

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

*ADDENDA TO THE ATHENIAN AGORA, VOL. XV,
INSCRIPTIONS: THE ATHENIAN COUNCILLORS*

(PLATES 72–86)

PRYTANY INSCRIPTIONS have been, after the ubiquitous gravestones and the anomalous ostraka, the most common epigraphical finds in the Agora Excavations, and the recent campaigns under the directorship of T. Leslie Shear, Jr. have uncovered another large group of these interesting and typically Athenian documents. The new inscriptions have been found in the excavations not only in the northern sector of the Agora, but also to the south and east of the Stoa of Attalos. By far the largest number were discovered in the foundations of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J 4–5). Three of the inscriptions published here (**6**, **25**, and **26**) are from the earlier phases of the excavations. Another inscription, found in the excavations of the Kerameikos and inadvertently omitted from *Agora XV*, has been re-published here (**15**). **2**, below, is from the Epigraphical Museum; although hitherto unpublished, it belongs to the same inscription as *Agora XV*, no. 18, where the association was first noted. Seven of the new inscriptions (**6**, **7**, **9**, **19**, **21**, **32**, and **34**) join texts previously published in *Agora XV* (**9** was joined to *Agora XV*, no. 128 by S. V. Tracy, and published in this journal, vol. 47, 1978, pp. 251–252, no. 3). Three of the numbers below (**14**, **22**, and **31**) do not include new inscriptions, but are associations by D. M. Lewis of texts previously published separately in *Agora XV*.

The primary contribution of the new inscriptions is, of course, prosopographical (see, for example, **8** and **24**), but there are significant additions to our knowledge of deme quotas (**2**, **4**, **7**, and **9**), and Athenian constitutional procedure (**28** and **40**). Included with the texts of **5** and **20** are important new decrees. **40** offers a new archon; **30**, **34**, and **37** present new data concerning known archons. **24** reveals a new magistracy and **35** gives new evidence on some obscure officials. One of the monuments (**10**) appears to have been part of a bouleutic list, the latest so far attested, and two others (**5** and **36**) have special architectural importance.¹

¹ I wish to thank H. A. Thompson and T. L. Shear, Jr., past and present Directors respectively of the Excavations, for permission to publish the Agora inscriptions, and D. Peppas-Delmousou, Director of the Epigraphical Museum, and the Greek Archaeological Service for permission to publish inscription **2**, below. B. D. Meritt, D. J. Geagan, A. G. Woodhead, and my wife, Terry-Ellen Cox Traill, have given me much help throughout this study; S. Dow kindly read and corrected a preliminary draft; the contributions of other scholars who have assisted me with problems in individual texts I have acknowledged where appropriate. Through the assistance of a generous Canada Council Research Grant I was able to study the inscriptions in Athens during the summer of 1975. The manuscript was drafted and revised during the

1 (Pl. 72). Fragment of Hymettian marble broken all around and at back, found on April 28, 1972 in Area G/18, 19 – 4/7.

H. 0.09 m.; W. 0.095 m.; Th. 0.09 m.; LH. 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 7366

OINEIS

med. saec. IV *a.* names almost ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

Περιθ[οῖδαι]

Ξενοκ[λῆς ----]

Χαρμ[-----]

Ἀβρων[-----]

5 Κοθωκίδ[αι]

Ἀριστο[-----]

Θεογέ[νης ----]

vacat 0.013 m. to break

in stone

Line 2. Other names such as Xenokrates, Xenokritos, Xenokleides, etc., are possible, but Xenokles is known in Perithoidai as *peripolarchos* on an official stamp from a well filling dated to the second half of the 3rd century B.C. (*Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 216; see L. Robert, *Hellenica* X, Limoges 1955, pp. 291–292; J. and L. Robert, *REG* 69, 1956, p. 124, no. 93; *SEG* XV, 177). While the stamp might date from a period earlier than the context of its finding place, it is probably better to consider the police inspector a descendant of the prytanis.

Line 3. There is a wide uninscribed space following mu and the fifth letter was probably iota, hence a name such as Charmides.

Line 4. The stone breaks off immediately after the nu, so that the names Habronides and Habronichos are also possible.

Line 5. Part of the left slanting stroke of delta is preserved.

Line 7. The upper portion of a vertical stroke is preserved, and there seems also to be a trace of a return stroke. The name accordingly is given as Theogenes rather than Theogeiton.

Perithoidai had three councillors also in two other lists from the 4th century (*Agora* XV, nos. 17 and 43). Kothokidai was represented by two demesmen also in *Agora* XV, no. 17, and one demesman in *Agora* XV, no. 48 (the latter text may not be a list of prytaneis, *ibid.*, comment). From 307/6 until 200 B.C. Kothokidai was assigned to Demetrias.

2 (Pl. 73). Fragment of a Hymettian marble base, broken at the top, right and left sides, and at the back, but preserving part of the original toothed bottom. Although it does not join, the fragment is from the same base as *Agora* XV, no. 18 (= *IG* II², 2384).²

following two summers at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton with the aid of grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Committee of the Research Board of the University of Toronto using funds provided by the Canada Council. S. Follet's important study, *Athènes au II^e et au III^e siècle* [Paris 1976], reached me as this manuscript was being prepared for the printer; I have entered, where practicable, necessary corrections and references to accord with her revised chronology of the prytany and ephobic inscriptions.

Bibliographical abbreviations are those used in *The Athenian Agora, XV, Inscriptions: The Councillors* (*Agora* XV), Princeton 1974, pp. ix–xii.

² There are patches of brownish patina on both fragments, the vertical disposition of which would suggest that E.M. 8657 (= *Agora* XV, no. 18) belongs on top of the new fragment and not, as shown on Plate 73, to one side.

H. of face 0.175 m.; W. of face 0.275 m.; Th. 0.260 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.010 m.

Inv. No. E.M. 12431

KEKROPIS

med. saec. IV. *a.*

Col. I

For lines 1–7 see *Agora* XV, no. 18

lacuna

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Col. II

lacuna

8	[<i>Ἀθμονεῖς</i>] <i>lacuna</i> of <i>ca.</i> 1 line [-----] <i>op</i> [<i>os</i>]	[-----] 16
10	[^{ca. 31} -----] <i>ας Ἀνδρωνος</i> [<i>Μειδ?</i>] <i>ωνίδης Μειδωνος</i> [<i>Καλ</i>] <i>λίας Καλλίο</i> [. . .] <i>οπειθης Δημέο</i> [<i>Τρυνε</i>] <i>μειης</i>	[-----] [-----] <i>Πιθ</i> [<i>ης</i>] ^{vv} [-----] 20 ^{vv} [-----]
15	[<i>Χαρ</i>] <i>μύλος Καλλισθ[ε]ν[ο]υς</i> <i>vacat ca.</i> 0.06 m. to bottom of base	<i>Δα</i> [<i>ιδαλίδαι</i>]

Line 8. The demotic has been restored on the basis of the prosopography; see comments on lines 10–12. The quota of Athmonon in the period of the original ten phylai was estimated at 6 in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Table of Representation VII.

Line 10. Possible demes for the assignment of lines 9–13 are Melite, Aixone, Halai, Athmonon, and Phlya. The name Andron is known in Athmonon and Aixone. *Ἀνδρων Αἰσχύλο* appears in a list of demesmen of Athmonon from the beginning of the 4th century B.C. (*Δελτ* 21, 1966, p. 135, line 31 = *SEG* XXIV, 197) and might be identified with the father of the prytanis in this line. *Ἀνδρων Ἀνδρέου Ἀθμονεῖς* is known from a gravestone which Kirchner dates *post fin. saec.* IV *a.* (*IG* II², 5323 = *PA* 918). *Ἀνδρέας* unfortunately is too long for the restoration of the name of the prytanis. *Ἀνδρων Ἀνδρωνος Αἰξωνεῖς* was ephebe in 119/8 (*Hesperia* 33, 1964, p. 213, no. 58, col. III, line 90 = *IG* II², 1008).

Line 11. Of the Kekropid demes Meidon appears only in Athmonon, as father of Meidogenes who served as patedros of the archon Nikias (282/1) (*Hesperia* 7, 1938, p. 102, no. 18, lines 32–33). *Μειδωνίδης Μειδω(νος?) Κηφισιεύς* is known from a bronze allotment ticket which J. H. Kroll would date *ca.* 370–362 B.C. (*Athenian Bronze Allotment Plates*, Harvard 1972, pp. 126–127, no. 20 = *IG* II², 1884).

Line 12. Kallias is a common Athenian name and is attested in Halai (*IG* II², 5491), Aixone (*IG* II², 1197, line 8; 660, line 26; 1199, line 24; and 5430), and Athmonon (*Δελτ* 21, 1966, p. 135, lines 22, 25, and 29) during the 4th century B.C.

Line 13. The name might be restored Axiopeithes, Kleopeithes, Philopeithes, or Xenopeithes, although none of these is known in Kekropis.

Line 15. The approximate date of the inscription determined from the lettering is confirmed by the identification of Charmylos, son of Kallisthenes, of Trinemeia with a *μισθωτής* in one of the accounts of the Delian Amphictyony: *IG* II², 1641, line 17, where the partially preserved first name may now be completed, and again in line 22, where only the first name is preserved, but the kappa of the patronymic may be read on the Princeton squeeze. Chr. Habicht has pointed out to me that a son is surely Kallisthenes of Trinemeia who was speaker in *Agora* XV, no. 49, line 41, dated 328/7. The original editor, B. Leonardos, read the patronymic as *Χαρπίδου* (*Ἀρχ* 'Εφ, 1917, p. 41, line 24), and this reading was confirmed from the Princeton squeeze by Meritt and Traill (*loc. cit.*), but, as Leonardos realized (*op. cit.*, p. 44), there is no name *Χαρπίδης* and he suggested an error for either *Χαρμίδης* or *Χαρσπίδης*, giving slight preference to the latter, which was adopted by Meritt and Traill. The error, which may be attributed most probably to a stonecutter's misreading of a majuscule copy, is now revealed as more serious and the patronymic in *Agora* XV, no. 49, line 41 should be corrected to *Χαρ<μύλ>ου*.

Lines 19–21. Pithos had three councillors in *Agora* XV, no. 43. This variation has been listed in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 57, Table to Illustrate the Consistency of Deme Quotas, with note 9.

3 (Pl. 72). Small fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found built into the railway wall behind lot 631/2 (Area J 5) on September 10, 1969.

H. 0.042 m.; H. of face 0.03 m.; W. 0.07 m.; W. of face, 0.06 m.; Th. 0.08 m.; LH. 0.006–0.007 m.
Inv. No. 7091

OINEIS

paullo post med. saec. IV a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

[Θ]ρίasioi

^v Τεισιά[δης ----]

lacuna

Onomastically, the restoration Τεισιά[s] is also possible, but the prosopographical evidence strongly recommends Τεισιά[δης]. Alkaios, son of Teisiades, of Thria was honored at Delphi in the archonship of Lyson (*Fouilles de Delphes* III, ii, no. 206), dated between 319/8 and 306/5 by G. Daux (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, *Chronologie Delphique*, p. 18, D8). The father's *floruit* therefore should be dated approximately 352/1–339/8.

Line 1. Only the bottom tip of rho is visible. Part of the last iota seems to be preserved at the edge of the stone.

4 (Pl. 72). Fragment of blue Hymettian marble with only the left side preserved. Found on July 16, 1970 in a late Roman context along the Panathenaic Way (Area J/6 – 4/16).

H. 0.27 m.; W. 0.19 m.; Th. 0.06 m.; LH. 0.007–0.009 m.
Inv. No. I 7198

HIPPOTHONTIS

paullo post med. saec. IV a.

Col. I

Col. II

lacuna

lacuna

[Ἀνακαίεις]

[-----]
^{name}

[-----]
^{patronymic}

[-----]
^{name}

5 *traces* [-----]
^{patronymic}

Ἐξήκεστ[ος]

Ἐηκίου

Ἀζη[ν]ειῖ[ς]

Ἀγνό[δ]η[μ]ος

10 Πιστοδῆ[μ]ου

Ἀσχρων

Ἀσχίνου

[Ἀμ]αξαντεῖς

Τλημπόλεμος

15 Ἀγαθυμίδου

Ἀυρίδαι

Λυσανίας

Φιλίππου

Ἀχερδούσιοι

vacat 0.035 m.

Γ[-----] 20

Κό[πρειοι]

Ἀε[-----]

Ἀε[-----]

Εὔδι[κος]

Εὐθυδ[ίκου] 25

Ἐλαιού[σιοι]

Νικόβ[ουλος]

Νικοδ[ήμου]

vacat 0.055 m.

Line 1. The demotic is restored from the prosopographical evidence: see comment on lines 6–7.

Lines 6–7. The prytanis belongs to a family well known in Anakaia. The man himself appears as the tribal representative of Hippothontis in a dedication which Kirchner dates to the middle of the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 2825, line 8). The prytanis' grandfather should be identified with Exekestos, father of [Ἀρι]στῆδης of Anakaia in a list of bouleutai and alternates which Meritt and Traill would date about 370 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 492, line 139 = *IG* II², 1698, line 54). 'Εξ[η]κ[ία]ς 'Εξ[η] [----] (Ἀνακαίεύς) also served as councillor in an inscription dated by Meritt and Traill between 360 and 340 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 20, line 30). Kirchner restored the father's name as 'Εξ[η]κ[έστου] and identified him as the father of the Aristeides mentioned above. *Agora* XV, no. 20, however, appears to be roughly contemporary with the new prytany inscription, i.e. dated a little after the middle of the century, and the respective councillors may be brothers. Proteas, son of Exekestos, of Anakaia on a horos marker is probably a son of the new prytanis (*Hesperia*, Suppl. IX, p. 35, no. 23, lines 6–7 = *Kerameikos* III, p. 20, no. 21). The wife of one [Ἐξήκ]εστος is recorded on the grave marker *IG* II², 6197.

Line 9. The gravestone of the son of this prytanis is *IG* II², 5311 (= *PA* 138).

Lines 11–12. The prytanis is probably grandson of Aischron, who was father of [----] in *Agora* XV, no. 492, line 126, where the name Aischines would nicely fit the spacing.

Line 15. The nomen Agathymides is not otherwise known in Athens.

Lines 24–25. The patronymic is restored from, and identified with, Euthydikos of Kopros who was syntrierarch between 356 and 346/5 (*IG* II² 1622, line 661 = *PA* 5559; J. K. Davies, *Athenian Propertied Families*, 5559). The restoration of the patronymic in turn suggests the restoration of the name.

Lines 27–28. Nikobios is an alternative, though much less likely, restoration of the name in line 27. The patronymic is restored from and identified with Νικόδημος Ἐλασίους who appears on a bronze allotment plate dated by J. H. Kroll between 367/6 and about 360 B.C. (*Athenian Bronze Allotment Plates*, pp. 189–190, no. 89 = *IG* II², 1861 = *PA* 10865 corrected).

The new prytany inscription offers important new information concerning the quotas of several Hippothontid demes. Azenia's quota had already been attested at two representatives in *Agora* XV, no. 20 = *IG* II², 2377; this figure is here confirmed. *Agora* XV, no. 20 has hitherto been the only evidence for the quota of Hamaxanteia in the period of the original ten phylai; in that text two names were recorded under the demotic, the second of which was restored as [Ἄιον?]ύσιο[ς----]. The question-mark was advisedly added to this restoration in *Agora* XV, for we now know that the quota of Hamaxanteia was one councillor and *Agora* XV, no. 20, line 42 should be corrected to read [Ἀχερδο]ύσιο[ι] which allows correct spacing for the beginning of the demotic in the left margin.³ Kopros' quota had not previously been attested for the period of the original ten phylai. It had two councillors annually in the Macedonian period (*Agora* XV, nos. 62 and 72) and its representation of three in the list of bouleutai and alternates from about 370 B.C. should correspond with a quota of two (*Agora* XV, no. 492, lines 132–135, with comments, *ibid.*, p. 341, and *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 2, note 5). Kopros' quota of two councillors is now confirmed and one additional deme may be added to the list of those having 50% more representation in *Agora* XV, no. 492 than their normal bouleutic representation. Auridai's quota was estimated in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV at one bouleutes; this figure is confirmed by the new prytany inscription. The representation of Elaious is the same here as in *Agora* XV, no. 20.

³ *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Table of Representation VIII and Maps 1–3 should be corrected accordingly.

Col. III		Col. IV
Ξερ[-----]	55	lost
Μνησίστρατος? --]		
Σίμων [-----]		
Διοπε[ίδης Διοκλείδου]		
Ἀριστο[-----]		
Μνησωνί[δης -----]	60	
Ἀντιφάνη[s -----]		
Ξενοκλε[ίδης -----]		
Ποτάμιοι κ[αθύπερθεν]		
Λάχης Χ[αρίνου]		
Ἑφαιστόδω[ρος -----]	65	
Σουνιεῖς		
Ἀντοκλῆς [-----]		
Κτήσαρ[χ]ο[s -----]		
Χαρίας Πιοσ[-----]		
Ἐπιχάρης Πατ[αίκου]	70	
Ἑκαλῆς		
Τηλοκλῆς Κλε[-----]		
Κήττιοι		
Χαιρέστρατο[s -----]		
Σώφιλος Σ[-----]	75	
Ἀμεινο[κλῆς -----]		
Πήληκες		
Διο[-----]		

The block has architectural as well as epigraphical interest, and with respect to the former importance the opinion of H. A. Thompson has been sought: "The text is written on the face of what appears to be a block from a thin wall of Hymettian marble, though the underside is so smooth as to suggest that it was exposed, hence a lintel or epistyle. A dowel in the top indicates that there was another course above." *Agora* XV, no. 44, a prytany dedication of Antiochis from the year 334/3, was composed of a thin block superimposed on a large base. *Agora* XV, no. 72, the bouleutic list of 281/0, stood as a large three-block monument. Several other prytany or bouleutic inscriptions may have been composed of more than one block, but there is no parallel for the listing of councillors on a larger architectural composition as required here. In the case of the new prytany inscription the text designates the inscribed stone as a *stèle* (lines 24–25, regular formula restored), a word used for a variety of monuments (cf. L.S.J., ed. 9, *s.v.* *στήλη*), and specifies its location in front of the bouleuterion, i.e. a distance to the south of the modern findspot.

There are two violations of the stoichedon order in line 27 and in the last three lines of the decree the stoichedon order is abandoned completely. Line 30 continued across the block under the register. The lines in column II of the register are inscribed one-half line below the lines in column I.

Lines 2, 15–16. The treasurer cannot belong to any of the demes preserved in the register and must therefore be assigned to either Paionidai or Cholleidai in the lost fourth column. His name in the accusative terminated in alpha and so the nominative might be Parmon, Pasion, Patron, Pauson, Peithon, Platon, or

Pythion. Platon appears in either Cholleidai or Cholargos on a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the middle of the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 7813 = *PA* 11661). The name may also be divided Π[...]s Α[---].

Lines 18–19. The restoration ἐν πλασιῶνι was suggested by B. D. Meritt, who has offered other important help with this text. The honors are unusual but we are ignorant of the special circumstances.

Line 20. For the numeral see *Agora* XV, no. 34, line 13 = *IG* II², 233, C.

Line 31. The demotic has been assigned from the prosopography: see comment on line 34.

Line 32. The patronymic seems to be new to Greek prosopography, but Aitolos is known (Pape, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*) and the formation of Aitolides is regular.

Line 34. Pantenor, son of Phyleus, of Skambonidai was honored in 304/3 (*IG* II², 488, lines 9–10) and might be a nephew or grandson of the prytanis. On the basis of quota, lines 32–34 might belong alternatively to Paionidai, Leukonoion, or Halimous, and the name Lykophron (line 33) is known in Halimous (*Agora* XV, no. 43, line 86, and no. 61, line 283), but Pantenor is a much less common name than Lykophron and the identification with Skambonidai is therefore preferable.

Line 38. The father Dipolis appears twice elsewhere, as councillor in 336/5 (*Agora* XV, no. 42, line 261) and on a bronze allotment plate dated by Kroll either between ca. 370 and ca. 362 or shortly after 350 (J. H. Kroll, *Athenian Bronze Allotment Plates*, pp. 142–143, no. 39b, with correction of reading, *Agora* XV, p. 384, s.v. Δ[ι]πολῆς (Κρωπίδης)).

Line 39. The surface of the stone is lost immediately to the right of iota. The bottom and right sloping strokes of upsilon only are preserved.

Line 42. A descendant is probably Smikythos, prytanis of Eupyridai after 255 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 88, line 60).

Line 43. Nikeratos, son of Nikodemos, was ephebe for Leontis in 333/2 (*Hesperia* 9, 1940, p. 63, no. 8, col. II, line 37) and would presumably be son of the prytanis, but the spacing in the ephebic text (line 36) limits the choice of deme to either Oion or Hybadai. Perhaps there was an error in the inscribing of the ephebic text (Eupyridai suits the spacing in line 35), or there was an adoption in the family, or this is simply another case of homonymity.

Line 46. The father was prytanis himself, probably in 370/69 (*Agora* XV, no. 13, line 73, with comment on date).

Line 48. The upper right segment only of omikron is preserved. The name is rare and the patronymic is unknown elsewhere in Attic prosopography.

Line 49. The father, Ἀγνίας Ε[---] Αἰθαλί[δης], appears in a list of klerouchs (*IG* II², 1952, lines 19–20, *Αἴα* 60, 1956, pp. 172–174).

Line 51. Lower left segment only of omikron is preserved. The prytanis served as *Tamias Paralou* shortly before 334/3 (*IG* II², 1623, lines 225–226),⁴ and along with his father made a dedication on the Acropolis about the middle of the century (*IG* II², 3205) = *PA* 13915. For the earlier history of the family see Davies, *Athenian Propertied Families*, 13915.

Line 55. Of the third letter only the lower tip of a hasta is preserved and letters other than nu are possible, but nu is most probable because of the commonness of names beginning in Εεν-.

Line 56. At the edge of the stone the tip of a stroke is preserved which might belong to sigma. The name Mnesis is possible, but Mnesistratos is much more common.

Line 57. The name may alternatively be restored as Σίμων[ίδης].

Line 58. The name is restored and identified with the owner of property and lessee or registrant of a mine about the middle of the 4th century (*Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 4, no. S 2, line 38; *Hesperia* 19, 1950,

⁴ I take this opportunity to complete and correct the name of an epimelete in lines 1–2 of *IG* II², 1623: Ὀρσιμένης Εὐκτι[μένου Παιανιεύς]. The gravestone of the father and grandfather of Orsimeenes (the name is otherwise unknown in Attica) has been published in *Δελτ* 25, 1970, p. 72, no. 11. The last letter in *IG* II², 1623, line 1 was read as eta by Kirchner, but Koehler's majuscule text shows part of only a single vertical stroke.

p. 228, no. 13, lines 21–22). The same man was trierarch in 325/4 B.C. (*IG* II², 1629, lines 66–67, 130–131); see *PA* 4329 and *Athenian Propertied Families*.

Line 60. The bottom of a vertical stroke is preserved at the right edge of the stone.

Line 64. The man belongs to a well-known councillor-family. The father = Charinos, son of Laches, who was councillor for Leontis on an inscription probably of 370/69 (*Agora* XV, no. 13, lines 18–19). The prytanis or a homonymous descendant = Laches, son of Charinos, councillor in 303/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 62, line 26).

Line 65. A trace of the bottom stroke of omega is visible near the edge of the stone.

Line 69. Bottom stroke of sigma is preserved. Charias, son of Charias, of Sounion was treasurer of Athena in 343/2 (*IG* II², 1443, line 7) and one Charias of Sounion was father of [. . .]λς on a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the middle of the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 7448).

Line 70. The prytanis is apparently a younger brother of Πολυχάρμιχος Παταίκο who served as prytanis of Sounion in 371/0 (*Agora* XV, no. 13a, line 15 + Αρχ 'Εφ, 1973, p. 181, line 15; combined text in *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 90, line 15).

Line 75. For the name Sophilos in Kettos see *Agora* XV, no. 56, line 27, a text which should be dated perhaps at the end of the 4th century B.C.

Line 76. A descendant, perhaps a grandson, is Ameinokles, son of Antiphilos, of Kettos, epimelete of the Dionysia in 282/1 (*IG* II², 668, lines 27–28 = *PA* 696).

The prosopographical indications, combined, indicate a date in the 330's for this text. The years 336/5 and 335/4 may be excluded from the evidence of *Agora* XV, nos. 42 and 43; 328/7 is also excluded, from *Agora* XV, no. 49.

6 (Pl. 74). Fragment of Hymettian marble with the original back and smooth right side only preserved. Found in January 1950 among pieces in the marble dump from the Long Late Roman Wall east of the Panathenaic Way. The fragment joins the lower right side of *Agora* XV, no. 59c (= *Hesperia* 33, 1964, p. 169, no. 23) and completes the name in line 56.

H. 0.14 m.; W. 0.092 m.; Th. 0.20 m.; LH. ca. 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 6262

AIANTIS

a. 304/3 a.

for lines 1–47 see *Agora* XV, no. 59

[Ραμνούσιοι] 48

[-----]

[-----] 50

[-----]

[-----]

[-----]

Ἀντοχ[ος -----]

Πάμφιλος II[-----] 55

Κηφισοκλείδης Σωστρά(του)

vacat to bottom of stele

The new fragment adds only one name, the patronymic of the last representative of Rhamnous, but it is an important addition. Kephisokleides, son of Sostratos, of Rhamnous was the proposer of *IG* II², 1312, dated by Kirchner, on the basis of letter forms, to the end of the 3rd century B.C. If this dating is correct, the orator will be

a grandson of the prytanis. The *Corpus* date, however, is by no means secure (cf. J. Pouilloux, *La Forteresse de Rhamnonte*, p. 138, no. 21, comment) and the two Kephisokleides may be identical. The name is not otherwise attested in Attica.

7 (Pl. 75). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken all around and at the back. Found on August 10, 1974 in the lining of a modern well (Area R/15, 16 – 14/5). The right side of this fragment joins the left side of *Agora* XV, no. 73 (= *Hesperia* 3, 1934, p. 61, no. 50). The new fragment is designated *c*.

H. of new fragment, 0.157 m.; combined H. 0.275 m.; W. of new fragment, 0.205 m.; combined W. 0.375 m.; Th. 0.152 m.; LH. 0.005–0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7479

KEKROPIS

ca. a. 300 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

	<i>lacuna</i> [Ἀλαιῆς]	[Ἀθμονεῖς]	15
		<i>lacuna</i>	
	<i>c</i> [-----ο]ν?	Τει[-----]	
	[-----]ου	Μνη[-----]	
	[-----]του	Εὐφ[ρό]νιος [----]	<i>b</i>
5	[-----]νος	Ἀρ[σ]τώνυμο[ς -----]	
	[-----]δόκου	Ἀντ[ο]μένης [-----]	20
	[-----]ιάδου	Αἰ[σχ]ραῖος X[-----]	
	[-----] Φ<α>ιδρίου	Θε[όξ]ενος Μελ[----]	
	[... ⁸ ...νο]ς Φυρομάχου	<i>vacat</i>	
	[-----]ν 'Ηφαιστοκλέου	<i>vacat</i>	
10	[-----]σιος Εὐφραίου	[Φ]λυε[ῖς]	25
	[-----]ς[...ιός] Θεοφίλου	see <i>Agora</i> XV, no. 73	
	[Αἰξ]ωνεῖς	(lines 9–17 there now	
	[-----]ς Φ[-----]	become lines 26–34)	

Line 2. There is a nick in the stone in line 2 just above the upsilon in line 3. It is assumed here that it belongs to the last letter of a patronymic, but it appears to slope very slightly to the left and it may be a chance marking on the stone. The names in lines 2–12 have been assigned to Halai and its demotic restored in line 1 from the prosopographical identifications (see comments below). Perhaps the demotics of Halai and Athmonon (line 15) should be interchanged. Halai's quota is known to have been ten during the Macedonian period (*Agora* XV, no. 61, lines 193–203); Athmonon's quota is not attested in the same period, but it has been estimated to have been ten also (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Table of Representation VII). A variation of quota is of course possible (*ibid.*, p. 57) and must be assumed, regardless of the restoration of respective demotics, in comparing lines 1–12 of the new inscription with lines 208–218 of *Agora* XV, no. 62, since Hephaistokles (see comment on line 10, below) in both rosters must be the same man.

