

PRYTANY AND EPHEBIC INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES 57–66)

THIS ARTICLE continues the publication of the epigraphical finds of the Agora Excavations, both from the earlier phases under the directorship of T. L. Shear and H. A. Thompson (21 documents) and from the later phase under the directorship of T. L. Shear, Jr. (9 documents). The opportunity has been taken here also to publish one inscription from the Epigraphical Museum (5) and to re-edit or make significant changes in the text or dating, or both, of five previously published inscriptions (6, 7, 11, 16, and 19).¹ Not surprisingly, the majority of the texts are fragments of prytany lists, which, with the exception of ostraka and gravestones, are the most common Agora epigraphical finds. Two of the inscriptions (1 and 3) are ephebic lists, and several others, too incomplete for certain identification, may also be ephebic. As may be readily noted, although many of the texts published here are extremely fragmentary, all contain at least one identifiable word or name, or belong, by join or association, with other epigraphical texts. While at present they may make

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The following special abbreviations are used in this article:

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| <i>Agora</i> XV | = B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, <i>The Athenian Agora</i> , XV, <i>The Inscriptions. The Councillors</i> , Princeton 1974 |
| Follet, <i>Athènes</i> | = S. Follet, <i>Athènes au II^e et au III^e siècle</i> , Paris 1976 |
| Follet, <i>Études</i> | = S. Follet, <i>Études et commentaires</i> LXXIX, Paris 1976 |
| <i>Hesperia</i> , Suppl. VIII | = <i>Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Shear</i> , Princeton 1949 |
| <i>Hesperia</i> , Suppl. XII | = D. J. Geagan, <i>The Athenian Constitution after Sulla</i> , Princeton 1967 |
| <i>Hesperia</i> , Suppl. XIII | = J. H. Oliver, <i>Marcus Aurelius: Aspects of Civic and Cultural Policy in the East</i> , Princeton 1970 |
| <i>NPA</i> | = J. Sundwall, <i>Nachträge zur Prosopographia Attica</i> , Helsingfors 1910 |
| <i>PA</i> | = J. Kirchner, <i>Prosopographia Attica</i> , Berlin 1901–1903 |
| Reinmuth | = O. W. Reinmuth, <i>Ephebic Inscriptions of the Fourth Century B.C.</i> , Leiden 1971 |

only a limited statistical or general contribution and individually may be deemed of little intrinsic importance, there is the hope that their publication here will lead to further joins and associations. Indeed, several of the texts already make significant additions to our knowledge. **22**, composed of fifteen fragments, and **25**, which joins one previously published Agora inscription and has been associated with another, are important for the Late Roman archon list, and **35** mentions Hephestos (*sic*), uniquely, as eponymos. Characteristically, however, the chief contribution of these lists is prosopographical, and, in particular, **1**, **5**, **6**, **24**, and **34** add to our knowledge of individuals and families of ancient Athens.

1 (Pl. 57). Two non-joining fragments from a Hymettian marble stele. The text indicates that fragment *b* belongs below fragment *a*.

a: Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken at the top, bottom, and right side but preserving part of the original toothed left side and rough-picked back. Found on July 16, 1970 in a Late Roman context along the Panathenaic Way (Area J/6–4/16).

H. 0.27 m.; W. 0.25 m.; Th. 0.151 m.; LH. 0.006 m. (with exceptions).

Inv. No. I 7201

b: Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken at the top, bottom, left and right sides, and at the back. Found on July 15, 1970 built into a Byzantine wall (Area J 5).

H. 0.13 m.; W. 0.18 m.; Th. 0.03 m.; LH. 0.06 m.

Inv. No. I 7196

EPHEBOI

init. saec. III a.

	Column I	Column II
	[[[Ἀντιγονίδος]]	lost
	<i>lacuna</i>	
	[[[Δημητριάδος]]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	
<i>a</i>	X[-----]	
	Ἀθηνο[-----]	
5	Κόνων Ἀ[τηνεύς?]	
	Δημήτριος[---]	
	Ἐρεχθε[ίδος]	
	Διοσκουρίδης [Εὐωνυμεύς?]	
	Νικόφημος Κηφισι[εύς]	
10	Θε[ὸδ]ωρος Κηφισ[ιεύς]	
	Νικοκλῆς Λαμπ[τρεύς]	
	Δινίας Εὐων[υμεύς]	
	Αἰγείδ[ος]	
	Μεῖδων Ἐρ[χιεύς] <i>vel</i> Ἐρ[ικιεύς]	
15	Ἐπικλῆ[ς-----]	
	Φιλοξέν[-----]	

Νικαγ[όρας Ἐρχιεύς?]
 "Ομη[ρος ----]
 [Πανδιονίδος]
 20 Α[-----]
 lacuna
 [Λεωντίδος]
 lacuna
b [-⁵⁻⁶-]μ.[----]
 [-^{3½}-]κλῆς Σ[ουνιεύς] *vel* Σ[καμβωνίδης]
 [. . κ]ράτης Κή[ττιος]
 25 [Δη]μόδοκος Ποτ[άμιος]
 [Διο?]φάνης Σουν[ιεύς]
 vacat
 corona
 lacuna

The roster, which presumably would have accompanied a decree, was drawn up in the normal scheme of two columns, the first six phylai (Antigonis to Leontis) in column I, and the last six (Akamantis to Antiochis) in column II. This text is remarkable among the ephobic inscriptions of the 3rd century B.C. for its absence of patronymics.

Lines 1–6. It is just possible that Demetrias had no ephebes in this year and that lines 3–6 should be assigned to Antigonis, thereby permitting the restoration of the demotic in line 5 as Aithalides, for Konon is known as the father of Kephisodoros of Aithalidai in a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the first half of the 4th century (*IG II*², 5391). More likely, however, Demetrias was represented in this inscription, and Konon's demotic was either Ateneus or Hagnousios. There seems to be enough space preserved following alpha to give evidence of gamma, if it were inscribed here. I conclude, accordingly, that the deme was Atene. It may be noted that one Konon from a deme of either Antigonis or Demetrias was the father of an ephebe named Καλλ[ίας] who served about 235 B.C. (*Hesperia* 16, 1947, p. 186, no. 92, line 3 as corrected in B. D. Meritt's copy at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton).

Line 8. Of Erechtheid demes, Dioskourides is known in Lamptrai (the section is not specified, and it might, of course, be Upper Lamptrai which belonged to Antigonis between 307/6 and 200 B.C.) as the father of Zenon who was priest of Sarapis at Delos between 167 and 88 B.C. (*PA* 6216), but the name is much better attested in Euonymon (*IG II*², 478, line 50; 3081, line 2; 3082, line 2; *PA* 4350–4352, stemma *sub* 4351; *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 116, no. 37, etc.). The new Dioskourides might conveniently be identified with Dioskourides II, son of Theophanes, in Kirchner's stemma (*loc. cit.*), a man who served as proxenos in Oropos, dedicated a statue to his father in honor of his agonothesia in the archonship of Sostratos (270/69), and is recorded in three cavalry tablets of the mid-3rd century (*Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 116, no. 37).

Line 10. There seems to have been an attempt to remove by erasure the letters ΟΔ, of which traces of the outline are now still visible.

Line 11. The ephebe should be identified with Nikokles, son of Apollodoros, who was prytanis for Coastal Lamptrai and treasurer for the prytaneis of Erechtheis during Euboulos' archonship, dated most recently by B. D. Meritt to the year 254/3 (*Agora* XV, no. 86, lines 23, 84–87, and 92–96; date, *Hesperia* 50, 1981, p. 95). An ancestor, perhaps, is Nikokles of Lamptrai who was trierarch in 373/2 (*IG* II², 1609, line 12).

Line 12. Deinias (with orthography $\epsilon\iota$) of Euonymon, perhaps the father of the ephebe, appears on a horos stone dated about 300 B.C. (*IG* II², 2758, line 6 = *PA* 3165).

Line 14. The deme might be either Erchia or Erikeia; the former was much the larger of the two.

Line 16. Philoxenides and Philoxenos are possible names. The latter is five times as common as the former in Attica and is attested in several Aigeid demes, but none is of appropriate date for identification with the new ephebe.

Line 17. There is preserved part of an upper horizontal stroke joining a vertical at its left. The letter might be gamma, rho, beta, pi, or epsilon and the name either Nikagoras or Nikarchos. One Nikagoras of Erchia who was a contributor in the archonship of Diomedon, dated most recently by B. D. Meritt to the year 245/4, offers a plausible identification for the new ephebe (*IG* II² 791, col. II, line 5; cf. *Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 291, no. 56, col. II, line 47; date: *Hesperia* 50, 1981, p. 95). It must be added in caution, however, that a Nikarchos of Halai (whether Kekropid or Aigeid deme is uncertain) is known in Delos after 166 B.C. (*NPA*, p. 133).

Line 18. Although it is a possible restoration of *IG* II², 2325, line 18, Homeros as a personal name is otherwise unknown in Attic prosopography before the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ when it becomes relatively common (*IG* II², 1998, line 12; 2083, line 30; 2107, line 91; 2113, line 210; 2162, line 8; 2235, line 62; 2049, line 73; 10046; 2207, line 29; and 7212).

Line 23. The demotic might be either Sounieus or Skambonides. What appears to be a trace of omikron at the edge of the stone is, I think, a chance mark; it is too close to the preceding sigma to be part of a letter, according to the normal spacing in this line.

Line 24. The name is probably either Sokrates or Eukrates, although neither is otherwise attested in Kettos.

Line 25. Although several rare, non-Attic names might be restored, the name is almost certainly Demodokos, and this restoration, in turn, determines the length of the names in the other four lines of the fragment.

Line 26. A number of names will suit the spacing and preserved letters, but of them only Diophanes is known in Sounion, and the name is attested in that deme in several periods. Diophanes, the father of a prytanis who served after 255 B.C., might be identified with this ephebe (*Agora* XV, no. 88, line 5).

The prosopographical information, in general, indicates a date at the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. If the suggested identification of the ephebe in line 1 is correct, the inscription must be dated before 266 B.C.

Erechtheis and Aigeis were represented by rosters of precisely five demesmen; Leontis had at least five, and Demetrias (or possibly Antigonis) at least four. It is obvious that the

total register was of the order of 60 demesmen, a figure which is clearly larger than the totals attested in other extant 3rd-century texts, all of which are dated later than the new inscription. *IG II*², 681 from Polyeuktos' archonship (247/6), for example, has a total of 29 ephebes for 12 phylai; *IG II*², 700 + *Hesperia* 7, 1938, p. 112, no. 20 from Thymochares' archonship (257/6) has 18 ephebes in four complete and two partially preserved tribal rosters; *IG II*², 766 from Philoneos' archonship (244/3) gives a total of 23 ephebes for 11 phylai (Antiochis had no representation); and *IG II*², 787 from the archonship of Kimon (237/6) lists a total of 20 ephebes in six complete and three fragmentary tribal rosters.²

2 (Pl. 57). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on June 15, 1970 during marble washing. Part of the crown surrounding the citation is preserved.

H. 0.056 m.; W. 0.185 m.; Th. 0.055 m.; LH. 0.012 m. (omikron 0.010 m.).

Inv. No. I 7214

CITATION

saec. III a.

in corona
 ὁ δῆμος
 [τοῦς]
 [πρυτάνεις] *vel* [ἐφηβούς]

The lettering suggests the date. The citation records the award of a crown, probably either to the prytaneis or the epheboi.

3 (Pl. 57). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on May 23, 1952 in a Late Roman context on the line of the front wall of the East Stoa near its center (O 14).

H. 0.11 m.; W. 0.05 m.; Th. 0.028 m.; LH. 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 6545

EPHEBOI

a. 224/3–200 a.

lacuna
vestigia coronae?
vacat
 [Πτ]ολεμα[ίδος]
 [----- ᾿Α]πολλω[νιδου -----]
 ᾿Ακαμαν[τίδος]

²S. V. Tracy, ("Agora I 7181 + *IG II*², 944b," *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIX, *Studies in Attic Epigraphy, History and Topography*, Princeton 1982, pp. 157–161) has surveyed the evidence for the period from 229/8 to 166/5, and his estimated totals show wide fluctuations from a maximum of 55 in 210/09 to a minimum of 20 in 220/19.

5 [---- K]αλλιστ[ράτου ----]
 [-----]πος Σω[-----]
 [-----]δωρος [-----]
 [-----]μος Ε[-----]
 [-----]ης Τ[-----]
 [-----]κη[-----]
lacuna

The inscription is of the format of ephebic registers from the period after 257/6 (cf., e.g., *IG II*², 700 + *Hesperia* 7, 1938, pp. 110–114, no. 20 and Reinmuth, pp. 83–84). The mention of Ptolemais, of course, makes the inscription *post* 224/3. The letter forms indicate a date at the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 2nd century B.C., in which period two-column registers are the regular format. If this text belongs before 200 B.C. there would be six phylai in column I and seven in column II. If the text is dated after 200 B.C. then there would be four phylai in the first column and eight in the second. Obviously, the first arrangement makes much better sense than the second, and the text accordingly is dated before 200. The sparse prosopographical information, however, is of little help with the dating. The name in line 2 might be either Apollonides or Apollonios, but both are common Attic names; indeed, the latter is one of the commonest. Their period of vogue, however, at least as citizen names, is generally later than the 3rd century B.C. In fact, I can discover no person in Ptolemais of the correct period for identification here unless it be [^ρ Απο]λλών[ιος --- ^ρ Α]φιδναῖο[ς] in a dedication which Kirchner dates *ca.* 200–150 B.C. (*IG II*², 3470, lines 2–3), and even that text may be too late.³ Kallistratos in line 4 (the rare alternative restoration Kallistratides, with four or five occurrences in Attica, is possible but not likely) is another very common Attic name, but, unlike Apollonios and Apollonides, it has many attestations in the 3rd century B.C. Of the Akamantid demes, however, I note only Kallistratos, son of Stephanos, of Kerameis who appears in a prytany register of 223/2, followed in the next line by Stephanos, son of Kallis[–], probably his son (*Agora XV*, no. 128, lines 97, 98). The dating is appropriate for the ephebe here to be identified as the son of the prytanis Stephanos.

