

NOTES ON ATTIC PROSOPOGRAPHY

Ἀθηνοκλῆς Σαλαμινίου Ἀλαϊεύς.

In 247/6 B.C. Ἀθηνοκλῆ[ς Ἀλ]αϊεύς was among the commissioners who assisted the στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπισκευήν in the preparation of the inventories of Asklepios.¹ Several years later the same Athenokles may have held the higher office of στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπισκευήν,² for his full name ([Ἀθηνο]κλῆς Σαλαμινίου [Ἀλ]αϊεύς) can be restored in an inscription containing a list of officials.³ This inscription has been dated by J. Kirchner *ca.* 230 B.C.,⁴ but it may now seem preferable to date it in one of the years following the archonship of Diomedon (247/6 B.C.).

Ἀντισθένης Ἀντισθένους Κυθήριος

The name of Antisthenes from Kytheros, whose family is well known in the fourth century B.C.,⁵ may be restored in an inscription recording the lease of mines in the year 342/1 B.C.⁶ From this identification one might conclude that the wealth of the family consisted of mining property which was located in the deme Amphotrope.⁷

Ἀρτέμων Πολυμήλου Πειραιεύς

Artemon, son of Polymelos, from Peiraieus, made a public donation in 183/2 B.C.⁸ and he was also responsible for the honors accorded to Diodoros in 168/7 B.C.⁹ His tombstone can be recognized in the inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 7154: Ἀρτ[έμ]ω[ν] Πολυ[μ]ή[λ]ο[ν] Πει[ραιεύς].¹⁰

¹ *I.G.*, II², 1534, line 165; for the date and interpretation of this inscription, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. vi, 31, 63, 71, and 73; for the date, see also J. Kirchner, *H.S.C.P.*, Suppl. Vol. I, pp. 503-507.

² For this office, see Busolt and Swoboda, *Griech. Staatskunde*, p. 1123, note 1; W. Schwahn, *R.E.*, Suppl. VI, *s.v.* strategos, cols. 1090-1091.

³ *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 45-47, no. 13, line 7.

⁴ *I.G.*, II², 1705.

⁵ See J. Kirchner, *P.A.*, no. 1196; add *I.G.*, II², 1951, line 99.

⁶ *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 398, no. 10, line 6 ([Ἀντισθέ]νος: Κυθ:) and line 8 ([Ἀντισ]θένος: ἔδαφ: Κυθ).

⁷ For this mining district, see J. Young, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 28-30.

⁸ *I.G.*, II², 2332, col. I, line 135.

⁹ *I.G.*, II², 945, line 8.

¹⁰ The new reading was made from a squeeze. The inscription may now be dated *ca.* 150 B.C.

Αὐτίας Αὐτοκλέους Ἀχαρνεύς

The secretary of 327/6 B.C., Autokles, son of Autias, from Acharnai,¹¹ is known also from a catalogue of the tribe Oineis which is dated *ca.* 330 B.C.¹² His grandfather who had the same name was councillor of the tribe Oineis in 360/59 B.C.¹³ The short interval between the periods of activity of Autokles and of his grandfather may be understood if the secretary Autokles was a rather young man when he held office in 327/6 B.C., while his grandfather was rather old when he served as councillor in 360/59 B.C. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that Autokles' son Autias was taxiarch in 283/2 B.C.¹⁴ and made a public donation thirty-six years later (247/6 B.C.).¹⁵ This Autias, son of Autokles, was honored as taxiarch in 283/2 B.C. after his return from a mission to Boiotia, and it so happens that a contemporary decree of the Oropians honors the Athenian Autias, son of Autokles, who was apparently identical with the taxiarch.¹⁶ It is tempting to assume that the taxiarchs went not only for the celebration of the Basileia to Lebadia but that they also participated on behalf of Athens in the celebration of the Amphiareia at Oropos.

Βλέπυρος Πειθάνδρου Παιονίδης

P. Roussel restored (*B.C.H.*, LVIII, 1934, p. 91, note 1) the letters of the second and third lines of the fragment *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 63, no. 54, to: [γραμματεὺς τῇ] βουλῇ Βλ[έπυρος] Πε[ιθάν]δρο Παιον[ίδης]. This restoration is based on *I.G.*, II², 1747, lines 33-34, where mention is made of the γρ[α]μματεὺς [τ]ῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ [Βλ]έπυρος Πειθάνδρο Παιονίδης. There is an uninscribed space preserved on the Agora fragment to the left of the first letters of the last two lines, and the whole title of Blepuros may therefore be restored to read:

[γραμματεὺς τῷ] δ[ήμῳ]
[καὶ τῇ] βουλῇ Βλ[έπυρος]
Πε[ιθάν]δρο Παιον[ίδης]
ὑπηρέτης : Μητρόδ[. . os].

