δ]κογ ὀπιεῖται ἀδελπι-
 δι τῷ πατρὸς τὸν ἰόντων τῷ
 πρειγ[ι]στῷ. αἱ δὲ κα πλῆρες πατ-
 ροῦδοκοῖ ἴοντι κἀδελπι[ο]ι τῷ πα-
 20 τρός, [τ]οῖ ἐπικρειαῖστοι ὀπιε-
 σθαι. αἱ δὲ κα μὲ ἴοντι ἀδελπι-
 οῖ τῷ πατρὸς, υἱέδ δὲ ἐκ ἀδελ-
 πιδν, ὀπιεῖται ἴδι τῷ [ε]ς τῷ π-
 ρειγιστῷ. αἱ δὲ κα πλῆρες ἴοντι
 25 πατρδοῦδοκοῖ κυλῆες ἐκ ἀδε-
 λπιδν, ἀλλοῖ ὀπιεῖται τῷ ἐκ-
 ἴ τῷ ἐς [τ]οῖ πρειγ[ι]στῷ, μίαν δ'
 ἔκεν πατρδοῦ[δ]κον τὸν ἐπιβάλ-
 λοντα, πλῆδ δὲ [μ]ε. folium. ἄδ δὲ κ' ἄν-
 30 ὄρος εἰ δ ἐπιβάλλων ὀπιεῖν ἢ
 ἂ πατρδοῦδοκος, [σ]τέγαν μὲν, αἱ
 κ' εἰ, ἔκεν τὰν πατρδοῦδοκον, τῷ
 δ' ἐπικαρπίας παντὸς τὰν ἡμ-
 ἴναν ἀπολανκάνεν τὸν ἐπιβ-
 35 ἄλλοντα ὀπιεῖν. vac. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀπό-
 δρομος ἴδν δ ἐπιβάλλων ὀπι-
 εῖν ἔβιδν ἔβιδσαν μὲ λῆ ὀπι-
 εῖν, ἐπὶ τῷ πατρδοῦδοκῷ ἔμει-
 ν τὰ κρηματα πάντα καὶ τὸν κ-
 40 αρπὸν, πρῆν κ' ὀπιεῖ. folium. αἱ δὲ κα
 δρομεὺς ἴδν δ ἐπιβάλλων ἔ-
 βιδσαν λειδσαν ὀπιε-
 σθαι μὲ λῆ ὀπιεῖν, μῶλῆν τὸς
 κἀδεστᾶν τὸς τῆς πατρδοῦ-
 45 δοκῷ, δ δὲ δικαστῶ[ς] δικ[α]κ[σ]τῶ
 τῷ ὀπιεῖν ἐν τοῖς δ[ν]οῖς μῆ-
 νοῖ. αἱ δὲ κα μὲ ὀπιεῖ ἢ ἔγρα-
 ται, τὰ κρηματα πάντ' ἔκονσα-
 ν, αἱ κ' εἰ ἄλλος, τῷ ἐπιβάλλοντι-
 50 ι vac. αἱ δ' ἐπιβάλλων μὲ εἴε, τῆς
 πυλᾶς τὸν αἰτιόντων δτιμ-
 ἴ κα λῆ ὀπιεῖται. vac. αἱ δὲ κα τῷ
 ἐπιβάλλοντι ἔβιδσαν μὲ λῆ-
 ἰ ὀπιεῖται ἢ ἄνδρος εἰ δ ἐπιβ-
 55 ἄλ[λ]ων [κα]ι μ[ε] λῆ μὲν εν

man and marries her, their children shall be free; but if the free woman goes to the slave, their children shall be slaves. And if free and slave children should be born of the same mother, in a case where the mother dies, if there is property, the free children are to have it; but if there should be no free children born of her, the heirs are to take it over. If someone has bought a slave from the market-place and has not terminated the agreement within sixty days, the one who has acquired him shall be liable, if (the slave) has done any wrong before or after (the purchase). The heiress is to be married to the brother of her father, the oldest of those living. And, if there be more heiresses and brothers of the father, they are to be married to the next oldest. And if there should be no brothers of the father, but sons of the brothers, she is to be married to that one (who is the son) of the oldest. And if there should be more heiresses and sons of brothers, they are to be married to the next after the son of the oldest. The groom-elect is to have one heiress and not more. As long as the groom-elect or the heiress is too young to marry, the heiress is to have the house, if there is one, and the groom-elect is to obtain half the revenue from everything; but if the groom-elect should not wish to marry the heiress, though they are both of an age to marry, on the grounds that he is still a minor, all the property and the produce shall be at the disposal of the heiress until he does marry her; but if the groom-elect, now an adult, should not wish to marry the heiress who is of an age and willing to be married to him, the relatives of the heiress are to bring the matter to court and the judge is to order the marriage to take place within two months. And if he should not marry her as written, the heiress, holding all the property, is to marry the next in succession, if there be another; but if there be no groom-elect, she is to be married to whomsoever she wishes of those who ask from the tribe. And if the heiress, though of an age to marry, should not wish to be married to the groom-elect, or the groom-elect be too young and the heiress be unwilling to