Line 4. Part of the horizontal stroke of tau is preserved.

Line 7. The first letter of the patronymic might be epsilon, rho, or beta.

Line 8. Part of an upper horizontal stroke is preserved, and, as in line 4, it too probably belongs to tau.

The enrollments of Ptolemais (one ephebe) and Akamantis (at least six ephebes) immediately suggest a total roster of $13/2 \times 7 + = 46+$ names, i.e. a figure close to the maximum of 55 in 210/09 B.C. estimated by Tracy (*op. cit.* [footnote 2 above]), but the wide discrepancy in the size of the two tribal contingents in the new text ought also to indicate how hazardous is the estimate of a complete roster from a small fragment.

³ Apollonios Oinaios (the phyle is uncertain; there was another Oinoe which belonged to Aiantis before 200 B.C.) of *PA* 1556, dated by Kirchner at first “s III *aut* II”, was later corrected by him to Apollonios Theraios and redated “s II/I” (*IG II*², 8894).

4 (Pl. 57). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, but with the rough-picked back preserved. Found on July 3, 1970 in the wall of a Byzantine pithos (Area O/8–6/1).

H. 0.217 m.; W. 0.148 m.; Th. 0.141 m.; LH. 0.006–0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7148

CITATION

fin. saec. III a.

[ῆ βo]υλή

[^{ca. 3}—]ον

[^ε Αλ[?]]αιέα aut [^ε Ω[?]]αιέα

The text belongs to a citation of the type that was common at the bottom of prytany inscriptions. The lettering (note particularly alpha and nu) is much like, if not identical to, the “disjointed style” which recently has been studied and dated by S. V. Tracy to the period 229/8–210/09 B.C. (*Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 247–255). A number of demes, *viz.* Anakaia, Hestiaia, Peiraeus, Thorai, Oa, Phegaia, and Halai, offer demotics compatible with the letters in line 3. Halai’s demotic, however, gives an arrangement symmetrical with the first line and for that reason wins slight preference here. The demotic of Oa presents almost as neat a spacing and is offered here as a second choice. The same argument of symmetry would suggest a name of about five letters in line 2. Dexilaos of Halai, however, the flutist of this period who is well attested in such citations (see *Agora* XV, p. 11), is too long for balanced spacing.

5 (Pl. 58). Fragment from a Pentelic marble stele, broken at the top, left and right sides but preserving the rough-picked bottom and back. For about 14 centimeters from the bottom the back has been chiseled away about 1 centimeter, perhaps in an attempt to form a large tenon. At 0.085 m. from the bottom a horizontal line is in evidence on the face, perhaps a setting line.

H. 0.42 m.; W. 0.20 m.; Th. 0.165 m.; LH. 0.010 m.

E.M. 4694

CITATIONS

ca. 200–150 a.

lacuna

[ῆ βουλή]

[ῆ βουλή]

[Γλ]αύκω

Νικοκρά

10

[να ᾽Αχ]αρνέ

την

α

Λευκω

vacat ca. 0.040 m.

νοέα

vacat 0.035 m.

5

[ῆ] βουλή

ῆ β[ουλή]

vacat 0.022 m.

Ἐπιγέ

νην

[Οἰ]ναῖον

vacat 0.245 m.

to bottom

vacat 0.025 m.

Με[νε]

κράτ[ην]

Εὐπ[υρί]

δη[ν]

15

vacat 0.235 m.

to bottom

Two of the names, Nikokrates of Leukonoion and Menekrates of Eupyridai, were included by J. Sundwall in *NPA* with a note that the text was unpublished.

Lines 2–4. The restoration of NA at the beginning of line 3 makes the arrangement of the citation asymmetrical, but it is preferable to assume the normal accusative of the name than the shortened form which appears in the names of the deities Apollo and Poseidon and would offer a symmetrical arrangement here. The name Glaukon is attested in Acharnai as a prytanis in 360/59 (*Agora* XV, no. 17 = *IG* II², 1745, line 53), and he is probably identical to Glaukon, the father of Demeas, in a gravestone dated by Kirchner after the middle of the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 5788).

Lines 6–8. The name Epigenes is well known in Oinoe as (1) the father of Epichares who was sophronistes in 333/2 B.C. (*AthMitt* 76, 1961, p. 144, lines 3–4 = Reinmuth, p. 17, no. 6); (2) councillor for Attalis in 173/2 B.C. (*Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 35, no. 6 = *Agora* XV, no. 206, line 85); and (3) Epigenes, son of Epigenes, who was secretary (phyle XII = Attalis) in 122/1 (*IG* II², 1004, line 1; 1005, line 2; 1006, lines 2 and 50; *Hesperia* 10, 1941, pp. 61–62, no. 26, line 2). The letter forms favor the identification of the new Epigenes with (2) rather than with (3) who may be either the councillor's son or his grandson.

Lines 15–18. The name Menekrates is known much later in Eupyridai: Menekrates, son of Menekrates, was kosmete in A.D. 116/7 (*IG* II², 2026, line 4), and his sons apparently were Poplios, paideutes in the same year (*ibid.*, line 8), and Dionysios, ephebe between about A.D. 110 and 120 according to Kirchner's dating (*IG* II², 2028, line 8).

6. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back, found in the theater of Herodes. The marble is streaked with much mica. Ed. K. S. Pittakys, Ἐφ' Ἀρχ, 1857, no. 3169; Koehler, *IG* II, 1032; B. Leonardos, Ἀρχ' Ἐφ, 1918, pp. 104–106, photograph p. 105; J. Kirchner, *IG* II², 2435.

H. 0.18 m.; W. 0.07 m.; Th. 0.048 m.; LH. 0.006 m.

E.M. 8684

PRYTANEIS OF LEONTIS

a. 148/7–135/4 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[Σφῆττοι]

lacuna?

[Κα]λλ[ι]σ[—]

- [Δι]όγνητ[ος]
 [Θ]έστι[ος]
 5 [Φρ]υνίσκ[ος]
 [Θε?]όμνη[στος]
 [Δ]ημήτρ[ιος]
 Κεφαλ[ῆθεν]
 [Σ]ωσίστ[ρατος]
 10 [᾽Α]γασίω[ν]
 Εἶρεσ[ίδαι]
 [Βο]ύλα[ρχος]
 Χολα[ργεῖς]
 [᾽Α]ριστ[---]
 15 [᾽Α]πολλόδ[ωρος]
 [Ε]ὐμηλο[ς]
 [Μ]ιμνία[ς]
 [Φι]λιστ[---]
lacuna

Line 3. The name Diognetos is more appropriate to the spacing than Theognetos. One Diognetos is recorded with Dion of Sphettos in a gravestone which Kirchner dated to the middle of the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 7513).

Line 4. The lettering in this line is more widely spaced than that in the lines immediately above and below, and the restoration is appropriate.

Line 5. The man is probably identical with Phrynisskos (with double sigma) who was father of [Kallis?]tratos of Sphettos in a list of distinguished men dated by Kirchner about 125/4 B.C. (*IG* II², 2452, line 8). He may also be the same man as the Phryniskos who was father of a Sphettian (the name is lost) in an unidentified inscription dated by Kirchner "s. II/I a." (*IG* II², 2272, line 10). The name is well attested in this deme, and a descendant is Phryniskos, son of Phryniskos, of Sphettos in a gravestone which Kirchner dates to the 1st century after Christ (*IG* II², 7532).

Line 6. The name is either Diomnestos or Theomnestos, although neither is otherwise attested in Sphettos. The latter is ten times more common in Attica than the former.

Line 7. Demetrios is well known in Sphettos, and at a time appropriate for this inscription, but the name is altogether too common for any certainty of identification.

Line 12. The name is restored from, and the man identified with, Boularchos, son of Damokleas, who was Panathenaic victor about 166/5 B.C. (*IG* II², 2316, lines 30–31). A son, or perhaps father, is Damokleas, son of Boularchos, of Eiresidai recorded in the gravestone *IG* II², 5995/6, dated by Kirchner to the 1st century B.C. (the date would have to be revised for identification as father).

Line 15. The name is restored from, and the man identified with, Apollodoros, father of Agathokles of Cholargos, in a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the 1st century B.C. (*IG* II², 7767).

Line 17. Mimnias of Cholargos appears as the husband of Lamidion who was the daughter of Onesikritos of Kopros in the gravestone *IG II²*, 6537/8, dated by Kirchner to the 1st century B.C.

Kirchner had dated this text to the mid-3rd century B.C., at which time it could not, because of quotas of representation, be identified as a list of prytaneis. S. V. Tracy's redating, based on the identification of the hand, to the period 148/7–135/4 (*Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 262) suggested to D. M. Lewis that this inscription might indeed be a list of prytaneis. The suggestion, communicated to the author *per litt.*, is here endorsed.

7 (Pl. 59). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, left side, and back but preserving part of the original, though now much damaged, right side. Found on July 8, 1974 in a pithos at R/16/17 13/7, 8. Part of a carved wreath below the text is preserved. Ed. S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 51, 1982, p. 63, no. 5.

H. 0.285 m.; W. 0.10 m.; Th. 0.128 m.; LH. 0.006–0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 7478

PRYTANY DECREE

ca. a. 128 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca.* 55–65

lacuna

[-----]ωι κα[ι]
 [----- καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτρ]ιον ἦν
 [ἐθυσαν δὲ καὶ ----- καὶ τῶι Ἀπόλλωνι τῶι Πρ]οσ[τατ]ηρίω[ι]

For lines 4–15 see *Hesperia* 51, *loc. cit.*

This text, although typical in many respects of a late 2nd-century B.C. prytany decree, manifests several unusual phrases and offers a number of minor problems in restoration.

Line 1. There seem to be preserved faint traces of an omega, followed by a sure iota, a reasonably sure kappa, and the outline of alpha.

Line 3. In the normal prytany decree of this period Apollo Prostaterios is followed by Artemis Boulaia, often with Phosphoros, and the formula is concluded with καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον ἦν, but there are many exceptions, e.g. *Agora* XV, no. 243, which make no mention of either Artemis Boulaia or Phosphoros. One of these deities, or one of the numerous additional deities which were occasionally recorded in such decrees (cf. *Agora* XV, no. 240), preceded Apollo Prostaterios here.

8 (Pl. 59). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, left side, and back but preserving part of the original toothed right side now coated with cement. Found on April 19, 1955 in a modern house wall on the north side of Asteroskopeiou Street, southwest of the Church of the Holy Apostles (N 16).

H. 0.13 m.; W. 0.06 m.; Th. 0.095 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6726

CITATION

saec. II/I a.

lacuna
 [οἱ πρυτάνεις] τὸν ταμ[ί]
 [αν τῆς φυλ]ῆς *vel* βουλ]ῆς
in corona
 [---]ον
 [demotic ε']α
lacuna

The title of the office might be restored for the Treasurer of the Boule or the Treasurer of the Phyle, the former being more often cited by title than the latter. The lettering, of which there is very little preserved (note particularly the apices and curved bar of alpha), gives a rough indication of date.

9 (Pl. 59). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on April 13, 1935 in a late context west of the East Stoa (O 13–14).

H. 0.10 m.; W. 0.094 m.; Th. 0.03 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 2765

PRYTANEIS (?)

ca. med. saec. I a.

	Col. I		Col. II	
	<i>lacuna</i>			
	[-----]δον			
	[----- Πε]ριάνδρου		<i>lacuna</i>	
	[<u>demotic?</u>] <i>vacat</i>		υ[<u>demotic?</u>]	
	[-----]τείμον		Σ[-----]	
5	[----- Μενε]σθέως		υ[<u>demotic?</u>]	
	[-----]τείμον		Α[-----]	10
	<i>vacat</i>		<i>lacuna</i>	

The date is suggested by the style of lettering, cf. *Imagines inscriptionum atticarum*, 2nd ed., no. 115. With fewer than a dozen occurrences, Periander is not a common Attic name, and I have discovered no other Athenian Periander from the 1st century before Christ. The closest in date was father of Antigenes, ephebe for Pallene in 117/6 B.C. (*IG II*², 1009, col. IV, line 82). Menestheus (line 5) was a more popular Attic name and has more

than two dozen occurrences. Those known in the 1st century B.C. are as follows: Menestheus, son of Menestheus, of Erchia, an official at Delos perhaps about the middle of the century (*NPA*, p. 126) and Menestheus (the name is here corrected from the *editio princeps*), father of Thasios of Myrrhinoutta, who is recorded on a columnar gravestone from the Agora (*Hesperia* 32, 1963, p. 55, no. 103).