Both the shortness of the lines and the thickness of the fragment (which is broken at the back but still measures 0.315 m.) make it seem probable that it was once

¹¹ See *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 4; X, p. 45.

¹² *I.G.*, II², 2408, line 3.

¹³ *I.G.*, II², 1745, line 45; see also *I.G.*, II², 5789, which is the tomb inscription of his daughter Demostrate.

¹⁴ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 562, no. 40, line 23, and p. 565. The name of the proedros in this decree (line 6) should be read as Διοκλῆς Ἰσχυρίων Πτελεάσιος.

¹⁵ *I.G.*, II², 791, fragment *d*, line 30; for the date, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxii; compare, however, J. Kirchner, *H.S.C.P.*, Suppl. Vol. I, pp. 503-507; see above, p. 291, no. 56, line 72.

¹⁶ *I.G.*, VII, no. 4266.

part of a monument similar to *I.G.*, II², 1747. This would mean that the fragment belongs to a dedication made by the victorious prytaneis of a tribe other than Aigeis; for it must be of the same year as *I.G.*, II², 1747 which is a dedication of the prytaneis of the tribe Aigeis.

A *terminus post quem* both for the Agora inscription and for *I.G.*, II², 1747 can be determined from the last line of the former: ὑπηρέτης Μητρόδ[...ος]. Only one other fourth century inscription of this type contains the mention of an official in addition to that of the secretary (*I.G.*, II², 1740, lines 55-56): [ἀντι]γραφεὺς [Ἄρισ]-
τίων Ἀριστονύμο Παλληνεύ[ς]. It is safe to assume that both Μητρόδ[...ος] of the Agora inscription and the ἀντιγραφεὺς in the earlier inscription performed the same duties in the Council. It is known that the office of ἀντιγραφεὺς was discontinued in 355/4 B.C. and reestablished probably in 335/4 B.C., and it may be assumed that the duties of the ἀντιγραφεὺς in the Council were taken over by one of the public slaves.¹⁷ Μητρόδ[...ος] was a slave as is indicated by the fact that his name is recorded without father's name and without demotic. This is assured by the known length of the line; for any addition to the name Μητρόδ[...ος] would have been engraved in another line. Both the Agora inscription and *I.G.*, II², 1747 belong therefore to one of the years after 354 B.C.

Ἐπάγαθος Κορίνθου Ἀναφλύστιος

The inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 4055a has already been published as *I.G.*, III, 2055, but the restoration suggested in *I.G.*, III, 2055 is incorrect since the fracture on the right side of the fragment coincides with the centre of the inscribed architrave as shown by an arch which appears below it. The inscription may now be restored to read:

[—⁵⁻⁶—]ἰς Ἐπαγάθου Ἀν[αφλυστίου θυγάτηρ]
[Αἰλ. Γ]έλωτος Φαληρέως [γυνή^{ca. 14}—].

The restoration of the second line has already been suggested by Kumanudis (see *I.G.*, III, 2055). Αἰλ. Γέλως is the archon of 162/3 A.D.; see *I.G.*, II², 3687, and above, p. 86. The restoration of the name of the dedicator's father Ἐπάγαθος Ἀν[αφλύστιος] is based on *I.G.*, II², 2020, line 45, where an Ἐπάγαθος Κο(ρίνθου) Ἀναφ(λύστιος) is mentioned as ephebe ca. 110 A.D.; his father Κόρινθος) Ἀναφ-
λ(ύστιος) was ephebe ca. 90 A.D. (*I.G.*, II², 1996, line 146), and his brother Κόρινθος) (Ἀναφλύστιος) was councillor in 138/9 A.D. The Agora inscription can therefore be dated ca. 160 A.D.

¹⁷ Compare G. Busolt and H. Swoboda, *Griech. Staatskunde*, p. 1043, note 1; U. Kahrstedt, *Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, pp. 317-319.