3 Quarta littera 7 pro 3,
 13-14 ἀδικημείη F: ἀδικ' ἐκη η C1, corr. BZ
 23 ιαι seclus. Ma Gu
 26 ἄλλοι, ἄπ. C1 Br

45-6 δικ[α]κ[σ]τῶ (δικ[α]κ[σ]τῶ) F al., corr. in δικ[α]κ[σ]τῶ Gu:
 δικ[α]δδῆ[τ]ω C al.
 55 Sup. BZ, acc. Bau recentiores: μ[η] λῆ ὀπιεῖν [ἢ ? F: [δπ]ό(κα) [ἔτ'
 ἢβησ]εν C1: [ώρ]μ[α] ὃ ἢ[ν]υ(υσ)εν dubitanter C: [ἔτ]ι, [δπ]ό(κα) [ἢβησ]εν
 Lc: μ[η] λῆ ἐπιμ[ε]ν[ε]ν Bc

Col. VIII ἁ πατροῦδικος, στέγαμ μὲν,
 αὶ κ' εἰ ἐν πόλει, τάμ πατροῦδικο-
 ν ἔκεν κατὰ κ' ἐν εἰ ἐν ταῖ στέγα-
 αι, τὸν δ' ἄλλων τὰν ἐμί(ν)αν δ-
 5 ιαλακόνσαν ἄλλοι ὀπιεθ-
 αι τὰς πυλᾶς τὸν αἰτιόντων
 ὄτιμί κα λῆι. vac. ἀποδατῆθαι δ-
 ἔ τὸν κρημάτων ἰδι. folium. αὶ δὲ μὲ
 εἶεν ἐπιβάλλοντες ταῖ [παι]π-
 10 ατροῦδικοὶ δ[ι] [ε] γρατται, τὰ κρη-
 ματα πάντ' ἐκ[ον]σαν τὰς πυ-
 λᾶς ὀπιεθ[α]ι ὄτιμί κα λῆι.
 folium αὶ δὲ τὰς πυλ[ᾶ]ς μετι(ς) λε-
 ιοὶ φ[π]υῖεν, τὸς καδεστάνς
 15 τὸς τὰς πατροῦδικοὶ φείρα κ-
 ατὰ [τὰν πυλ]ᾶν ὄτι οὐ λ[ε]ἰ δ]πυ-
 ῖεν τις; καὶ μὲν τίς κ' [δ]πυῖει ἐ-
 ν ταῖς τριάκοντα ἔ κα φείρον-
 τι αὶ δὲ μ(έ), ἄλλοι ὀπιεθαι ὄτι-
 20 μὶ κα νόναται. vac. αὶ δὲ κα πατρός
 δόντος ἔ ἀδελφιδ πατροῦδ-
 κος γένεται, αὶ λειοντος ὀπι-
 νῖεν ὅι ἔδοκαν μὲ λειοι ὀπι-
 λεθαι, αὶ κ' ἔσπετεκνόνται, δια-
 25 λακόνσαν τὸν κρημάτων αὶ ε-
 γρατται [ἄλλ]οι ὀπιεθ[ῶ] τᾶς κ-
 υλᾶ[ς]. vac. αὶ δὲ τέκνα μὲ εἶε, πάντ'
 ἔκονσαν τῶι ἐπιβάλλοντι ὀπι-
 λεθαι, αὶ κ' εἰ, αὶ δὲ μὲ, αὶ ἔγρατ-
 30 αι. ἀνὲρ αὶ ἀποθάνοι πατροῦ-
 δικοὶ τέκνα καταλίπῶν, αὶ κα λῆι,
 ὀπιεθῶ τὰς πυλᾶς ὄτιμί κα ν-
 ὄναται, ἀνάγκαι δὲ μὲ. αὶ δὲ τέ-
 κνα μὲ καταλίπῶι ὁ ἀποθανόν,
 35 ὀπιεθαι τῶι ἐπιβάλλοντι ἄ-
 ι ἔγρατται. vac. αὶ δ' ὁ ἐπιβάλλων τ-
 ᾶν πατροῦδικον ὀπιεν μὲ ἐπ-
 ἰδαμος εἶε, ἄ δὲ πατροῦδικος
 ὄριμα εἶε, τῶι ἐπιβάλλοντι ὀ-
 40 πιεθαι αὶ ἔγρατται. πατροῦδ-
 κων δ' ἔμῃεν, αὶ κα πατέρ μὲ εἰ ἔ ἀ-
 δελφιδς ἐς τὸ αὐ[τῶ] πατρός. τὸν
 δὲ κρημάτων[ν] κα]ρτερόνς ἔμῃεν τ-
 ᾶς φεργασία[ς] τὸς] πάτρωνς,
 45 τ]ᾶ[δ] (δ') ἐπι[καρ]πίας διαλ[αν]κ[ά]γ-
 εν τὰν ἐμῖναν, ἄς κ' ἔ[ν]ῶρ[ο]ς εἰ.
 vac. αὶ δ' ἄν[δ]ροὶ ἰάτται μὲ εἶε ἐπ-
 ἰβάλλων, τὰν πατροῦδικον κρη-
 50 μάτων ἔμῃεν τὸν τε κρημάτων κ-
 αὶ τὸ καρπῶ, κᾶς κ' ἄν[δ]ρος εἰ τ-
 ράπεθαι [κ]ᾶρ τῶι ματρῶι αὶ δὲ μ-
 ἄτερ μὲ εἶε, πᾶρ τοῖς [μ]ᾶτρῶσι
 τράπεθα[ι]. vac. αὶ δὲ τις ὀπινοὶ τᾶ-
 ν πατροῦδικον, ἄλλοι δ' [ε]γ[ρα]τται,
 55 πείθειν [πορ]τῶι κώμορ