10 (Pl. 59). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on June 1, 1933 in a late context east of the Tholos (H 11).

H. 0.132 m.; W. 0.085 m.; Th. 0.06 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 903

OFFICERS OF THE BOULE

post med. saec. I a.

vacat 0.060 m.

ἀντι[γραφεὺς -----]

Γ[-----]

γρα[μματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν]

vacat [-----]

vacat

λιτο[υργὸς ἐπὶ Σκιάδα ----]

vacat

Line 2. Pi might alternatively be read. Indeed, there is a trace of a second vertical line at the edge of the stone, but I do not believe it belongs to a letter.

The lettering is neat and unadorned. The presence of the litourgist invites comparison with *Agora* XV, no. 287 and *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 290–292, no. 19 (including *Agora* XV, no. 284) and pp. 292–295, no. 20, which have been dated about 40–30 B.C.⁴ The second of these parallels gives the order as antigrapheus, hypogrammateus, litourgist. The stone is broken in the new inscription, and we cannot be certain, but γραμματεὺς, probably κατὰ πρυτανείαν, renders an even left margin, whereas ὑπογραμματεὺς would extend three spaces into the margin.

11. The combination of *Agora* XV, nos. 290 and 292 (and, on the reverse, nos. 400 and 427) was suggested as “highly probable” by D. M. Lewis (*CR* 27, 1977, p. 94) and was subsequently studied by this author (*Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 297–299, no. 22 and pp. 309–311, no. 31). A physical join between *Agora* XV, no. 292 (= 427), frag. *b* and no. 290 (= 400) was confirmed by means of a cast taken to the Epigraphical Museum in the summer of 1979 (see *Phoenix* 35, 1981, p. 88). *Agora* XV, no. 292 (= 427), frag. *a* also belongs (*ibid.*), and the text on the reverse must be assigned to an archon whose deme was either Leukonoion or Antinoeis but who was not Lykomedes. The date of the obverse has been discussed most recently by D. J. Geagan (*AJP* 100, 1979, pp. 65–68), who suggests the year 22/1 as the most appropriate date for the archonship of Apolexis and the third hoplite generalship of Antipatros Phyleus.

⁴ See also 25, lines 24–25.

Several minor changes may be made in the text of *Agora* XV, nos. 290 + 292 = *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 298, no. 22: the name in line 88 should read Φιδία[s];⁵ E. Kapetanopoulos suggests (*per litt.*) that line 91 should be read as Ἑλε[νος] in the nominative; and in line 94 the kappa in the patronymic should be dotted (it might alternatively be read as chi).

12 (Pl. 60). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, and right side. The back is flat, but the surface has flaked off, and there is evidence of cement. The front two-thirds of the left side has diagonal cutting marks; the back one-third is roughly worked. The fragment seems to taper slightly in thickness from top to bottom. Found on July 27, 1970 in a green lime mortar wall (O/6–6/5).

H. 0.124 m.; W. 0.115 m.; Th. 0.037 m. (top), 0.038 m. (bottom); LH. 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 7162

ERECHTHEIS

aet. Aug.

ἐπὶ Ἡ[^{ca. 7-9} – ἄρχοντος οἱ πρυτάνεις]
 τῆς Ἐ[ρεχθείδος φυλῆς τειμήσαντες τὸν]
 εὐτῶ[ν ταμίαν? καὶ τοὺς ἀεισείτους]
 ἀνέγ[ραψαν ἐπὶ ὠνυμος -----]
 5 Σ.[-----]
lacuna

Line 1. Of the first letter of the archon's name, the bottom portions only of two vertical strokes are preserved, and the letter may alternatively be pi. Much less likely, the first vertical could be taken as belonging to iota and the second as part of a succeeding letter which had a left vertical stroke.

Line 3. The treasurer is a very appropriate officer to be singled out for special honors in a prytany dedication (see commentary on **13**, below). Other officials are possible.

Line 5. Following sigma there is evidence of the upper left corner of a letter composed of a vertical stroke with finial at the top and a joining horizontal line. The shape is inconsistent with epsilon and eta preserved elsewhere in this fragment. It might be from rho or beta, but one would expect some downward curvature of the horizontal stroke near the edge of the stone. More significantly, however, ΣP and ΣB are extremely unlikely, if not impossible, sequences of letters here. Pi would offer an acceptable sequence of letters, but in this script one would expect the top stroke of pi to overlap the verticals.

The date is suggested by the lettering in which the pronounced ornate serifs are quite remarkable (cf. *Imagines inscriptionum atticarum*, 2nd ed., nos. 120 and 125).

For possible association with the following inscription see commentary on **13**, below.

13 (Pl. 60). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right and left sides but with the smooth, tapering back preserved. Found on April 18, 1934 in a late context south of the Tholos (G 12).

H. 0.073 m.; W. 0.13 m.; Th. 0.043 m. (top), 0.044 m. (bottom); LH. 0.012 m. (line 2), 0.009 m. (lines 3–4).

⁵ There are traces of letters but I cannot read the patronymic.

Inv. No. I 1810

LIST OF PRYTANEIS

*aet. Aug.**lacuna*

[---].[-----]

Λα[-----]

vacat 0.015 m.

[---]ων)ταμίας

5 [---]ρκλείδης Σω[-----]

[-----]⸮[-----]

lacuna

Line 1. There are traces of the bottom of two vertical strokes, perhaps from eta or pi.

Line 2. The lettering in this line is larger than in the following lines of names, and it may belong to a heading, especially since an uninscribed space of 0.015 m. (enough for a line and interline of the height in lines 4 and 5) has been left between it and the following lines. There appears to be enough surface of the stone preserved before lambda to indicate that it was the first letter of its line. If the two letters belong to the name of a deme, which would be appropriate above the two personal names including the treasurer, then it must be either Lakiadai or Lamptrai (see comment below). Lambda, however, seems surprisingly far to the right for the initial letter of a demotic heading.

Line 5. There is the trace of a letter at the edge of the stone which might belong to the foot of an omega.

This fragment at first suggested association with **12**, on the basis of (1) the similar grayish white marble, (2) the texts, in which **12** belongs to the phyle Erechtheis and honors a tribal officer who is probably the treasurer, and **13** cites a *tamias* and very possibly mentions Lamptrai which was a deme of Erechtheis, and especially (3) the similar, ornate lettering, which is also a very good indication of the date (see comment on **12**). There are problems, however, which make the association far from certain. The findspots (O 6, G 12) are distant (see *Agora* XV, pl. 2). The thickness is different but part of the difference may be accounted for by the taper. There are also slight differences in the letter shapes and serifs, although some variation must be tolerated, since the alphas, for instance, in lines 3 and 4 of **12** differ slightly. The difference in letter height between lines 2 and 4–5 of **13** would be unusual within a prytany register.

14 (Pl. 60). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken all around but preserving the original rough-picked back. Found on November 9, 1936 in a modern house wall on the north slope of the Areopagus (M-N 19). The upper portion of the face is uninscribed. The text was identified as a prytany dedication by D. J. Geagan (*per litt.*).

H. 0.289 m.; W. 0.09 m.; Th. 0.082 m.; LH. 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4321

DEDICATION OF PRYTANEIS (?)

aet. Rom.
vacat

[ἐπὶ ἄρχο]ντος [-----]

 [-^{demotic}]-νιέως [-----]

[-----] οἱ φιλέτ[αι ---]

lacuna

Only an approximate indication of date may be given, since few letters have been preserved, and their outlines are imperfectly defined because of damage to the surface of the stone. The deme in line 2 might be Azenia, Sounion, Apollonieis, or Paiania. The tops only of omikron, iota, and phi are in evidence in line 3.

15 (Pl. 60). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the right, bottom, and back but preserving the original top edge with shallow drafting and the left side which is smoothly finished at the edge and toothed-chiseled toward the back. Found on May 13, 1937 in Late Roman filling of a trench for an early monument east of the Tholos (H 12).

H. 0.09 m.; W. 0.12 m.; Th. 0.075 m.; LH. 0.027 m.

Inv. No. I 4845

SECRETARY OF THE BOULEUTAI

s. I-II p.

γρ(αμματεὺς) βουλευ[υτῶν]

The architectural considerations and the very large lettering set this inscription quite distinctly apart from the normal prytany monuments of the Roman period. ΓΡ appear in ligature. A vertical stroke is preserved where the stone is broken at the right, and there appears also to be a trace of the middle stroke of epsilon. The trace is so disposed that the letter would not have been as tall as the beta but of about the same height as lambda. The alternative reading would be eta, i.e. γρ(αμματεὺς) βουλῆ[s]. Either official would be an appropriate dedicator of such a monument. The official's name and demotic may be presumed to have followed his title.

16. *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 303, no. 28, lines 5–6 should be corrected to read:

[νο]ν κήρυκα τῆς βου[λῆς καὶ δ(ήμου)]

[Μ]ᾶ(ρκον) Τιγέλλιον Λοῦ[πον Ἀπολ]

In line 6 there is the trace of a right slanting stroke, pointed out to me by D. Jordan, at the left edge of the stone. The addition of the praenomen makes the parallel of Marcus

Tigellius in *IG II*², 3297, cited in my commentary (*op. cit.*, p. 304), even more cogent, and the dedicator of the statue of Hadrian is probably identical with the herald of the boule and demos. An earlier member of the family, also named Marcus Tigellius Lupus, probably the father, is recorded in two inscriptions at Ephesos (see D. Knibbe and R. Merkelbach, *ZPE* 33, 1979, pp. 124–125).

17 (Pl. 60). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, left side, and back but preserving the smooth right side. Found on March 30, 1936 in a marble pile in the area of the western part of the Odeion. The text was recognized as a fragment of a prytany inscription by D. J. Geagan.

H. 0.138 m.; W. 0.117 m.; Th. 0.077 m.; LH. 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 3928

OFFICERS OF THE BOULE

s. II p.

lacuna

γ[ρ α]μ β(ουλῆς) [κ(αὶ) δ(ήμου)] (?)

Ἰούλι(ος) Διο[—]

κῆρυξ βο[υ]

[λῆ]ς κ δῆμ[οι]

5 [. .] . [— — —]

lacuna

Line 1. The fourth letter is clearly cursive mu, which, by itself, suggests a date well into the Late Roman period. Of the first letter, the bottom of a vertical stroke is preserved, and of possible letters, gamma, iota, tau, phi, etc., gamma is the obvious choice for the reading of γ[ρ α]μ(ατεύς). There is perhaps even a trace of the bottom of alpha. Following mu there is evidence of a horizontal stroke which could be part of beta, and the office will be Secretary of the Boule and Demos or Secretary of the Bouleutai, either of which will have to be abbreviated, for there is space for only four or five letters following the dotted beta. The choice of official is not easy since both occur on the prytany lists of the Late Roman period, but the former appears regularly and the latter only occasionally, and for this reason Secretary of Boule and Demos is here preferred. There is a problem, in any case, in this inscription in the order of the citations. J. H. Oliver pointed out in his review of *Agora XV* (*AJP* 97, 1976, pp. 91–93) that the “herald (of the boule and demos) after 126/7 heads the list of (non-Eleusinian) aisiti” Perhaps the new inscription belongs before 126/7, but not only the script but also the type of abbreviation (cf. *Agora XV*, no. 445 of about A.D. 200, with comment by D. J. Geagan, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, p. 112, and *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 302–303, no. 27) favor a date well into the 2nd, if not at the beginning of the 3rd, century after Christ.

Line 2. Dio— ought to complete the secretary’s name, i.e. it should not be part of the demotic of Diomeia. One Junius Diomedieus is attested as the holder of property in *IG II*², 2776, lines 88 and 184 (see *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 71 and 73), dated by Kirchner to the reign of Hadrian and by S. Follet (*Études*, no. 79, p. 44) to about A.D. 105. This is the only

Attic occurrence of Junius Dio—, but Diomedieus is too long for the space, a maximum of three letters from omikron to the edge of the stone. Curtailment of the title of the official is certainly acceptable and paralleled but curtailment of the official's name seems out of the question. The name may have been Dios, or another short Dio— name, as yet unattested in Athens with Junius.

Line 4. With syllabic division the lambda will extend into the left margin. The horizontal stroke over kappa, indicating the abbreviation, gives the letter the appearance of a tailed rho.

Line 5. There are traces of the tops of several letters in this line, a horizontal followed by the tips of two verticals, but the evidence is insufficient to determine the letters and the name.

18 (Pl. 61). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found in October 1974 during the washing of marbles collected in the summer of 1974 from the demolition of the Roman Round Building, the Late Roman curved wall, and the Byzantine wall (J/7, 20–4/15, 5/14).

H. 0.22 m.; W. 0.14 m.; Th. 0.145 m.; LH. 0.010–0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 7491

PRYTANEIS (?)

saec. II *p.*

lacuna

[----- δ]ωρος Ἡρ[-----]

[-----]) *vacat*

[----- Ἐ]πικτήτ[ov]

[-----]ς)

5 [-----]τος)

[-----]οδώρ[ov]

[-----]άτο[vs] *vel* [-----]άτο[v]

0.035 m. *vacat* to bottom of fragment

The format is typical of the registers of the prytany lists, and the script is characteristic of the Late Roman period. Unfortunately, the only name which can be fully determined, Epiktetos (line 3), is one of the most common personal names in Late Roman Athens. Of the first two letters in line 1, only the faint outlines are preserved. The third letter presents the bottom of a rounded letter which might, epigraphically, also be read as theta.