Line 6. The patronymic might be restored with a name such as Demodokos, Ladokos, or Xenodokos.

Line 8. The crossbar was omitted from alpha.

Line 9. One [...⁸...]νος Φυρομάχου was ephebe for Kekropis in 334/3 (*IG* II², 1156, line 19 = O. W. Reinmuth, *Ephebic Inscriptions of the Fourth Century B.C.*, Leiden 1971, p. 5, no. 2, line 19) and the second and third last letters of the name here have been restored from the ephebic text. The names in lines 2–12 of the new prytany inscription obviously belong to the same deme as lines 19–23 of the ephebic inscription. In the latter roster there are few other possible prosopographical connections: Chairestratos (*ibid.*, line 20), if restored correctly, is known in Athmonon about 320 B.C. as the son of Chariades on a gravestone found at Porto Rapti (*BCH* 87, 1963, p. 718). Phyromachos, father of the prytanis, may

possibly be identified with $\Phi\nu\rho\rho\mu[\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma]$ who was syntrierarch in 322 B.C. (*IG* II², 1632, line 314; see Davies, *Athenian Propertied Families*, p. 559.)

Line 10. Hephaistokles may at once be identified with the father of Demaratos who was councillor for Kekropis in 303/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 62, line 217 = *Hesperia* 37, 1968, p. 13, line 142). The name has no other occurrence in Attic prosopography. The prytanis then was brother of the councillor in 303/2 and if line 2 in the new inscription is correctly read as part of the name of a councillor (see comment on line 2, above) there is a quota variation between the two rosters. Unfortunately only the first letter, alpha, of the demotic is preserved in the bouleutic list, and in the commentary of the *editio princeps* (*op. cit.*, p. 19) the possible alternative restorations of the demotics of Aixone and Athmonon were considered. Aixone may now be ruled out because it appears heading another roster (line 13) of the new prytany inscription. The prosopographical arguments favoring Halai still remain (*ibid.*) and these are the chief grounds for the restoration of the demotic in line 1 of the new text.

Line 12. If the demotic is restored correctly, the father might be identified with $\Theta\epsilon\acute{o}\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ E[---], councillor for the Kekropid Halai in 304/3 (*Agora* XV, no. 61, line 196). IOΣ can be read clearly through the erasure. Did the stonecutter inadvertently copy the last letters of the name in the preceding line?

Line 17. Many restorations are possible, but it is tempting to restore the name as Mnesias and identify the prytanis as the father of an orator in 272/1 (*Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 56, lines 10–11 = *IG* II², 704).

Line 18. Euphronios was the proposer of a deme decree of Athmonon honoring the ephebes in 334/3 (*IG* II², 1156, line 52, see above, note on line 9; lines 52–63 and 45–51 should be added to the list of decrees of Athmonon and Eleusis respectively in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 74, note 10) and may be identified with the prytanis or a possible son of the prytanis here. The name also occurs in the deme Halai, but not until the year 117/6 (*IG* II², 1009, col. III, line 94).

Line 19. It must be noted that the restoration of the patronymic of a councillor of Halai (?) in *Agora* XV, no. 72, line 89 (= *Hesperia* 38, 1969, p. 477, line 130) as Ἀριστων[ος] is not mandatory; alternatively, the name may be restored as Ἀριστων[ύμου] . It should also be noted that the assignment there to Halai of the group of councillors which includes this patronymic is far from certain, and that there is some good evidence for the alternative suggestion of the demotic of Athmonon (*ibid.*, p. 488).

Line 20. Only part of the top of tau is preserved, but the name is undoubtedly Automenes, an uncommon name in Athens. Of the six or seven known Athenian bearers of this name, one appears in Halai at the beginning of the 3rd century B.C., *IG* II², 2353, line 4, in which the phyle is not specified and the deme, accordingly, might be Halai in Aigeis. If the deme, however, is Halai in Kekropis, this is an important prosopographical item against the identification of demes proposed here (see notes on lines 2 and 10, above). But the name in *IG* II², 2353, line 4, as A. G. Woodhead has pointed out to me, may not have been, indeed probably was not, Automenes. The first two letters of Kirchner's text have been restored, and the much more common Aristomenes (as well as rare names such as Protomenes, Leontomenes, etc.) must be considered a very plausible alternative.

Lines 23–24. The presence of two successive uninscribed lines within a prytany register is unparalleled. A single uninscribed line usually signifies a missing name. No other roster of demesmen is documented with a representation more than one below its regular quota and usually it is a smaller deme which fails to supply its full quota (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 58).

With respect to deme quotas, Kekropis is the poorest documented of the phylai, both in the period of the original ten phylai and in the succeeding Macedonian period. The new inscription has no bearing on the earlier boule, but it will be worthwhile to review the quotas for the period following 307/6. Pithos, Sypalettos, and Trinemeia had 4, 2, and 2 councillors respectively in *Agora* XV, no. 62 of 303/2. The figure for the last deme is confirmed by *Agora* XV, nos. 72 and 108. Halai had 10 representatives both in *Agora* XV, no. 61 and also apparently (see comment on line 2, above) in no. 62;

and if the prosopography has been analysed correctly and the demotic rightly restored it had at least 10 councillors in no. 72. In the last two of these three lists tiny Epieikidai appears to have gone unrepresented (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 11); its quota will not have been more than 1, if *Agora* XV, no. 132, in which it has a single representative, is correctly dated earlier than 200 B.C. (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, pp. 59–60). The increased representation of Halai (?) in the new prytany inscription is unlikely therefore to have been caused by the absence of Epieikidai, and the normal quota of Halai in the Macedonian period was probably 10. It follows then that another smaller deme, Sypalettos or Trinemeia, probably failed to meet its quota in the new text from about 300 B.C. Phlya had at least nine representatives in *Agora* XV, no. 73 and the manner in which Ptolemais was formed (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 33) indicates that 9 was indeed its quota in the Macedonian period. Aixone had at least 10 prytaneis in *Agora* XV, no. 151, which appears to date from just before 200 B.C. Its quota could not in all likelihood have been more than 11 in that text, and it was very probably exactly that figure. It should not have had more than 11, therefore, as its quota in the preceding period and the estimate of 12 (?) in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Table of Representation VII should accordingly be corrected. Athmonon is the only other deme to be accounted for and it follows from the total of the quotas just given that its quota cannot be less than 11. Gomme's figures for Aixone and Athmonon suggest that it is very unlikely that Athmonon was larger than Aixone, and it is therefore concluded that their quotas in the Macedonian period were 11 bouleutai each.

The date of the text has been altered here from *ca. a. 280 a.* given in *Agora* XV, no. 73 to accord better with the new prosopographical information. *Agora* XV, no. 65, also a prytany list of Kekropis, must belong to approximately the same period, but unless the demotic of Aixone appeared twice in the same register (cf. 22, below, commentary), it can neither join nor be assigned to the present inscription.

8 (Pl. 74). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, right side, and back, but preserving the rough-picked left side. Found on June 15, 1971 in marble washing in Area J 5.

H. 0.132 m.; W. 0.077 m.; Th. 0.042 m.; LH. 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 7308

AIANTIS

ca. a. 240 a.

almost ΣΤΟΙΧ. *ca. 42–44*

lacuna

- [----- φιλοτιμί]
 [ας ἔνε]κα τῇ[ς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων ὃ ἐπανέσαι δὲ
 [καὶ τ]ὸν κήρ[υκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Φιλοκλ]
 [έους] Τρινεμ[εέα καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς name de-]
 5 [.....] καὶ τὸν [γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου name demico]
 [καὶ τὸν] ὑπογρα[μματέα name patronymic demo-]
 [τις ὃ ἀ]ναγράψα[ι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κα]
 [τὰ πρ]υτανεία[ν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυ]
 [ταν]ικῶι ὃ εἰς [δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν]

- 10 [ἐπὶ] τεῖ διοικ[ήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα *vacat*]
vacat
vacat
 Φαληρε[ῖς]
 [Δ]ημήτριος Φα[νοστράτου]
 15 [^{ca. 7}—]ς Θε[-----]
lacuna

The date is suggested by the letter forms and confirmed by the prosopography. The same stonecutter is known from a number of other Athenian inscriptions dated in the period between about 273 and 237 B.C., for example, *Agora* XV, no. 110, dated about 243 to 237 B.C. (see S. V. Tracy, *GrRomByzSt* 14, 1973, pp. 190–192, cutter 4). The new inscription would appear to date near the end of his career (see comment on line 14).

Line 2. The bottom portion of the left hasta of eta is preserved.

Lines 3–4. The well-known family of heralds from the demes Trinemeia and Berenikidai is attested with the names Philokles and Eukles from the end of the 5th century until after the middle of the 2nd century B.C. The uneven documentation, however, has led to problems in the arrangement of the stemma, and it may be that the name and patronymic in the new text should be reversed. The arrangement envisioned by Meritt and Traill in *Agora* XV (see table, pp. 14–15) was as follows. Philokles in no. 72 was brother of Eukles in no. 62 and held office until *ca.* 275 B.C. He was succeeded by his son Eukles, who was herald until about 240 and was followed in turn by his son Philokles, herald until about 225 B.C. The son of the last-mentioned, bearing the demotic first of Trinemeia and later of Berenikidai (the index to *Agora* XV, p. 396, failed to make this clear), was herald from *ca.* 225 until *ca.* 200 B.C., and was followed by his homonym, Eukles, who was herald until about 170 B.C. There are two problems in this arrangement. Philokles of *ca.* 240–225 exists only because of restoration in a single text, *Agora* XV, no. 115, and has an unusually brief career. The more serious problem was pointed out to me by G. Daux *per litt.* The restoration of the patronymic in *Agora* XV, no. 138, line 50 as Philokles, and not Eukles as suggested by Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 88, no. 39), offered the only instance of Eukles, son of Philokles, in the deme Berenikidai. We do not know how members of this new deme were enrolled, but it is clear that in the family of heralds the change-over occurred some years after 224/3; the earliest clearly attested Eukles of Berenikidai occurs in *Agora* XV, no. 137, dated between about 211/0 and 202/1; the latest clearly attested Eukles of Trinemeia appears in *Agora* XV, no. 130, dated 220/19. On the assumption they are father and son (i.e. Eukles restored as patronymic in *Agora* XV, no. 138), the father will have an unusually long career, if Eukles is restored in *Agora* XV, no. 115. If Philokles is restored in the same inscription (no. 115), there will be two successive heralds with unusually short careers. The family is discussed most recently by M. Piérart, *BCH* 100, 1976, pp. 443–446 (for the dating of *Agora* XV, no. 259, see also H. Mattingly, *Historia* 20, 1971, pp. 26–28, and Traill, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 302, with note 13).

Line 5. The right vertical and part of the slanting stroke of nu are in evidence. The left slanting stroke only of the third alpha is preserved.

Line 14. Only the first two letters of the patronymic are preserved, and onomastically a large number of restorations are possible, but there seems little doubt, from the presence of the name Demetrios heading the roster of Phaleron and from the approximate date of the inscription, that the father's name is Phanostratos and that the prytanis is in fact the grandson and homonym of the famous regent of Athens (*PA* 3455). Furthermore, the new prytanis makes a much better candidate for identification with that Demetrios of Phaleron (*PA* 3453) who was appointed thesmothete by Antigonos Gonatas according to Hegesandros,

and who was made general in Antimachos' archonship (233/2), etc., as documented by *IG* II², 1285 (see *SEG* XII, 123), than the Demetrios, son of Demetrios, of Phaleron who was chairman of the proedroi in *Agora* XV, no. 87, line 6 = *IG* II², 702, dated 256/5 by Pritchett and Meritt (*Chronology*, p. 111), and 195/4 by S. V. Tracy (*Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 257). The family, including later possible descendants, is discussed by Davies, *Athenian Propertied Families*, 3455. The position of the prytanis at the head of the first roster in the register indicated that he also served as treasurer of the prytaneis.

9. Fragment of Hymettian marble preserving the toothed-chiseled right side and dressed edge along the front. Published by S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 251–252, no. 3, Pl. 65:a. This fragment (I 4033) joins the right side of I 5031 = *Agora* XV, no. 128, fragment *d* (= *Hesperia* 9, 1940, pp. 115–118, no. 23).

AKAMANTIS

a. 223/2 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 48

For lines 1–57 see *Agora* XV, no. 128.

For lines 58–63 see S. V. Tracy, *loc. cit.*

For lines 64–122 see *Agora* XV, no. 128. Line 89 should better be restored [*Χαλαργεῖς*] (?) (see following comment). Line 108 should be deleted from the bottom of column III; it becomes the new line 108 at the top of column IV. For lines 108–110 see S. V. Tracy, *loc. cit.* Line 111 is now better restored ^v [*Θορίκιοι*](?).

The new fragment indicates that the demotic Eiresidai was inscribed at the top of column IV in the same line as the last line of the decree of the boule. The quota of this deme in the brief first period of thirteen phylai is now demonstrated to have been two councillors, the same quota it had in the preceding period.

The arrangement of the register of *Agora* XV, no. 128 may be briefly re-examined. With Eiresidai at the top of column IV Kikynna should have had four prytaneis at the bottom of column III, an increase of one representative over its quota in the preceding period. Kephale had twelve councillors in the first period of twelve phylai and since no deme is known to have decreased its number of councillors upon the creation of Ptolemais it ought to have had at least twelve representatives in *Agora* XV, no. 128. So large a quota restricts the position of Kephale's complement to the bottom of column I and the top of column II. The two names in lines 94–95 ought therefore to be assigned to either Thorikos or Cholargos. They were assigned to the former deme in *Agora* XV, but of the names preserved in these two lines only one is known in either deme: Asklepiades is attested as father of one Dionysios of Cholargos on a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the 2nd century B.C. (*IG* II², 7777). On this evidence it is preferable to reverse the assignment of the demotics of Thorikos and Cholargos in *Agora* XV, no. 128. One of the following, Hermos, Sphettos, Kephale, and Cholargos, increased its representation by a single councillor, and that increase has been arbitrarily assigned here to the largest of these demes, Kephale. It follows that Thorikos and Iphistiadai in the last column together increased in representation by three councillors. Iphistiadai was a tiny deme and it is assumed that the total increase was recorded by the much larger deme Thorikos.

The patronymics in lines 94–95, 97–102 were inadvertently omitted from the Prosopographical Index of Greek Names in *Agora* XV.

10 (Pl. 76). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the left and right sides, bottom, and back. At the top, which is also broken, is preserved a raised border on which the tribal headings were inscribed. Found on August 14, 1974 in Byzantine wall H (Area R/17 – 13/16).

H. 0.135 m.; W. 0.255 m.; Th. 0.185 m.; LH. 0.005–0.008 m.

Inv. No. I 7482

LIST OF BOULEUTAI(?)

<i>fin. saec. III a.</i>			NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.
Cols. I–IV	Col. V	Col. VI	
missing	[Πτολ]εμαιδος	Ακαμαντίδος	5
	[Αφιδν]αῖοι	Χολαργεῖς	
	[^{ca. 6} —] K]αλλιάδ	Εὐφάνης Εὐκ[λέους?]	
	[^{ca. 7-8} —]ς Χα[—]	[^{ca. 4-5} —]πος Τι[—]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>lacuna</i>	

The inscription cannot positively be identified as a list of bouleutai, but its format resembles that of other bouleutic texts, although its date must be more than fifty years later than the latest previously known bouleutic list, *Agora* XV, no. 72 of 281/0.

The approximate date is determined by the lettering in the so-called “disjointed style” characteristic of the late 3rd century B.C. (see S. Dow, Introduction to S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XV, *The Lettering of an Athenian Mason*, p. xiv, with references in notes 7 and 8, and S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 247). The tribal heading of Ptolemais, of course, indicates a date after 224/3.

Line 3. Kalliades of Aphidna, perhaps a grandson of the father here, appears as a contributor in Hermogenes’ archonship, 183/2 (*IG* II², 2332, line 145 = *PA* 7787).

Line 7. The vertical stroke of epsilon, the upper tips of upsilon, and the top portion of the vertical of phi are preserved. The patronymic has been restored from, and the prytanis tentatively identified with, the grandson of Euphanes, son of Eukles, who was councillor for Cholorgos in 281/0 (*Agora* XV, no. 72, line 13). Another member of the family might well be that Nikostratos, son of Euphanes, of Cholorgos whose gravestone is dated by Kirchner to the 3rd century B.C. (*IG* II², 7787).

11 (Pl. 76). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, left side, and back, but preserving part of the right side. Found on July 5, 1970 built into a Byzantine wall (Area J 4).

H. 0.24 m.; W. 0.237 m.; Th. 0.097 m.; LH. 0.006 m. (lines 1–12), 0.003 m. (lines 13–17).

Inv. No. I 7203

OINEIS

init. saec. II a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. 71–77

lacuna

[---- ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπά]σας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεῖ πρυ[
 [τανεῖαι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως τὰ ἄριστα λέγοντες καὶ πρᾶτ]τοντες ^{vv} [^{vv} ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ]
 [καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλ]ων ἀπάντω[ν ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον]
 [οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου ^{vv} ἀγαθεῖ τύχει] δεδόχθαι [τῷ δήμῳ ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς]
 [πρυτάνεις τῆς Οἰνείδος φυλῆς ὅτι καλῶς τε καὶ φιλοτίμως] ἐπρυτάνε[υσαν ἐπὶ ---- ἄρχοντας]
 [ἐν τεῖ πρυτανεῖαι ἦι ταμίης ἦν ----- Α]χαρνέως ^v [^v ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις ἔθουν]
 [ἐφ’ ὑγίειαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παί]δων καὶ γ[υναικῶν καὶ φίλων καὶ συμ]
 [μάχων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἐπαινεῖσαι τοὺς πρυτάνεις τῆ]ς Οἰνείδος [καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυ]
 [σῶι στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸ]ς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ [φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τὴν]

- 10 [βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφ]ισμα τὸν γραμ[ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτὰ]
[νείαν εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ·] εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγ[ραφήν καὶ τὴν ποίησιν]
[τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλ]ωμα

vacat 0.03 m.

ἡ βουλῇ

τὸν ταμίαν

15 Ἀμμώνιο[ν]

Ἀμμωνίου

[Ἀ]ναφλύς[τιον]

lacuna

The date is indicated by the lettering (cf. *Agora* XV, no. 147, of 203/2). The normal order of praising the prytaneis has been reversed here. Usually they are cited first for their performance of sacrifices on behalf of the health and safety of the boule and demos, etc., and then cited for having discharged well and honorably all the customary sacrifices and for having taken care of the sylloge of the boule, etc. Moreover, the expression here is fuller than normal with additional formulae added in lines 2 and 5–6.⁵ The stele itself was wider than the normal prytany document.

Lines 14–17. The deme Anaphlystos was affiliated with Antiochis and consequently the treasurer cited here cannot be the treasurer of the prytaneis, who belonged to the deme Acharnai (line 6) of the phyle Oineis (line 8), but rather the treasurer of the boule and demos. In *Agora* XV, no. 120 from 228/7, a text which is unusual in other respects (*ibid.*, comment), the treasurer of the boule was cited in a similar position on the stele. In *Agora* XV, no. 138, dated between about 210/9 and 201/0, the treasurer of the boule has been restored at the right-hand side of four citations, but his deme, quite unusually, belonged to the phyle honored. The treasurer of the boule (his title is not given in the citation, but he may be identified from the decree) was again inscribed at the right-hand side of four citations in *Agora* XV, no. 243 of 135/4.

Ammonios, son of Ammonios, of Anaphlystos was epimelete of Delos for the second time in 128/7 (*PA* 721; *NPA*, p. 11, stemma, p. 12), and may be identified with Ammonios of Anaphlystos who was Priest of the Eponymos in 140/39 (*Agora* XV, no. 240, lines 51 and 133–134, cf. Prosopographical Index, p. 356). If the approximate date assigned to the new inscription is correct, the treasurer in lines 14–17 will be the father or the grandfather of the epimelete/priest of the eponymos.

12 (Pl. 77). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the top, bottom, and left side. The right side has been roughly picked with a claw chisel and the back with a heavy point. Found in marble washing on April 14, 1970 (Area P 6).

H. 0.183 m.; W. 0.110 m.; Th. 0.075 m.; LH. 0.006–0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7111

LIST OF PRYTANEIS (?)

saec. II a.

lacuna

[-----ο]ν

[-----] .που

[----- Σαρ]απίωνος

[-----] μωνος

⁵ I am grateful to B. D. Meritt for suggesting several of the restorations adopted here.

5 [-----]ωνίου
 [-----] .ους
 [-----] Ζε]υξίππου
 [-----] Ἀρι]στοδήμου
 [-----]ωνίδου
 10 [-----]οδώρου
 [-----] Γε]νναίου
 [-----] Τι]μοθέου
 [-----] Ἀθ]ηνοκλέους
lacuna

Line 7, *vel* Ε]υξίππου.

The text cannot be positively identified as a list of prytaneis, but the two most common Attic catalogues, especially in the later periods, were of ephebes and prytaneis, and ephebes were usually accompanied, line by line, with their demotics.

Line 3. The name Sarapion is too common in Attica to permit speculation on identification here.

Line 7. Euxippos in Athens is identified only with the demes Eleusis and Aigilia and only in the 4th century B.C. (*IG* II², 1750, line 35 = *Agora* XV, no. 44, line 30 = *PA* 5912; *IG* II², 1570, lines 28, 31 = *PA* 5913 who may = Euxippos in the accounts of the epistatai of Eleusis, *IG* II², 1672, line 50). Zeuxippos is attested on a 4th century B.C. lekythos (*Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 70, no. 127) and later in the deme Phyle as a contributor in the archonship of Hermogenes, 183/2 (*IG* II², 2332, line 93 = *PA* 6186). A son of such a man might be prytanis about the middle of the 2nd century B.C., a date consistent with the letter forms of the new inscription. Phyle, however, was a small deme and unlikely to have had as many as thirteen representatives (the minimal number listed here).

Line 11. The name Gennaios is attested only twice elsewhere in Attica, first as the son of Pleistos and councillor for one of the larger demes of Oineis in 335/4 (*Agora* XV, no. 43, line 148) and much later on a dedication to Artemis dated by Kirchner to the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 4790).

13 (Pl. 77). Fragment of blue Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, but with part of the rough-picked back preserved. Found on July 6, 1971 in the wall of a Roman house (Area Q/3 – 6/8).

H. 0.19 m.; W. 0.15 m.; Th. 0.095 m.; LH. 0.004–0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 7345

CITATIONS

saec. II *a.*

lacuna
 [name]
 [patronymic]
 [demotic] δην *vv*
 ἡ βουλή
 τὸν
 ταμίαν
 Ἀπελλῆν
 [patronymic]
 [demotic]
lacuna

The date is suggested by the lettering and the prosopographical observation that the name Apelles is not known to have been borne by an Athenian citizen earlier than the 2nd century B.C.

14. *Agora* XV, no. 232 (= *IG* II², 921) and no. 246 (= *IG* II², 977) have been associated by D. M. Lewis as belonging to the same inscription: see *ZeitPapEp* 20, 1976, p. 300.

ATTALIS

a. 131/0 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 55–60

For lines 1–11 see *Agora* XV, no. 246, lines 1–11.

For lines 12–36 (= *Agora* XV, no. 232, lines 1–16 + no. 246, lines 12–20) see Lewis, *loc. cit.*

Agora XV, no. 246, lines 21–37 are now renumbered 37–53 and the secretary's name inserted as *per* Lewis, comment.

The first letter at the beginning of line 48 (*Agora* XV, no. 246, line 32) is sigma,⁶ not tau, and the name should be read [Λυ]σίμαχον Ἀθη[---Ἀλαιέα] and the man identified with him mentioned in the citation in lines 35–37 (= *Agora* XV, no. 232, lines 22–24). The corresponding citation in *Agora* XV, no. 243, which, as Lewis points out (*loc. cit.*), closely parallels this inscription, is of the treasurer of the boule (cf. 11, above, comment on lines 14–17), but here the identification with the secretary of the boule and demos seems secure because of the regular order of the listing of the officers in the decree. Indeed, the similarity of the lists of officers in the preserved sections of these two inscriptions and also in *Agora* XV, no. 261 suggests that the anagrapheus and the ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα in *Agora* XV, no. 246 should be moved down in the decree and their places taken by the insertion of the flutist and the secretary of the boule⁷ (as in W. K. Pritchett's *editio princeps*, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, p. 283, no. 77, with Meritt's correction of the last line, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, p. 27, incorporated in the text of *Agora* XV).

15. Upper left corner of a stele of Hymettian marble, with part of the pediment, smooth-chiseled left side, and rough-picked back preserved. Found during 1936 in the wall of a Late Roman bothros east of the Classical bath in front of the Dipylon.

H. 0.21 m.; W. 0.31 m.; Th. 0.125 m.; LH. 0.007 m.

Ed. W. Peek, *Kerameikos* III, pp. 2–3, no. 3, photograph pl. 2, no. 1. This text was inadvertently omitted from *Agora* XV.

KEKROPIS

a. 119/8 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 46–51

[ἐπὶ 'Ι]ππάρχου ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Κ[εκροπίδος τρίτης πρυτανείας,
[ῆι Μο]σχίων Μοσχίωνος Παιανιε[ὺς ἐγραμμάτευε· Βοηδρομιῶ
[vo]s ἐνάτῃ ἱσταμένο[υ], τετάρτε[ι τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρί
α ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδ[ρων ἐπεψήφισεν] ^{ca. 12}
5 Ὀλυμπίχου Κειριάδης καὶ [συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ]
καὶ τῷ δήμῳ ^{vv} Ὑπ[^{ca. 20} εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ ὁ ταμίης τῆς]
Κεκροπίδος Φιλοκράτης [-----]
ον [-----]

lacuna

Lines 1–3. The year is intercalary with the following equation: Boedromion 9 = Prytany III 4 = 68th day. See B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, p. 191.

Line 4. One Theophiliskos, son of Olympichos, of Athens was ambassador in an Athenian decree of 112/11 found at Delphi (*Fouilles de Delphes* III, ii, no. 70, line 8 = *PA* 7103). The length of name and the

⁶ This reading has been confirmed by Chr. Habicht who has kindly consulted the Princeton squeeze for me.

⁷ The order of the lists of officers in *Agora* XV, nos. 243 and 261 is perfectly parallel, with the exception of the flutist and the treasurer of the boule which have been reversed. The new order of these two officers in *Agora* XV, nos. 232 + 246 cannot be determined with certainty, but the relative spacing would appear to favor the order of no. 243 with the flutist preceding.

date make Theophiliskos suitable for restoration here, although the demotic of the ambassador unfortunately is not known.