Ἐπιγένης Δίου Μελιτεύς

The descendants of Epigenes, son of Dios, from Melite, who proposed a prytany decree in 124/3 B.C.,¹⁸ have been discussed by D. M. Robinson who has not mentioned, however, that Epigenes himself as well as his father and grandfather are known from other inscriptions.¹⁹ Epigenes was epimeletes in Delos shortly before 126/5 B.C., and he was honored there by at least three statues.²⁰ Epigenes' father Dios made *ca.* 150 B.C. a public donation on his own behalf and for his two children Epigenes and Aristotime.²¹ He may be identical with Dios, son of Achaïos, who won in 157 B.C. several tribal contests for Kekropis.²² Roussel suggested (see note 2) that Ἀχαιοὺς Βου[--- Με]λιτεύς, who was ephebe in 117/6 B.C.,²³ and the ἱππεύς of the tribe Kekropis in 106/5 B.C.²⁴ were the same person. It may be that this Achaïos was the grandson of Achaïos, the father of Dios (*I.G.*, II², 957, lines 86-90). The younger Achaïos was born in 135 B.C., his father Βου[---] may have been born *ca.* 168 B.C., and his grandfather Achaïos *ca.* 201 B.C.; this last date agrees well with Achaïos' akme *ca.* 190 B.C. as determined from *I.G.*, II², 957, lines 86-90.

Ἐπιθέτης Ἀντικράτου Αἰθαλίδης

The name of Epithetes, son of Aproditos, from Aithalidai, is found in a catalogue from *ca.* 125 B.C.²⁵ One of his descendants, possibly his grandson, may be recognized in a prytany list of Leontis from *ca.* 50 B.C.: [Ἐπι]θέτης Ἀντικράτου (Αἰθαλίδης).²⁶ This restoration gives the width of the column and makes it possible to restore the names of several other councillors: line 2, [Μ]άνιος; line 5, [Κηφισ]όδωρος (Αἰθαλίδης); line 6, [Ἀρτέ]μων (Αἰθαλίδης).²⁷

Ἐπικλῆς Καλλιμάχου Ἰφιστιάδης

The inscription now published as *I.G.*, II², 6297 belongs to the tomb monument of Epikles, son of Kallimachos, who was undersecretary in 256/5 B.C.²⁸ This inscription may be restored as [Ἐ]πι[κ]λῆς (or Ἐπ[ικ]λῆς) [Κ]αλλιμάχου [Ἰ]φιστιάδης.

¹⁸ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, pp. 158-160, no. 92, line 5; both the restoration and the commentary of this inscription are by D. M. Robinson.

¹⁹ See P. Roussel, *Délos colonie Athénienne*, p. 105.

²⁰ *Inscriptions de Délos*, nos. 1643, 1644, and 1703.

²¹ *I.G.*, II², 2335, lines 10-13.

²³ *I.G.*, II², 1009, col. III, line 81.

²² *I.G.*, II², 957, lines 86-90.

²⁴ *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, p. 36, no. 28, line 35.

²⁵ *I.G.*, II², 2452, line 38. He may be identical with the mint magistrate Ἐπιθέτης (*P.A.*, no. 4836) whose activity belongs to *ca.* 115 B.C.; I owe this information to Margaret Thompson.

²⁶ *I.G.*, II², 1754, line 4; see S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 172, no. 103.

²⁷ See [Ἀ]ρτέ[μων] νε(ώτερος) (Αἰθαλίδης) who is mentioned in a contemporary list of tribesmen from Leontis, *I.G.*, II², 2461, line 52; for the date of this inscription, see S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 169.

²⁸ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 46, no. 9, lines 111-113; p. 51, note on *I.G.*, II², 678, line 52; for the date, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxi.

Ἐπικράτης Πεισιάνακτος Σουνιεύς

One of the lochagoi of 333/2 B.C., Epikrates, son of Peisianax, from Sounion,²⁹ can be identified with one of the cult officials mentioned in an inscription dating from the same period.³⁰ To the same family probably belongs also the treasurer of the prytaneis of Attalis whose name may be restored in a prytany decree from *ca.* 170 B.C.: [Ἐπι]κράτην Σο[υνιέα].³¹