19. Fragment of an opisthographic Pentelic marble stele, broken at the top and the right but preserving part of the original left side. For the inscription on the back, really the obverse, see W. Peek, *AthMitt* 67, 1942, pp. 152–153, no. 327. A vertical groove was cut into the stone and serves as the left margin. The text was brought to my attention as a list of prytaneis by E. Kapetanopoulos (*per litt.*), cf. Follet, *Études*, p. 254 and J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 48, comment on no. 15. Ed. J. Kirchner, *IG* II², 2478.

H. 0.24 m.; W. 0.28 m.; Th. 0.08 m.; LH. 0.015 m. (0.02 m., line 10).

E.M. 6148

PANDIONIS

*med. saec. II p.**lacuna*

		Φλ̄ . Εὐθυκό[μας]
		Πριμιγένης Ἀγαθ[---]
		Ἀρτέμων Ἐλευσινί[ου]
		Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀρτέμ[ωνος]
5		Ἀρτέμων) <i>vacat</i>
		.Φλ̄ . Ἀγάθων <i>vacat</i>
		. Αἶλ . Σπόρος <i>vacat</i>
		Σωτᾶς Διονυσίου
		Κόρυμβος)
		<i>vacat</i> 0.04 m. to bottom

Line 1. Flavius Euthykomas was eponymos and prytanis in the archonship of Mamer-
tinus, 166/7 (*Agora XV*, no. 369, lines 8, 11 = *IG II²*, 1773).

Line 2. Primigenes, with orthography iota, is attested in Attic prosopography else-
where only as Primigenes, son of a homonym, who was ephebe for Phegaia in an inscription
dated by Kirchner about A.D. 110 (Follet, *Études*, p. 205, suggests bringing the date down to
132). Preimigenes, with orthography *ει*, is a little more common, with four attestations in
Attic prosopography, none, however, in Pandionis.

Lines 4–5. The brothers Heliodoros and Artemon, both sons of Artemon, were again
prytaneis in 166/7 (*Agora XV*, no. 369, lines 36, 37), and Heliodoros has a third attestation
as prytanis about A.D. 160 (*Agora XV*, no. 362, line 5) and was probably father of Artemon,
prytanis in 209/10 (*Agora XV*, no. 460, line 73 = *IG II²*, 1077). Artemon, son of Eleusi-
nios, was kosmete in 143/4 (*IG II²*, 2050, line 4) and prytanis again about A.D. 160 (*Agora*
XV, no. 362, line 4).

Line 7. Sporos, the son of a homonym, was prytanis for Kydathenaion in a text dated
by Meritt and Traill at the end of the 2nd century after Christ, but which is more correctly
dated about A.D. 160 (*Agora XV*, no. 437, line 26). He was again prytanis (the *luna* is
restored) about 160 (*Agora XV*, no. 362, line 10). A son probably is Th[. .]genes, who was
ephebe in *IG II²*, 2130, line 116, dated by S. Follet to 195/6.

Line 9. Korymbos is attested in only one Attic deme, Paiania, and the prytanis is very
probably identical to the hyposophronistes in 161/2 (*IG II²*, 2085, line 22). He was again
prytanis in 169/70 (*Agora XV*, no. 378, line 27). His son is probably an ephebe about the
middle of the century (*IG II²*, 2061, line 5). The father of the prytanis may be identified
with Korymbos, son of Phokion, of Paiania, sophronistes in 145/6 (*IG II²*, 2054, line 8),
restored as ephebe in 125/6 (*IG II²*, *add. ad* 2037, line 48).

20 (Pl. 61). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on March 3, 1934 in a late context just outside the Tholos on the north (G 11).

H. 0.09 m.; W. 0.145 m.; Th. 0.058 m.; LH. 0.009–0.011 m. (phi 0.027 m.).

Inv. No. I 1442

AEISITOI

ca. 150–160 p.

lacuna

[ἄεισεῖτ]οι

[Νούμμιος] ἱεροφάντης Φ[αληρέως]

[Νούμμιος] ἱεροκῆρυξ Φ[αληρέως]

lacuna

The order of the citations, Hierophant–Hierokeryx–[Dadouch], gives an important indication of date, for this inversion of the normal order, Hierophant–Dadouch–Sacred Herald, is attested on four other inscriptions from the period between 136/7 and 159/60, more probably between 148/9 and 159/60 (see *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 305, comment on line 6, with correction, p. 474; for the demotic of the hieraules see *Phoenix* 35, 1981, pp. 89–90).

21 (Pl. 61). Tiny fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back, found on May 19, 1937 in a Late Roman disturbance in a Classical floor to the southeast of the Propylon to the Bouleuterion (H 11).

H. 0.11 m.; W. 0.032 m.; Th. 0.018 m.; LH. 0.017 m.

Inv. No. I 4881

DEDICATION OF PRYTANEIS

a. 170/1 p.

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Τιβερίου Μ]εμ[μίου]

[Φλάκκου Μαραθωνίου οἱ] πρὸς [τά]

[νεὺς τῆς – ca. 9 – – φ]υλῆς [τε]

[μήσαντες ἑαυτοὺς καὶ] τὸν [αἶ]

5 [σίτους ἀνέγραψαν] *vacat*

lacuna

The standard formula in lines 3–4 allows a close approximation of the length of line. At the left edge of line 1 there is preserved the trace of a bottom horizontal stroke. The letter might be epsilon, zeta, or xi, and the context of the following mu makes the last two very unlikely. Tiberius Memmius Flaccus of Marathon, who was archon in A.D. 170/1, admirably suits the preserved letters and the spacing of lines 1–2. Before the reading of epsilon in line 1 the length of line, disposition of text, and general shapes of letters suggested that this piece might belong to *Agora* XV, no. 327. This suggestion was quickly rejected upon

examination of the letter height and type of marble, but it prompted a re-examination of the spacing of the restored parts of *Agora XV*, nos. 327 and 328 = *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 73–74, nos. IA and IB. That inscription is opisthographic, and the stone has been broken neatly along both left and right sides; the restoration at the left of one text must accordingly approximate in length the restoration at the right of the other, etc. Applying this observation, and allowing for syllabic division and the same spacing in the restored, as in the preserved, portions, I offer the following revised texts:

Agora XV, no. 327, revised
 [Αὐτοκράτορα Καί]σαρα Τρ[αία]
 [νὸν ᾿Αδριανὸν Σεβ]αστὸν ᾿Ο[λύ]
 [μπιον καὶ Πανελλ]ήνιον οἱ πρ[υ]
 [τάνεις τῆς ᾿Ακαμαν?]τίδος φ[υλῆς]

Agora XV, no. 328, revised
 [Αὐτ]οκράτορα [Καί]σαρα Τραιανὸν
 [᾿Αδρι]ανὸν Σε[β]αστὸν ᾿Ολύμπιον
 [καὶ Πα]νελλήν[ιον οἱ πρυτάνεις]
 [τῆς Αἰ]αντίδο[ς φυλῆς ----]

In line 4 of the first text I have changed the name of the tribe from Hippothontis of both the *editio princeps* and *Agora XV* to Akamantis. There are three possible tribal names, Leontis, Akamantis, and Hippothontis. The spacing of the preserved letters in line 4 of the first text is slightly closer than in the preceding three lines and excludes Leontis. Hippothontis, which is only a half letter, i.e. iota, longer than Akamantis, may well be possible, but is slightly too long for my estimate of the spacing. An argument of succession according to the official tribal order has little support in the other multiple-text prytany monuments. The random order of the year's prytaneis is more to be expected than the official tribal order.

22 (Pls. 62, 63, Fig. 1). Fourteen fragments from a Pentelic marble block inscribed on two adjacent faces, found on April 28, 1937 in a disturbed area in a Classical floor just to the south of the Propylon of the Bouleuterion (H 11). Eight of the fragments were assigned the number I 4840, and the remaining six the number I 4841. LH. is *ca.* 0.013 m. (heading) and *ca.* 0.009 m. (register).

I 4840

- a*: H. 0.075 m.; W. (face I) 0.12 m., (face II) 0.165 m.
- b*: H. 0.06 m.; W. (face I) 0.11 m., (face II) 0.14 m.
- c*: H. 0.02 m.; W. 0.025 m.
- d*: H. 0.06 m.; W. (face I) 0.04 m., (face II) 0.075 m.
- e*: H. 0.055 m.; W. (face I) 0.105 m., (face II) 0.055 m.
- f*: H. 0.065 m.; W. (face I) 0.24 m.
- g*: H. 0.04 m.; W. (face I) 0.095 m., (face III) 0.125 m.
- h*: H. 0.045 m.; W. (face I) 0.12 m., (face III) 0.08 m.

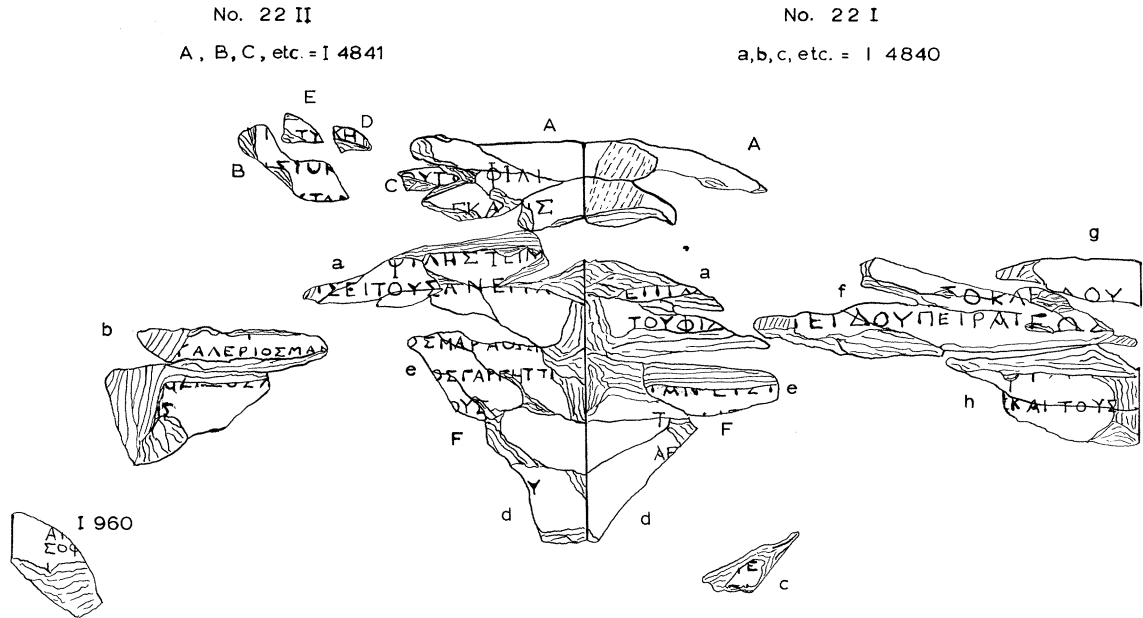


FIG. 1. 22 (I 4840/4841)

I 4841

- A : H. 0.06 m.; W. (face I) 0.11 m., (face II) 0.11 m.
 B : H. 0.05 m.; W. 0.10 m.; Th. 0.03 m.
 C : H. 0.015 m.; W. 0.04 m.; Th. 0.02 m.
 D : H. 0.015 m.; W. 0.025 m.; Th. 0.02 m.
 E : H. 0.015 m.; W. 0.035 m.; Th. 0.03 m.
 F : H. 0.03 m.; W. 0.062 m.; Th. 0.05 m.

A fifteenth fragment, also of Pentelic marble, preserving part of the toothed-chiseled left side but otherwise broken, was subsequently associated as belonging to the same inscription as I 4840/4841. It was found on June 13, 1933 in a late context east of the Tholos (I 11).

H. 0.07 m.; W. 0.069 m.; Th. 0.103 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 960

With the exception of I 4840 *c* and I 960, all fragments can be precisely placed either by physical join or textual link (see Fig. 1):

- i) A tiny portion of the top of I 4840 *e* joins the bottom of 4840 *a*.
- ii) The bottom of I 4840 *e* joins the top of I 4841 *F*.
- iii) The bottom of I 4841 *F* joins the top of I 4840 *d*.
- iv) The bottom of I 4841 *A* (left face) touches a tiny portion of the top of I 4840 *a*.

- v) The bottom of I 4841 *C* joins the top left of I 4841 *A*.
vi) A tiny portion of the bottom of I 4840 *f* touches the top of I 4840 *h* and has a textual link with I 4840 *a*.
vii) I 4840 *b* has a textual link with I 4840 *a*, both on the left side.
viii) I 4841 *E* has part of the spring of the upper molding and can be linked textually with I 4841 *B* and I 4841 *D*.
ix) I 960, if correctly assigned (the color of the marble is darker and the apices are slightly different), from lettering and physical characteristics would have to belong to the left side (its own left side, i.e. the back of the monument, has been toothed-chiseled unlike the right side of the monument evidenced on I 4840 *g*, which was finished smooth and may have been inscribed, although no letters are extant on the preserved portion).