16 (Pl. 77). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken all around and at the back. Found on March 24, 1972 in a marble pile.

H. 0.22 m.; W. 0.165 m.; Th. *ca.* 0.12 m.; LH. 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7367

CITATIONS

saec. I a.

lacuna

[οἱ πρυτάνεις]

τὸ [ν γρ] α[μ]μα

[τῆ] α τῆς βουλῆ[ς]

in corona

καὶ τοῦ

δήμου

Ἀπολλώνι

ον > Φλυέ[α]

lacuna

Only an approximate date may be given. The secretary of the boule and demos might be identified with Apollonios, son of Apollonios, of Phlya, whose gravestone Kirchner dates to the 1st century B.C. (*IG* II², 7666). The name Apollonios, however, is very common and reappears in this deme in later centuries (*IG* II², 7665; 2019, line 29; 2067, line 70).

17 (Pl. 78). Two pairs of joining fragments from a large opisthographic Pentelic marble stele. **37**, below, was inscribed on the reverse.

a and *b*: Two joining fragments, broken at the top, bottom, and on the right side (face A). Found on June 27, 1974 in the eastern pier of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/16, 17 – 5/13, 14). The back has a raised border over which inscription **37**, below, runs. An incised guideline is preserved at the left margin of the second column.

H. 0.38 m.; W. 0.375 m.; Th. 0.098–0.105 m.; LH. 0.007 m.

Inv. Nos. I 7477, I 7489

c and *d*: Two joining fragments, broken all around and at the back; i.e., face B has been lost. Fragment *c* (I 7467) was found on June 17, 1974 in the latest Roman curved wall (Area J/16 – 5/14). Fragment *d* (I 7472) was found on June 18, 1974 in a pier of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/15 – 5/14).

H. 0.185 m.; W. 0.27 m.; Th. 0.06 m.; LH. 0.007–0.01 m.

Inv. Nos. I 7467, I 7472

HIPPOTHONTIS

med. saec. I a. vel paullo ante

lacuna

[-----] ἵνα τούτων συντελουμέ]

[νων φαίν]ηται ἡ βουλῇ [τὴν προσήκουσαν ποιουμένη]

[πρόνοια]ν φιλοδόξως· [ἀναγράψαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψήφισ]

a [μα εἰς] σ[τή]λην λιθίνην [τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεί]

5 *αν* καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ βουλευ[τηρίῳ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν]

μερίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρ[ατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]

Ἀζημιεῖς

Ἀγαθοκλῆς Διφ[ίλ]ου

Δίφιλος Ἀγ[α]θοκ[λέ]ρου

Na[-----]

Ne[-----]

Nik[-----]

Σέλ[ευκος -----]

Σύμμ[αχος -----]

b

25

10 Εὐμάρων Ζ[ηνοδό]του
 Πύρρος Γε[ίτον]ος
 Αντίοχος [Πύ]ρρου
 Θεοδόσιος [Μ]όσχου
 Ἀπολλοφά[ν]ης
 15 Γάιος Ἀμφι[δ]ήμου
 Διότειμο[ς] Εὐμένους
 Διονυσ[όδωρ]ος Ζωπύρου
 [ca. 5] Ἐρατο[?]σθένης
 [-----]τος
 20 [-----]ς
 [-----]ρος
 lacuna of 9 (?) lines
 including 1 (?) demotic

c [-----] v
 40 [-----] vv
 [-----] vacat
 [-----] ους
 vacat

[οἱ] πρυτάνεις
 45 [τ]ὸν ἑατῶ[ν]
 [τ]αμία[ν]
 corona
 [name]
 [patronymic]
 50 [demotic]
 lacuna

Ἐλε[υσίνιοι]
 Ἀνσαρ[-----]
 Νυμφ[ο-----]
 Λεω[-----] 30
 Ἀδλ[ος-----]
 Ἀναξ[-----]
 Διο[-----]
 Δη[μ-----]
 Ἐπ[-----] 35
 Τί[-----]
 vv [demotic]
 Λ[-----]
 lacuna of 7 (?) lines
 [-----]λῆς [-----] 43 d
 [-----]ένῆς [-----]
 vacat

οἱ πρυτ[άνεις] 51
 τὸν ταμ[ίαν]
 τῆς βουλ[ῆς]
 corona
 [name]
 [patronymic] 55
 [demotic]
 lacuna

Line 10, *vel* Ζ[ηνοδό]ρου

Line 8. The name in *Agora* XV, no. 280, line 20 may be completed from and identified with the prytanis here.

Line 10. The name Eumaron is not attested elsewhere in Attic prosopography, but Bechtel (*Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, Halle 1917, p. 295) lists one instance from Tanagra (*IG* VII, 290, line 2) and the names Eumares, Eumareides, and the woman's name Eumaron, with omikron, are known in Attica. Of the third letter from the last in the patronymic a vertical stroke is preserved. It might alternatively be taken as part of rho and the name Zenodoros restored.

Line 14. No mark to indicate a homonymous patronymic appears in this line.

Line 16. Eumenes appears as the patronymic of a thesmothete from Azenia, whose name has been lost, in a list of archons which Dow would date about 46/5 (*IG* II², 1719, line 10; S. Dow, *Hesperia* 3, 1934, pp. 155, 157, photograph, p. 154). Dow's study of this text indicates about seven letter spaces for Eumenes' son; Diotimos (especially with iota, and not epsilon-iota) suits this spacing and I suggest that the thesmothete and the prytanis may have been the same person.⁸ Dioteimos apparently served again as

⁸ In addition to establishing the width of column and hence the length of names, Dow, in his careful study of line 11 of *IG* II², 1719, effectively disposes of any epigraphical evidence for the spurious deme Chastieis. These references ought to have been given in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Appendix C, p. 114, no. 7.

prytanis for Azenia about 50–40 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 280, line 17, patronymic not preserved), and may conveniently be identified with Dioteimos who was father of Demetria on a gravestone dated by Kirchner before the middle of the 1st century after Christ (*IG* II², 5304).

Line 17. The rarer name Dionysodotos would also suit the spacing, but Dionysodoros is otherwise known in Azenia, as the son of Diogenes and councillor on two occasions near the middle of the 1st century B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 278, line 36, no. 280, line 8). The father of the new prytanis should in all likelihood be identified with Zopyros, son of Aristokrates, of Azenia who was ephebe in 119/8 (*IG* II², 1008, col. III, line 109). An earlier member of the same family may be Zopyros of Azenia, councillor in an inscription dated between about 176/5 and 170/69 (*Agora* XV, no. 205, line 27).

Line 18. There are many other possible restorations of the name, but only Eratosthenes is known in Azenia: Eratosthenes, son of Seleukos (see comment on line 25), was councillor for Azenia between about 50 and 40 B.C. and he may be identified with the prytanis, if restored correctly, here (see *Agora* XV, no. 280, line 7). The name appears in the nominative and there is space for about five letters, probably from a Roman gentilicium,⁹ between the margin of the column and the first letter of Eratosthenes.

Line 25. The name Seleukos is known in three demes of Hippothontis. Seleukos of Dekeleia was a contributor in Hermogenes' archonship, 183/2 (*IG* II², 2332, line 23), and is probably identical with Seleukos of Dekeleia who was hieropoios in Lysiades' archonship, 152/1 (*IG* II², 1938, line 53; *PA* 12619). Another Seleukos is known in Peiraieus as the father of Aribazos in a list of epimeletai dated between 130 and 120 B.C. (*IG* II², 1939, line 14). This Aribazos was another of the hieropoioi in Lysiades' archonship (*IG* II², 1938, line 12; *PA* 12624). The same Seleukos is surely the father of the same Aribazos in a decree of the technitai dated about 130 B.C. (*IG* II², 1331*a*, line 1, and *b*, lines 8–10; *PA* 12625). Finally, as mentioned above (note on line 18), the name Seleukos appears in Azenia as the father of the Eratosthenes who was councillor between 50 and 40 B.C. Chronologically, the last-mentioned Seleukos offers the best candidate for identification with the prytanis in line 25 of the new inscription, but if lines 22–26 of this text are assigned to Azenia, then this deme, with all of column I, including lines 39–42, had a representation probably of 32 prytaneis. Azenia had totals of at least 16 and at least 21 councillors in two other lists from the same period (*Agora* XV, nos. 278 and 280, which show very little duplication of names between the two, and between themselves and the new inscription), a most remarkable increase from a quota of only two councillors prior to 307/6 (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, p. 58 with note 15), but a total of 32 representatives here seems to be out of all order. Lines 21–26, then, and the remaining 10 (?) prytaneis beneath the demotic in line 37 will belong to at least two demes, including Peiraieus and perhaps Koile.

Line 32. The names Anaxandros and Anaxandrides are known much earlier in Eleusis (*PA* 801–803).

18 (Pl. 79). Small fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on October 6, 1969 in the basement wall of house 645a/10 (Area N 5–6).

H. 0.130 m.; W. 0.076 m.; Th. 0.053 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.009 m. (omikron, 0.005 m.).

Inv. No. I 7071

AIANTIS

med. saec. I a.

Col. I

lacuna

[-----]

[-----]

[-----]

[-----]

Col. II

lacuna

[Δι]ρννο[-----]

Τρικρο[ύσιοι]

10 Ἀθηνόδω[ρος ---] *vel* Ἀθηνόδω[τος ---]

Ἀριστόδ[ημος? ---]

⁹ A title such as *ταμίης* or *ἐπεύς*, the "alias-name" formula *ὁ καί*, or a stonemason's error are alternative possible explanations.

5	[-----]	Ἀθηνα<γ>ό[ρας? ----] <i>vel</i> Ἀθήνα<ι>ο[s? ----]
	[-----ο]ψs	Σουνι[άδης ----]
	[-----]s	^v Γλα[υκ-----]
	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>vacat</i> 0.014 m.
		<i>lacuna</i>

Line 12, *lapis* ΑΘΗΝΑΟ

Line 10. The trace of the upper left portion of a rounded letter would allow omega or omikron for the respective names Athenodoros or Athenodotos.

Line 11. The names Aristodamos and Aristodikos are also possible, but Aristodemos is known in Trikorynthos, first in a list from the 2nd century B.C. (*IG* II², 2445, line 11 = *PA* 1824), and later as hymnagogos in the archonship of Apolexis (*Ἐλευσινιακά* 1, 1932, p. 225, line 19 = K. Clinton, *The Sacred Officials of the Eleusinian Mysteries*, *Trans. Am. Philosoph. Soc.* 64, 1974, part 3, p. 51; Clinton, *op. cit.*, p. 50, note 30, now dated 20/19; see 22 below, comment). The full name of the hymnagogos is Ἀριστόδημος Ἀργείου Τρικορύσιος, and he may be identical to Ἀριστόδημος Ἀργίου Τρικορύσιος in an undated lost grave-stone (*IG* II², 7545).

Line 12. It has been assumed that gamma was omitted from the name Athenagoras. Alternatively, iota may have been omitted from the name Athenaios.

Line 13. The last letter of the patronymic in line 6 of column I extends into column II and has forced the indentation of the name there. The horizontal strokes of sigma are clearly preserved and there appear to be traces also of the slanting strokes. A trace of the top of a hasta is the evidence for iota. The name Souniades is known in Trikorynthos and the man may be identified with the Souniades who served also as councillor for Trikorynthos in a text dated a little before 60 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 267, line 16).

19 (Pl. 78). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back. The marble is heavily flawed with mica streaks and the surface has been severely damaged in many places. Found in October of 1973 during construction of the belvedere (Area H- I 3- 4). The left side of this fragment joins the right side of *Agora* XV, no. 284 (= *IG* II², 1059 = 1758 = *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 173-174, no. 105 = E.M. 2736).

New Fragment: H. 0.355 m.; W. 0.143 m.; Th. 0.090 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.006-0.007 m. (lines 1-8), *ca.* 0.005-0.006 m. (lines 9-22), *ca.* 0.004 m. (lines 23-26).

Inv. No. I 7466

OFFICERS AND CITATIONS

ca. a. 30 *a.*

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

lacuna

	[.]ος Μαν[ί]ον <i>vacat</i>	traces?	
	Εὐδαιμοκράτης Μηνοφίλου [Πλ]ωθε[ύς]		
	αὐλητῆς Διόδωρος Δημητρί		
	ου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν <i>vacat</i>	traces?	
5	γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυ[τα]ν[ί]α[ν] Παρ[.]...[τα].[--]		
	ἀντιγραφεὺς Κλεόμαχος Ἀῶλον Φ[λυ?]εύς		
	ὑπογραμματεὺς Πάτρων ^v Σφῆτ[ι]ος		
	Φιλήμονος λειτουργοῦντ[ο]ς ἐν τ[ῇ] Σκ[ι]άδ[ι]		
		<i>vacat</i> 0.014 m.	
	οἱ πρυτάνεις	οἱ πρυ[τ]άνει[ς]	16
	<i>in corona</i>	<i>in corona</i>	

10	τὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλείτας [στ]ρατηγὸν [Ἀν]τίπατρον) [Φλ]υέα	τὸν κήρυ κα τῆς βου λῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Καλ λικρατίδην Τρικορύσιο[ν]	20
15	[οἱ πρυτ]άνεις vestigia coronae lacuna	οἱ πρυτάνεις in corona [τὸν] ταμί [αν τὸν ἐ]αυτῶν [----]ο<ς>Ξε[^{ca. 1-2}] [-----]η[---] lacuna	25
Line 26, lapis C			

Line 1. Manios is a rare name in Attica with less than a half a dozen occurrences, and the presence of one Manios, son of a homonymous father, as councillor for Leontis about the middle of the 1st century B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 272, line 2) suggests a possible restoration and identification of the first officer listed here. His title (and the first two letters of his name, if Manios) would have been inscribed in the preceding line. Traces of letters appear to be preserved directly above omega-theta in line 2 and they will belong to the office of Eudaimokrates.

Line 2. Theta in the demotic is clearly preserved, as is also, from the evidence of one of my squeezes, the right portion of omega and the faint trace of epsilon respectively preceding and following this letter.

Lines 3–4. The demotic was first written in the place of the patronymic and then erased; see comment by S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, pp. 173–174. At the end of line 4 I once read on the stone traces of Παιρ, i.e. the demotic Παιρ[νίδης], but I cannot now confirm these traces either in my squeezes or in the photograph. A demotic appearing here in the text would belong to the prytany secretary, whose title, name, and patronymic filled the following line (see comment on line 5, below), and Paionides, if the reading could be assured, from the fourth phyle, Leontis, would indicate a precise date of 29/8 according to J. A. Notopoulos' theory for the application of the secretarial cycles during the Roman period (see *Hesperia* 18, 1949, pp. 1–12). For further discussion of the date see comments on lines 8, 10–14, and 17–22, and 20, below, comment on lines 67–68.

Line 5. The first two letters of the secretary's name are clearly pi-alpha. Of the third letter a vertical stroke and apparently the loop of rho are in evidence. After a space for four letters there follow tau, alpha, and, at the edge of the stone, traces of what I think might belong to the top and bottom of sigma. I cannot discover any single name which will suit this sequence of letters and I assume that the last preserved letters belong to a patronymic. (Disregarding the uncertain sigma, the demotic of Potamos might be possible, but names beginning in Par- of suitable length, such as Paris, are not very likely, and, furthermore, there may be evidence of a demotic at the end of the preceding line: see comment on lines 3–4, above.) Paralos will suit the spacing Παρ[...], but other rare shorter names are possible, since it is uncertain that the patronymic began with tau (ΤΑΣ, if the last is read correctly, is an unlikely initial sequence of letters for an Athenian name).

Line 6. There seem to be traces of the vertical and rounded parts of phi, hence the demotic of Phlya. If these traces do not belong to a letter, then the demotics of Bate, Pithos, and Oa are also possible.

Line 7. For the spelling ὑπογραμματεύς with one mu see *Agora* XV, no. 373, line 48.

Line 8. I am grateful to D. J. Geagan for assisting me in the reading of this line, which, in turn, led to the joining of the new inscription with *Agora* XV, no. 284. For the rare phrase ἐν τῇ Σκιάδι, in contrast to the more normal ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιάδα or ἐπὶ Σκιάδος, see *IG* II², 1013, lines 39–40: [τ]ῶι τε ἐν τῇ Σκιάδι καθ[εσταμέ]νῳ δημοσίῳ. The *litourgos* and the *demosios* of the Skias were obviously closely related (if

they did not fulfill the same function), see D. J. Geagan, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, pp. 14–15. Philemon appears on two other prytany inscriptions, both of which should now be dated near 30 B.C., *Agora* XV, no. 287 and inscription 20, below. In the latter text he is documented as liturgist for the twentieth time (see comment, 20, lines 67–68).

Lines 10–14. Antipatros' third generalship is recorded in *Agora* XV, no. 290, lines 16–24, now dated ca. 21/0 (cf. 22, below). His fifth generalship is documented by *Agora* XV, no. 293, which accordingly must be dated at least two years later. The date of the present text, in which Antipatros was hoplite general presumably for the first time, must obviously antedate *Agora* XV, no. 290 by at least two years. A date shortly after 30 B.C. therefore would seem very appropriate (see comment on lines 3–4, above).

Lines 17–22. Kallikratides of Trikorynthos is known as herald of the boule and demos from three other prytany inscriptions which must belong to the same period as the present text: *Agora* XV, no. 282 = *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 107, *Agora* XV, no. 286 = *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 106, and *Agora* XV, no. 287 = *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 108. Dow's dates of ca. 45–30, ca. 40–30, and ca. 40–30 for these respective texts were followed by Meritt and Traill (*loc. cit.*). The coincident citation of Kallikratides as herald and of Antipatros as hoplite general in the present inscription, and the new dating of *Agora* XV, no. 290 in ca. 21/0 B.C. (see preceding note) suggest that the later limit, i.e. ca. 30 B.C., for these three texts may more nearly approximate the correct date. For references to the complicated family of Kallikratides of Trikorynthos see 24, below, comment on lines 11–14. The final letter was corrected by the stone-cutter from epsilon to nu.

Lines 24–27. There is preserved at the end of line 25 a vertical stroke followed by a slanting stroke which I take to belong to nu. Of the second letter in line 26 there are in evidence three strokes, a left vertical and joining top and bottom horizontal strokes, *sic* C, as if the stonecutter stopped before completing epsilon. OEEE does not offer a normal sequence of letters, and the stonecutter's mistake of cutting epsilon for nu in line 22 (see comment, above) suggests a similar error in this line.

20 (Pl. 79). Three fragments from a large opisthographic Pentelic marble stele.¹⁰ Two of the fragments (*a* and *b*) join and are from the top and central portions of the stele. A third fragment (*c*) belongs to the bottom of the stele.

a: Broken on the right (side A) and at the bottom which joins fragment *b*, but preserving the back which was re-worked for a later inscription (30, below). The top of the front, and probably also the side, had an apophyge leading to a fascia-crowned ovolo crowning molding. The back surface is crudely smoothed with a bevel up to the top fascia. The top surface is roughly picked. Found built into a Byzantine wall (Area J 5) on June 20, 1970.

H. 0.20 m.; W. 0.25 m.; Th. 0.10 m.; LH. 0.010–0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7200

b: Broken at the top which joins fragment *a*, right (side A), and bottom. Found in the foundation of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/12 – 5/7) on May 23, 1972.

H. 0.59 m.; W. 0.38 m.; Th. 0.08 m.; LH. 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7393

c: Broken at top and left (side A), but preserving the toothed-chiseled right side (side A) and rough-picked bottom. Found in buttress II of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/8 – 5/8) on March 23, 1972.

H. 0.29 m.; W. 0.30 m.; Th. 0.075 m.; LH. 0.006–0.009 m. (lines 57–66), 0.009–0.012 m. (lines 67–68).

Inv. No. I 7357

¹⁰ Several improvements in the readings of the text were made by H. Wilkinson and N. Kennell. I am grateful to A. G. Woodhead for a lucid discussion (*per litt.*) of the date.

ca. a. 30 a.

- a* ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς [Πτολεμαίδος οἱ ἐπὶ —^{ca. 8}—]
[ἄρχο]ντος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπα[ινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες]
[ἀποφαίν]ουσιν τῇ βουλῇ τὸν [ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν]
[Στρατόν]ικον Παραμόνου Φλ[υέα τὰς θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπάσας]
- b* 5 τὰς κα[θηκο]ύσας ἐν τῇ πρυτ[ανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δῆ]
μου καὶ παίδω[ν] καὶ γυναικῶ[ν] καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων, ἐπιμε]
μελῆσθαι δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ τῶ[ν] ἄλλων ἐν τῇ πρυτανείᾳ ὧν καθήκον ἦν]
καλῶς καὶ φιλαγάθως [✱ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα παρακαλοῦσιν τὴν βου]
λὴν ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἑαυτοῖς ποιήσα[σθαι τὴν γραπτὴν εἰκόνα ἐν ὃ]
10 πλῶι ἐπιχρύσωι ἐν τῇ Ἀττάλου σ[τοαῖ] τοῦ αἰρεθέντος ἐξ ἑαυ]
τῶν ταμίου Στρατονίκου Φλυέως [✱ ? ἔχουσιν τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν]
τῇδε· οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Πτολεμαίδ[ος οἱ ἐπὶ —^{ca. 8}— ἄρχοντος]
καὶ οἱ ἀ[είσιτοι] ✱ τὸν ταμίαν ἑαυ[τῶν] Στρατόνικον Παραμόνου]
Φλυέα ἀρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ φιλοτιμί[ας τῆς εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἀνέθηκαν·]
15 ὅπως οὖν ἡ βουλὴ φαίνεται τοῖς φιλαγάθ[ως καὶ μεγαλομερῶς ἀνα]
στρεφομένοις ἀπονεμοῦσα τὸν καθήκο[ντα] ἔπαινον ✱ ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ]
δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμί[αν] τὸν ἑαυτῶν καὶ στεφανώ]
σαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνω, ἐπικεχωρῆ[σαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς πρυτάνεσιν]
τῆς Πτολεμαίδος ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀνά[θρεσιν ἐν τῇ Ἀττάλου στοαῖ]
20 τοῦ ἑαυτῶν Στρατονίκου καθὼς ἐπάνω [γέγραπται· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ]
δε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ π[ρυτανείαν] εἰς στήλην λιθί]
νην καὶ στήσαι οὗ ἂν εὐκαιρον ἦι· τὸ δὲ γενόμε[νον ἀνάλωμα] μερίσαι τὸν]
ταμίαν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν *vacat* ✱ Παντακ[λῆς] -----]
vacat ✱ "Ενβιος "Ενβίου Προσπάλτιος εἶπεν [✱]
- 25 Φλυεῖς Ἀφιδναῖοι
Στρατόνικος Παραμόνου Πτολεμαῖος Εὐαρχίδ[ου] 40
Κτήσαρχος Καλλιφάνου Σώπατρος "Ηλιοδώρο[υ]
Σώπατρος Πολέμωνος Δεινίας)
Φιλόθεος Λυσιδάμου Ἀσκληπιάδης)
30 Μουσαῖος Μενεκράτου Φιλόμηλος Σωπάτρου
Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἀγάθωνος Πάνφιλος Ἀριστοκράτου 45
Κλεόδωρος)
Διονύσιος)
Φιλοκλῆς Σώσου Διονύσιος)
35 Ἀῦλος Γαίου Προσπάλτιος
Σώφιλος Εὐφράνορος "Ενβιος) 50
Δωσίθεος Ἀπολλοφάνου
[Με]νέστρατος Κρίτωνος *vacat*
lacuna *lacuna*
- c* 51 [in corona] in corona in corona
[-----] [-----] [-----] 57
[-----] [-----] 55 Διοκλέ[ους]
[-----] [-----] Κηφισία
- [οἱ πρυτάνεις τ]ὸν ἑαυτῶν ταμίαν 63
- 60 [-----] in corona
[-----] [Στρα]τόνικον
[-----] [Παρ]αμόνου 65
[-----] [Φλυ]έα
vacat to bottom
- 67 λειτουργοῦντος
Φιλήμονος τὸ εἰκοστὸν

Line 9. The usual formula $\tau\eta\nu\ \gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\eta\varsigma\ \epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\epsilon\omicron\omega$ is too long for the available space.

Line 11. The mandatory restoration is four or five letters too short and a decorative asterisk or un-inscribed space is assumed for the middle of the line.

Line 13. The letters ΕΙΣΙΤΟ have been inscribed *in rasura*. It is more probable that here the stone-cutter corrected an error than that the original surface of the inscription was flawed. The decorative asterisk in this line no more serves as a mark of punctuation than does the restored example in line 11.

Line 23. The office of Pantakles cannot be identified. The uninscribed space and the normal formula make it unlikely that he is the treasurer of the war funds.

Line 24. Embios, the son of Embios (with the orthography mu), the only other Attic occurrence of this name and also in the deme Prospalta, was priest of Asklepios in 83/2 B.C. according to the reckoning of W. S. Ferguson (*Athenian Tribal Cycles*, Cambridge 1932, p. 33; text *IG* II², 1944, lines 10–13). If the dating of the prytany text posited here is correct, the prytanis is probably a son of the priest of Asklepios.

Line 27. The prytanis' gravestone is extant (*IG* II², 7690), as also are the gravestones of the prytanis' adopted son Kalliphanes (*IG* II², 7688) and Kalliphanes' daughter Megiste (*IG* II², 7693) and wife Ammia (*IG* II², 7658). The father of the prytanis should in all likelihood be identified with Kalliphanes, son also of a Kalliphanes, of Phlya who was ephebe in 119/8 (*Hesperia* 33, 1964, p. 213, no. 58, col. II, line 96 = *IG* II², 1008).

Line 29. The name Lysidamos (with alpha) is new to Attic prosopography.

Line 30. An earlier member of the family of this prytanis is probably Nikodamos, son of Mousaios, of Phlya, ephebe in 117/6 (*IG* II², 1009, col. II, line 85). The father of the prytanis may be identified with *Μενεκράτης Ἀγνωνος Φ[λευεύς]* who was thesmothete in a list dated by Dow a little before 63/2 (?) (*IG* II², 1727, line 9 = *Hesperia* 3, 1934, pp. 146–149) and whose demotic has been largely restored from *IG* II², 1053, line 4, where in turn the name [*Μενε*]κράτης Ἀγνωνος Φλυ[εύς] may be restored from the list of thesmothetai. *IG* II², 1053 probably should be dated, with 1051, after 38 B.C. (cf. Kirchner, *ad IG* II², 1051).

Line 31. Possible earlier members of the family are Agathokles, son of Agathokles, of Phlya, ephebe in 119/8 (*Hesperia* 33, 1964, p. 213, col. II, line 93 = *IG* II², 1008) and Agathon, son of Agathokles, also of Phlya, honored by the thiasotai in 272/1 (*IG* II², 1316, lines 7, 14).

Line 32. The father of the prytanis may conveniently be identified with Kleodoros, son of Kleodoros, of Phlya who was ephebe in 107/6 (*IG* II², 1011, col. II, line 107 = *PA* 8565).

