Nineteen blocks of limestone, found in late 1962 among blocks covering two (northern and southern) Mycenaean underground passages originally used for water supply on the northwest side of the Cyclopean walls of the lower Acropolis of Tiryns. By the time the inscriptions were written, the passages seem to have already gone out of use, at least as far as water supply is concerned. Blocks 5 and 6 were the only ones found in situ, at the lower and upper sections of the southern passage respectively. The rest of the blocks had been removed before it was discovered that they were inscribed. It appears that none of the relevant blocks was used to cover the northern underground passage. The question of whether the fragments come from one or several texts remains unanswered.

The size of the blocks varies from $0.50 \times 0.30$ to $2 \times 1.50$. L.H. ca. $0.08–0.10$; $\Theta$, $\Omega$, and sometimes $\Delta$ are smaller, $0.04–0.05$.

Ancient Tiryns. Around the storeroom; in situ (blocks 5 and 6).

Ed. Verdelis, Jameson, and Papachristodoulou 1975 (= SEG XXX 380; Koerner, Gesetze texte no. 31 (blocks 1–4 and 7 only); Nomima I no. 78).4

Cf. Verdelis 1963, 73; Dubois 1980; van Effenterre 1982; Hansen 1984; Koerner 1985 (= SEG XXXV 275); M. Gagarin, Early Greek Law, Berkeley/Los

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1 Although these fragments are clearly concerned with religious matters, classifying them as sacred law(s) is questionable. They are included here due to the possibility that they governed actual cult performance.


3 For detailed measurements see Verdelis, Jameson, and Papachristodoulou 1975, 154–161.

4 The end of block 3 and the beginning of 4 are also reproduced in Rhodes 1997, 77.

5 The present fragments and the slave community in Tiryns (Herodotus 6.83).

Drawings: Verdelis, Jameson, and Papachristodoulou 1975 (including drawings of the blocks); (= Nomima I 298–299 (9–11, 14, 16, 18 only)).

**Text**

*Sigla.* In the following text, bold numbers represent blocks ( - ) and lines ( □□ etc.); when a single block is inscribed on two or three sides, bold capital letters ( , , ) represent the different sides. The changes from one block to another are marked by a double vertical line ( || ); line breaks and transitions from one side to another within a single block are marked by a single vertical line ( | ).

*Joins.* Blocks 1–4 belonged originally to the same stone, as is confirmed by the direction of the veins in the stones. A composite text is therefore possible, although the placement of □□ is conjectural; it may perhaps be placed between lines 5 and 6 of □□. Blocks 1–4 are probably connected to block 5 and were originally situated at the lower (western) section of the southern passage. Blocks 6–10 and 19 probably belong together. They ought to have been located at the upper (eastern) section of the same passage. There is a probable connection between blocks 12–14. The lower part of block 19 bears some resemblance to block 10. It should probably be placed somewhere to the right of the latter. It should be noted again that it is not clear whether the fragments belonged to one or more texts.

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6 The context of early law.
7 Arguing against ed. pr. for the dependence of Tiryns on Argos.
8 Summary.
9 The context of early law.
10 Pl. 48 = LSAG2 pl. 74.7 = Figure 13; pl. 50 = Figure 15.
11 I repeat the conclusions of Verdelis, Jameson, and Papachristodoulou 1975, 162–184; summary on 184.
12 For the location of block 5 see above lemma.