PRYTANEIS OF UNKNOWN PHYLE

Face I = Front

a. 176/7 *p.*

	ἐπὶ ἄ[ρχοντος ᾽Αρισ]τοκλείδου	I 4840 <i>f-g</i>	
I 4840 <i>a</i>	τοῦ Φιλ[ισ]τείδου Πειραιέως		
	[ἐπὶ τῆς -' πρυτανείας οἱ πρυ]		
I 4840 <i>e</i>	τάνεις τ[ῆς -----] φυλ[ῆς ^{uv}]		
I 4841 <i>F</i>	τ[εἰμ]ήσ[αντες αὐτοῦ]ς καὶ τοὺς	I 4840 <i>h</i>	5
I 4840 <i>d</i>	ἀε[ισίτους ἀνέγραψαν]		

[ἐπώνυμος -----]

Unplaced fragment, probably from register:

I 4840 *c*
---]. ε[---
---]. .[---

AIANTIS OR AIGEIS

Face II = Left Side

a. 176/7 *p.*

	[ἀγαθ]ῆι τύχη[ι]	I 4841 <i>E, D</i>	
I 4841 <i>B</i>	[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος ᾽Αρ]ιστοκ[λείδ]ου τοῦ Φιλι	I 4841 <i>C</i>	I 4841 <i>A</i>
	[στίδου Πειραιέως πρ]υταν[είας] δεκάτης		
	[οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰαντίδος?] φυλῆς τεἰμ[ή]	I 4840 <i>a</i>	
5	[σαντες αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀ]ισείτους ἀνέγρα[^v]		
	ψ[αν]		
I 4840 <i>b</i>	[ἐπώνυμος? Ο]ῦ αλέριος Μαρ[επτίν]ος Μαραθών[ιος]	I 4840 <i>e</i>	

	[- ^{ca. 9} ---]ΟΣ. .ΟΣΛ[-----]ος Γαργήπτι[ος] [Φαληρ [?] ε]ῖς <i>vacat</i> [-----]ους 10 [-----] [-----] [-----]	[-----] [-----] [-----]o]v vv 15 I 4840 d <i>lacuna</i>
I 960	Αι[-----] Σοφ[-----] Ι[-----] <i>lacuna</i>	

Face I

The photographs and Figure 1 make clear the fully and partially preserved letters, and an epigraphical commentary for the letters which are dotted in the text is therefore generally unnecessary.

Lines 1–2. Although Pittakys had restored the first name correctly, and Dittenberger the patronymic, Follet (*Athènes*, p. 395, no. 6) was the first to read the name Aristokleides, son of Philisteides, of Peiraieus as archon of *IG* II², 2148, which has been associated as belonging to the same text with *IG* II², 2105, 2101, 2107, 2174, 2164, and 2276. Her date for the archonship is 176/7 (*op. cit.*, p. 401). The family is discussed in *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 322, note to lines 19–20.

Face II

Line 3. The dating formula is unusual, and I have suggested the normal formula on the front. The fact that this text is dated to the tenth prytany makes it more probably the second of the inscriptions and allows the determination of “front” and “side”.

Line 4. The text has been attributed to Aiantis in preference to Aigeis on the grounds that the man in line 7, and not line 8, was the eponymos (see following comments).

Line 7. Valerius Mamertinus of Marathon was a distinguished Athenian in the second half of the 2nd century after Christ, having served as archon in A.D. 166/7 (*IG* II², 1773 = *Agora* XV, no. 369) and hoplite general in A.D. 168/9 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, pp. 194–195 = *Agora* XV, no. 375). He is cited by Philostratos as an enemy of Herodes (*V.S.* II, 1, p. 67, ed. Kayser) and appears twice in an important rescript of Marcus Aurelius to appeals from Athens, dated about A.D. 174/5 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, fr. E, p. 4, lines 9–13 and p. 6, line 51). Normally a single dignitary, the eponymos, appears immediately beneath the dedicatory formulas terminating in ἀνέγραψαν. Here two officials are recorded (see comment on line 8) causing some uncertainty in the identification of the eponymos.

Line 8. The demotic might be restored Γαργήπτι[οι] and the text assigned to Aigeis, but this is unlikely, for the demotic of a register should be centered over the column, and an

official from Marathon, especially if he is an eponymos, makes little sense with a roster of Aigeis. The demotic, then, is almost certainly in the singular and the man an officer of the Athenian state. But which officer? Two officials appear beneath the dedicatory formula in *Agora XV*, no. 405, lines 12–13 (= *IG II²*, 1791). Unlike the present text, however, they both belong to the same phyle, Attalis, which made the dedication. Although only the last letter, sigma, of each title is preserved, the first has been identified as the eponymos and the second as the exegete. One of the two is certainly the eponymos, and the second man, Publius Aelius Theophilos, appears, with the title exegete, as the first name under the first demotic in the register of another prytany inscription (*Agora XV*, no. 402, lines 7–8; the text is dated 181/2, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 319). The staff of the pythochrestos exegete is cited in a recently discovered Agora text as having undertaken the duties of the hoplite general (*Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 325, no. 40, lines 3–6 with commentary, p. 326). The title eponymos suits the estimated length of space in line 7 of the new inscription, and I suggest its restoration there and the concomitant assignment of the list to Aiantis, in preference to eponymos in line 8 and assignment to Aigeis. The Gargettian of line 8, accordingly, may have been the exegete or another official of the Athenian state. The problem might be resolved if the traces of the other letters in line 8 could be sensibly interpreted. As indicated in Figure 1, I see the following successive traces: part of a rounded letter, i.e. omikron or theta, a lower horizontal stroke as if from epsilon or sigma, part of a vertical stroke, another lower horizontal stroke, the bottom half of omikron or theta, the lower corner of sigma, and the bottom left portion of a slanting stroke and a trace of the bottom right, i.e. either lambda or alpha, more likely the former since there seems to be enough preserved to rule out a cross-bar. I cannot make sense of these letters and traces, but from their position in the line and from the fact that the demotic is immediately preceded by ΟΣ they likely belong to a Roman name. Gargettos had many distinguished members in the Late Roman period, for example, the hoplite general and priest of Apollo Patroos in 186/7, whose name has also perished but seems to have been of about the same length as that recorded here (*Agora XV*, no. 411, lines 9–10). Indeed, the last-mentioned text, a prytany dedication of Oineis, preserves a roster of three officials between the heading and the register. The third man bears the demotic Acharneus and has been reasonably identified as the eponymos, an identification which is strengthened by the fact that he served as eponymos in another prytany list (*Agora XV*, no. 452, line 7). The second official is a well-known Hagnousian, Gaius Pinarius Proklos, and from the parallel of *IG II²*, 1791 (see comment above) A. E. Raubitschek suggested that his office was that of exegete (*Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 280). Whatever the identification of this official, the order of the officers in *Agora XV*, no. 411 supports the alternative interpretation of the new text, i.e. eponymos from Gargettos in line 8 and tribe of Aigeis in line 4.

Line 9. Sigma followed by *vacat* is correctly spaced for the last letter of a demotic at the head of column I of the register. If the text belongs to Aiantis, then Phaleron is the only possible deme; if it belongs to Aigeis, then Erchia, Kollytos, etc. are possible.

Line 19. The upper part of a vertical stroke in the middle of the letter space can be only iota.

23 (Pl. 64). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on March 29, 1937 in Late Roman road fill west of the central part of the Stoa of Attalos (P 9). The face is damaged at the right and left.

H. 0.156 m.; W. 0.137 m.; Th. 0.089 m.; LH. 0.010–0.022 m.

Inv. No. I 4669

AEISITOI

ca. 170–190 p.(?)

lacuna

[ἀίς]ε[ιτοι] ?

vacat

[ca. 2½–3 Ἰερ]οφ[άντης]

[ca. 2½ Δα]δον[χος]

[– ca. 4 Ἰ]εροκ[ήρυξ]

5 [– ca. 4] ἐπὶ β<ω>μ[ῶι]

[κήρυξ] βουληῖς [καὶ δήμου]

Line 1. What appears to be the bottom horizontal stroke of a letter is preserved in this line. The interspacing is more than enough for an intervening line and two interspaces. If the stroke belongs to an epsilon of ἀίσειτοι, it is strange that an uninscribed line was left under the heading. Alternatively, it might belong to a name in the roster of prytaneis or to a chance mark on the stone.

The Altar Priest first makes his appearance in the roster of aeisittoi in A.D. 169/70 (Agora XV, no. 378, line 66), which offers an approximate *terminus post quem* for this inscription. The relative spacing of the lines suggests the following restorations:

[Ἰού(λιος) Ἰερ]οφ[άντης]

[Αἰλ(ιος) Δα]δον[χος]

[Ἐρέν(νιος) Ἰ]εροκ[ήρυξ]

[Μέμμ(ιος)] ἐπὶ β<ω>μ[ῶι]

In line 5 omikron was inscribed for omega.

The most recent table of the aeisittoi lists, by Follet (*Athènes*, pp. 490–505), attests this roster between the years 177/8 (Agora XV, no. 420; see *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 330) and 182/3 (Agora XV, no. 387; for the date see S. I. Rotroff, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 407). Their maximum possible joint tenure would be from 170/1 to about 190/1, for Peinarius was Sacred Herald in 169/70 and Claudius had replaced Memmius as Altar Priest by about 190/1 (Follet, *loc. cit.*).

24 (Pl. 64). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on March 18, 1937 in late Byzantine fill over the southeast corner of the Temple of Ares (K 8).

H. 0.113 m.; W. 0.138 m.; Th. 0.06 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 4636

LEONTIS

ca. a. 180 p.

lacuna

[Χολλεῖδαι]

lacuna

[Στά 'Επάγα]θος

[Στά 'Επ]έκτητος

[Στά Κ]όρινθος

5 [Δημ]ήτριος)

[Στ?]ράτιος[ς ----]

υ' Αφρο[δείσιος ----]

lacuna

The inscribed surface is convex, indicating that the fragment belongs to a cylindrical monument such as were sometimes inscribed with lists of prytaneis (*Agora* XV, nos. 369–373, 376–378, 392, etc.). Indeed, the color of marble and the style of lettering closely resemble *Agora* XV, no. 374, and it is possible that both fragments belong to the same inscription. The letter height in *Agora* XV, no. 374 is greater than that in the new fragment, but the former belongs to the heading, which was often inscribed in larger lettering than the register, to which the latter belongs. *Agora* XV, nos. 372 and 374 were associated by Follet as belonging to the same monument (*Athènes*, pp. 216–217), discussed by this author (*Phoenix* 35, 1981, pp. 88–89).

Line 1. The demotic is restored from the prosopographical evidence of lines 2–4 (see following notes). It is not certain that the register was listed by demotic, but the first three names can positively be identified with Cholleidai, and none of the succeeding three names can be assigned with certainty to any other Leontid deme.

Lines 2–4. The center of theta has been lost, but there can be no question as to the identification of the letter. The name is restored from, and the man identified with Statius Epagathos in *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 313, no. 34, line 14, who is followed in the succeeding two lines, as here, by Statius Epiktetos and Statius Korinthos, all three of whom were again prytaneis in the archonship of Claudius Demostratos of Melite, A.D. 180/1 (see *ibid.*, pp. 314–315, comment on lines 12, 14, and 15).

Line 5. One Flavius Demetrios was prytanis for Cholleidai in the *Hesperia* text mentioned in the preceding note (line 10). He might be the same man as the prytanis here, having obtained Roman citizenship in the interval of time between the two inscriptions. Demetrios, however, is an extremely common Attic name, and no certainty of identification may be entertained.

Line 6. The preserved letters at first sight suggested the restoration [στ]ρατη[γός] (cf. *Hesperia* 4, 1935, p. 188, line 9), and the appearance of such a military official would immediately make the identification of the inscription as an ephebic list mandatory. Following tau there seems in evidence the trace of a vertical stroke, and eta, iota, etc. are possible. High in the next letter space, however, there is evidence of the top of a rounded letter, i.e. omikron or theta. I suggest, accordingly, that the letters belong to the name Stratios, which is, admittedly, not otherwise known in Cholleidai.

Line 7. The name is curiously indented one space. [᾽Επ]αφρό[δείτος], of course, could be restored, but it would extend one space into the margin.

25 (Pl. 64). *a*: Opisthographic fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on both sides and at the top and bottom. Found on March 7, 1953 in a Late Roman context above the east end of the South Stoa II (N 15). The back has been darkly stained probably from a long period in a bothros (see **26**). The right edge (side A) joins the left side of I 4218 (= *Agora* XV, no. 412).

H. 0.17 m.; W. 0.13 m.; Th. 0.07 m. (left), 0.081 m. (right); LH. 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6584 a

b: Tiny fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side, and back, but preserving part of the rough-picked left side. Found on March 14, 1953 among marbles from a Late Roman context over the South Stoa II (N 15). The right side of this fragment joins the left side (side B) of I 4218 (= *Agora* XV, no. 415).

H. 0.10 m.; W. 0.056 m.; Th. 0.04 m.; LH. 0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 6584 b

This opisthographic fragment clearly belongs to the same stele as I 1734 (= *Agora* XV, nos. 368 and 403), as evidenced by the identical lettering on the respective faces, the tribal association (Aigeis) on the front, and the color of the marble, particularly the similar dark staining on the back of the pieces. The pronounced difference in thickness of the fragments is accounted for by the taper from the thick right side (as seen from face A) to the thinner left side. This taper confirms the restoration of the text (face A) in which the upper fragment stands to the left of the lower fragment. The preserved lettering and the restorations indicate that the stele was about a half meter in width and that the register on face A was of three columns.