Line 33. Dionysios was the most common Attic name in antiquity and its appearance seldom allows certain identification: compare Dionysios, father of Hagnon who was priest of the Phosphoroi about the middle of the 1st century B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 275, lines 2–6); Dionysios of Phlya who was eranistes in an inscription dated 103/2 (*IG* II², 1335, line 40); Dionysios, son of Apollodoros, also of Phlya, ephebe in 107/6 (*IG* II², 1011, col. II, line 110); and finally Dionysios, father of Hierokleia in a list of weavers of Athena's peplos dated 108/7 (*IG* II², 1036, col. II, line 41).

Line 34. The father or grandfather of the prytanis should be identified with Sosos of Phlya, thesmothete in Theodosios' archonship, 100/99 (*IG* II², 2336, line 154 = *HarvStClPhil* 51, 1940, p. 120, line 160 = *PA* 13307).

Line 37. The son of this prytanis, Apolophanes, son of Dositheos, of Phlya, was himself prytanis in an inscription dated by Meritt and Traill at the end of the 1st century B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 303, line 10) and the same name, without demotic, is also recorded in an ephebic text of the same period (*IG* II², 1962, line 6). Dositheos apparently was also father of Alexandros of Phlya, ephebe in 39/8 (*IG* II², 1043, col. II, line 85).

Line 38. Another Kriton of Phlya, perhaps a son of the prytanis, appears on a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the 1st century after Christ as the husband of Strateia from Heraklea, who was coincidentally the daughter of another Menestratos (*IG* II², 8781).

Line 41. The great-grandfather of the prytanis may be identified with Heliodoros, son of Sopatros, of Aphidna, epimelete in an inscription dated by Kirchner between 130 and 120 B.C. (*IG* II², 1939, line 25 = *PA* 13148). The prytanis apparently was old enough to have a son Philomelos (line 44) who was prytanis in the same year.

Line 43. Isigenes, son of Asklepiades, of Aphidna, who was prytanis about the middle of the 1st century before Christ (*Agora* XV, no. 275, line 13) may have been a brother of the prytanis here. Compare also Asklepiades, son of Meidon, of Aphidna, on the undated gravestone *IG* II², 5734.

Lines 57–59. It is tempting to restore the name in line 57 as Diokles and to identify this official with Diokles, son of Diokles, of Kephisia who was priest of Asklepios in 51/0 (*PA* 4033; *IG* II², 1046, lines 10, 19, 24, 27; etc.) and whose identically named father was archon in 57/6 (*PA* 4032; *IG* II², 1716, line 22 = *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 117, line 61, etc.).

Lines 67–68. Philemon appears as *litourgos* in two other prytany inscriptions, **19**, above (which includes *Agora* XV, no. 284), and *Agora* XV, no. 287, both of which should be dated near 30 B.C. (see **19**, comments on lines 3–4, 8, 10–14, and 17–22). In the first of these he is described as follows, Φιλήμονος λειτουργοῦντ[ο]ς ἐν τ[ῇ] Σκ[ι]άδ[ι], and in the second, λειτ[ο]υρ[ο]ῦντος ἐπὶ τ[ῇ]ν Σκιάδα Φιλήμονος. The dates of these texts are the chief evidence for the dating of the present inscription also to approximately 30 B.C. The documentation of Philemon as *litourgos* for the twentieth time is most unusual and is a tribute to a remarkable record of service of a foreigner who was listed last in the citations and went unpraised by the prytaneis (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 176, no. 108, comment).

An additional, though slight, confirmation of the date assigned to this new prytany inscription is suggested by the parallel of **22**, below, which is also opisthographic. The inscriptions on the backs of the respective stelai are clearly closely related chronologically (they may even belong to the same or consecutive years); the texts on the obverses also apparently are closely related chronologically.

21 (Pl. 80). Large stele of Pentelic marble mended from three pieces, broken at the right and bottom, but with the original left side and top preserved. Found on March 23, 1972 in buttress III of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/10 – 5/7). A tiny fourth fragment, *Agora* XV, no. 279 (= *Hesperia* 36, 1967, pp. 236–237, no. 46), joins the top of the roster of Phyle at the left side.

H. 0.47 m.; W. 0.36 m.; Th. 0.105 m.; LH. ca. 0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 7363

OINEIS

ca. a. 30 a.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 40–53

- [ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις] τῆς Οἰνείδος καὶ οἱ αἰέσειτοι οἱ ἐ[πὶ ^{ca. 5} ---]
 [--- ἄρχοντας ἀποφ]αίνουσι τῇ βουλῇ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν [εἴλοντο]
 [ἐξ ἐατῶν Ἰοφῶντα Φυ]λάσιον τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκένα[ι ἀπάσας]
 [ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων καὶ τῶ]ν λοιπῶν ἐπιμεμελησθαι φιλα[γάθως καὶ]
 5 [διὰ ταῦτα παρακ]αλοῦσι τὴν βουλὴν ἐπιχωρῆσ[αι ἑαν]
 [τοῖς στεφανῶσαι] αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι· τύχ[η] ἀγαθῇ]
 [δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ] ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν τῶν [πρυτάνε]
 [ων Ἰοφῶντα Φυλά]σιον καὶ στεφανῶ[ι]σαι αὐτὸν [θαλλοῦ]
 [στεφάνωι ὡι πάτρι]όν ἐστιν στεφανοῦν τοὺς [ἀγαθοὺς]
 10 [τῶ]ν ἀν[δρῶν· ἀναγρ]άψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τ[ὸν γραμ]
 ματέα [τὸν κατὰ πρυ]τανήαν εἰς <σ>τή[ι]λην λιθίνη[ν καὶ ἀνα]
 [θ]εῖναι ἐ[ν τῷ βουλευ]τηρίῳ

	Φυλ[άσιοι]	οἱ πρυτάνεις τὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς	<i>vacat</i> [Ἀχαρνεῖς]	
	Ἰοφῶν [-----]	45 ὀπλείτας στρατηγὸν	Διογένη[ης ----]	60
15	Διόδοτος Διο[^{ca. 4} -----]ου		Νικόστ[ρατος ----]	
	Σώστρατος Καλλιδήμου		Ἀριστ[-----]	
	Δωρόθεος Ἡρωδίκου		Μιλτ[ιάδης ----]	
	Ἀπολλώνιος Δημητρίου	<i>in corona</i>	Ξ[-----]	
	Πόπλιος Τουτῳριος	Θεόφιλ[ον]	<i>lacuna</i>	
20	Τελέστης)	Διοδώρου		
	Ζώπυρος Εὐημέρου	Ἀλα[ιέ]α		
	Διονύσιος Ζ[ωί]λου			
	Γάϊος Ξπ[ι]νθαρος			
	[Λακιά]δαι			
25	[Δημ]ήτριος Κοῖντου	οἱ πρυτάν[εις τὸν κήρυκα]		
	[Γά]ϊος Ὀαλέριος	50 [τ]ῆς βο[υλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου]		
	[Ἐπ]ιγένης Ἀρχικλέους			
	Λουσιεῖς	<i>in corona</i>		
	[Σ]ῶσος Εὐρυστράτου	[name]		
30	Θριάσιοι	[patronymic]		
	Πόπλιος Ἀνδρόμαχος	[demotic]		
	[Ἀ]θήναιος Μηνοδώρου			
	Ἀγαθοκλῆς Φιλοξένου			
	Λεύκιος Μάμιος			
35	Πάτρων)	οἱ π[ρυτάνεις -----]		
	Πάνφιλος Λεοντίχου	55 [-----]		
	Ἐπικηφίσιοι	<i>in corona</i>		
	Ἀπολλώνιος Ἡρωδίκου	[name]		
	Ἐπικτητος Ἑρμοκράτου	[patronymic]		
40	Περιοῖδαι	[demotic]		
	Μουσαῖος)			
	[Ἀ]μμώνιος)			
	[Δημ]ήτριος [-----]			
	<i>lacuna</i>			
Line 11, <i>lapis</i> ΕΙΣΤΗΛΗΝ				

Line 19. The name Tutorius is new to Attic prosopography. From an obscure Italic origin (Pauly-Wissowa, *RE*, s.v. Tutorius) it comes into prominence during the 2nd century B.C. in Delos, where one [Πό]πλιος Τουτῳριος Ἀντίοχο[s] was a Posidoniast about 125 B.C. and should probably be identified with Πόπλιος Τουτῳρ[ιος] on a dedication to the Egyptian gods dated 118/7 (*Inscr. Délos* 1751, lines 4, 10; and 2123, lines 1–2). For other members of this family, who are probably ancestors of the Athenian prytanis, see *ibid.*, 1753, line 5; 1754, line 6; and *BCH* 36, 1912, pp. 87–88.

Line 24. The spacing indicates that the demotic must be Lakiadai.

Line 27. The family of Archikles is well known in Lakiadai, see Kirchner, *PA* 2501, stemma. The prytanis should probably be identified with Archikles IV = *PA* 2503, if we may judge from the general date indicated by other prosopographical information in the text.

Line 29. The son of this prytanis, Εὐρύστρατος [ὁ Σώ]σου Λουσιεῖς (the father's name may now be restored), was epimelete at Delos at the end of the 1st century before Christ (*Inscr. Délos* 1625; cf. Sundwall, *NPA*, p. 81, correcting *PA* 5987). The name Eurystrates is extremely rare in Athens; only one other instance is attested, *PA* 5988.

Line 32. ΣΜΗ were inscribed in a depressed surface of the stone, as if *in rasura*.

Line 33. One Agathokles of Thria is known, the father of Aristoboulos who was epebe in 107/6 (*IG* II², 1011, col. III, line 101 = *PA* 61, 1764). The prytanis would be a descendant of at least two generations from the epebe.

Line 38. A brother of the prytanis, Charidemos, son of Herodikos, of Epikhephisia, was treasurer of the boule in an inscription dated between about 40 and 30 B.C. (*Agora* XV, no. 287, lines 8–13). Although the name Herodikos also occurs in line 17 of the new prytany inscription, it is otherwise very rare in Athens.

Lines 46–48. The same Theophilos, son of Diodoros, of Halai appears on a dedication dated by Kirchner at the end of the 1st century B.C., where he is described as ἐπιμε[λη]τή[ς] γενόμενος πρυτανείο[υ] (*IG* II², 2877). The inscription is discussed by S. Dow (*Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 192, no. 117) who dates it early in the reign of Augustus. Dow further points out that the title “epimelete of the prytaneion” is not otherwise known. A. G. Woodhead suggests to me that it may have been a short-lived office *ad hoc* or *ad hominem*. The same man is listed with his brother Diotimos heading a *catalogus hominum nobilium* (*IG* II², 2464, lines 3–4). A large number of members of this famous family are known in the 2nd and 1st centuries before Christ and filiation has been posited into the preceding three centuries (see Davies, *Athenian Propertied Families* 3933, with addendum, p. 597, stemma s. 3126; *Hesperia* 9, 1940, pp. 86–88, 91–94, no. 17; Kirchner, *ad IG* II², 1961, 2464, 3884; Sundwall, *NPA*, p. 56, stemma; *Hesperia* 23, 1954, p. 252, no. 33 = *SEG* XIV, 41, line 3, supplementing *Hesperia* 19, 1950, p. 336, note 55; and K. Kourouniotes, *Ἑλληνιστικά* 1, 1932, p. 225, lines 7 and 20 = K. Clinton, *op. cit.* [above, p. 290], p. 51). The prytanis served as archon in 11/10, approximately twenty years after his councillorship (*IG* II², 1713, line 31; *Fouilles de Delphes* III, ii, 62).

Line 50. The upper portion of the right vertical of eta, the top stroke of sigma, and the upper half of beta and omikron are preserved in this line. The arrangement of citations is identical in *Agora* XV, no. 293.

Line 59. The names in lines 60–64 might belong to either Acharnai or Oe and they have been assigned to the former from the prosopographical information (see comments on lines 60 and 63).

Line 60. Only the bottom of a hasta is preserved of the nu, but the stone may have broken along the slanting stroke. The uninscribed surface following the hasta would appear to rule out the alternative possibility of iota and the name Diogeiton. Diogenes, son of Diogenes, of Acharnai appears on a gravestone dated by Kirchner to the Roman period (*IG* II², 5790) and either father or son might be identified with the prytanis.

Line 63. The top horizontal stroke of tau is preserved. The prytanis should be identified with Miltiades of Acharnai who was a member of the genos of Amyndridai in an inscription dated between 27/6 and 18/7 by Kirchner (*IG* II², 2338, line 51).

Line 64. The upper horizontal stroke of a letter is preserved in the first space and there may also be a trace of a slanting return stroke, i.e. the letter sigma.

22. Three opisthographic Pentelic marble fragments from one or two stelai. Fragments *a* and *b* (I 4913) were found together in the Agora excavations, and although they do not join, they were published by G. A. Stamires as belonging to the same stele (*Hesperia* 26, 1957, pp. 246–260, no. 97, photographs pl. 62), and republished by Meritt and Traill as *Agora* XV, no. 292. On the back appears *Agora* XV, no. 400. A third, much larger fragment (E.M. 10468) has been known since the time of Pittakys; for bibliography see *Agora* XV, no. 290 = *IG* II², 2467, etc. *Agora* XV, no. 427 was inscribed on the back. The similarity of the Agora fragments with E.M. 10468 was noted by Stamires (*op. cit.*, p. 258), but they were dissociated on the grounds that the demotic of Melite appeared in both texts. D. M. Lewis pointed out to Meritt and Traill *per litt.* that their comment, *sub Agora* XV, no. 290, that the same demotic was inscribed twice in the same register, undermined Stamires' argument, and Lewis proposed identifying all three fragments as belonging to the same stele (*ClassRev* 27, 1977, p. 94). Certainly fragment *b* of *Agora* XV, no. 292 seems to be from the same stele as no. 290, for the back of the respective inscriptions gives a very plausible textual link (see 31, below, comment). Fragment *a*, on the other hand, although very similar in format and

closely related in date, should belong to a separate stele according to a very probable restoration of the name of the archon on the back (see 31, below, comment). Stamires had pointed out (*loc. cit.*, p. 246) that "the veins of impurities in the marble [of fragments *a* and *b*] do not correspond, and (according to the report of the excavators) they [*a* and *b*] must have been separated by a considerable interval [of space]."

A text combining column III of the register of *Agora* XV, no. 290 with fragment *b* of *Agora* XV, no. 292 is offered here.

KEKROPIS

ca. a. 21/0 a.

Citations Under Decree

See *Agora* XV, no. 290, lines 1–32

Col. I Col. II
See *Agora* XV, no. 290,
lines 33–78

Register
Col. III

80 [-----]
[-----]
[-----]
[-----]
Λεύκιος [---]
v Εὐδ[^{ca. 2-3}]ος [--]
85 Λεωσ[θένης? ----]
Ἀλέξανδρος [-]
vv τα . . ου
[.]I[.]ΑΙΙΙ[.]I[.]
Διονύσιος Ζην[--]
90 vv Σωκράτης [∪]
Λεύκιος Ἐλέ[νου?]
Μένανδρος [Ὀνή]
vvv τορος
Καλλικλῆς Σε[λεύ]κου?
95 Ἰσίδοτος Παρ[--] vv
Διονυσόδωρος [--ο]v

Col. IV
See *Agora* XV, no.
292, lines 26–42

Citations Under Register

Under Col. II
See *Agora* XV, no. 290, lines 97–113

Under Col. III

Under Col. IV
See *Agora* XV, no.
292, lines 36–42

The demotic of Melite occurs in lines 8 and 73 of *Agora* XV, no. 290 (see p. 297, above). In no other prytany register does the same demotic appear twice. Including fragment *b* of *Agora* XV, no. 292, which also belongs to this text, the demotic of Melite (*ibid.*, line 31) occurs three times.

In other respects also the arrangement of the register and citations is most unusual. The treatment of the patronymics is very inconsistent: sometimes they are inscribed in the same line as the name, sometimes in a separate line, and sometimes they are split between two lines. Full citations are cut at the bottoms of columns II, III, and IV, but only the name of the undersecretary, without wreath and without mention of the honoring body, followed by a "stray prytanis" is inscribed at the bottom of column I (see S. Dow, *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 180, no. 110 = *Agora* XV, no. 290).

Lines 89–96. These lines combine *Agora* XV, no. 290, lines 89–96 with no. 292, lines 16–25. The names in column III were not all aligned precisely with those in columns II and IV, and only one line should intervene between KOY in *Agora* XV, no. 292, line 21 (which was aligned halfway between lines 31

and 32 of the next column in the same text) and upsilon in line 24. The last-mentioned letter will align with Dionysodoros, who was the last prytanis in column III of *Agora* XV, no. 290. I cannot now attest either on squeeze or photograph Stamires' dotted sigma and dotted upsilon in lines 18 and 25 of *Agora* XV, no. 292. Indeed, I now judge his omikron-iota in line 19 of the same text to be chance markings on the stone. If they are in fact letters, they must belong to the demotic of Pithos, which would have been inscribed in the margin following the name Sokrates (line 90, above), but I prefer to believe no demotic was ever inscribed here. This conclusion finds strong support from the prosopographical evidence, see *Agora* XV, Prosopographical Index, pp. 411 and 427, *s. vv.* Ἰσίδοτος (Μελιτεύς) and Μένανδρος [Ὀνή]τορος (Μελιτεύς).

The name Seleukos would appear to be the only possibility for restoration in line 94, although it seems a little short for the spacing.

Assuming that the four-line *lacuna* at the top of column III indicates two missing councillors, the total number of representatives of Melite in the complete text must have been at least thirty-two.

The date of *Agora* XV, no. 292, fragment *a* has been corrected from 21/0 to 20/19 by E. Kapetanopoulos (*Ελληνικά* 29, 1976, p. 259; cf. K. Clinton, *op. cit.* [p. 290, above] p. 50).

23 (Pl. 81). Fragment from a block of Pentelic marble, broken at the bottom, back and right side, but with part of the smooth left side preserved. The top has been roughly picked in a later re-use and shows marks of the drill for splitting. Found on June 4, 1971 in a modern bothros wall (Area S/12 – 13/13).

H. 0.40 m.; W. 0.175 m.; W. of face, 0.14 m.; Th. 0.236 m.; LH. 0.010–0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 7333

LEONTIS

aet. Rom.

lacuna

Φρεάρριοι

Δωρίμαχος)

Ἀπολλώνιος Α[-----]

ἑστιούχο[ι]

5 Ἐπιχάρης Ἀλιμ[ούσιος]

Πύλων Εὐπυρίδ[ης]

Ἑστιαῖος Χολ[αείδης]

Δημήτριος Σκα[μβωνίδης]

vacat 0.030 m.

Line 2. The name Dorimachos is new to Attic prosopography; cf. [Δ]ορικλείδης, *Agora* XV, no. 10, line 13, if the reading there may be trusted.

Lines 4–8. The *hestiouchoi* are mentioned on only one other Attic inscription, *Agora* XV, no. 309, line 26. In that text there are eight *hestiouchoi* in all, followed by two men who are called *klerotai*. None of the ten names bears a demotic and all have been presumed to be slaves: see D. J. Geagan, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, *The Athenian Constitution after Sulla*, p. 112, who suggests a relationship with the slaves of the Tholos, the *oiketai* (see Meritt and Traill, *Agora* XV, p. 19, note 65). We now know from the new inscription that the *hestiouchoi* could be citizens. The roster here lists four names, which may be only half the full number, each with a different demotic of Leontis. It is perhaps worth noting that one of the *hestiouchoi* in *Agora* XV, no. 309, Menandros in line 27, bears the same name as the prytanis of Pallene in line 39 of the same inscription. *Agora* XV, no. 309 has been dated only roughly, in the 1st century B.C. The new inscription probably belongs to the same century.

Line 6. The name Pylon is new to Attic prosopography.

Line 8. One Demetrios, the father of Antaios of Skambonidai, is known from a gravestone which Kirchner dates to the end of the 1st century B.C. (*IG* II², 7390), but the name Demetrios is too common to allow any certainty of identification here.

24 (Pl. 80). Fragment of an opisthographic Pentelic marble stele, broken at the top and right side (face A), but preserving part of the original bottom and left side (face A). Found on May 23, 1972 in the foundation of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/12 – 5/7). On the reverse was inscribed **29**.

H. 0.45 m.; W. 0.38 m.; Th. 0.075 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.012 m. (with exceptions), *ca.* 0.007–0.008 m. in citations (with exceptions).

Inv. No. I 7392

PANDIONIS

ca. a. 70–80 (?) *p.*

lacuna

[Παιανιεῖς]

lacuna

Διογ[ν-----]

Ἀφροδίσιος[s-----]

Ἐπικλῆς)

5 Διονυσογένης Διο[---]

Γάιος Εὐβίσιος

Δρομοκλῆς Παραμόνου

Σωτᾶς)

9 Σέμνος)

lacuna

Ἐπ[-----] 10

11 οἱ πρυτάνεις
κήρυκα βουλῆς

vacat

[Ο]ἰνόφιλον)

14 Τρικορύσιον

15 οἱ πρυτάνεις
τὸν ἀντιστράτηγον

vacat

Ἀμμόνι

ον) Χολλεί

19 δην

30 οἱ πρυτά

νεις τὸν Π

δήμου

Ἀδλον

34 Ἀχαρνέα

[οἱ πρυτάνεις]

20

[-----]

vacat

. [-----]

[-----]

Κρ[-----]

24

25 οἱ πρυτά
νεις τῶν ὦ

vacat

τὸν ταμίαν

Πρῆμον

29 Παιανία

vacat to bottom

Line 1. The demotic has been restored on the basis of the prosopographical information; see especially the comment on line 7.

Line 2. The bottom tips of two vertical strokes seem to be in evidence and the letter is read as nu.

Line 3. The name Aphrodisios is common in Paiania. Occurrences in the 1st century after Christ are as follows: Aphrodisios, son of Alkamenēs, ephebe between 84/5 and 92/3 (*IG* II², 1996, line 73); Aphrodisios in an inscription identified tentatively as a *catalogus pylororum* and dated to the middle of the 1st century after Christ by Kirchner (*IG* II², 2301, line 3); and Aphrodisios, father of Epigenēs in a dedication of the middle of the 1st century after Christ (*IG* II², 4186, line 6).

Line 5. Earlier members of the same family may be Dionysogenēs, son of Dionysios, of Paiania, *orgeon* in 185/4 (*IG* II², 1325, line 9 = *PA* 4277) and Dionysogenēs, prytanis for Paiania in 155/4 and perhaps the same man as the *orgeon* (*Agora* XV, no. 225, line 74).

Line 7. Dromokles, the son of Paramonos, of Paiania appears on a re-used grave column discovered in the Agora Excavations (*Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 71, no. 133B = *Agora* XVII, no. 260). The inscription is in a cursive script with minuscule omega and wide-flaring mu, and was dated by the original editor to the 3rd century after Christ. If this dating is correct, the man on the gravestone will be a descendant of

the prytanis. Examples of similar script, however, are known earlier (e.g. 27, below), especially on private monuments. The careless orthography (omega was cut twice for omikron), the slovenly script, and the re-using of an earlier monument might be attributed more to the circumstances of the inscribing than to the date. The prytanis and the man on the gravestone, accordingly, are probably identical.

Line 8. A descendant is perhaps Sotas, father of Eukarpos of Paiania, who was prytanis near the end of the 2nd century after Christ (*Agora* XV, no. 437, line 18).

Line 9. The earliest occurrence of this name in Attic prosopography is Semnos, son of Alex(--), who is listed as a Milesian on an ephebic inscription dated by Kirchner between 84/5 and 92/3 (*IG* II², 1996, line 235). The name is fairly common in Athens during the following century.

Lines 11–14. The herald of the boule, Oinophilos, son of a homonymous father, of Trikorinthos belongs to a famous Athenian family which had a long and complicated prosopographical history. For references and some discussion see A. E. Raubitschek, Pauly-Wissowa, *RE*, s.v. Oinophilos, with stemma; W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 249; K. M. Clinton, *op. cit.* (above, p. 290), pp. 29–30, no. 18; and M. Woloch, *Roman Citizenship and the Athenian Elite A.D. 96–161*, Amsterdam 1973, pp. 193–195. Oinophilos in the new inscription might be a younger son of Oinophilos who was archon in 28/9.

Lines 15–19. This is the earliest occurrence of the title *antistrategos* in an Athenian prytany inscription and the office may be added to the list in *Agora* XV, pp. 18–20 of officials praised during Roman times. Normally *antistrategos* is a translation of the Latin *propraetor* (see H. J. Mason, *Greek Terms for Roman Institutions, American Studies in Papyrology* XIII, Toronto 1974, pp. 106–108) and in this function it is recorded on several Athenian dedications to distinguished Roman officials (*IG* II², 4120, 4121, 4210). Ammonios here, however, is not a Roman, but an Athenian of the deme Cholleidai, and his title *antistrategos*, as D. J. Geagan points out to me, indicates that he either served as an assistant to the hoplite general (cf. the parallels of the antikeryx, antikosmetes, etc.) or he served on behalf of the hoplite general (see Mason, *ibid.*, pp. 104–105 for both possible interpretations of the prefix *anti-*; and for the latter interpretation cf. also 40, below, in which the duties of the hoplite general were fulfilled by the staff of the pythochrestos, who evidently simultaneously served as hoplite general and was absent on this occasion; and cf. 28, below, which documents, epigraphically for the first time in Athenian constitutional history, an exchange of liturgies). Only one other Cholleidian is attested as bearing the name Ammonios, and he is the well-known philosopher and teacher of Plutarch, who served at least three times as hoplite general between about A.D. 66 and 81, and whose descendants were Roman citizens of the gens Annia (see C. P. Jones, *HarvStClPhil* 71, 1966, pp. 205–213, stemma, p. 210). The relative dates and circumstances are appropriate for the identification of the philosopher, whose father's name was not hitherto known, with the *antistrategos* here. Kirchner, *IG* II², 3558, line 4 may be read [*Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμωνίου Χολλείδης*] in preference to [*Ἄννιος? Ἀμμώνιος Χολλείδης*].

Alternatively, and perhaps preferably, the *antistrategos* Ammonios might be a son of the philosopher, associated in office as deputy to his father, who presumably would be hoplite general in the same year. Thrasyllus is the only son of the philosopher otherwise attested; and he presumably would be older than a brother Ammonios, since the homonymous son would normally (there are many exceptions) not be the first born. What is clear is that the Roman citizenship had not been obtained by this family at the time of this inscription, and the same judgment, in turn, may be inferred of *IG* II², 3558, whatever their respective approximate dates. A probable chronological schema of the family would accordingly be as follows: the philosopher Ammonios was born about A.D. 10–20; his sons Thrasyllus and Ammonios (if this is the correct stemma) were born between about A.D. 40 and 50; about A.D. 70–80 father and son Ammonios served as *strategos* and *antistrategos*; father and son Thrasyllus honored the late wife of Ammonios the Elder (*IG* II², 3558), presumably after the death of Ammonios the Younger; and finally, the family received Roman citizenship, perhaps after the death of Ammonios the Elder.¹¹ The stemma is revised, most recently, by E. Kapetanopoulos, *Εκκλητικά* 29, 1976, pp. 257–258.

¹¹ I have been helped enormously in this commentary by D. J. Geagan and C. P. Jones.

Lines 28–29. The common name *Primus* is well known in Paiania in the 2nd century after Christ. *Preimos*, father of a homonymous ephebe, in an inscription dated at the beginning of the 2nd century after Christ (*IG II²*, 2018, line 28) is the earliest hitherto attested instance of this name in this deme, and might be identical with the treasurer here.