wait, the heiress is to have a house, if there be one in the city, besides whatever may be in that house, and, obtaining half a share of the rest, she is to be married to another, whomsoever she may wish of those who ask from the tribe; but she is to give a share of the property to that one (i. e. to the rejected groom-elect). And if there should not be kinsmen of the heiress as is defined, she may hold all of the property and be married to whomsoever she may wish from the tribe. And if no one from the tribe should wish to marry her, the relatives of the heiress are to proclaim throughout the tribe: "Does no one wish to marry her?". And if anyone should marry her, (it should be) within thirty days from the time they made the proclamation; but if not, she is to be married to another, whomsoever she can. And if a woman becomes an heiress after her father or brother has given her (in marriage), if she should not wish to remain married to the one to whom they gave her, although he be willing, if she has borne children, she may be married to another of the tribe, dividing the property as is prescribed; but if there should be no children, she is to be married to the groom-elect, if there be one, and take all the property; and if there is not, as is prescribed. If a husband should die leaving children to an heiress, let her be married to whomsoever of the tribe she can, if she should so wish, but without any compulsion; but if the deceased should leave no children behind, she is to be married to the groom-elect as is prescribed. And if the man who has the right to marry the heiress should not be at home, and the heiress should be of marriageable age, let her be married to the (next) groom-elect as is prescribed. Now an heiress is one who has no father or brother from the same father. And as long as she is not of an age to marry, her father's brothers are to be responsible for the administration of the property, while she takes half a share of the produce; but if there should be no groom-elect while she is not of an age to marry, the heiress is to have charge of the property and the produce and is to be brought up with her mother as long as she is not of an age to marry; and if there should be no mother, she is to be brought up with her mother's brothers. Now if anyone should marry the heiress otherwise than is prescribed, the lawful heirs are to lay information

4 M pro W perperam incidit lapidarius: ἡμίσαν F Me 13 WA pro M lapis 15—16 Sup. C, quo recepto punctum interrogationis post τις om. BZ Ge Br 17 τις [δ]πυῖει F, acc. BZ Ge Br: τίς [κ' δ]πυῖει C, lacunae spatio respecto, acc. cet: κ' [δ]πυῖει Gu 19 2011AWA lapis, corr. omnes. 21 δῶντος F 26 ὀπιεθ[α]ι aut ὀπιεθ[α]ι F al., corr. in ὀπιεθ[ῶ] Bl, acc. Gu

lacunae spatio respecto 30 Inter W et E vitium lapis 38 ἐπιδαμῶσσε C¹ 41 ἄ κα C al.: μὴ εἶη F 44 τὸς] F al. 45 καὶ τὰς ἐπικαρπίας F BZ al., corr. in τὰς δ' ἐπικαρπίας H C al., in τ]ᾶ[δ'] ἐπι[καρ]πίας Gu: [τ]ᾶ[δ] (δ') Bau 55 lacunam indic. F. al.: (πῶθεν) [ἀν]τῶ κώμ[ω]ν sup. C, acc. Bl al.: [πορ]τῶι prop. Bu, acc. Gu