Εὐάνγελος Θεοφίλου Ἑρμείος

The tombstone published as *I.G.*, II², 6077 reveals that Dexikrateia, the wife of Euangelos, son of Theophilos, from Hermos, was the daughter of Thrasymedes from Acharnai; the monument is dated after the middle of the fourth century B.C. An inscription from the Agora shows how Euangelos and Dexikrateia first met: their fathers Theophilos from Hermos and Thrasymedes from Acharnai, were colleagues on a military board in 373/2 B.C.³² A great grandson of Euangelos and Dexikrateia may have been the ephebe of 237/6 B.C. whose name can be restored as [Δεξι]κράτης Θεοφίλου Ἑρμει(ος).³³

Ἡγέμαχος Σατύρου Λευκονοεύς

The family of Hegemachos, son of Satyros, from Leukonoe, may be reconstructed from the tomb inscriptions of several of its members: *I.G.*, II², 6720, 6734, 6741, 9975. The grandson of Hegemachos [Ἡ]γέμαχος Ἀνδρέο[ν Λε]ωντίδος φυλῆς was an ephebe *ca.* 140 B.C.,³⁴ and Hegemachos himself made a public donation in 183/2 B.C.³⁵ His name may be restored in a prytany list of *ca.* 170 B.C.: [Ἡγέμ]αχος (Λευκονοεύς).³⁶ No members of the family are known from the third century, but it is possible that either Tharsynon or Tharreos, sons of Satyros from Leukonoe who

²⁹ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 62-63, no. 8, col. I, lines 24-25; col. II, lines 17-19.

³⁰ *I.G.*, II², 1933, line 5: Ἐπικράτην [Πε]ισιάνακτος [Σουνιέα].

³¹ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 142, no. 78, lines 4-5 and 9-10; for the date of this inscription, see the discussion of Φιλοκλῆς Τρηνεμεεύς.

³² *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 4, no. 2, lines 5-7 and 9-10; for other members of the family, see p. 4, note 1.

³³ *I.G.*, II², 787, frag. c, line 12.

³⁴ *I.G.*, II², 961, line 27; see J. Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 87. He may have been the third mint-magistrate of the series Aphrodisios-Apoxeis (see *P.A.*, no. 6281). Concerning the date of this series, I owe the following information to Margaret Thompson: "The series of ΔΙΟΓΕ-ΠΟΣΕΙ and ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ-ΑΠΟΛΗΞΕΙ are probably to be separated by thirty or forty years. Money of the first magistrates is similar in style to that of ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ-ΝΙΚΟΓ which is dated *ca.* 176 B.C. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ-ΑΠΟΛΗΞΕΙ seem to have minted in the third quarter of the century."

³⁵ *I.G.*, II², 2332, col. I, line 38; see also *P.A.*, no. 6281; he may be the third mint-magistrate of the series ΔΙΟΓΕ-ΠΟΣΕΙ (see note 34).

³⁶ *I.G.*, II², 918, line 21: S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, pp. 139-141, no. 77; for the date of this inscription, see the discussion of Φιλοκλῆς Τρηνεμεεύς.

were ephebes in 333/2 and 324/3 B.C. respectively, was one of Hegemachos' direct ancestors.³⁷ It may even be suggested that Satyros from Leukonoe, the assistant secretary of the hellenotamiai in 443/2 and 442/1 B.C., belongs at the head of the whole stemma.³⁸

Ἡνιοχίδης Εὐφιλῆτου Τρικορύσιος

Trikorysians bearing the names Heniochides and Euphiletos were known from the fourth and second centuries B.C.³⁹ The third century is represented by the fragment of a prytany list in which the name of [Ἡ]νιοχίδης Εὐφιλ(ῆτου) (Τρικορύσιος) may now be restored.⁴⁰ To the same family may belong [-^{ca.} -] Ἡνιόχου [Τρικορύσιος] who was ephebe in 258 B.C.⁴¹

Κάρπος Φιλοκράτους Συβρίδης

The demotic of Karpos, the treasurer of the prytaneis in 159/8 B.C.⁴² had eight letters, and the only demotic of Erechtheis in that period that fills this space is Συβρίδης. The name of Karpos' father of which only [...⁶...]άτου is preserved may be restored as [Φιλοκρ]άτου with reference to the inscription now published as *I.G.*, II², 7482, which may be his tombstone, and which may be dated *ca.* 160 B.C.