25 (Pl. 81). Fragment of a molding which probably once crowned a stele, preserving portions of the inscribed face and the top; broken away on both sides, at the bottom, and at the back. The inscribed letters are on the taenia which crowns the molding. Found on February 27, 1933, in modern foundations over the northern part of the Library of Pantainos (R 13). The inscription was identified by D. J. Geagan.

H. 0.065 m.; W. 0.17 m.; Th. 0.17 m.; LH. 0.023 m.

Inv. No. I 529

PRYTANY DEDICATION

saec. II *p.*

[Οἱ πρυ]τάνεις τ[ῆς ----φυλῆς]
lacuna

The approximate date has been determined by the style of lettering. The postponement of the archon-dating formula is unusual in Attic prytany inscriptions, but compare *Agora* XV, no. 313.

26 (Pl. 81). Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back, found on July 4, 1947 on the east side of Eponymon Street near the Church of Elias and Charalambas (Area H 14).

H. 0.125 m.; W. 0.16 m.; Th. 0.065 m.; LH. 0.012–0.014 m. (upsilon in line 4, 0.02 m.).

Inv. No. I 6050

HADRIANIS or ANTIOCHIS

saec. II *p.*

	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>lacuna</i>	
	[-----]ς	Πο[-----]	5
	[-----]νος	Ἰταῖ[οι]	
	[-----] <i>vacat</i>	Αἰλ<ι>ος Παυ[-----]	
4	[-----ο]ς	[. .]ρ . . [-----]	
	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>lacuna</i>	

Line 1. Part of the bottom of sigma seems to be preserved as the last letter in line 1.

Line 5. The bottoms of two hastae are preserved and very probably belong to a single letter pi.

Line 6. There were two demes named Eitea (orthography with iota very common in the late Roman period), one in Antiochis and the other in Hadrianis.

Line 7. The stonecutter apparently omitted iota in line 7, but the short vertical stroke which appears above lambda in the same line (see photograph) may be an attempt at correction. The upper corner of the last letter in the line may be part of nu. The only known Aelius in either deme Eitea was Aelius Glykon, ephebe for Hadrianis in 142/3 (*IG II²*, 2049, line 79).

Line 8. The upper round part of a letter, followed by traces of two additional letters, is preserved in line 8.

27 (Pl. 81). Fragment from a small Pentelic marble stele, broken at the top, bottom, and right, but preserving part of the smooth left side and rough-picked back. Found on June 17, 1974 in the wall foundation of the Late Roman Round Building (K/12 – 5/14).

H. 0.20 m.; W. 0.14 m.; Th. 0.045 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.020 m. (lines 1–4), *ca.* 0.013 m. (lines 5–6).

Inv. No. I 7470

PRYTANY DEDICATION

saec. II *p.**lacuna*

[γ]ραμμα[τεὺς]

β(ουλή)ς καὶ δῆ[μου]

Παρδαλ[ς]

Ἀθμο[νεύς]

5 ^{vv} ἀγ[αθῇ τύχῃ]*vacat* 0.046 m.

ἐπὶ ἄρχ[οντος ---]

[-----]

lacuna

The small proportions of this stele, the inverted order of citation followed by the regularly introductory formulas, and the cursive script (note mu especially) make this an unusual prytany monument.

Pardalas in Athmonon is not otherwise known, but the half-dozen other bearers of this name all belong certainly or very probably to the 2nd century after Christ.

28 (Pl. 81). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, but preserving the rough-picked back (now coated with cement). Found on May 23, 1972 in the foundation of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/12 – 5/7).¹²

H. 0.295 m.; W. 0.295 m.; Th. 0.130 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.018 m.

Inv. No. I 7391

ATTALIS

saec. II *p.**lacuna*[ἐπὶ ^{*ca.* 18} ἄρ]

[χο]ντος τῆς Ἀτταλ[ίδος φυλῆς]

[ἐτί]μῃσαν οἱ πρυτάν[εις τοὺς]

[συ]νάρχοντας καὶ τ[ὸν γενόμε]

5 [νο]ν κήρυκα τῆς βου[λῆς καὶ δῆ]

[μου] Τηγέλλιον Λοῦ[πον Ἀπολ]

[λω]γιά τὸν ἑαυτῶ[ν συνεπιμε]

[ληθ]έντα τῆς ταμ[ιείας ἦν δ]

[κῆ]ρυξ βουλῆς [καὶ δῆμου ^{*ca.* 4}]10 [. . .⁵ . .]γο[---- ἀπεῖπεν *vel sim.*]*lacuna*

Lines 2–3. The hyperbaton in these lines has no parallel in the Attic prytany dedications. The stonecutter may have omitted οἱ πρυτάνεις from its normal position in line 2 and upon later realization of his error inserted it in line 3.

Line 6. I once read the first two letters as tau-nu in ligature, but the faint partially preserved slanting stroke seen on the stone I now believe to be a chance marking. The name might alternatively be divided as Τί(τον) or Τί(βέριον) Γέλλιον, although there is no mark to indicate curtailment of a praenomen. Similarly, the cognomen might alternatively be restored as Λοῦ[κιανόν], but the latter, in addition to being extremely rare in Athens, will not allow a satisfactory restoration of a demotic (with syllabic division) in the following

¹² In the reading, restoring, and understanding of this difficult text I have received much important help from D. J. Geagan, B. D. Meritt, J. H. Oliver, and A. G. Woodhead.

line (see comment on lines 6–7). The names Gellius and Lupus, admittedly, are linked in Attic prosopography in two dedications to the proconsul of Achaia, Gellius Rutilius Lupus, dated to the middle of the 1st century after Christ (*IG* II², 4183, 4241), but Gellius, if so read in the present text, must be a nomen gentilicium, whereas in the dedications it is clearly a praenomen (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *RE*, s. Gellius 22). One Marcus Tigellius, the only hitherto attested instance of the nomen Tigellius in Athens, erected a statue of Hadrian for the Ephesians in A.D. 132 (*IG* II², 3297, line 6).

Lines 6–7. Only Apollonieis offers a demotic of sufficient length to fill the available space. The demotic of Sounion, also a deme of Attalis, suits the preserved letters, but is too short for the name *Λοῦ[πον]* (see preceding comment) and violates the otherwise consistently observed syllabic division. The rare and apparently late variation of *ταμίας*, *[τα]μεία*, might alternatively be read in line 7, with the article *τὸν* restored at the end of the preceding line, but a demotic seems mandatory.

Line 8. A straight stroke and joining right-slanting stroke are preserved of the last letter in this line and they might belong to either nu or mu, preferably the former from the shape of the letter. Mu in line 3 is composed of curved strokes and is widely splayed, but the spacing will not allow so broad a mu in the restored beginning of line 6. More important, only mu offers a normal sequence of letters in line 8.

Lines 7–10. The exchange of function of the two officers, here the herald of the boule and demos and the treasurer of the phyle Attalis, belongs to the well-known Athenian legal procedure of *antidosis*, documented in the orators of the 4th century B.C. (see M. I. Finley, *Studies in Land and Credit in Ancient Athens, 500–200 B.C.*, New Brunswick, N.J. 1952, pp. 3 [with references in note 1], 11, 14, 17, 63; and *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 2nd ed., s.v. Antidosis). Half a millenium after Lysias, Isocrates, and Demosthenes the procedure seems remarkably unchanged according to the new prytany inscription, in which the outgoing herald of the boule and demos apparently nominated the treasurer of Attalis to assume his liturgy and for this reason the same herald of the boule and demos may have offered to assume the duties and expenses of the treasurer of Attalis. The new text may be the first epigraphical record for *antidosis*, but it is not the only such record. J. H. Oliver has drawn my attention to the parallel in *Pap. Oxy.* XII, 1405 and XLIII, 3105, two copies of a rescript of Septimius Severus and Caracalla.

29 (Pl. 82). Inscribed on the back of 24. For a description and dimensions of the inscription see p. 300, above.

LH. 0.012 m. (lines 1–5, 10), 0.006 m. (lines 6–8), 0.016 m. (line 9).

PANDIONIS

a. 148/9 p.

Col. I

lost

Col. II

lacuna

[-----]ίνονος

[----]ος)

[---]αιος Καρποδώρου

[--]ιος Νεοκλήης

Ἀγγελήθεν Πόπλιος) 5

vacat

6 [Νο 'Ιεροφάντης ^{vv} Νο 'Ιεροκῆ]ρυξ Φαλ' ^{vv} Πο Δαδοῦχος

vacat

Γαρ

[ἀντιγραφεὺς -----] γραμματεὺς δήμου καὶ β' Πο 'Επέραστος

[γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν] Μητρό[βιο]ς) 'Εσ' ἱεραύλης 'Ερμόδωρος Π[---]

[ἐπὶ Σκιᾶδο]ς Πρωτίων

10 [γρ βουλεωτῶν?] Κάλλων Φιλοκράτους Κυδ

vacat to bottom

Line 1. Only the bottom tip of a hasta is preserved from the first letter.

Line 3. Of the Pandionid demes, Karpodoros is known only in Angele, as the son of Eisidotos and ephebe at the beginning of the 2nd century after Christ (*IG II²*, 2018, line 27). Since the demotic of Angele is preserved in line 5, lines 1–4 are unlikely also to belong to this deme. One Karpodoros, the son of Pithanos (demotic not known), was ephebe for Pandionis in an inscription dated to the second half of the 2nd century after Christ (*IG II²*, 2066, line 7).

Line 5. An ancestor is perhaps Poplios, the son of Poplios, ephebe for Angele between 84/5 and 92/3 (*IG II²*, 1996, line 40; cf. *SEG XXI*, 620), who might be identified with Poplios (patronymic lost) of Angele, councillor in *Agora XV*, no. 318, line 25.

Line 6. The usual order of listing the Eleusinian priests in the prytany inscriptions is Hierophant-Daduch-Sacred Herald. There are three other inscriptions in which priests are listed in the same order as the new prytany text, and recent evidence would suggest that all of these lists belong to approximately the same period, and, indeed, record the very same individuals: *Agora XV*, no. 426 = *IG II²*, 1806a has been dated by S. Follet (*op. cit.* [footnote 1 above], pp. 254, 304, 136/7, 143/4, or 149/50; *Agora XV*, no. 427 = *IG II²*, 1790 = 31, below, should now be dated 157/8, 158/9, or 159/60; *Agora XV*, no. 454 = *IG II²*, 1789 has been identified as the same inscription as *Agora XV*, no. 366 = *IG II²*, 1769 and dated 152/3 by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, pp. 255–256). K. Clinton has pointed out to me *per coll.* that the new prytany inscription offers us the first evidence we have for the demotic of Nummius, the Sacred Herald. He may accordingly be identified with the archon in *Agora XV*, no. 484, in which lines 1–2 may now be restored

[ἐ]πὶ [ἄρχο]ντο[ς Ἀ Νουμμίου Μήνιδος]
Ἱερο[κ]ήρυκος Φ[αληρέως οἱ πρυτάνεις]

and the text redated to the period in which Nummius was Sacred Herald, i.e. ca. A.D. 140–160. Many of the years in this period are already occupied, and the most likely dates available for the archonship of Nummius are 147/8, 148/9, 149/50, 151/2, 152/3, 153/4, or 156/7 (see S. Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 508). The family is discussed by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, pp. 254–256, and 282–285, stemma, p. 284), who would identify the Hierophant as the son of the Sacred Herald. The purpose of the inversion of the order in the prytany texts was apparently to list the two relatives together. In *Agora XV*, no. 426 the Hierophant, Sacred Herald, and Daduch are not actually identified, but the approximate date of the text, as indicated by the other aeisitōi, and the inverted order of listing the Eleusinian priesthoods suggest that they were very probably Nummius, Nummius, and Pompeius respectively.

Line 7. The spacing in line 7 is not long enough to allow the restoration of the title of the herald of the boule and demos. There is enough room for such a title in line 8, but the herald of the boule and demos is unlikely to have followed the secretary of the boule and demos (see J. H. Oliver, *AJP* 97, 1976, pp. 91–92). Instead of the herald, therefore, the title of the prytany secretary is restored in the long space in line 8 and the antigrapheus may be fitted into the shorter space in line 7. Pomponios or Pompeios (the name is curtailed to the first three letters) Eperastos of Gargettos was ephebe in 128/9 (*IG II²*, 2041, line 19) and he should be identified with the secretary of the boule and demos here. A relative is Eperastos, the son of Phirmos, of Gargettos, who was sophronistes and father of Menandros, ephebe in 163/4 (*IG II²*, 2086, lines 49 and 120). The curtailed form of the demotic of Gargettos was inscribed above the last three letters of the name Eperastos in the new prytany inscription.

Line 8. Metrobios, son of a homonym, of Hestiaia was listed as *epengraphos* in an inscription dated before the middle of the 2nd century after Christ, and probably should be identified with the secretary here (*IG II²*, 2034, line 5). A brother may be Lenaïos, son of Metrobios, of Hestiaia, ephebe in 139/40 (*IG II²*, 2044, line 71). In accord with this and other prosopographical information in the new prytany inscription (see following notes), the year required for a secretary from Aigeis is 148/9. *Agora XV*, no. 337 (= *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 45–46, no. 14), in which [---]άτων Γαργήττι[ος] was identified as the prytany secretary, had formerly been assigned to this year, but S. Follet has pointed out (*op. cit.*, p. 305) that the man is more likely to have been the secretary of the prytaneis of Aigeis. The evidence of the

new prytany inscription supports that suggestion, and *Agora* XV, no. 337 should be dated less precisely to the middle of the 2nd century after Christ.

The last preserved letter in this line, pi, might belong to a patronymic, a demotic, or the designation *πρεσβύτερος*. Although the flutist Hermodoros is well known from other prytany inscriptions, no patronymic, demotic, or designation *πρεσβύτερος* has hitherto been identified with certainty. S. Follet (*op. cit.*, p. 305) would identify the officer in line 10 of *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 70–71, no. 36 = *Agora* XV, no. 442, lines 7–9 as the flutist and complete the name as [*Ερμό*]δωρος *Καλλιστρά* |του *Βερενεί*| κίδης, a doubtful restoration in view of the evidence of the new *Agora* prytany inscription. The identification of Hermodoros in *IG* II², 1797 = *Agora* XV, no. 410, line 11, restudied by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, p. 311), and the reading of his patronymic or demotic are very uncertain, and the evidence is insufficient either to confirm or to deny identification with Hermodoros in the new text.

Line 9. According to S. Follet's new table of *aisitai* (*op. cit.*, pp. 491–495) Protion may date as early perhaps as 136/7 and as late as 159/60.

Line 10. The restoration of the office as secretary of the bouleutai, although not totally certain, suits the spacing; and Kallon, the son of Philokrates, of Kydathenaion appears on another prytany inscription with the title *βουλευ[υτῶν γ]ρ[α]μματ[εύς]* (*Agora* XV, no. 437, lines 24–25). The latter text was dated to the end of the 2nd century after Christ, but the prosopography actually suggests a date in the 160's, and if Hermonax, son of Euporos, in line 21 of that text is father, rather than son, of *Εὐπορος* *Ερμώννακτος*, councillor in 169/70 (*Agora* XV, no. 378, line 24), it should be dated somewhat earlier still. When cited, this officer normally appears at the bottom of the list of *aisitai* (e.g. *Agora* XV, no. 424). The demotic in the new text undoubtedly was curtailed. If the stone had been preserved, there would have been space for only three additional letters of the normal size in this line.

30 (Pl. 83). Inscribed on the back of 20. For description and dimensions of the fragments see p. 292, above.

LH. 0.010–0.013 m. (phi 0.027 m.).

PTOLEMAIS

a. 156/7 aut 157/8 p.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

	[ἀγαθῇ τυ]χηι	a
	[Αὐτοκράτωρ Ἰ Αἴλιος Ἀδριαν]ὸς Ἀντωνίνος	
	[ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Λυκομήδου]ς το[ῦ Φι]λοτί	b
	[μου Λευκονοέως ἐπὶ τ]ῆς πρώτης πρυτα	
5	[νείας οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆ]ς Πτολεμαίδος φυ	
	[λῆς στρατηγούντος] ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα Φλ Δω	
	[ροθέου Μαραθωνί]ου κηρυκεύοντος	
	[τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ] δήμου Ἀ Λαρκίου Σεου	
	[ήρου Ἀγνουσίου τι]μήσαντες [ἐα]υτοὺς καὶ ν	
10	[τοὺς αἰσίτους ἀν]έγραψαν Νεικόμαχος Ἀφρο	
11	δ δεισίου Φλυεύς	
	[demotic] Φλυεῖς	26
	[-----]μου Μενέστρατος Ἐπαγάθου	
	[-----] ὁ αὐτὸς ἐπώνυμος	
15	[-----]που Οὐψάνιος Αἰολίων	
	[-----]ίου Αἴλ Λυσίμαχος	30
	[-----] Κλήμης)	
	[-----] Νικόστρατος Θεοπόμπου	
	[-----] Ἡρακλέων)	

- 20 [-----] Διονύσιος) ΓΡ
 [-----] Ἀρκεσίλαος Μηνοδώρου 35
 [-----] Ἀριστίων Λόγου
 [Προσπάλ]τιοι Σωτᾶς Ἡρακλέωνος ὁ καὶ
 [-----]ς Νικόδαμος
 25 [-----]ος Ἐπίκτητος Ἐπιγόνου
lacuna Ἐπίκτητος) 40
 [Οὐ]ψάνιος Ἀντέρως
lacuna
 42 [Νούμ Ἱεροφ]άντη[ς] c
 [γραμ] βουλῆς καὶ δ[ήμου]
 [Ἀφρ]οδίσιος) Ἀχαρνέως
 45 [ἀ]ντιγραφεὺς Λούκιος ὁ
vacat
 ἱεραύλης Φιδίας)
 περὶ τὸ βῆμα Διονύσιος
vacat
 ἐπὶ Σκιάδος Πρωτίων
vacat to bottom

Lines 1–2. These lines were inscribed on the fascia. The crude beveling below the fascia (see description of fragment *a*, 20, above) would appear to belong to the original preparation of the stele, or at least to the preparation of the back of the stele for the present inscription, and precludes the inclusion of additional imperial titles.

Line 3. The bottoms of both slanting strokes of lambda are preserved. The patronymic is clearly Philotimos, and, although the name is common enough during the imperial period, there is little doubt that this man should be identified with Philotimos of Leukonoion who was father of Lykomedes and Dionysios, ephebic herald/gymnasiarch and ephebic general/gymnasiarch/agonothete respectively in *IG* II², 2059, lines 7, 19–20. The latter text has been dated by Kirchner 147/8 or a little later, and by S. Follet [footnote 1 above], pp. 219–220) about 144/5. Lykomedes, in the genitive, nicely fits the spacing and suits the letters preserved in line 3, and he has, furthermore, already been attested (without patronymic and demotic) as an archon during the period when Abaskantos was paidotribes. Since Lykomedes was ephebe in the mid-140's, his archonship will belong to the mid-150's at the earliest. The appearance of Protion (line 48) indicates a date prior to 165/6 (Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 495). Furthermore, Eucharitos became flutist by A.D. 159 at the latest (*ibid.*, pp. 494–495), and Phidias (line 46) ought to antedate him. The other prosopographical information from the new inscription generally favors a date in the later part of the decade (see following notes), and the years 154/5, 155/6, and 158/9 are already occupied with known archons (*ibid.*, p. 508). The archonship of Lykomedes, accordingly, should be assigned to either 156/7 or 157/8. For another inscription from the same archonship see 31, below.

Lines 6–7. Flavius Dorotheos is known also as hoplite general from a dedication of Claudius Herodes dated by Kirchner after the middle of the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 3605). Flavius Dorotheos in the property inscription *IG* II², 2776, line 69, republished in *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 67–93, and redated about A.D. 105 by S. Follet (*Études et Commentaires* LXXIX, *Mélanges à P. Chantraine*, Paris 1972, pp. 35–50; cf. *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 475–476), is probably the grandfather of the hoplite general, and Flavius Dorotheos who was prytanis about A.D. 120 (*Agora* XV, no. 322, line 30) may be either father or grandfather of the hoplite general, more probably the latter because of the collocation of Flavius Philoteimos (*Agora* XV, no. 322, line 29; *IG* II², 2776, line 69).

Lines 8–9. The same man was prytanis in 181/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 402, line 24, corrected, along with

line 25, by E. Kapetanopoulos, *Ἑλληνικά* 29, 1976, p. 253; for the date see 36, below, comment on lines 2–3). Other members of the family are identified by Kapetanopoulos (*loc. cit.*).

Lines 10–11. The name of Neikomachos, son of Aphrodeisios, of Phlya has been inserted crudely above the roster of Phlya in a different hand. He cannot be identified with [----]λος Ἀφροδισί[ου --], eponymos in another list of prytaneis of Ptolemais dated about A.D. 175 or a little later by Meritt and Traill, *Agora* XV, no. 392, line 4; cf. E. Kapetanopoulos, *RevBelge* 52, 1974, p. 70), because the first preserved letter of the eponymos in that list is clearly lambda, not chi. He may, and should, however, be identified with Neikomachos, son of Aphrodeisios, of Phlya who was ephebe early in the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 2018, line 11). [Νικ]όμαχ[ος --] who was prytanis for Phlya in 168/9 (*Agora* XV, no. 372, line 11) may be identical with the new eponymos, but he is more probably identified with Nikomachos, son of a homonymous father, of Phlya, prytanis in *Agora* XV, no. 392, line 40. A possible son of the eponymos is X[.]ητος Νεικομάχου Φλυ(εύς) who was ephebe in *IG* II², 2069, line 40 (= Ἀρχ'Εφ, 1950–51, p. 38, no. 18, line 41, dated by Kirchner about the middle of the 2nd century after Christ, and by S. Follet 164/5 (?) (*op. cit.* [footnote 1, above], p. 221).

Line 27. The gravestone *IG* II², 7677/8 may belong to a sister.

Line 29. Phlya is the only deme in which the name Aiolion appears, and, although many members of this distinguished family are known (see Th. Ch. Sarikakis, *The Hoplite General in Athens*, Athens 1951, pp. 37 and 41, and W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, pp. 186–194, stemma, p. 192), the new prytany inscription is our first evidence for its association with the gentilicium Vipsanius. K. Clinton has recently published a fragment of a base from Eleusis (Ἀρχ'Εφ, 1971, pp. 134–135, no. 31) in which part of the name Aiolion is preserved. Clinton restores the name as a patronymic, and suggests that his son, whose career embraced exegete of the Eumolpidai, eponymos archon, gymnasiarch, and herald of the Areopagos, may have had the same name and, further, may be identified with Aiolion who was hoplite general in *Agora* XV, no. 423. In the light of the evidence of the new prytany inscription, I suggest as an alternative restoration for the name in the Ἀρχ'Εφ text, [Οὐψάνι |ο|ν Αἰολίω[να Φλυέα]. Of the first name, only part of the last letter is preserved, and Clinton read this as a dotted alpha. This portion of the photograph (*ibid.*, πιν. 16, no. 31c) is very dark, but I believe I can make out a vertical stroke to the right of the slanting stroke, and I would suggest the alternative reading of a dotted nu. The two strokes do not join, but neither do they in the second nu in the line below. The nomen Vipsanius might also have appeared at the end of line 4 in *Agora* XV, no. 423, but there it would have to be curtailed. If the new prytanis is identical with the hoplite general, etc., he will have had an active governmental career of more than 30 years, perhaps somewhat implausibly long, but by no means impossible, especially in view of his list of distinguished offices. S. Follet (*op. cit.*, pp. 139–140) identifies Salloustianos and Aiolion as nomen and cognomen respectively in *IG* II², 1763, which she would then date about A.D. 180 (*ibid.*, p. 509), restoring and identifying the same man in *Agora* XV, no. 423 and on the Eleusis base. The restorations, however, do not suit the spacing in both inscriptions and would require severe curtailment of a most unusual nomen. The family of Aiolion is discussed, most recently, by E. Kapetanopoulos, *Ἑλληνικά* 29, 1976, pp. 248–259, who, like S. Follet, would identify the archon in *Agora* XV, no. 329 as Salloustianos Aiolion, date the text about A.D. 175, and restore the same name in *Agora* XV, no. 423, line 4. Another relative undoubtedly is Vipsanius Anteros in line 41 below.

Line 31. Klemes is not a common Attic name, and a relative of the prytanis is probably Klemes, son of Διο[ν]υ-, ephebe for Ptolemais in 187/8 (*IG* II², 2113, line 106). See also 33, below, comment on line 4.

Line 32. The identical name recurs borne by a prytanis about A.D. 175 or a little later (*Agora* XV, no. 392, line 38) and by a hyposophronistes in 155/6 (*IG* II², 2068, line 67). The sophronistes Theopompos, son of Theopompos, of Phlya is probably brother of the hyposophronistes, and Theopompos' children (names lost) are listed as protengraphoi in the same inscription (*ibid.*, lines 12, 18–20). Two Nikostratoi (patronymics lost) of Phlya were prytaneis in 168/9 (*Agora* XV, no. 372, lines 14, 15). There is not enough evidence, however, to identify positively the members of this family and to establish the stemma.

Line 33. It is convenient to identify the prytanis with the father of Herakleon of Phlya who was

sophronistes in the archonship of Gaius Helvidius Secundus, dated 195/6 by S. Follet (*IG* II², 2130, line 10; Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 230–231), when the prytanis' grandson was listed as ephebe (*IG* II², 2130, line 127). The prytanis and his son are listed as sophronistes and ephebe respectively in an inscription of 165/6 (*IG* II², 2090, lines 21 and 94). Herakleon, the son of Herakleon, of Phlya, and his brother A...mon, both prytaneis about A.D. 175 or a little later (*Agora* XV, no. 392, lines 45 and 46), are either the prytanis in the new inscription and his brother, or that prytanis' two sons. The relationship of Sotas, the son of Herakleon, also called Nikodamos (lines 37–38, below), is unclear.

Line 34. A daughter of either the father or the son might be Zosarion on the gravestone published in *Hesperia* 37, 1968, p. 297, no. 45 = *SEG* XXV, 266 = *Agora* XVII, no. 342.

Line 35. Two sons of the prytanis, A...?... and Menodoros, were ephebes in *IG* II², 2059, line 30, dated about 144/5 by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, pp. 319–320): the patronymic may now be restored in the ephebic text, and the name of the first son is probably also Arkesilaos, in spite of the fact that Kirchner allots the name a total of only eight letters. This Arkesilaos probably = Arkesilaos of Phlya who was prytanis in 188/9 (*Agora* XV, no. 416, line 21), and whose son Zoilos served as ephebe in the archonship of Gaius Quintus Himertos of Marathon (*IG* II², 2193, line 72, and 2194, line 13), dated 201/2 by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, p. 232). Other possible members of the family are Menodoros, son of Asklepiades, sophronistes in 154/5, and his sons Asklepiades and Menodoros, who were ephebes in the same year (*IG* II², 2067, lines 11, 67–68); the last-mentioned also served as secretary of the bouleutai about A.D. 175 or a little later (*Agora* XV, no. 392, lines 22–23, as restored by E. Kapetanopoulos, *RevBelge* 52, 1974, p. 69); finally, Menodoros is known as the father of Apollonides and Menodoros, both ephebes in 165/6 (*IG* II², 2090, lines 104–105).

Line 36. A probable grandson is Logos, son of a homonym, of Phlya who was ephebe in *IG* II², 2191, line 42, dated by S. Follet 193/4 or 194/5 (*op. cit.*, p. 230).