Col. IX τὸν ἐπιβή[λλονταν. vac.] αἱ κ' δ' ὁ-
 πέλο[ν ἀργυρον πα]τρῶϊκον κα-
 ταλίπει, ἢ αὐ[τὸν] ἢ διὰ τὸν[ς] πα-
 τρῶϊκ[ος καὶ τὸ]ν[ς] μάτρῶϊκ[ος]
 5 καταθέμεν ἢ [ἀποδ]όθαι τὸ ὀπ-
 λέματος [καὶ δ]ικαίαν ἔμεν τ-
 ἄν ὄν[αν] καὶ τὸν κ[ατάθε]σιν. αἱ
 δ' ἄλλ[α] [ἰ]πρί[αυτὸ] τ[ῶν] κ[ατάθε]σιν. αἱ
 10 ἢ μὲν [κρ]ήματα ἐπὶ ταῦ πατρῶϊκ-
 οῖ ἔμεν, ὁ δ' ἀποδομένος ἢ κατ-
 αθὲν[ος] τῶι κριμένῳ ἢ καταθε-
 μένῳ, αἱ κα νικαθῆ, διπλεῖ κα-
 ταστασεῖ καὶ. τί κ' ἄλλ' ἄτας ἔι, τ-
 15 ὁ ἀπλόον ἐπικαταστασεῖ, vac. ἃ-
 ἰ γόδε τὰ γ[ράμμ]ατ' [ἔ]γγρατται, τ-
 ὄ[ν] δ[ὲ] πρόθα μ[ὲ] ἔ[γ]δικον ἔμεν.
 vac. αἱ δ' ὁ ἀντιμῶλος ἀπομ[ὸλ]ο-
 ἰ ἄ[ν]κ[ι] τὸ κρέος δι κ' ἀνπιμῶλι-
 20 ὄντι μὲ τὰς πατρῶϊκῶ ἔ[μ]εν,
 ὁ δ[ὲ] [κ]αστὰς ὁμνὺς κρινέτ' αἱ
 δὲ νικάσαι μὲ τὰς πατρ[ῶ]ϊκ-
 ὦ ἔμεν, μὸλέν ὄπ[ε] κ' ἐπιβάλλει, ἢ
 25 Ἐκαστὸ ἔγγρατται. ἢ αἱ ἀν[δ]εσ-
 ἄμ[ε]νος ἢ νενικαμένοι[ς] ἢ ἐν[κ]-
 οιδτὰν[ς] ὀπέλο[ν] ἢ διαβαλομέ-
 νος ἢ διαφεικάμενος ἀποθά-
 νει ἢ τούτῳ ἄλλος, ἐπιμῶλ-
 30 ἐνγ ἰθὺ πρό τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ὁ δὲ δικα-
 στὰς δικαδδέτ' πορτὶ τὰ ἄπο-
 ὄνιομενα· αἱ μὲν κα νίκας ἐπι-
 μῶλ[α], ὁ δικαστὰς κὸ μνάμῶν,
 αἱ κα δόει καὶ πολιατέυει, αἱ δὲ μ-
 αίτρες οἱ ἐπιβάλλοντες, ἀνδοκ-
 35 ἄδ (δ) ἐ κένκοιδτὰν καὶ διαβολῆς κ-
 αἱ διρῆσιος μαίτρες οἱ ἐπιβ-
 ἄλλοντες ἀποπνιόντων. ἢ δὲ κ' ἀ-
 ποφείποντι, δικαδδέτ' ὁμῶσ-
 α(ν)τα αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν μαίτρυ-
 40 ανς νικῆν τὸ ἀπλόον. vac. υἱὸς α-
 ἰ κ' ἀνδέκασται, ἄς κ' ὁ πατὲρ (δ) δόει,
 αὐτὸν ἀτῆθαι καὶ τὰ κρήματα
 ἄτι κα πέπαται. ἢ αἱ τίς κα πέρα-
 ἰ συναλ[λάκ]σει, ἢ ἐς π[ε]ρ[α]ν ἐπι-
 45 θέντι μὲ ἀποδιδῶ, αἱ μὲν κ' ἀ-
 ποπνιόντι μαίτρες ἐβίοντ-
 ες τὸ ἑκατονστατέρῳ καὶ πλο-
 νος τρέες, τὸ μέλιος μέτ' ἔ-
 50 σ τὸ δεκαστάτερον δῦο, τὸ μεί-
 ὄνος ἔν(δ), δικαδδέτ' πορτὶ τὰ
 ἀποπ[ν]ιόμενα. αἱ δὲ μαίτρυ-
 ς] μὲ ἄ[π]οπνιόντι, ἢ κ' ἔ[λ]θει ὁ συ-
 ναλλάκασαν, ὄτερον κ[α] κέλε[τ]ται ὁ
 μεντόμενος, ἢ ἀπομῶσα ἢ σὺν

before a magistrate. If someone owing money should leave behind an heiress, she either personally or through her paternal and maternal relatives shall mortgage or sell to the value of the debt, and the purchase and mortgage shall be legal. And if anyone should otherwise buy or take on mortgage the property of the heiress, the property shall be at the disposal of the heiress, and the seller or mortgagor, if he be convicted, shall pay double to the buyer or mortgagee, and if there is any other damage he shall pay the simple value in addition, since the inscription of this law, but there shall be no liability in matters of previous date; but if the defendant should maintain, with reference to the matter about which they contend, that it does not belong to the heiress, let the judge decide under oath. And if he should win his case that it does not belong to the heiress, action should be brought where it is prescribed for each case. If one dies who has gone surety or has lost a suit or owes money given as security or has been involved in fraud (?) or has made a promise (?) or another (be in like relationship) to him, one must bring suit against that person before the end of the year; and let the judge give his decision according to the testimony. If the suit be with reference to a judgment won, the judge and the recorder, if alive and a citizen, and the heirs as witnesses (shall testify), but in the case of surety and money given as securities and fraud (?) and promise (?), the heirs as witnesses shall testify. And after they have testified, let (the judge) decree that (the plaintiff), when he has taken oath himself along with the witnesses, have judgment for the simple amount. If a son has gone surety, while his father is living, he and the property which he possesses shall be subject to fine. If one has formed a partnership with another for a mercantile venture, in case he does not pay back the one who has contributed to the venture, if witnesses who are of age should testify — three in a case of a hundred staters or more, two in a case of less down to ten staters, one for still less — let (the judge) decide according to the testimony; but if witnesses should not testify, in case the contracting party comes, whichever course the complainant demands, either to deny on oath or —