Νικάδας Ἀντιφάνους Μελιτεύς

Nikadas, son of Nikadas, from Melite, was hoplomachos in the year of Hipparchos (119/8 B.C.).⁴³ His grandson Antiphanes, son of Nikadas, held the same office in the year of Menandros (39/8 B.C.).⁴⁴ A son of Antiphanes may have been Νικάδ[α]ς (Μελιτεύς) whose name can be restored in a prytany list of Kekropis of the year 30/29 B.C.⁴⁵

Κίττος [Ἀ]μφισ[---] ἐκ Κεραμέων

The inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 4921a is engraved on the vertical face of a circular plinth of Pentelic marble; it is dated, on the basis of its letter forms, in the

³⁷ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 63, no. 8, line 35; Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1918, p. 75, no. 95, col. II, line 39.

³⁸ Meritt, Wade-Gery; and McGregor, *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, I, p. 567.

³⁹ *I.G.*, II², 7553 and 2823; *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 2, p. 18, no. 8, line 20; see J. Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 88, and above, p. 240, note 39.

⁴⁰ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 68, no. 24, line 4. Lines 1-4 of this list belong therefore to the panel of the councillors from Trikorythos.

⁴¹ According to a new reading by B. D. Meritt of the inscription published in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 112, no. 20, line 63; for the date of this inscription, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xx.

⁴² S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 145, no. 79, lines 45 and 49; for the date, see *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 278, note 28.

⁴³ *I.G.*, II², 1008, lines 39, 84, and 132-133.

⁴⁴ *I.G.*, II², 1043, lines 57, and 127-130.

⁴⁵ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, pp. 176-177, no. 109, line 23. It is also possible that Νικάδ[α]ς was a brother of the hoplomachos of 39/8 B.C.

first half of the fourth century B.C. The name Kittos occurs in several instances in Attika,⁴⁶ and the dedicator may be identified as the potter Kittos, son of [᾽Α]μφισ[— —], from Kerameikos, whose signature is preserved on a Panathenaic amphora dated *ca.* 380 B.C.⁴⁷ The fragment on which the inscription is engraved is the lower part of a pedestal for a marble basin,⁴⁸ and a series of late archaic marble basins were dedicated on the Akropolis by the vase painter Onesimos.⁴⁹

Νικόμαχος Κινέου Λαμπτρεύς

The names of Nikomachos, son of Kineas, from Lamptrai, and of his father Kineas, son of Nikomachos, have been restored in a name-list dated by its letter forms in the late third century.⁵⁰ The small inscribed fragment of a stele with pediment *I.G.*, II², 737 is evidently part of a tribal decree of Erechtheis, and it agrees in both its letter forms and in the spacing of the lines so well with the name list from the Agora that it may belong to the same stele. The tribal decree has the left edge preserved and its first two lines may be restored as Νικόμαχος Κινέου Λα[μπτρεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ — — —]ς καταστ[αθέντες — —]. The decree was followed by a name-list in which both the proposer of the decree Nikomachos and his father Kineas appear.⁵¹ This father Kineas is also known from an inscription found in Oropos in which the Athenian Kineas son of Nikomachos was honored by the Boiotian League.⁵² The names of two more members of the family are known: Nikomachos, son of Sosigenes, from Lamptrai, was an ephebe in 107/6 B.C.,⁵³ and Kleidikos, son of Kineas, from Lamptrai, is mentioned in an inscription from the Akropolis which has been dated in the middle of the first century after Christ.⁵⁴

⁴⁶ See E. Preuner, *Jahrbuch*, XXXV, 1920, p. 71, note 2; H. Pope, *Non-Athenians in Attic Inscriptions*, p. 162. Add Isokrates, XVII, 11 and 51; Demosthenes, XXXVI, 6; *I.G.*, II², 10925.

⁴⁷ See H. K. Süsserott, *Griech. Plastik des 4. Jahrhunderts*, pp. 27 (note 5 on p. 28), 47, 49 (note 78), and 74-75. For the full name, see *I.G.*, II², 6320; compare also Leonard, *R.E.*, s. v. Kittos.

⁴⁸ Fragments of marble basins were found in the Agora; see H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 143.

⁴⁹ *I.G.*, I², 748-750, 752, and 754; see *Jahreshefte*, XXXI, 1938, Beiblatt, cols. 54-55; *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 70, nos. 15 and 16.

⁵⁰ *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 60, no. 49, lines 3 and 4. Nikomachos, son of Kineas, has been tentatively identified with the soldier Nikomachos from Lamptrai who is mentioned in a catalogue dated after the middle of the third century, *I.G.*, II², 1958, line 21. Two members of the same family are known from the fourth century: Kineas from Lamptrai who was trierarch in 356/5 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1612, line 370; the same person is mentioned also in *I.G.*, II², 2967), and his son Kineas who was trierarch in 323 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1631, lines 448-449, 586, and 652).