Obverse

AIGEIS

Sculptured Relief

a. 184/5 *p*.

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Τί]του Φλ[αβίου Σωσιγένης Παλ]
[ληνέως μηνὸς Μ]ουνιχ[ίωνος – πρυτανείας]
[οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς] Αἰγί[δος τειμήσαντες αὐ]
[τοὺς καὶ τοὺς αἰ]σείτο[υς ἀνέγραψαν *vacat*]

Line 5. The preserved letters, which will suit the common names Epaphrodeitos and Aphrodeisios, probably belong to a patronymic, or, less likely, an alternate name. The man's demotic should appear at the end of the line.

Lines 17–19. Epaphrodeitos is well known in the lists of aeisitōi as the father of Aphrodeisios, and, as mentioned in the note to line 1, sometimes as an alternate name for Aphrodeisios. At the beginning of line 18 there are preserved the traces of two letters: the bottom of a vertical stroke and the bottom of a stroke slanting upward to the right, i.e. alpha or lambda. The letters might belong to a Roman name, i.e. Flavius, but the vertical is not long enough for a phi, and Flavius Aphrodeisios of Paiania identified as the *hieraulēs* in *Agora* XV, no. 410, line 10, and presumably the same man as Epaphrodeitos, was identified by Follet, I now think correctly, as the *περὶ τὸ βῆμα* (*Athènes*, p. 311; see *Phoenix* 35, 1981, pp. 89–90, with note 2).

Lines 20–23. The secretary is, of course, the Secretary of the Bouleutai who was often recorded, with the *hieraulēs* and the Skias Guardian, near the end of the list of aeisitōi.

Lines 24–26. The office of Skias Guardian is well known from the many rosters of aeisitōi in the Late Roman period, although this instance is, by far, the latest occurrence with *leitourgos* in his title (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, pp. 15 and 110). The three letters preserved in line 26 cannot belong to a demotic, and in all probability they are from a patronymic, albeit of an as yet unknown Skias Guardian.⁷ Hermeias, son of Hermeias, of Azenia is attested at the latest in 181/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 402; for the date see *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 319, note to lines 2–3), and the earliest record of Aristides, son of Theogenes, of Phrearrhoi as Skias Guardian is 186/7 (*Agora* XV, no. 411). The brief career of the *epi Skiados* in the present inscription, accordingly, belongs between these two.

26 (Pl. 65). Inscribed on the back of **25**, to which the reader is referred for description and dimensions. As seen from the reverse, the two fragments join *Agora* XV, no. 415 (the back of no. 412), above which *Agora* XV, no. 403 (the back of no. 368) belongs.

Reverse

AIGEIS

ca. a. 188 p.

For lines 1–20 see *Agora* XV, no. 403. Col. I is missing.

		[γραμματ]εὺς β[ουλητῆς καὶ δήμου -----]	
		[γραμ]ματεὺς κ[ατὰ πρυτανείαν -----]	
		[ἀντιγ]ραφεὺς Φίλω[ν -----]	I 6584 a
		[ἱεραύ]λης Σπένδω[ν Εὐπραξίδου]	
	25	[ἱε]ρεὺς Φωσφόρων [-----]	
I 6584 b		[ῥ]πογραμματεὺς [-----]	
		vacat ca. 0.035 m.	

⁷ There are about twenty Attic names commencing in Πασ–, but the common ones, e.g. Pasion, Pasikles, Pasikrates, and Pasiades, are not attested in the Roman period, and the names which are attested in the Roman period, e.g. Pasicharianos, Pasianos, Pasin(e)ikos, and Pasippos, are not common.

The text must postdate **25**, on the obverse, which belongs to A.D. 184/5. Spendon (line 24) was *hieraulēs* on two other inscriptions: *Agora XV*, no. 419, dated 188/9, and *Agora XV*, no. 420, dated by Meritt and Traill to 190/1, following J. H. Oliver (*HThR* 43, 1950, pp. 233–235). Follet (*Athènes*, pp. 307–308), on the basis of the prosopographical information, prefers one cycle earlier, i.e. 177/8. In either case the career of Aphrodeisios as *hieraulēs* must be interrupted.

27 (Pl. 64). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right and left sides but preserving part of the back, the surface of which has been dressed smooth. Found on March 3, 1933 in a Late Roman context just east of the Tholos (H 12).

H. 0.245 m.; W. 0.065 m.; Th. 0.079 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 502

PRYTANEIS OR EPHEBES (?)

post med. saec. II p.

lacuna

[.]λϵ[----]

Πρω[-----]

Παυ[-----]

Φιλ[-----]

5 Παυ[-----]

Ἀλε[ξ-----]

[.]λ Γα[-----]

[.]λ Σω[-----]

Διοφ[-----]

vacat

The marble, thickness, and style of lettering (note phi, for example) suggest that this fragment might belong with **25**, but, although the letter height varies somewhat and the lettering of **25** was larger and more careless toward the bottom, the lettering here is generally considerably larger than that of **25**. Moreover, judging from the thickness, this fragment would have to belong below **25**, but the citations in the right column of that text indicate that we are near the bottom (unless the citations were inscribed in one column and the register in another). Finally, the back does not have the same staining as the back of **25**. The findspots of the respective inscriptions are separated.

Line 1. A left sloping stroke and the lower left corner of epsilon or beta are preserved.

Line 7. The sequence ΛΓΑ makes no sense unless the crossbar of alpha was omitted, and I assume the lambda belongs to a nomen such as Flavius, Claudius, or Aelius. There is a short, slightly curved stroke above the lambda which might be an abbreviation mark.

Line 8. There is a short but deeply cut abbreviation mark over what appears to be a half-sized lambda. As in the line above, the nomen might be Flavius, Claudius, or Aelius, and it would also extend one letter space into the margin.

Line 9. The name is probably either Diophantos or Diophanes, although there are several other rare names, including Diophon, which are also possible.

28 (Pl. 65). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side, and back but preserving part of the original toothed-chiseled left side. Found on June 30, 1947 in debris over the retaining wall of the Middle Stoa just south of the Civic Offices (I 12).

H. 0.125 m.; W. 0.04 m.; Th. 0.023 m.; LH. 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 6026

LIST OF NAMES (?)

fin. saec. II p.

lacuna

Bo[-----]

Σω[-----]

Σφ[-----]

Eπ[-----]

T. [-----]

vv

Line 5. The second letter gives evidence of a vertical stroke at the edge of the stone and might be epsilon, gamma, eta, pi, etc.

The fragment manifests affinities with *Agora* XV, nos. 435 and 436, and it is probable that all three belong to the same inscription. The toothed-chiseling and wear on the left side have given the three pieces a similar “pebbly” appearance. They also have a similar surface color, white Pentelic with brownish patches, although *Agora* XV, no. 435 has also some darker gray-black stain. The backs have similar mica streaks and the same line of cleavage. The apices (note particularly sigma) are close, if not identical, in the three fragments. All are from the same area of the Agora. The left margin is identical on all three, but the demotic is indented in 436, whereas there is no indentation in 435.

29 (Pl. 65, Fig. 2). Two inscribed fragments from a Pentelic marble stele. Fragment *a* is broken at the top, bottom, and right side but preserves part of the left edge, which bears a molded frame, and the back, which is beveled. Found on March 17, 1936 in a Hellenistic context outside the market square and to the southwest (E 15). Fragment *b*, also broken at the top, bottom, and right side, preserves part of the original left side with molded frame and the back with bevel (see Fig. 2). Found of April 26, 1939 in a late context outside the market square to the southwest, west of the Great Drain (C 16). The surface of both fragments bears a reddish brown stain.

a: H. 0.124 m.; W. 0.152 m.; Th. 0.044 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

b: H. 0.185 m.; W. 0.142 m.; Th. 0.043 m.; LH. 0.009 m.

Inv. Nos. I 3772 *a* and I 3772 *b*

PRYTANEIS OR EPHEBES (?)

saec. II–III p.

lacuna

b

. [-----]

Θ€[-----]

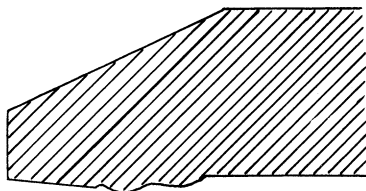


FIG. 2. 29, profile

$\overline{\text{ΚΛ}}$ ($\alpha\upsilon\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$) Ξ [- - - -]
 $\Delta\epsilon\iota\omicron$ [- - - - -]
 5 $\text{Χρ}\hat{\eta}\sigma[\tau\omicron\varsigma$ - - - -]
 Νεικ [- - - - -]
 'Αλεξ [- - - - -]
 $\Delta\iota\omicron\nu\upsilon$ [σ - - - - -]
 $\Sigma\hat{\omega}\tau\alpha$ [s - - - - -]
 10 $\overline{\Phi\lambda}$ $\Sigma\nu\mu$ [- - - - -]
 $\text{Καρ}\pi$ [o - - - - -]
 lacuna

 Α. [- - - - -]
 $\Delta\iota\omicron\nu$ [- - - - -]
 'Αγν [- - - - -]
 15 'Αττα [$\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ - - -]
 'Ηρακ [- - - - -]
 'Ηράκω [ν - - -]
 'Ελευσ [$\acute{\iota}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ - - -]
 Μην [- - - - -]
 lacuna

a

The slight difference in thickness suggests *b* belongs above *a*.

Line 1. A trace of a low horizontal stroke is preserved in the first letter space and the bottom of a vertical line in the second.

Line 3. A low horizontal stroke and the spring of a joining rising line are in evidence at the right edge of the stone. The letter might be xi or zeta. Possible identifications are offered by Claudius Xenophon, ἐπὶ Διογενείου in A.D. 201/2 (*IG* II², 2193, line 149), Claudius Xenophon, hyposophronistes in 235/6 (*IG* II², 2235, line 30), and Claudius Zethos, prytanis in 166/7 (*Agora* XV, no. 369, line 42 = *IG* II², 1773).

Line 8. The faint outline of upsilon can be seen in the damaged surface of the stone.

Line 10. A trace of the left stroke of a letter, perhaps mu, is in evidence at the right side of the inscription.

Line 11. There is preserved the upper part of probably rho or beta following the second letter, of which the apex only is in evidence. Of the fourth letter, there seems to be part of an upper horizontal stroke. The name is either Karpos or Karpodoros.

Line 12. The bottoms of three strokes are preserved: the first two seem to slant slightly, and I take them to be part of alpha or lambda; the third is vertical and close to the second stroke, and might be from gamma (cf. line 14) but other letters are possible.

Lines 16–17. It is tempting to restore line 16 from 17, but whereas the name Herakon is only moderately common in Attica (about two dozen occurrences, a third of them from the 2nd century after Christ), there are many names, some of them extremely common in the Late Roman period, which will complete the sequence HPAK. The most likely candidates for the identification of Herakon are Herakon, son of Hermogenes, ephebe for Gargettos in 163/4 (*IG* II², 2086, line 61); Herakon, the son of Alkimos, councillor for Besa at the beginning of the 2nd century after Christ (*Agora* XV, no. 321, line 21), who is very likely an ancestor of Ailios Herakon, the Elder (?), also a councillor for Besa, in A.D. 141/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 334, line 12); and Herakon, father of Deios who was ephebe for Attalis between A.D. 170/1 and 175/6 (*IG* II², 2102, line 136; date by Follet, *Athènes*, p. 392). The most probable phyle for these prytaneis or epheboi accordingly is Hadrianis, Attalis, or Aigeis.

Line 18. There is no indentation to mark this line as the demotic of Eleusis, and I assume, accordingly, that it was the personal name Eleus(e)inios, which was very common, both with the orthography $\epsilon\iota$ and iota alone, in the Late Roman period.

Line 19. The upper portions of several letters are preserved in this line. First there are the tops of two triangles which might belong to two letters, e.g. AA, but seem to me too close together for such an identification and are preferably assigned to a single mu. There follow two verticals, which I take as belonging to eta, the apex of a triangle, and the upper portion of a vertical stroke. A name commencing in Μῆνυο-, a very common root in the Late Roman period, is probable, but Μῆνυις, even Μῆνυιος, are also possible.

30 (Pl. 65). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on July 13, 1972 in layer I under marble paving in section I/1, 3–4/7, 8.

H. 0.11 m.; W. 0.12 m.; W. of face 0.047 m.; Th. 0.08 m.; LH. 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7428

ANTIOCHIS

saec. II/III *p.*

lacuna
 [ἐ]πών[υμος?]
 [----]ος Πρω[τ----]
 [᾽Εργα]δεῖς
 [----ο]υ
lacuna

There seems to be enough of the surface of the stone preserved following sigma in line 3 to indicate that no letter was inscribed in this space, and ΔΕΙΣ, accordingly, will be the

termination of a demotic and not part of a name such as Aphrodeisios. Ergadeis, which in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, *The Political Organization of Attica*, Princeton 1975 (p. 93, and p. 114, no. 11) I classified as a "Late Roman Deme", is attested in the 2nd and 3rd centuries after Christ as a member of Antiochis, where it appears in one other prytany inscription and four ephebic texts (references, *ibid.*). It is tempting to restore line 2 of the new inscription as [ἐπὶ Σκιάδ]ος Πρω[τίων], who is attested between about A.D. 138 and 160, but the roster of aeisitai, to which Protion should belong, would not appear above the register of demes, to which Ergadeis must be assigned. Furthermore, if line 1 is correctly restored as the eponymos, then this fragment very definitely belongs to the top of the register, far removed from the list of aeisitai. The spacing of eponymos, however, is troublesome; the first letter appears further to the right than one would expect. Similarly, in line 4, the upsilon, if read correctly, ought to be the last letter of a patronymic (there is an uninscribed space following it), but the name and patronymic would have to be extremely short for the last letter to appear under the second epsilon of Ergadeis. The vertical spacing in this text is quite irregular also.