Lines 37–38. This prytanis was ephebic secretary and prytanis again around A.D. 175 (*IG* II², 2103, line 80, and *Agora* XV, no. 392, line 39). For the name Herakleon see note on line 33, above.

Lines 39–40. Father and son are listed together, with the elder very probably preceding. Two other relatives are Epigonos, also called Donatus, and Epigonos, son of Epiktetos, who were prytaneis about A.D. 175 or a little later (*Agora* XV, no. 392, lines 41, 42). The latter was again prytanis in 188/9 (*Agora* XV, no. 416, line 16), and should probably be identified with Epigonos, son of Epiktetos (demotic unknown), who was cited as appellant in a letter of Marcus Aurelius to the Athenians dated about A.D. 175 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, frag. E, p. 4, line 20, and p. 5, line 52).

Line 41. The man is undoubtedly related to Vipsanius Aiolion in line 29 (see comment).

Line 46. The flutist Phidias, son of a homonym, is not attested elsewhere. His tenure will fall between that of Hermodoros, still flutist in 152/3, and that of Eucharistos, flutist no later than 159/60 (see Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 492–495, and comment on line 3, above).

Line 47. According to the secretarial cycles, Dionysios should belong to either Hippothontis in 156/7 (phyle X) or Aiantis in 157/8 (phyle XI).

31. The text appears on the back of three opisthographic stele fragments: the first two (*a* and *b*) were published as *Agora* XV, no. 400 (= *Hesperia* 26, 1957, pp. 247–248, no. 97, pl. 62); the third was published as *Agora* XV, no. 427 (= *IG* II², 1790; photograph, *Ἀρχ'Εφ*, 1972, pl. 61). The texts on the obverse and the problems of association of the fragments are discussed above, **22**.

Agora XV, no. 400, fragment *b* must belong to the same inscription as no. 427, since a textual link can be established between line 13 of the former and the corrected line 33 of the latter (see comment on line 42, below). Fragment *a* of *Agora* XV, no. 400 preserves the demotic of the archon, Leukonoëus (or, alternatively, Antinoëus, see S. Follet, *op. cit.* [footnote 1 above], p. 220), which, combined with the appropriate spacing in line 1 and the approximate date of the text, suggests very probably that the archon was Lykomedes, the son of Philotimos, of Leukonoion, now documented in **30**, above. Fragment *a*, accordingly, will be dated either 156/7 or 157/8. Fragment *b*, linked with *Agora* XV, no. 427, preserves a different roster

of aesisitōi from that in 30, above, and must be assigned to a different year. Alternatively, if all three fragments belong to the same stele, they must be assigned to a hitherto unknown archon from Leukonoion or Antinoeis. The archon list in the decade from A.D. 140 to 150, when this inscription will be dated from the evidence of the aesisitōi, admittedly is incomplete, and a possible candidate might be Lykomedes' brother Dionysios (*IG* II², 2059, lines 19–20; Dionysios, with unknown patronymic and demotic, who was archon about 173/4 [see S. Follet, *REG* 90, 1977, pp. 47–54] is too late for the prytany inscription). For the present it seems better to restore Lykomedes as archon in *Agora* XV, no. 400, fragment *a*, and to dissociate this text from fragment *b* and *Agora* XV, no. 427.

A text combining *Agora* XV, no. 400, fragment *b* and no. 427 is offered here.

KEKROPIS

a. 157/8, 158/9, *aut* 159/60 *p.*

1	[Μελιτεῖς]	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>lacuna</i>	
	[-----]όδοτος		Σκρε[ιβώνιος]	22
	[Γν?]αῖ· Πολλίων		Δημ[ο]φ[ά]νης?	
	[-----]του		Φιλο[-----]	
5	[-----]		Αἰξωνε[ί]ς	25
	[-----]οκλέου		Ἀφροδείσι[ος]	
	[-----]ς		Ἀντί[γ]ον[ος . . .]ίδου	
	[-----]λίου		*Υλλος	
	[-----]		Πι[θεῖ]ς	
10	[-----]άνου		Ζωῖλος Σέξστου	30
	[-----]		Μάγν[ος] Σέξστου	
	[-----]ν Ἑρμείου		Ἐπει[κίδαι]	
	[-----] Διονυσίου		[. . . ⁸ . . .]κο[-----]	
	[-----]ρου		<i>vacat</i>	
15	[-----]σο[ν]		<i>vacat</i>	35
	[-----] <i>vacat</i>		ἀ[ί]σιτοι	
	Ξτφ[-----]		κῆρυξ [β]ουλῆς καὶ δῆ[μ]ου Ἑ[ρ]έ[ν]	
	Στράτων [-----]		Ε[ῦ]δημος Ἑρεν Ἀπολλωνί[ου] Ἑρμ[ε]	
	<i>vacat</i>		Νούμμιος Ἱεροφ[ά]της	
20	<i>vacat</i>		Νούμ[μιος] Ἱεροκῆρυ[ξ]	40
	<i>vacat</i>		Πομπήιος Δαδο[ύχος]	
42	γ· βουλῆ[ς καὶ δῆμ]ου Χρῆστος [Δ]ειφίλου Σουνιεύς			
	ἀντιγραφ(εὺς) [-----]ων Διονυσίου[ν] Μελιτεύς, περ[ὶ τὸ] βῆμα			
	Φλ Πρόκλο[ς, ἱεραύλης Ε]νχάρισ[τος Π]αρ[α]μόνου Ἑ[π]ικιδ[ης], ἐπὶ Σκιαδός			
45			Π[ρω]τ[ί]ων	

The date of this text is determined by the aesisitōi lists. Flavius had become Hierophant by 160 1 at the latest, and Nummius will have preceded him (S. Follet [footnote 1 above], pp. 254–256). Phidias is attested as flutist in 30, above, dated 156/7 or 157/8, and Eucharitos (line 44) will follow him. The possible years for this prytany inscription are, therefore, 157/8 (if 30, above, does not occupy this year), 158/9, or 159/60.

Line 12. Hermeias might be identical with Hermeias, father of . . . philos, of Melite in *IG* II², 2033, line 42, dated by Kirchner before the middle of the 2nd century after Christ, and the same man may, in turn = Hermeias, son of a homonym, of Melite, ephebe about A.D. 110 (*IG* II², 2020, line 84). Other relatives may include Hermeias, father of Aurelius Dionysodoros, of Melite in *IG* II², 3962, and Hermeias, son of Hermeias, of Melite in *IG* II², 2163, lines 42–44.

Line 17. The bottom portion of a lunate letter, probably sigma, a vertical stroke in the center of the

letter space, i.e. either iota or tau, and the bottom parts of two slanting strokes from either alpha or lambda are preserved in the first three spaces. The name is probably Statius.

Line 18. The man is probably a relative of, and may be identical with, Straton, son of Olympos, of Melite who was prytanis in 181/2 (36, below, line 13) and secretary of the bouleutai in 182/3 (*Agora* XV, no. 387, lines 49–51).

Lines 30–31. The prytanis and his family are discussed by E. Kapetanopoulos, *RevBelge* 52, 1974, pp. 59–60; see also *Agora* XV, p. 400.

Lines 37–38. The entries for the herald of the boule and demos were omitted from *Agora* XV, Prosopographical Index, pp. 391, 394, and 362 (father). The herald is probably uncle of Herennius who was Sacred Herald in *Agora* XV, nos. 387, lines 57–58; 414, line 2; 420, line 16; 423, line 19; and 460, line 87. The family is discussed, with full references, by E. Kapetanopoulos, *Αρχ'Εφ*, 1972, pp. 133–172, stemmata A–C.

Lines 39–41. The readings in these lines are from K. Clinton, *op. cit.* (p. 290, above), p. 40. For this alteration in the normal order of listing the Eleusinian priests see 29, above, comment on line 6.

Line 42. For the reading of the name of the secretary of the boule and demos as Chrestos, not Euchrestos, see E. Kapetanopoulos, *op. cit.* (note on lines 30–31, above), p. 60. The same man was prytanis in the archonship of Athenodoros, i.e. 181/2 (*Agora* XV, no. 402, line 17; for discussion of date see 36, below, comment on lines 2–3).

Line 43. There is a long mark over the phi, indicating that the word was curtailed.

Lines 43–44. Flavius Proclus might be related, perhaps as the father, to Flavius Proclus who was gymnasiarch in 165/6 (*IG* II², 3013, lines 4–5). A man of the same name appears in *IG* II², 2472, line 5, which Kirchner dates approximately between the years 140/1 and 143/4. The latter text comprises a list of names, several of which belong to the deme Cholleidai (see S. Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 167). If Flavius Proclus on the new inscription also belongs to this deme, which was affiliated with Leontis (phyle IV), the secretary cycles would require a date of either 150/1 or 163/4, neither of which is possible according to the other evidence for dating this inscription (see introduction, above). Perhaps there was a break in the cycles. It is better, however, to assume that this Flavius Proclus belongs to Aiantis (phyle IX) in 157/8, Antiochis (phyle X) in 158/9, or Attalis (phyle XI) in 159/60. The demotic of Melite was mistakenly assigned to this Proclus in the Prosopographical Index of *Agora* XV, pp. 444, 464.

32 (Pl. 82). Fragment from an opisthographic Pentelic marble stele, broken above, below, on the right side (side B) and damaged on the left side (side B). Found on March 23, 1972 in buttress II of the Late Roman Round Building. Side A contains part of a poletai record and joins the list published in *Hesperia* 19, 1950, pp. 272–274, no. 25; a combined text will be published in *Agora* XIX. Side B joins *Agora* XV, no. 391 (= *Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 63, no. 28) and the combined text is published here.

H. (new fragment) 0.32 m.; combined H. 0.565 m.; W. (new fragment) 0.32 m.; combined W. 0.47 m.; Th. 0.085 m.; LH. (side B) 0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 7359

HIPPOTHONTIS

ca. 150–200 p.

ἐπὶ Ἀ [-----]
 Ἀναφλυστίο[υ ἄρχοντος οἱ πρυτάνε] ⁷
 νεις τῆς Ἱππο[θωντίδος φυλῆς]
 δε[κ]άτης πρυτ[ανείας γραμμα]
 τεύοντος Γ(αίου) Ἰο[υλίου -----] ^{ca. 7}
 Πειραιέως τοῦ[ς ἰδίου συνάρχον]
 [τ]ας καὶ τοὺς [αἰσίτους τιμήσαν]
 [τες ἀ]νέγραψαν ἐπώνυμος ---]

lacuna

Line 3. The new fragment indicates that the tribe honored was Hippothontis; this text should accordingly be added to the list in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIV, Appendix A, p. 106.

Line 5. The upper left segment of omikron is preserved in the gentilicium, which should be restored more probably as 'Ιο[υλίου] than 'Ιο[υνίου]. A possible relative is Πρόποσις 'Ιουλ[ία] Γαίου ἐκ Πειραε[ων], known from a gravestone dated to the 2nd century after Christ (*Agora* XVII, no. 279; cf. E. Kapetanopoulos, *Αρχ'Εφ*, 1968, p. 213, correcting *IG* II², 7185 = *Hesperia* 3, 1934, p. 83, no. 95). Compare also 'Ιεροφάντης Δ 'Ιο[ύ. . . .] Πειραιεύς (*IG* II², 3628), with comments on the restoration of the name by M. Woloch, *op. cit.* (p. 301, above), pp. 56–57, and *Historia* 18, 1969, p. 506; E. Kapetanopoulos, *Historia* 19, 1970, p. 563; and K. Clinton, *op. cit.* (p. 290, above), p. 32, no. 22.

33 (Pl. 82). Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken at the bottom and right side, but preserving the smooth left side and rough-picked back. The top appears to have been recut in a later use. Found on March 23, 1972 in buttress II of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/8 – 5/8).

H. 0.375 m.; W. 0.11 m.; Th. 0.265 m.; LH. 0.008–0.010 m.

Inv. No. I 7358

ROSTER OF PRYTANEIS (?)

ca. a. 175 p.

lacuna

[K?]λ Ἀσκλη[ηπ ----]

[K?]λ Εἰσίδω[ρος]

Κλ Ἐρμῶν (vel Ἐρμῶν[αξ])

Κλ Εὐπρά[ξιδης]

5 Θεοδόσι[ος ----]

Ῥοῦφος Σ[----]

Ξένων [-----]

Τρόφμ[ος ----]

Κλήμης[ς -----]

10 Φίλιπ[π-----]

Ἀριστο[-----]

Ἀριστο[-----]

Κλ Ἀπο[-----]

Ἀγαθ[-----]

15 Ἐλπ[ίνεικος? ----]

^v [vacat?]

lacuna

The thickness of the monument and the arrangement of the list suggest a herm shaft, such as were often inscribed with rosters of prytaneis in the late Roman period. The general date may be refined by the prosopographical evidence, see comment on line 4.

Lines 1–2. The nomina might alternatively be restored with the abbreviation for Flavius, but Claudius in lines 3 and 4 suggests that this part of the roster contained men of the same gentilicium.

Line 4. Claudius Eupraxides appears once elsewhere in Attic inscriptions: as archon basileus he heard suits brought against Valerius Mamertinus, Sentius Attalos, Klemes, the son of Klemes, and Claudius Chrysippos (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, p. 4, frag. E, line 8). It is probably only a coincidence that one of those who filed suit, *viz.* Klemes, the son of Klemes, bears the same name as another person in the new list, Klemes in line 9, where, unfortunately, the patronymic is not preserved. The name was, however, borne by other Athenians in this period, e.g. Klemes, son of a homonymous father, of Phlya (30, above, line 31) who might be identical with the plaintiff in *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII.

34 (Pl. 84). Large upper left corner of a Pentelic marble stele, with part of the toothed-chiseled left side, pediment, and rough-picked back preserved. Found on March 24, 1972 in area J/8 – 5/8 over the Early

Roman Drain. This fragment joins the left side of I 4744, published as *Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 213, no. 60 = *Agora* XV, no. 408.

H. (new fragment) 0.68 m.; combined H. 0.68 m.; W. (new fragment) 0.285 m.; combined W. 0.40 m.; Th. 0.10 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.012 m. (lines 1–5), 0.010 m. (line 6), *ca.* 0.008 m. (lines 7–33).

Inv. No. I 7355

LEONTIS

a. 180/1 p.

	ἀγαθῇ τύ[χη]	
	ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Κλ Δ[ημ]οστρ[άτου Μελι]	
	τέως β' πρυτανείας οἱ πρυτάν[εις τῆς Λε]	
	ωντίδος φυλῆς τιμήσαντες [ἐαυτοὺς]	
5	καὶ τοὺς αἰσίτους ἀνεγραψαν [vacat]	
	ἐπώνυμος Αἴλ Ξενοφῶν Χολλεῖδη[ς]	
	Χολλεῖδαι	Εὐπ[υρίδαι]
	Αἴλι' Ἀλκίδαμος	Εὐφίλ[ητο]ς Τ[----] 20
	Αἴλ Ξενοφῶν	Νυμφ[όδοτος ----]
10	Φλ Δημήτριος	Διονυ[σ-----]
	Στά Σεραπίων	Εὐπο[ρος? ----]
	Στά Σεκοῦνδος	Ὀνησ[-----]
	Βαρβ Σταλκκιανός	Διον[υσ-----] 25
	Στά Ἐπάγαθος	Εὐοδ[ος ----]
15	Στά Ἐπικτήτος	Εὐτυ[χος ----]
	[^{ca. 4} 'Υάκ]ωθος	Κίσ' [Νέων]
	[-----] Ἄρτεμιδώρου	Δημ[-----]
	[-----] .ρος	Σωκ[-----] 30
	<i>lacuna</i>	[ἐξ Οὔου?]
		Τρύφ[ων ----]
		[Ε]ὐβ[-----]
		<i>lacuna</i>

Lines 2–3. The new fragment indicates that the archon is Claudius Demostratos of Melite, and not Demostratos of Marathon, as identified in *Agora* XV, no. 408. The combined text, accordingly, should be assigned to the same year as *Agora* XV, nos. 358–360, in which Leontis (phyle IV = the new text), Ptolemais (phyle V), Akamantis (phyle VI), and one unknown phyle (*Agora* XV, no. 358) are attested as having set up prytany monuments. Indeed, there may even be a fifth and a sixth prytany inscription from this year. *Agora* XV, no. 407, a list of Hadrianis (phyle VII), it will be suggested below, belongs to this year, i.e. the archonship of Claudius Demostratos of Melite, and *Agora* XV, no. 385, a list of Pandionis (phyle III), may be restored as belonging to the archonship of either Claudius Demostratos of Melite or Claudius Herakleides of Melite, the latter recently dated in 164/5 by E. Kapetanopoulos (*Class Phil* 65, 1970, pp. 96–98). No. 385, of course, must be close in date to *Agora* XV, no. 373 = *IG* II², 1775, i.e. 168/9, as pointed out by Kirchner. Were our record more complete, it might attest that in Claudius Demostratos' archonship, and in other years, every phyle honored its prytaneis. The date of *Agora* XV, no. 359 (= *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 43–44, no. 12) should be after 155/6, if the prytaneis in lines 22 and 34 are correctly identified with the like-named ephebes in an inscription of 145/6 (*IG* II², 2052, lines 59 and 68); and if the prytanis in line 12 is identical to an ephebe in 154/5 (*IG* II², 2067, line 82), then the earliest possible date for the prytany inscription presumably would be 165/6.¹³ It should not be too far removed

¹³ A minimal age of 30 years for the Athenian councillorship in the Imperial period (as in the Classical period) is generally accepted by scholars. E. Kapetanopoulos has pointed out to me (*per litt.*) that if the prytanis of *Agora* XV, no. 359, line 7 is identical with the ephebe in *IG* II², 2086, line 16, and 2087, line 6, then the earliest date for the prytany inscription will be 174/5.

from 168/9, because of the duplication of councillorships between *Agora* XV, nos. 359 and 373. The years between 165/6 and 172/3 and between 182/3 and 188/9 are, however, already pre-empted, and there are just about as many archons, although they are not precisely assigned, as years for the intervening period, i.e. 173/4 to 181/2. S. Follet (*op. cit.* [footnote 1 above], p. 509), in fact, lists exactly nine archons for the total of nine years, but one of these archons, Salloustianos Aiolion of Phlya, is assigned by no means with certainty to this period (see 30, above, comment on line 29). If Salloustianos is retained in the period assigned to him in the *Corpus*, i.e. about A.D. 132, the most likely year for Demostratos of Melite will be 178/9, two years before the archonship of Demostratos of Marathon. It is surprising, however, that there should be two archons of the same name (albeit different demotics) within so short a span, and it is worth examining the evidence for the demotic of Demostratos Marathonios, who appears in the heading of *Agora* XV, no. 407 = *IG* II², 1795 in a position appropriate for an archon. This is the sole evidence for another archon Demostratos, and it consists solely of the second letter of the demotic, *viz.* alpha, in a transcript by Jacob Spon in 1676 of an inscription subsequently lost (see introduction to *Agora* XV, no. 387). Although the transcribing of alpha for epsilon may, at first sight, seem very unlikely, Spon's copy betrays a number of errors, several of them, including one in the very next line, more glaring than that posited here. That this list of Hadrianis (phyle VII; *Agora* XV, no. 407) can be accommodated into a year from which lists for three or four other phylai (IV, V, VI, and possibly III) are extant is a slight argument from probability in favor of the hypothesis advanced here. And, of course, if Salloustianos Aiolion (discussed above) is correctly assigned to this period, there is no room for an additional archon Demostratos. I conclude, therefore, that there was no archon Demostratos of Marathon, but only Claudius Demostratos of Melite. *Agora* XV, no. 407 has recently been assigned to the year 180/1 (see *Φόρος, Tribute to Benjamin D. Meritt*, Locust Valley, N.Y. 1974, pp. 150–153), and this year may now be properly given to Claudius Demostratos of Melite. The new dating is perfectly in keeping with what we know of his career and his illustrious family (see M. Woloch, *op. cit.* [p. 301, above], pp. 179–181, stemma; K. Clinton, *op. cit.* [p. 290, above], pp. 59–63, 111; and S. Follet, *op. cit.* [footnote 1 above], p. 277), and is supported by the prosopographical evidence, below.

Line 8. The family of Aelius Alkidamos of Cholleidai is well documented in Athenian inscriptions. The prytanis here should be identified with the Aelius Alkidamos who served as ephebe, along with his brother Aelius Themistokles, during Syllas' archonship, dated by Kirchner between 144/5 and 148/9, when their father, also named Alkidamos, was kosmete (*IG* II², 2150, lines 2, 23–24; 3011). One Aelius Alkidamos was prytanis in Hegias the Elder's archonship (*Agora* XV, no. 399, line 18) which should now be dated at the end of the 2nd century or the beginning of the 3rd century after Christ (see E. Kapetanopoulos, *Δελτ* 26, 1971, pp. 277, 289), a dating which finds good support in the prosopographical information of *Agora* XV, no. 399 (see *Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 318–321, especially p. 319, note to line 12). He might be identical to the prytanis here, but he is more likely his son and should accordingly be identified with Publius Aelius Alkidamos who was general at the beginning of the 3rd century after Christ (*IG* II², 4949). See also M. Woloch, *op. cit.*, pp. 249–250.

Line 10. Flavius Demetrios was father of two ephebes, Flavius Heliodoros and Flavius Menochares, in the archonship of Gaius Pinarius Proclus, i.e. probably 191/2 (*IG* II², 2119, lines 16–19), and the father was honored as kosmete by the same two sons, after one of them, Menochares, had himself served as kosmete (*Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 217, no. 8).

Line 11. Statius Serapion (the orthography varies between *Σεραπίων* and *Σαραπίων*) and his family are very well known in Athenian inscriptions: for a list of references see M. Woloch, *op. cit.*, pp. 106–108, and stemma by J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, facing p. 248, with addenda by Woloch, *op. cit.*, p. 239.

Line 12. Secundus of Cholleidai appears in a list of paianistai dated by Kirchner about A.D. 200 (*IG* II², 2481, line 10), but redated by J. H. Oliver between A.D. 166 and 185 (*TAPA* 71, 1940, p. 305). By either dating the prytanis is probably father of the paianistes. The new inscription is evidence for the family's Roman citizenship.

Lines 12, 14, and 15. The rare nomen *Στα(τίλ)ιος* is, of course, an alternative possibility to *Στά(τιος)*,

but unlikely in view of the large number of Statii known in Cholleidai. For Statius Epagathos and Statius Epiktetos (demotic not given) see *IG* II², 2472, line 9, and 2107, line 86.

Line 13. Nomen, whether a curtailed form of Barbius or Barbatius, and cognomen are new to Attic prosopography. The cognomen, though regularly formed, is apparently unattested elsewhere in Greek and Roman prosopography in general: *Στάλκας* is known (Pape-Benseler, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, p. 1438), and T. R. S. Broughton has pointed out to me one attestation of the Roman Stalcia (*CIL* VI, 26878, if the text is accurately recorded), but the expected form would be *Στλακκιανός*, from the much more common name Stlaccius.

Line 15. The prytanis is probably related to *Εἰσιὰς Ἐπικτήτου ἐκ Χολλιδῶν* on a gravestone from the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 7665).

Line 20. Of lambda, only a nick in the stone is preserved.

Line 21. Other restorations are possible, but the name Nymphodotos is most common: cf. Nymphodotos, son of Euphrantides, in a list of prytaneis from Leontis (*Agora* XV, no. 399, line 15; for the date see the discussion on line 8, above).

Line 23. The restoration of the names Eupolemos and Euporistos is also possible, but Euporos is known on another occasion in Eupyridae, as father of Euporos and Eraton in an ephebic inscription dated between 84/5 and 92/3 (*IG* II², 1996, lines 48, 49), and the new prytanis would presumably be a descendant.

Line 26. The prytanis might be identified with one of the following: Euodos, son of a homonym, of Eupyridae who was gymnasiarch in *IG* II², 2138, line 23 (cf. *BCH* 74, 1950, p. 220 = *SEG* XII, 122; the text is tentatively dated 164/5 by S. Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 221); Euodos, son of Zosimos, of Eupyridae, who served as ephebe in 155/6 (*IG* II², 2068, line 110); and Euodos, son of Dorotheos, of Eupyridae who was sophronistes, also in 155/6 (*ibid.*, line 15).

Line 27. The name is restored from and the prytanis is identified with Eutychos of Eupyridae, father of Zosimos who served as ephebe in *IG* II², 2133, line 7 (dated probably 186/7 by S. Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 319).

Line 28. The patronymic is restored from and the prytanis identified with Cispus Neon of Eupyridae, agonothete in the Antinoeia at Eleusis, as evidenced by *IG* II², 2093a, line 16 = *Αρχ'Εφ*, 1950–51, p. 40. no. 18, line 194. The inscription is dated 162/3 or 164/5(?) by S. Follet (*op. cit.*, pp. 221–222).

Lines 31–32. The name Tryphon is known also in Hybadai (*Agora* XV, no. 460, line 16 = *IG* II², 1077), but is much more common in Oion (*IG* II², 2208, line 55; 2483, line 14; 2103, lines 66, 73, and 92; and *Hesperia* 26, 1957, pp. 214–215, no. 62, line 17 = *SEG* XVII, 50).

35 (Pl. 84). Fragment of a herm, from which the head has been broken off at the neck and the shaft has been broken off at the bottom of the chest. Large arm sockets are preserved in the sides and bear the following dimensions: H. 0.150 m.; W. *ca.* 0.07 m.; D. *ca.* 0.045–0.055 m. Found on March 23, 1972 in buttress II of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/8 – 5/8).