⁵¹ See note 50.

⁵² *S.E.G.*, I, no. 111.

⁵³ *I.G.*, II², 1011, col. I, line 93.

⁵⁴ *I.G.*, II², 4181.

Ξενοκλῆς Θρασυλόχου Εὐωνυμεύς

A direct ancestor of Xenokles, son of Thrasylochos, from Euonymon, the councillor in the year of Euboulos,⁵⁵ may be recognized in the poorly preserved tomb inscription now published as *I.G.*, II², 5712. The name of Xenokles' son has been restored by all editors as [Πολ]ύα[ρ]χ[ο]ς, but it may now be completed as [Θρασ]ύ- <λ>[ο]χ[ο]ς.⁵⁶ The date of the tomb inscription has been determined from its letter forms and from the identification of Xenokles with one of the trierarchs of 356/5 B.C.⁵⁷ It is chronologically possible that Xenokles, the trierarch of 356/5 B.C., was the grandfather of Xenokles, the councillor of 256/5 B.C., while Thrasylochos and his wife Chairestrate belong to the years between 330 and 270 B.C.

Προκλῆς Περικλέους Ἀλαιεύς

The father of the secretary of 192/1 B.C. had the rare name Perikles, he belonged to the tribe Aigeis, and his demotic had *ca.* six letters.⁵⁸ It is tempting to assume that his demotic was Ἀλαιεύς, and that his son, the secretary Προκλῆς Περικλέ[ους Ἀλαιεύς], was the grandfather or the great-uncle of Thrasykles, son of Perikles, from Halai who was epimeletes between 130 and 120 B.C.⁵⁹ Thrasykles from Halai who made a public donation in 183 B.C.⁶⁰ may have been a brother of the secretary of 192/1 B.C. and the grandfather or the great-uncle of the epimeletes of *ca.* 130-120 B.C.⁶¹

Αἴλιος Πυθαγόρας Βησαιεύς

The name of the councillor of Hadrianis Αἴ(λιος) Πυθαγ[όρας] whose name is preserved in a prytany catalogue⁶² may be restored in another prytany list of the tribe Hadrianis which has been dated at the end of the second century after Christ.⁶³ The two inscriptions are contemporary.

Στέφανος Ἀττάβου Θορίκιος

The name of Stephanos, son of Attabos, from Thorikos, may be restored in a tomb inscription from *ca.* 200 B.C.,⁶⁴ and it may be assumed that his father Attabos

⁵⁵ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 44, no. 9, line 42. This inscription has now been assigned to 256/5 B.C. by Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxi; but see also W. K. Pritchett, *A.J.P.*, LX, 1939, p. 259, and W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Athenian Archon List*, p. 144.

⁵⁶ This part of the stone is now lost, and it is quite possible that the lambda was mistaken for an alpha.

⁵⁷ *I.G.*, II², 1612, line 324.

⁵⁸ Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxvi and 114, line 4.

⁵⁹ *I.G.*, II², 1939, line 21.

⁶¹ An ancestor may be mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 5488.

⁶⁰ *I.G.*, II², 2332, col. I, line 37.

⁶² *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 62, no. 52, line 6.

⁶³ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 49-50, no. 12, line 9: [Αἴ]λ(ιος) Πυθαγόρας.

⁶⁴ *I.G.*, II², 6241.

served as councillor in 257/6 B.C.⁶⁵ The stemma of this family has been drawn up by J. Kirchner,⁶⁶ and the occurrence of the name Stephanos among the ancestors of Attabos confirms the restoration suggested here.

Τεισικλῆς Τεισικλέους Ἀφιδναῖος

The letter forms of the dedicatory inscription published in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 58-59, no. 7, point to a date near 375 B.C. rather than at the middle of the fourth century. The dedicator Teisikles, son of Teisikles, from Aphidna, may therefore have been the father rather than the brother of Euktemon, son of Teisikles, whose name has been restored on another dedicatory base.⁶⁷ The two inscriptions cannot be contemporary; they differ not only in the letter forms but especially in the orthography. A son of Euktemon, Demetrios, proposed in 332/1 B.C. the honorary decree for Phanodemos,⁶⁸ and the same Demetrios may have been lampadephoros in the second half of the fourth century.⁶⁹ It is likely, as has been suggested before, that the diaitetes Teisikles, son of Teisikles, from Aphidna,⁷⁰ is identical with the dedicator of *ca.* 375 B.C. The list in which his name occurs (see note 70) is dated *ca.* 345 B.C., and Teisikles must then have been sixty years of age; he could easily have made a dedication thirty years before, when he was about thirty years old.