31 (Pl. 65). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side, and back but preserving part of the original smooth left side. Found on May 4, 1971 in early Byzantine fill in area K/2-5/14.

H. 0.13 m.; W. 0.065 m.; Th. 0.056 m.; LH. 0.009-0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 7291

OFFICERS OF THE BOULE

fin. s. II p./init. s. III p.

lacuna

ἀντ[ιγραφεὺς -----]

ἱεραὺ[λης -----]

ἱερεὺ[ς Φωσφόρων καὶ ἐπὶ]

uuu [Σκιάδος -----]

ὑπο[γραμματεὺς -----]

vacat 0.015 m.

The order of the non-Eleusinian aeisitai dates this text in the late 2nd or early 3rd century after Christ, cf. *Agora* XV, nos. 406 (171/2, date corrected *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 330), 386 (173/4), 407 (180/1, date corrected, *ibid.*), and 460 (209/10), etc. The vertical spacing is somewhat irregular: there is 0.010 m. between lines 1 and 2, 0.013 m. between 2 and 3, and 0.023 m. between the priest of the Phosphoroi and the undersecretary, i.e. if *epi Skiados* was included it may have been written on the same line with the priest of Phosphoroi with wide vertical interspacing or in two lines, as suggested here, with close vertical interspacing.

32 (Pl. 66). Fragment of blueish Hymettian-type marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side and back but preserving part of the original left side. Found in October of 1974 during the washing of marbles collected in the summer of 1974 from the demolition of the Roman Round Building, the Late Roman curved wall, and the Byzantine wall (J/7-20-4/15, 5/14).

H. 0.233 m.; W. 0.055 m.; Th. 0.08 m.; LH. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7488

OFFICERS OF THE BOULE

fin. s. II p./init. s. III p.
lacuna

[π]ερὶ τὸ [βῆμα -----]

[ἀ]γτιγρ[αφεὺς -----]

ἱεραὺλ[ης -----]

ἱερεὺς [Φωσφόρων -----]

5 ὑπογρ[αμματεὺς -----]

vacat to bottom

See comment on preceding text.

33 (Pl. 66). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on April 18, 1934 in a late context south of the Tholos (G 12).

H. 0.059 m.; W. 0.091 m.; Th. 0.024 m.; LH. 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 1811

PRYTANY DEDICATION

saec. II–III p.
lacuna

[----- οἱ πρυτάνεις]

 [τῆς ⁴⁻⁸–ιδ]ος φυλ[ῆς τειμήσαντες]

[ἐαυτοὺς ἀνέ]χρησα[ν]

lacuna

The normal formula included καὶ τοὺς αἰσιέτους but its restoration here would establish an unusually long line, especially in view of the large size of the lettering, and I assume it was omitted here, as it was also, for example, in *Agora* XV, nos. 449, 476, and 491.

34 (Pl. 66). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side, and back but preserving part of the smooth left side. Found on June 14, 1933 in a late context, east of the Propylon to the New Bouleuterion (H 11). There is cement on both sides and on the back.⁸

H. 0.114 m.; W. 0.076 m.; Th. 0.064 m.; LH. 0.006–0.007 m. (with exceptions).

Inv. No. I 962

PANDIONIS

init. saec. III p.
lacuna

ἐπ'ὧν[υμος]

Κασιαν[ὸς -----]

Φλά ν Φιλ[όστρατος?]

⁸ I have benefited much from the discussion of this text with E. Kapetanopoulos.

Κασιανὸ[s-----]
 5 Φλά Μέ[νανδρος]
 <᾽Ι>οὺ Κασ[ι----]
 ᾽Ιοὺ Βά[σσος]
 Κασ[ι-----]
lacuna

Line 1. The bottom stroke of epsilon is preserved, followed by two vertical strokes, the second of which seems to bear a sloping stroke, as if from upsilon. This trace appears just where the surface of the stone breaks, and I believe it to be a chance mark. The omega is clear and missing only a very little from the top. It is followed by part of a vertical stroke which I take to belong to nu.

Lines 2, 4, 6 and 8. The name Kasianos is attested in only one Attic deme, Steiria, of the phyle Pandionis, and the numerous Kasianoι of Steiria recorded in the inscriptions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centuries after Christ all apparently belong to a single very distinguished family. The prosopography is complex, the difficulties having been increased by the relationship of the Casii, also of Steiria, and the reader is referred to the following recent studies of the material: D. J. Geagan, *ZPE* 33, 1979, p. 99; E. Kapetanopoulos, *Ἑλληνικά* 29, 1976, pp. 254–256; Follet, *Athènes*, pp. 286–287; K. Clinton, *The Sacred Officials of the Eleusinian Mysteries* (*TAPS* 64, 1974, part 3), pp. 40, 111; and J. S. Traill, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 326. Clearly there are preserved at the top of this prytany register a remarkable number of members of the same family, but the text is, unfortunately, too fragmentary, and there are too many possible restorations, to make an attempt at individual identifications. There are, however, several obvious affinities between the new inscription and *Agora* XV, no. 477 (= *IG* II², 1826): the eponymy of the latter was shared between Kasianos Apollonios of Steiria and Athena (line 1 of the new inscription is broken, and we cannot tell whether Athena also here shared eponymy with this Kasianos); the two other Kasianoι, *viz.* Isochyros and Demetrios, appear high in the roster of *Agora* XV, no. 477 (lines 16 and 19), a text which was dated by Meritt and Traill after about A.D. 217. As will be seen below, this date is not far from that suggested for the new inscription, and since both texts are fragmentary, it is just possible that they are two copies of the same list. The family of the Kasianoι, however, was large and distinguished, and it is more probable that the two lists are from different years in the same general period. Two certain Kasianoι (lines 2 and 4) suggest that the incomplete names in lines 6 and 8 are also Kasianoι, but the Casii are also attested at this time, both in the deme of Steiria, as mentioned above, and in Paiania, *i.e.* Casius Paianius, councillor in 209/10 (*Agora* XV, no. 460, line 43 = *IG* II², 1077), and Casius Menneas Paianius, councillor shortly after about A.D. 217 in the text cited above for its affinities with the new inscription (*Agora* XV, no. 477, line 24).

Line 3. A slanting stroke close to the iota I take as part of lambda. One Flavius Philoteimos was prytanis for Paiania in 169/70 (*Agora* XV, no. 378, line 12), and his name offers a possible restoration here, but the date of that inscription is too early for plausible identification of the respective prytaneis, and a much more probable identification is with

Flavius Philostratos of Steiria who was hoplite general in *Agora* XV, nos. 447–449 of about A.D. 205 (*Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 321–329, nos. 13 and 14, with correction of date, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, p. 141). After the Kasianoi, the Philostratoi might be regarded as the most famous family of Steiria in this period, and the position of second in the register, under the eponymos, would certainly be appropriate.

Line 5. There may be a trace of the upper left corner of nu at the edge of the stone. The name, in any case, is Menandros, and the prytanis identical with Flavius Menandros who was ephebe for Pandionis in A.D. 165/6 (*IG* II², 2090, line 68) and is mentioned also in *IG* II², 3985, lines 3–4, where his full name is recorded as Titus Flavius Menandros Paianieus (see K. Clinton, *op. cit.* [p. 232 above], p. 31, stemma; E. Kapetanopoulos, *Δελτ* 30, 1975 [1978], p. 127, no. 10; and Follet, *Athènes*, pp. 250–251. His councillorship will date after A.D. 177.

Line 6. The first letter consists of a vertical stroke, joined by an upper horizontal stroke, i.e. gamma. A second, shorter and more lightly inscribed, horizontal stroke below the stroke just mentioned is very probably an embellishment of the phi in the line above (phi in line 3 has just such a stroke, but at the top of the vertical, not at the bottom). The letter gamma would indicate the praenomen Gaius, often linked with Julius, and well known in the family of the Kasianoi, for example, Gaius Julius Kasianos Apollonios, eponymos in *Agora* XV, no. 477, mentioned above, and of suitable date for identification with the prytanis here. The omission of the first letter of Julius, however, would be extraordinary, and it is better to take the upper horizontal stroke as a mark of abbreviation of the nomen, even though such marks are not used with the other abbreviated nomina in this text.

Line 7. There may be a trace of the upper left portion of sigma just at the edge of the stone. The name Bassos is attested in Paiania by a prytanis in 209/10 (*Agora* XV, no. 460, line 45), but in view of the dominance of the Kasianoi of Steiria in the short preserved portion of the new text it is more appropriate to suggest relationship with Kassianos Bassos who was ephebic general, systemmatarches, agonothete, etc. in *IG* II², 2203, lines 35–36, 56–57, 64–65, and 79, dated most recently by Follet between 196/7 and 210/1 (*Athènes*, p. 287). That Kassianos, however, is spelled with double sigma in contrast to the single sigma in the many attestations of the Kasianoi of Steiria (see E. Kapetanopoulos, *loc. cit.*).

35 (Pl. 66). *a*: Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on April 18, 1934 in a late context south of the Tholos (G 12). The top of this fragment joins the bottom of I 7395, left side = *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 323–324, no. 39.

H. (face) 0.068 m.; W. (face) 0.075 m.; Th. 0.087 m.; LH. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1809

b: Tiny fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on April 17, 1934 in a late context over a wall trench of the Tholos (G 12). This fragment does not join either I 1809 or I 7395, but the style of lettering, the color of marble, and the findspot indicate that it belongs to the same monument.

H. 0.056 m.; W. 0.021 m.; Th. 0.04 m.; LH. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 1801

PTOLEMAIS

*ca. a. 213/4–219/20 p.*For lines 1–12 see *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.**vacat* 0.022 m.

<i>a</i>	13	[ἐ]πώνυ[μος] Ἡφῆστος ^υ
	15	Αὐρ Προσδ[όκιμος] Αἰλ Ἀρχικ[λῆς] <i>lacuna</i>
<i>b</i>		[-----]ου [-----]νείκ[ου] <i>lacuna</i>

Line 14. There is just enough uninscribed space preserved to indicate that the line was complete with the last letter of Hephestos. The personal name Hephestos which appears in Pape-Benseler is a ghost; the correct reading is Hephaistion (see *IG* II², 6113). Clearly the deity, perhaps in conjunction with a name lost from the right side of line 13, is acting as eponymos here, although I know of no other attestation of Hephaistos with the common Late Roman orthography of ε for αἰ (K. Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, 3rd ed., p. 34; L. Threatte, *The Grammar of Attic Inscriptions*, I, *Phonology*, Berlin 1980, pp. 294–298), nor have I seen another instance of Hephaistos serving as eponymos. Athena is well enough attested in the Attic prytany inscriptions: *Agora* XV, no. 466, a little before A.D. 220/1 (Antiochis), no. 470, after A.D. 216 (Attalis), and nos. 476 and 477 from the archonship of Gaius Quintus Kleon of Marathon, i.e. after about A.D. 217 (Attalos and Pandionis). In each of these four instances she shares the eponymy with a citizen of the participating phyle. For Athena as patron in Attic prytany inscriptions see J. H. Oliver, *AJP* 70, 1949, pp. 303–305, and for the gods in general as patrons see L. Robert, *Hellenica* II, Paris 1946, pp. 51–64. The association of Athena and Hephaistos is well known, pertinently on Kolonos Agoraios (Pausanias, 1.14.6) close to the area of the Herms where so many of the prytany inscriptions were set up (the larger fragment of this inscription comes from the Late Roman Round Building, the smaller fragments from near the Tholos). Athena, of course, might have appeared at the right side of line 13.

Line 15. Onomastically, the name might be restored as Prosdokas, Prosdektos, or Prosdokimos. The first is relatively rare with three occurrences in Attica; the second has about a dozen occurrences, and the third more than 50. All the individuals bearing those names are known in the first three centuries after Christ. Prosdokimos alone is attested in Ptolemais, and the prytanis in all likelihood should be identified with the father of Aurelios Prosdokimos (homonymy indicated by the luna) who was ephebe for Ptolemais, gymnasiarchos, and systemmatarches in 254/5 (*IG* II², 2245, lines 152, 167, 309; for the date see L. Moretti, *Iscrizioni agonistiche grece*, Rome 1953, p. 202). The deme is probably Klopidae, and the prytanis and ephebe descendants of Maximus, son of Prosdokimos, of Klopidae, ephebe

for Ptolemais in A.D. 154/5 (*IG II*², 2067, line 64). Two other Ptolemaid prytaneis bore the name Prosdokimos and may be members of the same family; one served in 168/9 (*Agora XV*, no. 372, line 4), the other, who was also called Sokrates, at the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century after Christ (*Agora XV*, no. 443, line 15); the first might be brother of the ephebe Maximus mentioned above and the second could be father of the prytanis about 213/4–219/20. The attribution of *Agora XV*, no. 463 to Kekropis is far from certain (all the texts on a herm did not always, indeed did not often, belong to the same phyle), and it is possible that this list, in which one Ἀὐρ Προσδό[κιμος] is recorded in line 7, should be reassigned to Ptolemais. If so, he will be identical with the Ἀὐρ Προσδ[όκιμος] here, for *Agora XV*, no. 463 is also dated A.D. 213/4–219/20.