H. 0.24 m.; W. 0.33 m.; Th. 0.35 m.; LH. *ca.* 0.012 m. (lines 1–4), 0.014 m. (line 5).

Inv. No. I 7356

ATTALIS

ca. a. 180 *p.*

on the front

ἡ βουλὴ τῶν Φ Νούμ(μον) Μόθωνα
 Ἀθμονέα κηρυκεύσαντα καὶ
 τῇ τρίτῃ δὲ βουλῇ φιλοτιμίαν
 κηρυκείας ^{vvv} ἀναλώσαντα
vacat

on the left side

[Ἀτ]ταλίδ[ος]
lacuna

Line 3, *lapis* Η (ligature)

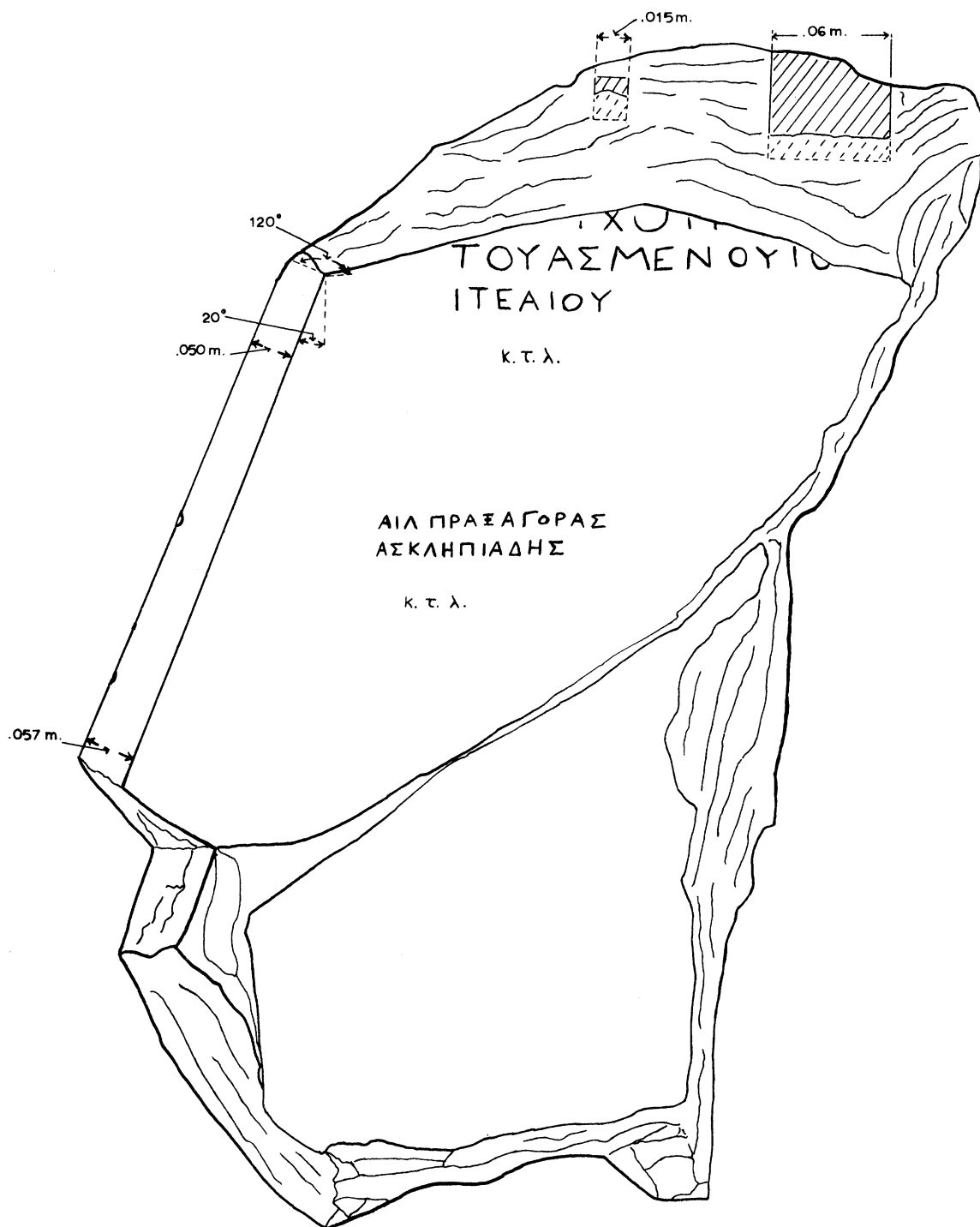


FIG. 1. 36. face

Nummius Mothon appears only once elsewhere in Attic prosopography, appropriately opposite a substantial sum of money in an inscription which J. H. Oliver would identify as a list of titleholders making payments to the Roman fiscus (published by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 30, no. 37, line 14, with further comment on date, p. 418; re-edited and identified by J. H. Oliver, *Les empereurs romains d'Espagne* [Colloques internationaux du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Sciences humaines], Paris 1965, pp. 126–129; cf. *SEG* XXIV, 196). The same inscription lists a number of other wealthy and distinguished Athenians of the late 2nd century after Christ (see comments, *loc. cit.*). In addition to revealing Nummius' deme as Athmonon and designating him as herald (of the boule and demos), the new prytany inscription offers testimony to his munificence during his heraldship, undoubtedly in the form of the *summa honoraria*, here evidently documented for the third time (τῇ τρίτῃ δὲ βουλῇ). During the principate the office of the herald of the boule and demos rose in stature to become the third most important magistracy after the archon eponymos and the hoplite general (see D. J. Geagan, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, p. 105). Approximately one century earlier another herald of the boule and demos, Tiberius Claudius (Oinophilos), is attested as having bestowed on his people the *summa honoraria* both during his heraldship and also during his archonship (*IG* II², 3546).

36 (Pl. 85, Figs. 1, 2). Large fragment of Hymettian marble, mended from two pieces, broken at the bottom and right side, and heavily damaged at the top, where a portion of a rectangular cutting, apparently intended for a dowel, is preserved. The cutting measures ca. 0.06 m. by 0.045 m., has a maximum preserved depth of 0.055 m., and would appear centered across the width of the text if the full width were preserved. The left side, which meets the face along an edge running at 20 degrees from the vertical (see Fig. 1), preserves a well-finished band which tapers from a maximum preserved width of 0.057 m. at the bottom to 0.050 m. at the top along a length of 0.183 m., i.e. a taper of approximately 14 degrees. Behind the band the surface of the side has been cut back and roughly hammered, first on a shallow slope, then more deeply sloping (see Fig. 2). The surface of the face has been dressed back, beginning at about 0.14 m. from the nearest preserved left edge, to receive the inscription. Near the center of the toothed back is a neatly cut pry-hole (see Fig. 2). The original surfaces present an appearance of neat workmanship; in the opinion of H. A. Thompson¹⁴ they probably belong to the Hellenistic period. The treatment of the left side may represent an ancient attempt at mending. The inscription was found on May 23, 1972 in the foundation of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/12 – 5/7).

H. 0.57 m.; W. 0.32 m.; Th. 0.15 m.; LH. 0.012 m. (phi and psi, 0.023–0.026 m.).

Inv. No. I 7394

KEKROPIS

a. 181/2 p.

[ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ]
[ἐπ]ὶ ἄρχον[τος Ἀθηνοδώρου]
τοῦ Ἀσμένου τοῦ κ[αὶ Ἀγρίππου]
Ἰταίου τῷ πρυτανε[ίᾳς οἱ πρυτάνε]

¹⁴ I am grateful to Professor Thompson for an illuminating discussion of the architectural problems of this monument.

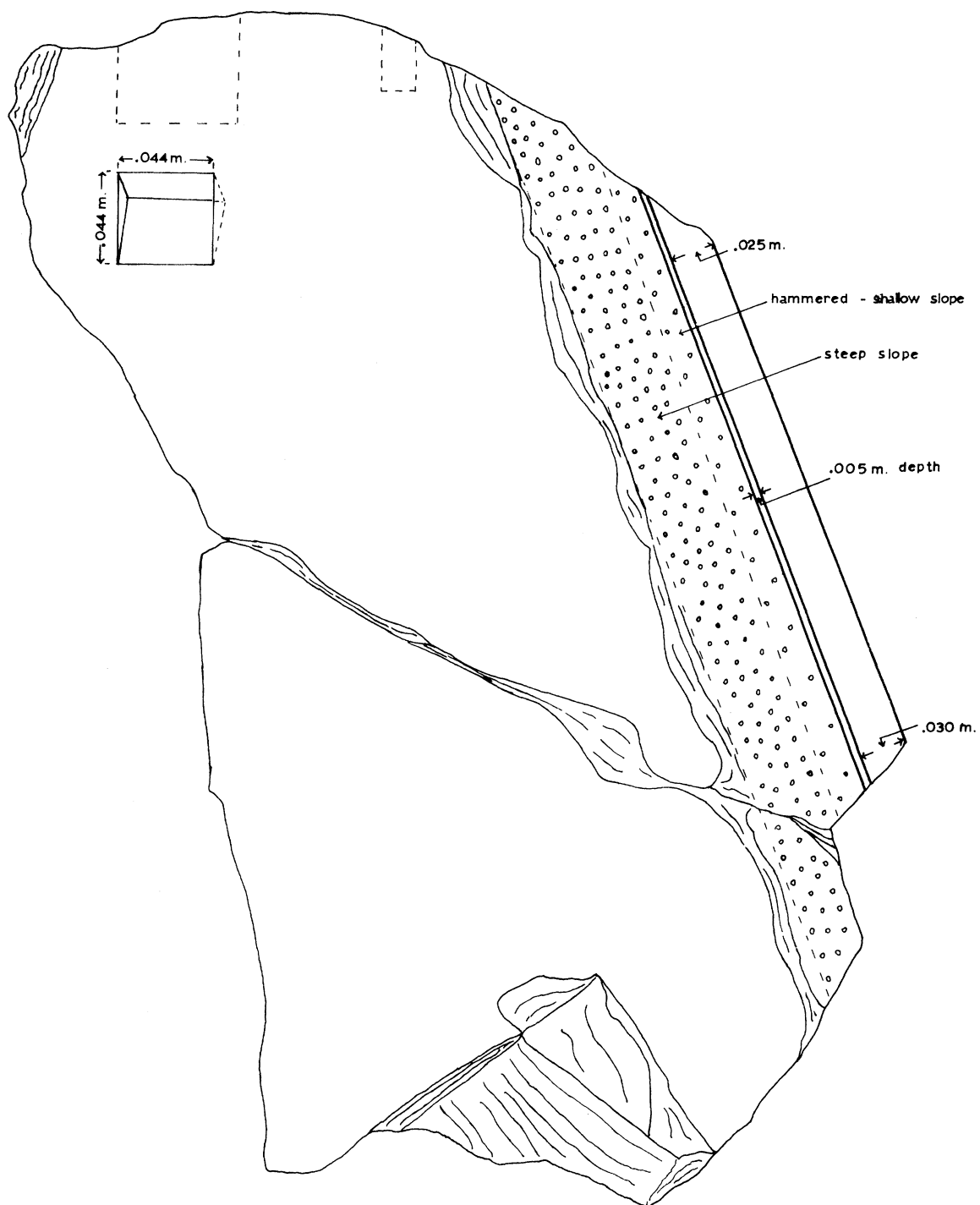


FIG. 2. 36, back

- 5 νεις τῆς Κεκροπίδο[ς φυλῆς τιμῆ]
 σαντες ἑαυτοὺς κα[ὶ τοὺς αἰσίτους]
 ἀνέγραψαν ὕ ἐπὼν[υμος -----]
 Μελιτεῖς Col. II
 Αἴλ Πραξαγόρας lost
- 10 Ἀσκληπιάδης Χρήστ[ου]
 Ἑρμογένης Συμφ[έροντος]
 Εὐπλους Διογ[υσίου]
 Στράτων Ὀλύμπ[ου]
 Πρεῖμος Ὀλύμ[που]
- 15 Εὐδοδος Τροφίμ[ου]
 Ἀγαθόδωρος)
 Πρεῖμος Ἀγαθοδώ[ρου]
 Φιλέας Πρεῖμου
 Φίλων Εἰσιγένους
- 20 Ἀνθιμος Φίλωνος
 Ἀφροδίσιος)
 Θάλλος Ἀφροδισίου
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος)
 Εἰσιγένης ^{traces} [---]
 lacuna

Lines 2–3. The same man is named as archon in *Agora* XV, no. 402, a roster of the phyle Attalis, and he is also listed among those who appeared against the administrators of the estate of Herodes in an inscription dated about A.D. 175 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, pp. 5, line 23, and 6, line 52). He was again prytanis in an inscription dated by Meritt and Traill a little before 180/1 (*Agora* XV, no. 397, line 17). On the interpretation of the compound name see J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, pp. 14–15, note to line 23. The archonship of Athenodoros, accordingly, should be dated near the year A.D. 180, and the years not otherwise specifically pre-empted are 177/8, 178/9, 179/80, and 181/2. 177/8 may quickly be excluded, for *Agora* XV, no. 420, which can be dated by secretary cycle, should be assigned to that year, and not to 190/1, from the evidence of the most recent arrangement of the aeisitai lists (S. Follet [footnote 1 above], pp. 496–497). *Agora* XV, no. 398 had in fact been dated precisely 177/8 by J. A. Notopoulos (*Hesperia* 18, 1949, Table I), a date followed by Meritt and Traill, but Notopoulos had little reason for such precision (see K. Clinton, *op. cit.* [p. 290, above], p. 61, note 101), and Meritt and Traill, with their revised list of aeisitai, even less reason. It might be assigned to a number of years between A.D. 170 and 190, although the prosopographical evidence seems to favor a date around A.D. 180. A more important argument for the dating of the archonship of Athenodoros is that used by Graindor (*Chronologie des archontes Athéniens*, p. 191): Philotimos, son of Arkesidemus, herald of the boule and demos in the archonship of Athenodoros, was ephebic archon in 169/70 (*IG* II², 2097, lines 26–29) and would presumably have been at least 30 years of age to have held the heraldship (see *Agora* XV, Prosopographical Index, p. 463, s.v. Φιλότημος Ἀρκεσιδήμο<υ>). S. Follet (*op. cit.*, p. 342) has further shown that the archon Screibonios Capiton should probably be given the year 179/80. The year 181/2, accordingly, is assigned to Athenodoros.

Line 9. The prytanis is a famous personage of a famous family of Roman Athens; for the many testimonia see K. Clinton, *op. cit.*, pp. 60–63, and M. Woloch, *op. cit.* (p. 290, above); pp. 265–267, with stemmata pp. 84 and 181.

Line 10. The prytanis is listed as ephebe in *IG* II², 2051, line 70, which was dated by Kirchner between 144/5 and 148/9.

Line 11. The prytanis served again as prytanis in a neighboring year (*Agora* XV, no. 398 = *IG* II²,

1782, where the question mark following the patronymic, which goes back to Dittenberger's text, may now be removed; for the date see note on lines 2–3, above).

Line 13. Straton, son of Olympos, of Melite was secretary of the bouleutai in 182/3 (*Agora* XV, no. 387, lines 49–51; for the date see *Φόρος* (see p. 314, above), p. 155, and S. I. Rotroff, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 407). If the date of the archonship of Athenodoros argued above is correct, then Straton will have been councillor in two successive years. In earlier periods of Athenian constitutional history the euthynai would have prevented this possibility. One Olympos, the son of Straton, of Melite was epebe in *IG* II², 2019, line 15; if that text is dated correctly by Kirchner about A.D. 110, this Olympos will be father of the prytanis. Straton of Melite, prytanis 157/8–159/60 (31, above, line 18), may be identical with the prytanis here.

Line 15. The prytanis probably = Euodos who was father of Athenaios of Melite, epebe in 163/4 (*IG* II², 2086, line 153).

Lines 16–18. Phileas in line 18 is very probably the son of Preimos in line 17 and nephew of Agathodoros in line 16. The same Phileas apparently was father of an epebe in an inscription now dated 184/5 (*IG* II², 2128, line 79; date by S. I. Rotroff, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 407).

Lines 19–20. Again father and son are probably listed in the normal order, with the father preceding. The name Anthimos may now be read in *Agora* XV, no. 398, line 26 = *IG* II², 1782. Of the second and third letters, the right vertical stroke of nu and the round outline of theta are visible in the squeeze at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton (cf. the Koehler/Dittenberger majuscule text, *IG* III, 1035, line 23). The name Anthimos may also be read in *Agora* XV, no. 420, line 5 = *IG* II², 1798. The stone has been lost, but ΑΛΦΙΜΟΣ in Fourmont's transcript is closer to ΑΝΘΙΜΟΣ than ΑΛΚΙΜΟΣ. Although the patronymic is not preserved in either *Agora* XV, no. 398, line 26 and no. 420, line 5, the two prytaneis are probably the same man and also identical to Anthimos, son of Philon, in the new inscription. Anthimos, son of a homonym, who served as epebe for Kekropis in *IG* II², 2136, line 17 (this inscription belongs to the same text as *IG* II², 2159 and 2160: see *SEG* XII, no. 123, line 89), a text which should be dated on prosopographical grounds in the later part of the 2nd century after Christ (see Kirchner's commentary *ad IG* II², 2136), would be the son of the thrice-chosen prytanis. The name Alkimos is known in Melite as the father of Menophilos who was hyposphronistes in 155/6 (*IG* II², 2068, line 69; the squeeze at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton shows a faint kappa, smaller than, but of the same general shape as, kappa, for instance, three lines above; the kappa is preceded by a letter composed of two crossed strokes which to me resemble chi rather than lambda).

Line 23. The prytanis may be identified with Artemidoros, the son of Artemidoros, of Melite who served as councillor again in *Agora* XV, no. 398, line 19. The question mark following the name, which dates from Kirchner's text (*IG* II², 1782), may now be removed. Artemidoros in line 18 of *Agora* XV, no. 398 is probably the father of the prytanis in line 19 there and line 23 here.

37 (Pl. 85). Inscribed on the back of fragments *a* and *b* of 17. For description and measurements see p. 287, above. Fragments *c* and *d* are broken at the back and preserve none of the text on the reverse.

LH. (face B) 0.16 m. (lines 1–7), 0.009 m. (lines 8–26), with exceptions.¹⁵

HIPPOTHONTIS

post med. saec. II *p.*

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος -----]
b [ἐπὶ τῆς.] π[ρυτανείας οἱ]
 [πρυτάν]εις τῆς [Ι]πποθων]
 [τίδος] φυλῆς τεῖμ[ήσαντες]

¹⁵ I owe the restorations in lines 9, 12, 13, and 16 to E. Kapetanopoulos.

- 5 [ἐαυτ]ρὸς καὶ τοὺς αἰσέτους *a*
 [ἀνέγ]ραψαν ἐπώνυμος *B*^v
 [vacat] Αἶλ Παμμένης vacat
 [Ἀζηγιεύς]
 [Κορ Μενεσ]θεύς
 10 [--- 'I- vel Εἰ]σιδω
 [-----]ο[ς])
 [Ἐρέν Φη]στιανός
 [Ἐρέν Ἐπάγ]αθος
 [-----]ος
 15 [-----]οδοτ)
 [Ἐρέν Ἐπίγ]ονος
 [-----]ο]ν
lacuna
- Πειραιεῖ[ς]*
Φιλιστείδης Ἀθηνάδου
 20 *Φιλιστε[ίδ]ης)*
Ἀπολλ[-----]
Βενοῦσ[τος])
Ἑρακλ[-----]
Ἑρακ[λ-----]
 25 *Φοῖ[βος] vel Ἀλεξάνδρου]*
A. [-----]
lacuna

Line 1. An additional line would have been occupied with the archon's name if it included patronymic and demotic.

Line 7. The gravestone of the slave of one Aelius Pammenes, probably the eponymos here, was dated by Kirchner to the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 10222). The same man probably should be restored as eponymos in *Agora* XV, no. 336, line 7, dated 152/3 or 153/4, and may also appear in a text from the Agora recently published by D. J. Geagan (*TAPA* 103, 1972, pp. 156–157, lines 5–7), with corrections suggested by S. Follet [footnote 1, above], p. 102, note 1, which I would further correct as follows: [Διὸς Αἶλ] Θεμίσω [[νος τοῦ κ]αὶ Παμμέ] [νους Ἀζη]γιεύως, κτλ. For Aelius Themison (demotic not given) see *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, pp. 4 and 6, lines 1 and 50: he is numbered among three plaintiffs who brought suit against one Aelius Dionysios. The same man was archon in A.D. 160/1, as attested by *Agora* XV, no. 363 = *Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 49, no. 17, lines 2–4, which I now read as: [ἐ]πὶ ἄρχ[ο]ντος Π· Α[ἰ]λ[ίου Θεμ]ί[σωνος] [το]ῦ καὶ Πά[μμε]νους]] Ἀζηγιεύως, κτλ.

Line 9. The name has been restored from, and the man identified with, the prytany secretary in 169/70 (*IG* II², 1776 = *Agora* XV, no. 378, line 43, and *IG* II², 1781 = *Agora* XV, no. 380, lines 45–46). The same name has been restored in *IG* II², 1736a, line 11, by J. A. Notopoulos (*Hesperia* 18, 1949, p. 41) who dated the text, on the basis of the restoration and identification of the flutist, to the end of the 2nd century after Christ. If the flutist is Hermodoros, as suggested by Notopoulos, then he is more probably dated at the middle of the 2nd century (see S. Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 492–495, Tableau des Aisitoi), but the restoration of Menestheus in the same text is, in any case, far from sure. For other members of the same family see *IG* II², 1970, line 4; 2029, lines 4–5, 7–8; 3013, lines 2–4; and 3392, lines 3–5).

Line 10. The approximate date, the general spacing, and the regular use of the homonymous patronymic sign in this inscription make it very unlikely that the prytanis here is identical with Eisidoros, son of Eisidoros, of Azenia, who was councillor in another list dated to the beginning of the 3rd century after Christ (*Agora* XV, no. 458, line 6), but he may be a relative. The family is well known in the 2nd century after Christ. The prytanis in *Agora* XV, no. 458, line 6 would appear to be identical with Isidoros, son of Isidoros, of Azenia, who was ephebe in 142/3 and astynomos in 147/8 or shortly after (*IG* II², 3740, line 25; and 2059, line 28). Epiktetos, ephebe in 201/2 (*IG* II², 2193, line 39; date by S. Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 232–234), would be a son of the prytanis in *Agora* XV, no. 458, line 6. He had two brothers, Nikias and Sosikles, who were ephebes themselves in 155/6 and 154/5 respectively (*IG* II², 2068, line 94, and 2067, line 152). Νικίας Εἰ[σιδώρου] reappears in an unidentified roster of Hippothontis dated after A.D. 161 (*Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 79, no. 40, line 8). Ἰσιδωρος N[---] (Ἀζηγιεύς), where the patronymic should very probably be restored N[ικίου], in a list of hieromnemes (?) from the middle of the 2nd century after Christ (*ibid.*, p. 78, no. 39, line 61) is undoubtedly related. Sosikles who was also called Eisidoros served as ephebe near the end of the same century (*IG* II², 2136, line 28), and he is very likely the son of Sosikles,

ephebe in 154/5. The spacing in the register of the new prytany register is, admittedly, very irregular, but the restoration [Σωσικλῆς ὁ καὶ Ἰσιδω(ρος)] can be ruled out on the grounds of length.

Line 12. The name is restored from, and the man identified with, Herennius Phestianos who occurs in an unidentified list of names, which had been dated to the middle of the 2nd century after Christ (*Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 77, no. 39, line 16).

Line 13. The prytanis is probably identical to Herennius Epagathos of Azenia who was gymnasiarch in 139/40 (*IG* II², 2044, line 21) and prytanis in the archonship of Nummius Menis (*Agora* XV, no. 336, line 16; for the date see E. Kapetanopoulos, *Αρχ'Εφ*, 1972, pp. 155–156, no. 6).

Line 15. The name may be Nymphodotos; see *Agora* XV, no. 336, line 12.

Line 16. The same man appears in the parallel text cited in the note to line 12, above.

Lines 19–20. Father and son again appear to be listed in the regular order with the father preceding. Philisteides is a well-known name in Peiraieus in this period: the following identifications of members of the family are suggested in the light of the new evidence. Philisteides in line 20 may be identified with the archon of 163/4 and his son with the ephebe, also named Philisteides, of approximately the same year (*IG* II², 2086, line 3; 2087, lines 4–5; and 2088, line 17), who served as archon between 192/3 and 200/1 (*IG* II², 2109, line 3, restored, and 2127, lines 2–3; for the date see S. Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 260–261, and *Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 323–324, note 33). A son of this archon, again named Philisteides, will be the ephebe in 195/6 (*IG* II², 2130, line 52; date by Follet, *op. cit.*, pp. 230–231), and a brother will be Aristokleides who is known from a list of prominent men dated about A.D. 175 to 185 (*Hesperia* 11, 1942, p. 75, no. 38, line 3), who also served as eponymos about A.D. 205 (*Agora* XV, no. 448, lines 9–10).

Line 22. The name and patronymic-sign are restored from, and the prytanis is identified with, the hyposphronistes of about A.D. 174 (*IG* II², 2103, line 77).

Line 25. The name and patronymic may be completed from, and the prytanis identified with, Phoibos, son of a homonym, of Peiraieus who was listed among the *protengraphoi* in *IG* II², 2046, line 27, dated by Kirchner a little before A.D. 140 (for the mark of homonymity see M. Mitsos, *Αρχ'Εφ*, 1950–51, pp. 27–28, no. 13). Alternatively, the name and patronymic may be restored from, and the prytanis identified with, Phoibos, the son of Alexander, of Peiraieus, who was secretary of the ephebes in *IG* II², 2049, lines 12–13, dated 142/3, and is undoubtedly father of the *protengraphos* just cited. Phoibos, the son of Alexander, who was herald of the boule and demos about A.D. 198 (*Agora* XV, no. 443, lines 23–24; the entries in the Prosopographical Index, *s. vv.* Αἴμος, p. 354, and Φοῖβος, p. 465, should be corrected), should be the grandson of the secretary of the ephebes.

38 (Pl. 86). Fragment of blue Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. Found on July 5, 1970 built into a Byzantine wall (Area J 4).

H. 0.33 m.; W. 0.26 m.; Th. 0.09 m.; LH. 0.012–0.014 m.

Inv. No. I 7204

PANDIONIS

fin. saec. II vel init. saec. III p.

[Κυδαθηναίης]

lacuna

[-----]ου

[-----] Φλ Καλλιγο[μανός vel -οῦ]

[-----]ύλου

5 [-----]βου

[-----]ου

[-----] *vacat*

[-----] *vacat*

[-----] Τει[σαμμενοῦ]

lacuna

vacat [-----]

γρ(αμματεὺς) βο[υλῆς καὶ δῆμου]

Ε[.]π[-----]

vacat [-----]

vacat [-----]

Ι.[-----]

15

	<i>vacat</i>	Κλ 'Η[-----]	20
10	[ἀείσ]ειροι	γρ(αμματεὺς κατ[ἀ πρυτανείαν ----]	
	[---- 'Ιεροφάντη]ς	ἀντιγρα[φεὺς -----]	
	[----- Δαδοῦχο]ς	ἱεραὺλῆς [-----]	
	[----- 'Ιεροκῆρυξ]	ἐπὶ Σκιά[δος -----]	
		<i>vacat</i>	

Lines 1 and 3. The demotic in line 1 has been restored from the identification of the prytanis (or the father of the prytanis; A. G. Woodhead has pointed out to me that the name might alternatively be in the genitive) in line 3 with Flavius Kalligonianos who was gymnasiarch about 166/7 (*IG* II², 2094, line 38). As prytanis the man would presumably be at least 30 years of age, and the prytany inscription, accordingly, should be dated after about 178/9. The name in line 3 is strangely positioned, beginning far to the right in column I and continuing well into column II. A long name or a title may have been inscribed at the beginning of line 3.

Line 16. Traces of upsilon may be preserved, but much of the surface of the stone here has been lost. If the name and patronymic of the secretary of the boule and demos (the latter portion of his title may have been omitted) were inscribed in line 15, then the letters in line 16 would belong to the demotic of Eupyridai.

Line 19. The first letter seems to be iota, and there appears also to be the trace of a low horizontal stroke in the second letter space.

Line 20. The vertical stroke of a letter is clearly preserved in the third letter space, and there may be the trace of the crossbar of eta.