Φιλοκλῆς Τρινεμεεύς

The dating of the two prytany decrees *Prytaneis*, nos. 77 and 78 is based on the restoration of the name of the herald as [Εὐκλῆν Τρινεμεέα].⁷¹ For the spacing of the letters was thought to yield "a preference for the shorter name of the Herald rather than the longer (Φιλοκλῆν Τρινεμεέα)." The spacing of *Prytaneis*, no. 77 (*I.G.*, II², 918) is too uneven to favor either one of the two possible restorations, but that of no. 78 favors the restoration of the name of Philokles. Lines 13-15, and 18-19 of this inscription have each between 37 and 39½ letters, while line 16, in its present restoration, contains only 35½ letters.⁷² The restoration of Philokles' name would give the line a length of 37 letters. It may therefore be suggested that *Prytaneis*, nos. 77 and 78 belong to *ca.* 170 B.C., when Philokles from Trinemeia was herald.⁷³

⁶⁵ *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 110, no. 20, line 7.

⁶⁶ *I.G.*, II², 6218.

⁶⁷ *I.G.*, II², 4329; see B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 59.

⁶⁸ W. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*³, no. 287.

⁶⁹ *I.G.*, II², 1250, line 19.

⁷⁰ *I.G.*, II², 1927, lines 119-120.

⁷¹ S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 142, no. 78.

⁷² For the counting of half letters, see the well-considered remarks made by W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 391-393.

⁷³ See S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 17.

Φιλουμένη Τη[^{-ca. 6-}] Δεκελέως θυγάτηρ

The boundary stone published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 65, no. 57, is dated in the year 311/0 B.C., because the first lines of this inscription may be restored as 'Ε[πὶ] Σ[τ]ῆ[μ]ων[ίδου ἀρχ] | οντος.⁷⁴ The name of the woman whose dowry was secured by the mortgage may be restored as [Φιλο]υμ(έ)νει Τη[^{-ca. 6-}] Δ(ε)κελέως.⁷⁵ Philoumene belonged to a Dekelean family in which this name was hereditary,⁷⁶ and her father, whose name cannot be restored with certainty, may have been a brother of Phanodemos and a son of Nikodemos.

Ἀγαθοκλῆς Διονυσίου Φαληρεύς

The name of one of the councillors in a prytany catalogue of the tribe Aiantis has been read and restored in the first publication as Κρα[. .] ἰδῆς Διονυ[σίου] (Φαληρεύς).⁷⁷ The inscription was republished by S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 166, no. 98, who read the name (line 8) as Ἀρα. . ἰλῆς Διονυ[σ - -] (Φαληρεύς). The name of the councillor may be completed to Ἀγα[θο]κλῆς Διονυ[σίου] [Φαληρεύς], and it may be assumed that Agathokles was the son of Dionysios, son of Agathokles, from Phaleron who was an ephebe in 102/1 B.C.⁷⁸ This identification confirms Dow's date of the prytany catalogue (shortly before 60 B.C.).

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⁷⁴ The reading of the first two letters of the archon's name is uncertain, but the restoration is confirmed by W. S. Ferguson's observation (*Klio*, XI, 1911, p. 265) that on this type of document the archon was mentioned only after 316/5 B.C. Simonides is in that period the only archon whose name contains the letters omega nu and fits the space available in front of these letters. The boundary stone published as *I.G.*, II², 2655 is not necessarily an exception to the rule discovered by Ferguson, because it may, as Koehler already observed, belong to the year of the second Euboulos (272/1 B.C.); for this date, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xix.

⁷⁵ The misspelling in [Φιλο]υμήνει is repeated in Δηκελέως.

⁷⁶ See the stemma suggested by J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II², 5983.

⁷⁷ *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 54, no. 41, line 7.

⁷⁸ *I.G.*, II², 1028, col. III, line 116; see also line 124 and *I.G.*, II², 1034, frag. d, col. II, line 10. Compare also *P.A.*, no. 4255, and *I.G.*, II², 7601. For the date of *I.G.*, II², 1028, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. XXXV.