1—6 Novis fragmentis additis prop. Gu, sup. varia priores 2 Sup. H (in schedis), acc. Gu 3 Sup. Gu 4 καὶ potius quam ἢ, spatio respecto sup. Gu 7 κ[ατάθε]σιν. αἱ Gu: κατ[α]θέσιν. αἱ priores 8 δ' ἄλλ[α] Gu: δ' ἄλλ[α] C al: δ' ἄλλ[α] F Me Le 14 ἀτάση (ἀτάσει) F Le Br Bl 16 γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται F C al, corr. in γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται BZ al: γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται Bau: γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται vel γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται H: γ[ράμμ]ατ[α] ἔγγρατται Gu 24 Ἐκαστο F Bau al. Divisorium 2 (cf. l. 43) agnoscendum est. 25—6 νενικαμένοι[ς] αἰόταν[ς] F: νενικαμένοι[ς] τίς αἰόταν[ς] C1, corr. Bau: τίς ἢ αἰόταν[ς] Le: ἔ] αἰόταν[ς] BZ: ἐνκοιδτὰν Br 26 ὀπέλων[ν] F: ὀπέλων C1, corr. Bau, acc. C al. 28 Inter O et M vitium lapidis a quadratario praetertissum 28—9 ἐπιμῶλοισι (τ)ῷ πρώτῳ F Br: ἐπιμῶλ(έν) αἱ ὁ πρώτῳ C1: ἐπιμῶλ(ἔ)σά(τ)ῳ πρώτῳ Bau Si Mi: ἐπιμῶλο-σά(τ)ῳ πρώτῳ Me: ἐπιμῶλ(έν) τῷ πρώτῳ BZ: ἐπιμῶλῶν αὐτῷ πρώτῳ Le:

ἐπιμῶλ[ο]ν, αἱ ὡ πρώτῳ Bl, acc. KZ 33 οἴδε Le, acc. C D 34—5 ἀνδοκᾶ(δ) δ' ἔχεν κοιδτὰν καὶ διαβολῆς F Le: ἀνδοκᾶ δ' ἔχεν κ' οἰοτὰν, καὶ διὰ βολῆς C1, corr. Bau al.: ἀνδοκᾶ δ' ἔχεν κοιδτὰν BZ 36 δι(α)ρῆσιος al. 38—9 M pro V lapis: ὁμῶσας τὰ αὐτῶν F C1 al, corr. BZ, acc. C al. 42 ἀλῆθαι F C al.: ἄγθαι BZ Bau al, corr. Bl, acc. recentiores 43 πέρα[ν] al. 44 Litteratum superior pars cum inferiore, lapidibus in aedificio novo haud accuratissime collocatis, non cohaeret. Lacunam indic. F Ge, dispos. et sup. C al: πέρα[ν] συναλ[λάκ]σασαντι ἢ ἐς π[ε]ρ[α]ν BZ: πέρα[ν] συναλ[λάκ]σασαντι ἢ ἐς π[ε]ρ[α]ν Le: πέρα[ν] — π[ε]ρ[α]ν Bl al. 45 ἀποδιδῶ F 50 ΕΥΛΑ (A pro Δ?) lapis, corr. So Sch Bu: ἔ[ν]α F al.: ἔ[ν]ος Bau al. 52 ἐ[π]ι[θ]ῆ BZ Ge 52—3 Sup. C recentiores: (ἀ)π[ε]ρότερον [κα] ἔλε[τ]ται BZ: ὄτερον κα ἔλε[τ]ται, Me Ge