Line 16. Onomastically, two Attic names might be restored here: Archikles and Archikrates (Archikomus, suggested by Kirchner in a comment on *IG II*², 6756, line 2, has no other Attic occurrence). Archikrates is attested on four occasions in Attic prosopography, twice in the 4th, and once in the 3rd century B.C., and once in the 3rd century after Christ (*IG II*², 2420, line 11; 1958, line 14; *Agora XV*, no. 42, line 60; and *IG II*², 2239, line 128). Archikles, on the other hand, is a relatively common Attic name with nearly 50 occurrences. It is attested, however, in only one Ptolemaid deme, Berenikidai, where it appears several times as the father of prytaneis: an ancestor of the new councillor might be Archikles, father of a prytanis in 188/9 (*Agora XV*, no. 416, line 23), who might, in turn, be identical to, or a descendant of, Archikles, father of two prytaneis about A.D. 176 (*Agora XV*, no. 392, lines 13, 14; for the date see *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 308–309, comments on lines 33 and 37–38).

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1a. I 7201



1b. I 7196



2. I 7214



3. I 6545



4. I 7148



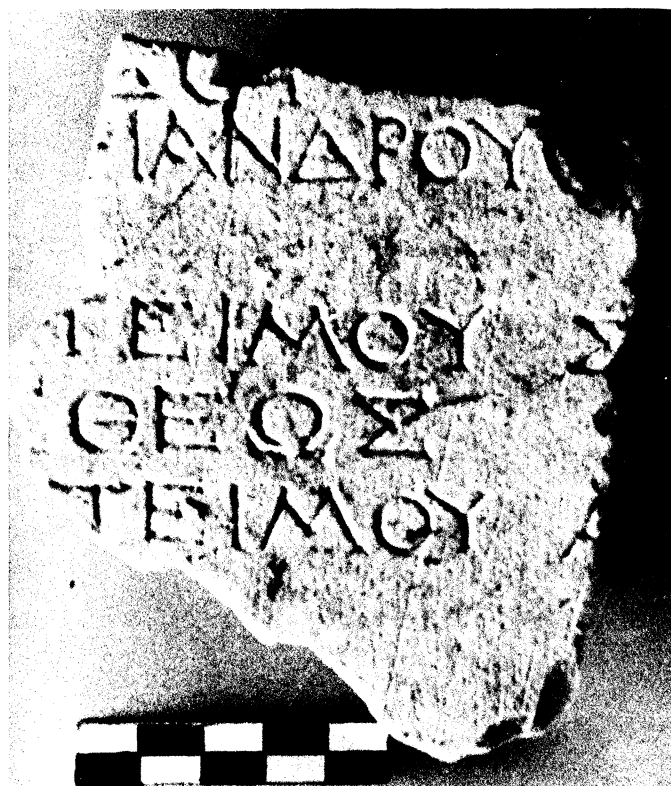
5. E.M. 4694



7. I 7478



8. I 6726



9. I 2765



10. I 903



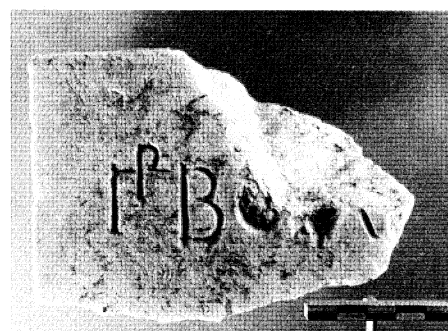
12. I 7162



13. I 1810



14. I 4321



15. I 4845



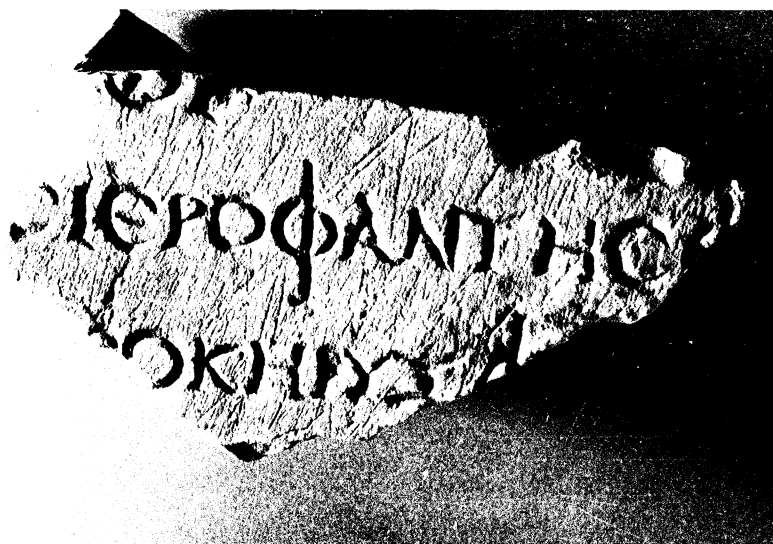
17. I 3928



18. I 7491



21. I 4881



20. I 1442



I 4840 a



I 4840 f



I 4840 g



I 4840 e
I 4841 F
I 4840 d

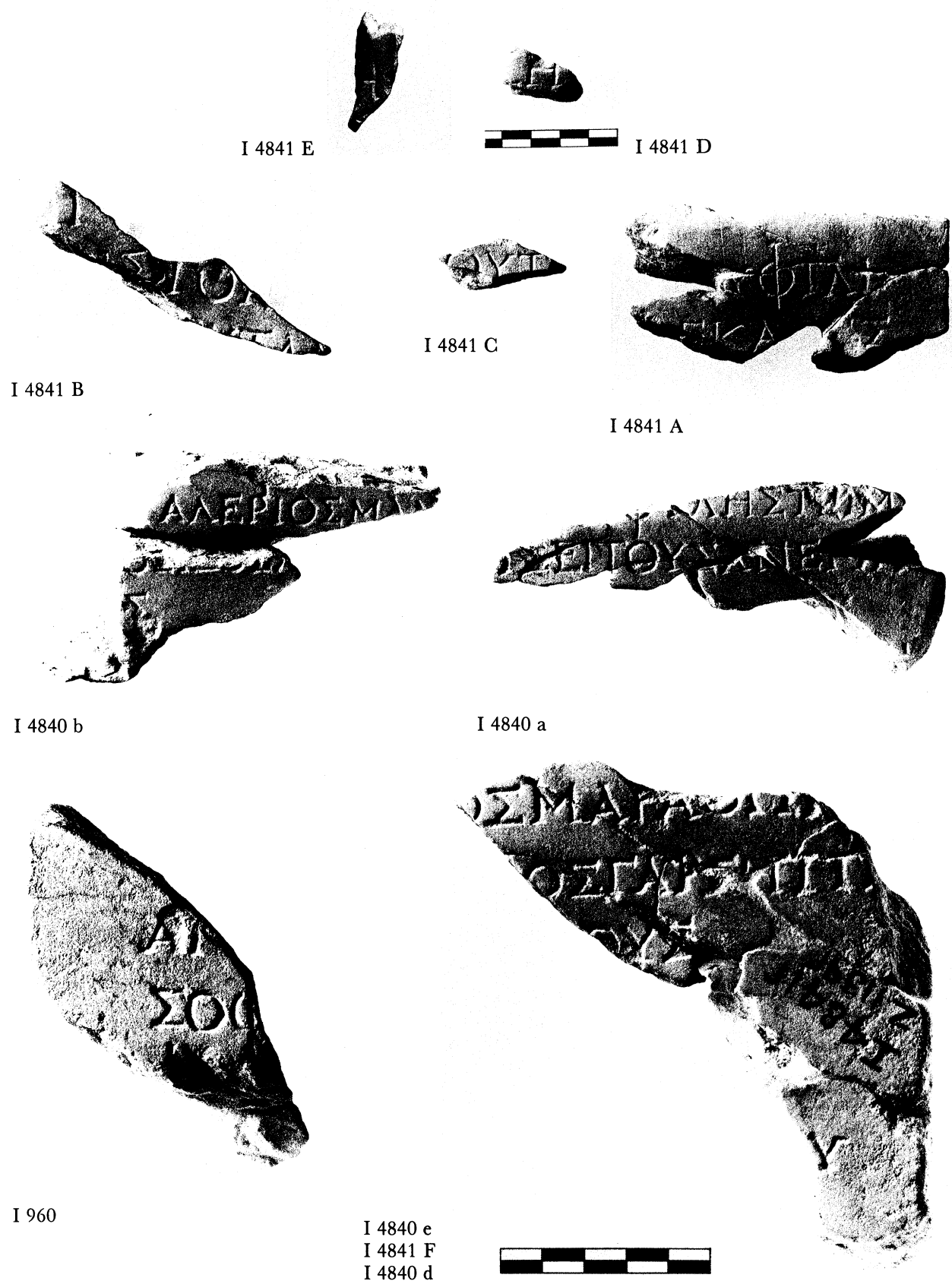


I 4840 h

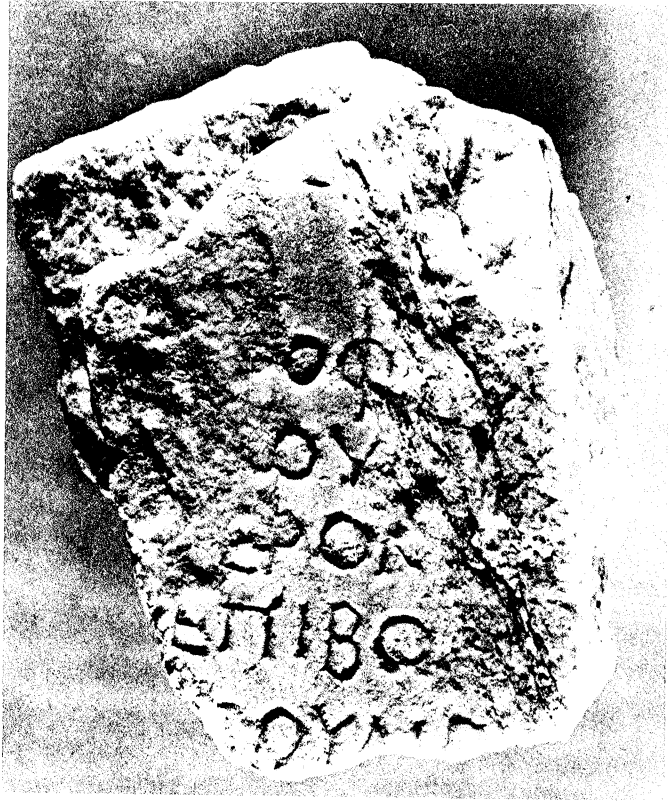


I 4840 c

22. Face I



22. Face II



23. I 4669



24. I 4636



25. I 6584 + I 4218



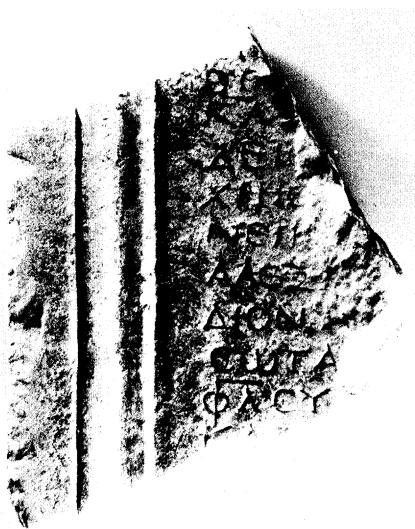
27. I 502



29a. I 3772 a



26. I 6584 + I 4218



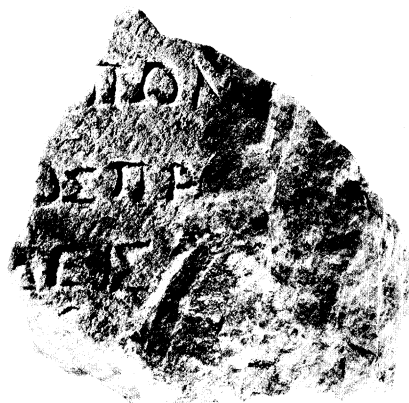
29b. I 3772 b



28. I 6026



31. I 7291



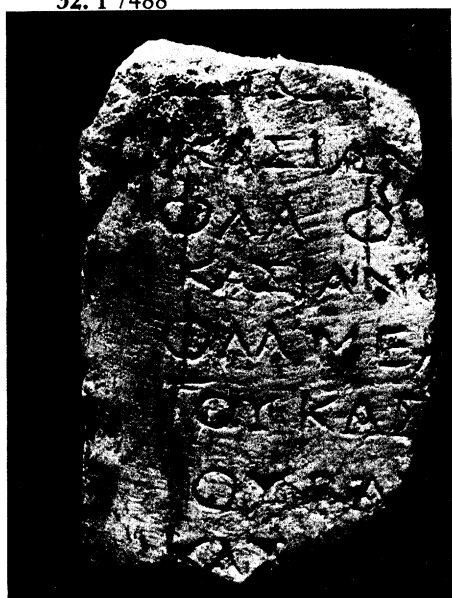
30. I 7428



32. I 7488



35a. I 7395 + I 1809



34. I 962



33. I 1811



35b. I 1801