Col. X σ[-----
----- τ
αν ----- αἱ κα
5 λῆ[ι] ἐκα[----- κ]ρέος ἔ [με]ί-
ον πλ]ιον ἢ [έ] μῆ. -----
-----]ν
10 κρέος ----- ἀ]ποδόν-
τανς το ----- μετρι
13 δ' υἱὺν [ἔ] ἀνδρα γυναικὶ δόμεν ἐ-
κατὸν στατήρα[ν] ἔ μείον, π-
λίον δὲ μῆ. αἱ δὲ πλῖα δοίῃ, αἱ
κα λειῶντ' οἱ ἐπιβάλλοντες, τ-
ὸν ἀργυρον ἀποδόντες τὰ κρ-
20 ἔματ' ἐκόντων. vac. αἱ δὲ τίς ὀπέ-
λῶν ἀργυρον ἔ ἀταμένους ἔ μ-
ὀλιωμένους δίκας δοίῃ, αἱ
μῆ εἴῃ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀσκια τᾶς ἄ-
τας, μεθὲν ἐς κρέος ἔμῃν τᾶν
25 δόσιν. ligo. ἀντροῶ[σ]ον μῆ ὄνῃθα-
ι κατακείμενον πρὶν κ' ἀλλόσ-
εται ὁ καταθέτης, μεθ' ἀπιμό-
λον, μεδὲ δέκασθαι μεδ' ἐπισ-
πέναςθαι μεδὲ καταθέθαι. αἱ
30 δὲ τίς τούτων τι φέρουσι, μεθ-
ὲν ἐς κρέος ἔμῃν, αἱ ἀποπνί-
ων δύο μαίτροε(ς). vac.
ἀνπανσιν ἔμῃν ὑπὸ κα τὴ λ-
ῆ. ἀμπαίνεθαι δὲ κατ' ἀγορᾶν
35 καταφελμένῶν τῶμ πολιατᾶ-
ν ἀπὸ τῶ λάδ ὃ ἀπαγορεύοντι.
vac. ὁ δ' ἀμπανόμενος δότῳ τᾶ-
ι ἐταιρεῖται τᾶι Φῦν αὐτῶ ἰαρέ-
ιον καὶ πρόκοον Φοίνῳ. vac. καὶ
40 μὲν κ' ἀνέλεται πάντα τὰ κρέ-
ματα καὶ μὲ συννεῖ γνέσια τ-
έκνα, τέλλει μὲν τὰ θῖνα καὶ
τὰ ἀντροπῖνα τὰ τῶ ἀνπαναμέ-
νῳ κἀναίεθαι ἄπερ τοῖς γ-
45 νέσοις ἔγρατται. αἱ [δ]ῆ κα μῆ
λῆι τέλλειν αἱ ἔγρατται, τὰ κ[ρ]ῆ-
ματα τὸν ἐπιβάλλονταν ἔκε-
ν. αἱ δὲ κ' εἰ γνέσ[ι]α τέκνα τοῖ ἀν-
παναμένῳ, πεδᾶ μὲν τῶν ἐρο-
50 ἔνων τὸν ἀμπαντῶν, ἄπερ αἱ θ-
ἔλ[ε]λαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδελπιῶν λαγκά-
νοντι· αἱ δὲ κ' ἔροενες μῆ τῶν-
τι, θῆλαιαι δὲ, φισφμοῖρον ἔ-

A son may give to a mother or a husband to a wife one hundred staters or less, but not more. And if he should give more, the heirs are to keep the property if they wish, once they have handed over the money. If anyone owing money or being the loser in a suit or while a suit is being tried should give anything away, the gift shall be invalid, if the rest of the property should not be equal to the obligation. No one shall offer to buy a man while pledged until the mortgagor release him, nor one who is the subject of legal process, nor accept him (in payment) nor accept him (in pledge) nor take him in mortgage. And if anyone does any of these things, it shall be invalid, if two witnesses should testify. Adoption may be made from whatever source anyone wishes. And the declaration of adoption shall be made in the place of assembly when the citizens are gathered, from the stone from which proclamations are made. And let the adopter give to his *betaireia* a sacrificial victim and a measure of wine. And if he (the adopted person) should receive all the property and there should be no legitimate children besides, he must fulfil all the obligations of the adopter towards gods and men and receive as is written for legitimate children; but if he should not be willing to fulfil these obligations as is written, the next-of-kin shall have the property. And if there should be legitimate children of the adopter, the adopted son shall receive with the males just as females receive from their brothers; and if there should be no males, but females, the adopted son is to have an

1—3 Tituli reliquiae magis exiguae sunt quam ut supplementa fide digna proponi possint

4—7 θυγατρὶ πατέρα δόμεν] αἱ κα | λῆ[ι] ἐκα[τὸν στατήρα]ν ἔ ἐκατὸν στατήρα]ν κ]ρέος ἔ [με]ί[ον πλ]ιον ἢ] μῆ κα C (in litteris ad H missis). "Quod si rectum est, verba αἱ δὲ πλῖα δοίῃ (sicut in v. 17) secuta esse veri simile est": Gu. 10 στατήρδ]ν Bau

11—14 [τὸς δ' ἐπιβα]λλόντας, | αἱ ὁ ἀνδρ π]λῖα δ[οίῃ, ἀ]ποδόν]τανς τὸ [ἀργύ]ριον [ἔ]κεν τὰ κρ]ῆματα, αἱ κ]α λει[θ]οντι] Bau (Hoc loco *Insscr. Crat.* 4.99 collocandum esse fratres Bau suspicari erant, quod tamen lapidibus accuratissime investigatis negavit H)

13 τὸ [ν ἀργυρον] dubitanter Gu

15 Sup. F, col. XII. 2 adducta, acc. BZ C recentiores: μετρι δ' υἱὸς [αἱ

κα λῆι καταθέμεν C¹: μετρι δ' υἱὸς [κρῆματ' αἱ] κα [λῆ] δόμεν Bau Mi Si: μετρι δ' υἱὸς [αἱ] κα [λῆι τι δόμεν] Ge

20 ὀφέλων (ὀφέλων) F C¹, corr. Bau, acc. C al.

25 Legis capita parvus ligo dividit

26 Superior versus pars cum inferiore non cohaeret (cf. IX. 44)

26—7 κατόνηται F: κ' ἀντρο(σ)ηται C¹ acc. BZ al., corr. Bau: κατόνηται

Br

32 Εἰν pro EM lapis

33 ὀπόκα C¹ al., mut. in ὠ ποκά C

35 καταφημένων Bau al.

36 ἀπ' ἀγορεύοντι So Gu

50 αἱπερ F

Col. XI μὲν] τὸν ἀνπαντὸν καὶ μὲ ἐ-
 πάνανκον ἔμειν τέλλεν τ[α τ-
 ὅ ἀν]παναμένῳ καὶ τὰ κρῆμα-
 τ' ἀναίλ(ε)θαι ὅτι κα κατα[λίπῃ-
 5 ι ὁ ἀ]γπανάμενος· πλὴν δὲ τὸν
 ἀνπαντὸν μὲ ἐπικὸρῶν. vac. [αὶ δ'
 ἀπο]θάνοι ὁ ἀνπαντὸς γγέσια
 τέκνα μὲ καταλιπὼν, πᾶρ τὸ[ν τ-
 ὅ ἀν]παναμένῳ ἐπιβάλλονταν-
 10 ς ἀνκὸρῶν τὰ κρῆματα. αὶ δ[έ κα
 λῆι] ὁ ἀνπανάμενος, ἀποφειπ-
 ἄθῃ κατ' ἄγορᾶν ἀπὸ τῷ λά[θῃ ὅ
 ἀπα]γορευόντι καταφελμέν-
 ὸν τὸν πολιατῶν· ἀνθῆμ[ε]ν δὲ
 15 δέκ]α [σ]τατῆρας ἐδ δικασ-
 ῆριον, ὁ δὲ μνάμῳν ὁ τὸ κσεν-
 ἰδ ἀποδοτῷ τῷ ἀπορρεθῆντι.
 γυνὰ δὲ μὲ ἀμπαινέθῃ μεδ'
 ἄνεβος. vac. κρῆθαι δὲ τοῖδε ἄ-
 20 ι τάδε τὰ γράμματα' ἔγραψε,
 τὸν δὲ πρόθθα ὅσαι τις ἔκει ἔ ἀ-
 μπαντῷ ἔ πᾶρ ἀμπαντῷ μὲ ἔτ' ἔ-
 νδικον ἔμειν. vac.
 ἄντροπον ὅς κ' ἄγει πρὸ δικας
 25 αὶεὶ ἐπιδέκεθαι. vac.
 τὸν δικαστῶν, ὅτι μὲν κατὰ
 μαίτυρας ἔγρατται δικάδδ-
 εν ἔ ἀπόμοτον, δικάδδεν αὶ ἔ-
 γρατται, τὸν δ' ἄλλῶν ἡμνύν-
 30 α κρῖνεν πορτὶ τὰ μολιόμεν-
 α. vac. αὶ κ' ἀποθάνει ἄργυρον
 ἀπέλῳν ἔ νεικαμένους, αὶ μέ-
 ν κα λείδοντι οἷς κ' ἐπιβάλλει
 ἀναίλῃθαι τὰ κρῆματα τὰν ἄ-
 35 ταν ὑπερκατιστάμεν καὶ τὸ
 ἀργύριον οἷς κ' ἀπέλει, ἐκόντ-
 ὸν τὰ κρῆματα· αὶ δὲ κα μὲ λει-
 ὄντι, τὰ μὲν κρῆματα ἐπὶ τοῖ-
 ς νικάσανσι ἔμειν ἔ οἷς κ' ὁ-
 40 πέλει τὸ ἀρ(γ)ύριον, ἄλλαν δὲ
 μεδεμίαν ἔταν ἔμειν τοῖ-
 ς ἐπιβάλλονσι. ἀτῆθαι δὲ ὁ-
 πῆρ μ[ε]ν τὸ [πα]τρὸς τὰ πατρῶ-
 45 ια, ὑπέ(δ) δὲ τᾶς ματρὸς τὰ μα-
 τρῶια. vac.
 γυνὰ ἀνδρὸς ἄ κα κρῖνεται,
 ὁ δικαστῶς ἔρκον αὶ κα δικάκ-
 σει, ἐν ταῖς Φικαὶ ἀμέραις ἀ-
 πομοσάτῳ παριόντος τὸ δικα-
 50 στᾶ ὅτι κ' ἐπικαλεῖ. προφειπτά-
 ὁ δὲ ὁ ἔρκων τᾶ(δ) δικας τᾶι γυναι-
 κῶ καὶ τῷ δικα(σ)τᾶι καὶ [τ]ῷ
 μγαμονι προτέταρτον ἀντὶ μ-
 αἴγγρος πεγγεκαυδεκαδρόμῳ
 55 ἔ πρεῖγονος. vac.

equal share and it shall not be incumbent upon him to pay the obligations of the adopter and accept the property which the adopter leaves; for the adopted son is not to take possession of more (than the females); but if the adopted son should die without leaving legitimate children, the property is to revert to the heirs of the adopter. And if the adopter wishes, he may renounce (the adopted son) in the place of assembly when the citizens are gathered, from the stone from which proclamations are made; and he shall deposit ten staters with the court, and the secretary (of the magistrate) who is concerned with strangers shall pay it to the person renounced; but a woman shall not adopt nor a person under puberty. And these regulations shall be followed from the time of the inscription of this law; but as regards matters of previous date, in whatever way one holds (property), whether by adoption or from an adopted son, there shall still be no liability. Anyone may at any time receive a man if any person seize him before trial. Whatever it is written that he shall give judgment upon, either according to witnesses or under oath of denial, the judge is to give judgment as is written; but in other matters he shall decide under oath according to the pleas. If a person should die owing money or having lost a suit, if those to whom it falls to receive the property should wish to pay the fine on his behalf and the money to those to whom he may owe it, they are to have the property; but if they do not so wish, the property shall belong to those who won the suit or those to whom he owes money, and the heirs shall not be liable to any further fine; and the paternal property shall be laid under obligation for the father's debts, the maternal for the mother's. If a judge has decreed an oath in a case where a wife is divorced from her husband, let her take the oath of denial of whatever one charges within twenty days in the presence of the judge; and let the initiator of the suit make his denunciation to the woman and the judge and the secretary (of the court) on the fourth day beforehand in the presence of a witness who has been adult for fifteen years or more. If a son has given

1 ἔχεν F Le Br
 4 2 pro E lapis corr. C al., ret. (ἀναίλθαι) F BZ al.
 6 [αὶ δὲ κ' F Le 8 τῷ[ς Bau
 14—15 [δὲ δέκα] sup. Le, acc. C recentiores: ἀνθῆμ[ε]ν δὲ . . . σ]τατή-
 ρων F al.
 16—17 π[ρ]ὸ ξενίῳ F acc. BZ Bau
 21 ἔχη(ἐκη) F C Me D 25 αὶ ἢ F Le
 32 ἀπέλων (ἀπέλων) F C, corr. Bau C al.
 36 ἀπέλη (ἀπέλη) F C, corr. Bau C al.
 40 A pro A incidit lapidarius

42 α[ἰ]λήθαι F Br: ἀ[γ]έθαι C, acc. BZ Bau: ἀ[ἰ]λήθαι Me, acc. C:
 corr. B recentiores
 47 αὶ J 50 ὅτι corr. B, Bu, ret. cet.
 51 δὲ ὁ ἔρκων prop. C, acc. B recentiores: [ὁ κατ']ἔρκων F, acc. Me Br:
 [τὸ ὕπ]ἔρκων BZ: [δ' ὁ ὕπ]ἔρκων Bau: [ὁ ἀνήρ] ἔρκων Le Si: ὁ ἔρκων D:
 [τὸν δ']ἔρκωντα δικας C
 52 ἄ pro M perperam lapidarius 53 πρὸ τετάρτων F Br
 54—5 Hos versus legit H, infimo lapide reperto exitum col. XI exhibente.
 V. 54 superior pars in superiore lapide exstat: acc. Gu μ[α]ντῶν ante lacunam
 vv. XII 1—15 F cet.

Col. XII ματρὶ υἱὸς ἢ ἀ[ν]ήρ γυναικὶ
κτῆματα αἰ ἐδόκε, ἢ ἔγρατ-
το πρὸ τῶνδε τῶν γραμματέων,
5 μὲ ἐνδικὸν ἔμειν· τὸ δ' ὅστε-
ρον διδόμεν ἢ ἔγρατται. vac.
ταῖς πατροδίοικος αἰ κα μὲ
ἴδοντι ὀρπανοδικασταί, ἄ-
ς κ' ἀνδρὸι ἴδοντι, κρῆθαι κατὰ
τὰ ἐγραμμένα. vac. ὅπε δέ κ' ἄ
10 πατρ[ῶ]δος μὲ λόντος ἐπι-
βάλλοντος μὲδ' ὀρπανοδικ-
αστῶν παρ τῶν ματρὶ τράπέ-
ται, τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν μάτ-
ρδα τὸν ἐγραμμένον τ-
15 ἄ κτῆματα καὶ τὸν ἐπικαρπί-
αν ἀρτύνειν θπαι κα ν(ύν)ανται κά-
λλιστα, πρὶν κ' ἀπυλεῖται. ὅπι-
εθαι δέ δωδεκαφετία ἢ πρὶ-
γωνα. vac.

property to his mother or a husband to his wife in the way prescribed before these regulations, there shall be no liability; but henceforth gifts shall be made as here prescribed. If there are no judges in the affairs of orphans, the heiresses shall be treated according to these regulations so long as they are not of marriageable age. And where the heiress, in default of a groom-elect or of judges in the affairs of orphans, is brought up with her mother, the paternal and maternal relatives, those who have been nominated, shall administer the property and the income to the best of their ability until she is married. And she is to be married when twelve years of age or older.

1—15 Nihil ante v. 1 periisse demonstr. Gu

9 ὅπε δέ κ' ἄ Bau al: ὅπη[ι] δέ κα F Br: ὅπη δέ κα C¹ Me: ὅπε . . ὅδ κα (ὅδ κ' ἄ?) BZ al: ὅπη[ι] δέ κα Le: ὅπη[δ] (ὅ)δ κ' ἄ C: ὅπη . . (.) δέ κα Bl: ὅπη[ια] δέ κα restituendum esse suspicatur Gu

16 Corr. F: κ' ἀνάνται Me