39 (Pl. 86). Fragment of a Pentelic marble herm shaft, broken at top, bottom, and front, but with part of two inscribed sides and back preserved. There is evidence of the sockets for the arms. Found on June 14, 1972 in a pier of the Late Roman Round Building (Area J/15 – 5/13). **40** was inscribed on the right side.¹⁶

H. 0.50 m.; W. 0.295 m.; Th. 0.17 m.; LH. 0.020 m. (line 1), *ca.* 0.012 m. (lines 2–13).

Inv. No. I 7395

PTOLEMAIS

(left side)

ca. a. 213/4–219/20 *p.*

- ἀγαθ[ῆ] τύχη]
- ἐπὶ ἄρχ[οντος Λουκ]
- Γελλίφ[υ Ξεναγόρου]
- Μελιτ[έως νε στρα]
- 5 τηγο[ῦντος ἐπὶ τοὺς]
- ὀπλε[ίτας Αὐρ Φιλέρω]
- τος κ[ηρυκεύοντος Μ]
- Μου Οὐ[σπίσκου τ<οῦ> Οὐο]
- πίσσκο[υ οἱ πρυτάνεις]
- 10 τῆς Πτ[ολεμαίδος]
- φυλῆς [τιμῆσαντες]
- ἑαυτο[ὺς ἀνέγραψαν]
- vacat* 0.05 m.
- ἐ[πώνυμος -----]

lacuna

Line 8, *vel* Μου Οὐ[σπίσσκου Οὐο] *vel* Μου Οὐ[σπίσκου τοῦο]

¹⁶ The text and commentary of this inscription and **40**, below, owe much to comments by J. H. Oliver.

Lines 2–4. The spacing in line 4 indicates that the archon was Lucius Gellius Xenagoras, the Younger, who was archon in the early 3rd century after Christ (*Hesperia* 10, 1941, p. 260, no. 64, lines 6–7); more precisely, between the years 213/4 and 219/20 according to the study by J. A. Notopoulos (*Hesperia* 18, 1949, pp. 32, 36). His father's archonship, attested in *IG* II², 1739, lines 12–13, has now been dated in 172/3 (see J. S. Traill, *Φόρος* (see p. 314 above), p. 155, *addendum*, and S. I. Rotroff, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 406–407). A. G. Woodhead has pointed out to me *per litt.* that line 17 in the list of Kerykes, *SEG* XII, 140 (= *IG* II² 2340 + E.M. 4275) should be restored Γέλλ [Ξεν]αγόρας [Μέλι]. For a stemma of the family see J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law*, Baltimore 1950, p. 164.

Lines 6–7. The name of the hoplite general in *Hesperia* 10, 1941, p. 260, no. 64, lines 8–9 was read as Ἀνρ Ἡλ[ιοδώρο]υ Λαμπτρέως, but the reading of Heliodoros, as indicated by the dotted letters, was uncertain. Chr. Habicht has kindly consulted the Princeton squeeze of I 5804 and he reports that the first vertical stroke is “longer than would be possible for I, E, H, K, M, N, etc., and . . . ought to be from a Φ.” He regards the sequence of letters ΦΙΛ as “fairly certain and would exclude ΗΑ.” (He also reports “in line 7 a small epsilon inscribed on top of the N, hence νε(ωτέρου).”) Of the last letter of the name only the tip of a stroke high in the upper right corner of the letter space is clear in the photograph, although there may be a trace also of an oblique stroke to the left: sigma is as compatible with these traces as upsilon. The name Phileros, common in Athens during the Roman period, will suit the combined letters, traces, syllabic division, and spacing, and one might even suggest Aurelius Phileros, ephebe for Erechtheis in 255/6 (*IG* II², 2245, line 54; for the date see S. Follet, *op. cit.* [footnote 1 above], pp. 331–335), as a possible descendant.

Lines 7–9. Normally one would expect the article τοῦ preceding the patronymic. Even assuming a single sigma in Οὐ[πίσσκου], the restoration of the article would require 18 letters in line 8, no more, admittedly, than in the preceding line, but there three of the letters are iota. Perhaps the stonecutter omitted through haplography one of the five diphthongs in omikron-epsilon in this particular line. J. H. Oliver has suggested to me two alternatives, Οὐ[πίσσκου τοῦ]πίσσκο[ν] with crasis (but cf. Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, 3rd ed., p. 72, 25.5), and Οὐ[πίσσκου Οὐ]πίσσκο[ν] with double sigma in the name but deliberate suppression by the stonecutter of the article.

The herald (of the boule and demos) belongs to a well-known family of Roman Athens: the orthography of double sigma in line 10 suggests that the anomalous Ο[ῦ]πίσσκου (the epsilon is indubitable) in *Agora* XV, no. 482 (= *IG* II², 1801), lines 6–7 was cut in error for Ο[ῦ]πίσσκου. Munatius Vopiscus was hoplite general in *Agora* XV, no. 482, and if the inscription is correctly dated after about A.D. 218 by Meritt and Traill (following the argument of A. E. Raubitschek), he will be identical to the herald in the new prytany inscription. K. Clinton (*op. cit.* [p. 290, above], p. 94, note 9) prefers Kirchner's *Corpus* dating of *IG* II², 1801 (= *Agora* XV, no. 482). This places the hoplite general one generation earlier, and in that case he would more probably be the father of the herald. Raubitschek's dating depends on the interpretation of Ἀνρῆλ[ιοι] in *Agora* XV, no. 482, line 10, and this receives additional support from Ἀνρῆλ[ιοι] in *Agora* XV, no. 476, line 18 (see S. Follet, *RevPhil* 48, 1974, p. 30, note 5). The father of the present herald, in all likelihood, will be Marcus Munatius Maximianus Vopiscus of Azenia who was archon in 182/3 (*Agora* XV, no. 387, lines 2–3; for the date see *Φόρος* (see p. 314, above), p. 155, with *addendum*), herald of the boule and demos two years earlier (*Agora* XV, no. 407, lines 35–38; for the date see comment, *ibid.*, and above, 34, comment, lines 2–3), and a contributor to the Roman fiscus shortly after A.D. 180 (*Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 30, no. 37, line 13, where again the stonecutter had difficulty with the name Vopiscus, cutting ΟΥΟΠΕΙΤΚΟΥ; for the date see *ibid.*, p. 418, and for the identification see J. H. Oliver, *op. cit.* [sub Lines 2–4]). The assignment of *Agora* XV, no. 388 also to the archonship of Vopiscus is open to question. Pompeius Hegias, the hoplite general there, may be either Hegias the Elder or Hegias the Younger, and Hegias the Elder is known to have served as hoplite general twice (*IG* II², 3687, line 24). S. Follet (*op. cit.*, p. 373) has suggested restoring *Agora* XV, no. 481 with Hegias the Elder as hoplite general. *Agora* XV, no. 388, accordingly, might record Hegias' other hoplite generalship or it might, alternatively, list Hegias the Younger as hoplite general. In the latter case, the text will be dated about A.D. 230.

40 (Pl. 86). Inscribed on the right side of the shaft on which 39 above was inscribed on the left side. For description and measurements see p. 323, above.

LH. *ca.* 0.012 *m.*

ERECHTHEIS

(right side)

ca. a. 210–220 *p.*

[ἀγαθ]ῇ τύχῃ
[ἐπὶ ἄρχ]ον[τος]τος Αἰ̄ 'Η
[ρακλείδ]ου Στειρέως ἐπὶ
[μελουμ]ένων τῆς στρατ^υ
5 [ηγίας τῶ]ν περὶ τὸν πυθ
[όχρηστο]ν ἐξηγητὴν
[κηρυκεύ]οντος Κασιανοῦ
[Ἀπολλωνί]ου Στειρέως ὁ^υ
[γδόης π]ρυτανείας οἱ^υ
10 [πρυτά]νεις τῆς Ἐρεχθῆ
[ίδος φυλ]ῆς τειμήσαν
[τες ἐαυτ]οὺς καὶ τοὺς
[αἰσίτους ἀνέγραψαν]

lacuna

Line 6, *lapis* HN in *ligatura*

The hand on this side seems to be identical with the hand on the left side and confirms the basic suggestion of the arrangement of the lists on the monument, *viz.* that the two inscriptions are closely related chronologically. The archon, however, is new (see comment on lines 2–3).

In the text on the left side there were no exceptions to the rule of syllabic division. On the right side, however, the stonecutter failed to divide syllabically at the ends of lines 4, 5, 8, and 10. In two of the instances, lines 4 and 8, there are uninscribed spaces at the ends of the lines, although the words could easily have been broken syllabically. Iota could have been inscribed at the end of line 10.

Line 2. The stonecutter inscribed the last three letters of ἄρχοντος twice; the error was later realized and the first series erased. The letters are still visible through the erasure.

Lines 2–3. An abbreviation mark was cut above the iota; there is not enough space between the vertical stroke and the next letter for this cutting to be part of a letter gamma. A vertical stroke and a joining horizontal are preserved at the edge of the stone. The traces seem to resemble eta more than rho. The name Heliodoros is possible, but it is unknown in Steiria, whereas both Herakleitos and Herakleides are attested in this deme. Herakleitos, son of a homonymous father, was ephebe for Steiria in an inscription dated to the middle of the 2nd century after Christ (*IG* II², 2069, line 12; the inscription is part of 2138, 2162, 2166, 2045, and 2093a, see *Ἀρχ'Εφ.*, 1950–51, p. 37, no. 18, line 13; *IG* II², 2171 is another fragment, see *Ἀρχ'Εφ.*, 1972, pp. 61–62, no. 6. S. Follet dates the text provisionally 164/5 [*op. cit.*, footnote 1 above, p. 221]). Herakleides, also son of a homonym, was councillor for Steiria in a text dated after A.D. 217 by Meritt and Traill (*Agora* XV, no. 477, line 38). Obviously, Herakleides makes a better candidate for the restoration here. This archon, of course, is to be distinguished from Claudius Herakleides of Steiria, archon in 164/5 (see 34, above, comment on lines 2–3).

Line 3. I know of no other instance in which the second iota has been omitted from this demotic. There are a few examples from parallel formations (in which iota is not part of a diphthong): e.g. *Κηφισῆς*, *Agora* XV, no. 1, line 28 (perhaps an error, see comment, *ibid.*, pp. 27 and index, p. 472); *Ἀζην(ι)ε(ύς)*, *ibid.*, no. 458, line 13 (iota omitted perhaps as part of the curtailment); and *Ἰκαρέως*, *IG* III, 1581 (*IG* II², 5699 is in error).

Lines 3–6. The title of the exegete preceded the name of the first councillor, Publius Aelius Theophilos, of the roster of Sounion in *Agora* XV, no. 402, lines 7–8, from the archonship of Athenodoros (181/2; see 36, above, comment on lines 2–3). The same Publius Aelius Theophilos, with the title exegete largely restored, appears at the bottom of the heading of *Agora* XV, no. 405 (line 13) from the archonship of Memmius Flaccus (now dated 170/1). [*Π*]υθοχρήστου in *Agora* XV, no. 467, line 6 has been interpreted by Meritt and Traill (*loc. cit.*, comment) as belonging to a patronymic and the restoration of ἐξηγητής following it in the *Corpus* text (*IG* II², 1818) excised. These passages have hitherto been the only references to the exegete in Attic prytany inscriptions. The new text, however, bears the novel reference to the staff of (οἱ περὶ) the pythochrestos exegete, and, of even more remarkable note, the staff in this particular year has undertaken the responsibilities of the hoplite general. Presumably the exegete, who was also hoplite general, was absent and delegated matters to his staff, but the record is without parallel in the other Attic prytany documents. For the functions of the pythochrestos exegete see references and discussion in J. H. Oliver, *op. cit.* (p. 324, above), and K. Clinton, *op. cit.* (p. 290, above).

Lines 7–8. The Casiani of Steiria are a great and illustrious family of Roman Athens with a prosopography complicated by their relationship with the Casii, also of Steiria. The name Apollonios has been restored here from the provisional identification of the herald with the eponymos and prytanis in *Agora* XV, no. 477, lines 14–15, dated by Meritt and Traill after A.D. 217. The same man may have been ephebic archon in 161/2 (*IG* II², 2085, lines 2–3) and his father was probably Caius Julius Casianus Apollonios of Steiria who was antikosmete in 158/9 and kosmete in 161/2 (*IG* II², 2079, lines 3–4, and 2085, line 5; see Clinton, *op. cit.*, p. 80). Other members of the family, who offer alternative restorations, are Casianus Isochrysos and Casianus Demetrios, both prytaneis of Steiria also in *Agora* XV, no. 477 (lines 16 and 19), and Casianus Philippos, Areopagites at the beginning of the 3rd century after Christ (*Hesperia*, Suppl. XII, p. 166, line 89). On this famous family see now E. Kapetanopoulos, *Ἑλληνικά* 29, 1976, pp. 254–255.

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Addendum E. Kapetanopoulos has identified *IG* II², 2096 = 2278 as a prytany list of Oineis (*Δελτ.* 30, 1975 [1978], pp. 128–129, no. 3); cf. S. Follet, *op. cit.*, p. 79, footnote 4.

SUMMARY: Important *Addenda* and *Corrigenda*, *Athenian Agora*, XV

<i>Agora</i> XV No.	<i>Agora</i> XV DATE	CAT. No. (ABOVE)	NEW DATE	ARCHON	PHYLE	ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
13a	ca. 370 a.	1	371/0	Phrasikleides	Leontis	<i>Hesperia</i> 47, 1978, pp. 89-109
18	ca. med. s. IV a.	2	med. s. IV a.		Oineis	
		3	med. s. IV a.		Kekropis	
		4	<i>paullo post med. s. IV a.</i>		Oineis	
		5	<i>paullo post med. s. IV a.</i>		Hippothontis	
59	304/3	6	ca. a. 333 a.		Leontis	
73	ca. 280 a.	7	ca. a. 300 a.	[Pherekles]	Aiantis	
87	256/5	8	ca. a. 240 a.		Kekropis	
			195/4		Aiantis	
128	223/2	9			Oineis	S. V. Tracy, <i>Hesperia</i> 47, 1978, pp. 257-258
		10	<i>fin. s. III a.</i>		Akamantis	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 251-252
					Ptolemais/ Akamantis	
167	193/2	11	<i>init. s. II a.</i>		Oineis	
168	193/2		181/0	Hippias	Leontis	<i>Hesperia</i> 45, 1976, pp. 302-303, note 13; B. D. Meritt, <i>Historia</i> 26, 1977, pp. 161-162, 180-181
			181/0	[Hippias]	Erechtheis	
169	ca. 190/89		ca. 180/79		—	See <i>Agora</i> XV, no. 170, comment; date close to nos. 167, 168; for no. 169 see S. V. Tracy, <i>Hesperia</i> 47, 1978, pp. 260-261
170	ca. 190/89		ca. 180/79		Aiantis	
186	181/0		193/2	Phanarchides	Akamantis	<i>Hesperia</i> 45, 1976, pp. 302-303, note 13
187	180/79		192/1	Diodotos	Ptolemais	Archon follows Phanarchides
203	ca. 200-150 a.		<i>ante fin. s. III a.</i>			S. V. Tracy, <i>Hesperia</i> 47, 1978, p. 250
		12	s. II a.			
		13	s. II a.			
		14	131/0			
		14				
232 + 246	ca. med. s. IV a.				Attalis	D. M. Lewis, <i>ZeitPapEp</i> 20, 1976, p. 300
259	131/0 97/6			Epikles [Phanarchides]	Attalis	H. Mattingly, <i>Historia</i> 20, 1971, pp. 26-28; M. Piérart, <i>BCH</i> 100, 1976, pp. 444-447; B. D. Meritt, <i>Historia</i> 26, 1977, pp. 161-162.
			193/2		Ptolemais	= <i>Kerameikos</i> III, pp. 2-3, no. 3
		15	119/8	Hipparchos	Kekropis	

SUMMARY: Important *Addenda* and *Corrigenda*, *Athenian Agora*, XV

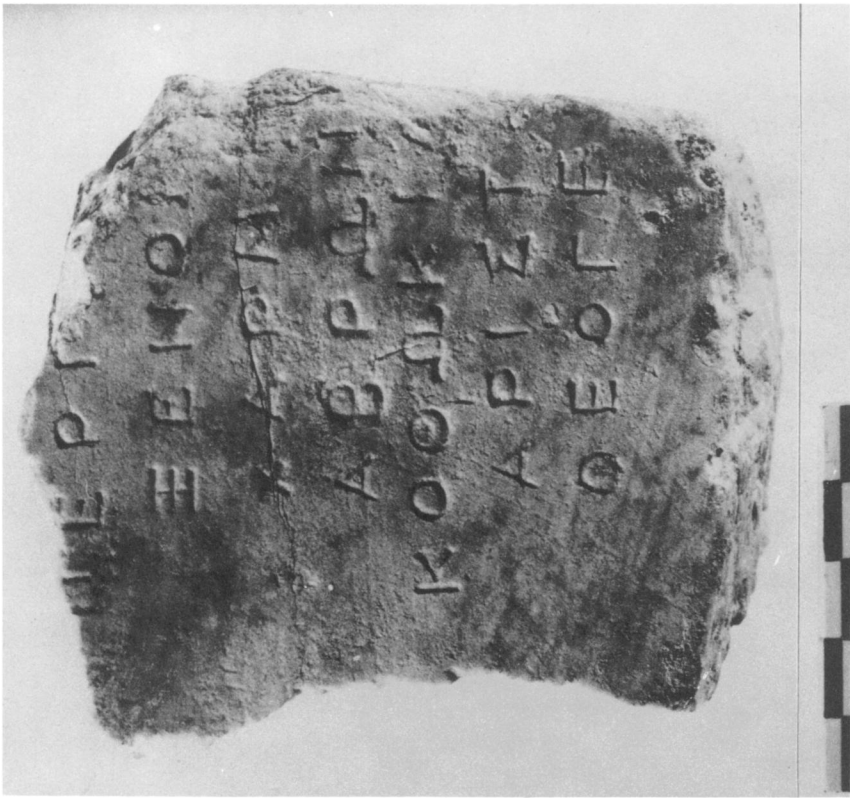
<i>Agora</i> XV No.	<i>Agora</i> XV DATE	CAT. No. (ABOVE)	NEW DATE	ARCHON	PHYLE	ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
		16	<i>s. I a.</i>			
		17	<i>med. s. I a./paulo ante</i>		Hippothontis	
		18	<i>med. s. I a.</i>		Aiantis	
279	<i>ca. 50-40 a.</i>	21	<i>ca. 30 a.</i>		Oineis	
284	<i>ca. 40-30 a.</i>	19	<i>ca. 30 a.</i>			
		20	<i>ca. 30 a.</i>		Ptolemais	
{290 +	<i>ca. 29/8-22/1 a.</i>	22}	<i>ca. 21/0 a.</i>		Kekropis	
292b	21/0	22}			Kekropis	
292a	21/0	22	20/19		?	E. Kapetanopoulos, 'Ελληνικά 29, 1976, p. 259 Line 3 = son of 'Hδύλος Σηράτωνος Δαμπτρεῖς, kos- mete 79/8 (IG II ² , 1039)
299	<i>fin. a. I a.</i>		<i>med. s. I a.</i>			
		23	<i>aet. Rom.</i>		Leontis	
312	96/7 <i>p.</i>	24	<i>ca. 70-80? p.</i> 108/9 <i>p.</i>	Philopappos and Lailianos	Pandionis	E. Kapetanopoulos, <i>AAA</i> 7, 1974, p. 391
329	<i>ca. 132/3 p.</i>		<i>ca. 175-180 p.</i>	Salloustianos Aiolion	Erechtheis	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> (footnote 1 above), p. 139; E. Kapeta- nopoulos, 'Ελληνικά 29, 1976, pp. 252-253
334	141/2 <i>p.</i>			Aelius Phileas Meliteus	Attalis	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 194.
{335 +	138/9-150/1 <i>p.</i>	}	152/3-153/4 <i>p.</i>	Nummius Menis	{Aigeis} {Aigeis}	D. M. Lewis, <i>ClassRev</i> 91, 1977, p. 94; A. E. Raubit- schek, <i>Hesperia</i> 12, 1943, pp. 62-63
357	<i>post med. s. II p.</i>			Phalereus		
336	138/9-150/1 <i>p.</i>		152/3-153/4 <i>p.</i>	Nummius Menis Phalereus	Hippothontis	A. E. Raubitschek, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; E. Kapetanopoulos, <i>Μοχ'Εφ</i> , 1972, pp. 155-156, no. 6
		25	<i>s. II p.</i>			
		26	<i>s. II p.</i>		Hadrianis/ Antiochis	
		27	<i>s. II p.</i>			
		28	<i>s. II p.</i>		Attalis	
		29	148/9 <i>p.</i>		Pandionis	
337	148/9 <i>p.</i>		<i>med. s. II p.</i>		Aigeis	29, above, comment line 8

[illegible]

SUMMARY: Important Addenda and Corrigenda, *Athenian Agora*, XV

<i>Agora</i> XV No.	<i>Agora</i> XV DATE	CAT. No. (ABOVE)	NEW DATE	ARCHON	PHYLE	ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
		34	180/1 <i>p.</i>	Claudius Demostratos Meliteus	Leontis	
		35	<i>ca.</i> 180 <i>p.</i>		Attalis	
402	180/1 <i>p.</i>	36	181/2 <i>p.</i>	Athenodoros Ireaios	Kekropis	36 , above, comment lines 2-3
405	181/2 <i>p.</i>		181/2 <i>p.</i>	Athenodoros Ireaios	Attalis	<i>Φόρος</i> , <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Rotroff, <i>loc. cit.</i>
406	182/3 <i>p.</i>		170/1 <i>p.</i>	Tib Memmius Flaccus Marathonios	Attalis	<i>Ibid.</i>
			171/2 <i>p.</i>	<i>anarchia</i> after Memmius Flaccus	Aigeis	
407	184/5 <i>p.</i>		180/1 <i>p.</i>	Claudius Demostratos Meliteus	Hadrianis	<i>Ibid.</i> ; 34 , above, comment lines 2-3
408	184/5? <i>p.</i>	34	180/1	Claudius Demostratos Meliteus	Leontis	
413	187/8 <i>p.</i>		213/4 <i>p.</i>			S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 86, 310
414	<i>ca.</i> 187/8 <i>p.</i>		190/1 <i>aut</i> 203/4? <i>p.</i>			<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 309-310
415	188/9 <i>p.</i>		<i>ca.</i> 177/8 <i>aut ca.</i> 188/9 <i>p.</i>			<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 309
420	190/1 <i>p.</i>		177/8 <i>p.</i>		Kekropis	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 496-497
422	191/2 <i>p.</i>		152/3 <i>p.</i>			E. Kapetanopoulos, <i>RevBelge</i> 52, 1974, p. 68; S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 255, 306
423	<i>ca.</i> 192/3 <i>p.</i>		190/1? <i>p.</i>	Julius Hierophant	Antiochis	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 139, 257, 314; E. Kapetanopoulos, <i>Δελτ.</i> , forthcoming; correct patronymic in line 29, <i>Καρποδ[ω]ρου</i> S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 254-255 <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 254
424	194/5? <i>p.</i>		<i>ante</i> 151/2 <i>p.</i>		Aiantis	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 254
426	195/6 <i>p.</i>		136/7, 143/4, <i>aut</i> 149/50 <i>p.</i>		Leontis	Restore line 1 [<i>Μελτε</i>]s; line 2 = Claudius Lysiades II; line 11 = <i>IG</i> II ² , 2065, line 106, ephebe 150/1 <i>p.</i> ; line 12, [<i>Διδ</i>]υμος = <i>Agora</i> XV, no. 398, line 21, <i>ca.</i> 180 <i>p.</i>
427	see no. 400, above		<i>ante</i> 160/1		Antiochis	
428	<i>ca.</i> 197 <i>p.</i>		<i>ca.</i> 180 <i>p.</i>		Kekropis	
429	<i>ante fin. s. II p.</i>					

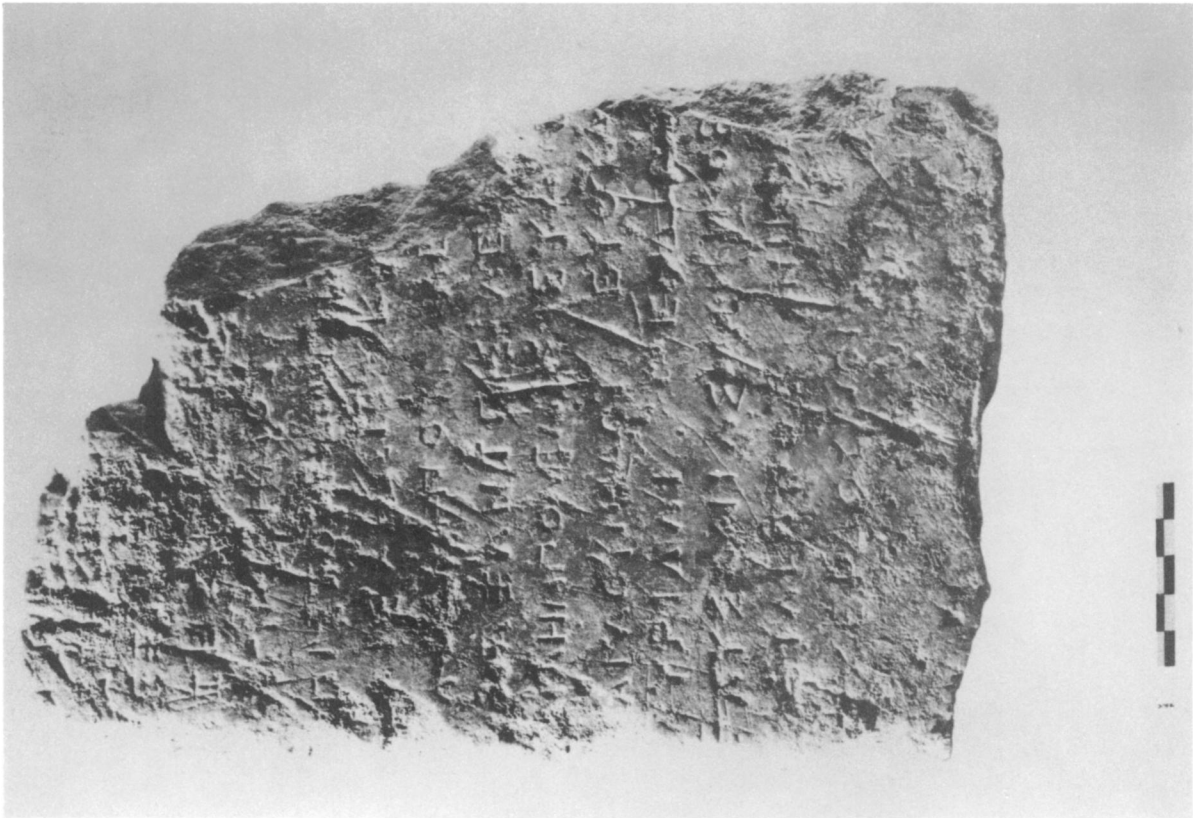
430	<i>ante fn. s. II p.</i>	<i>ca. 180 p.</i>	Kekropis?	Date near no. 429; deme in line 16 perhaps Kettos, Gargettos, or Sphetos, but probably Sypalettos; deme in line 14 uncertain, cf. <i>Phoenix</i> 30, 1976, p. 199
431	<i>fn. s. II p.</i>	170-185 p.		Date limited by aeisitoi; see S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 496-499
437	<i>fn. s. II p.</i>	<i>ca. 160 p.</i>		29, above, comment line 10
440	<i>fn. s. II p.</i>	<i>paullo post 212 p.</i>	Akamantis	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 98-99; line 1 = [$\chi\alpha\upsilon\rho\alpha$] 101
442	198/9 p.	146/7? p.		S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 255, 304-305
444	<i>ca. 197/8-199/200 p.</i>	<i>s. II/III p.</i>	Xenokles	Demotic and identification of archon most uncertain
450	200/1-201/2, 203/4-204/5 p.	<i>post med. s. II p.</i>	Hippothontis	
451	200/1-201/2, 203/4-204/5 p.	<i>fn. s. II/init. s. III p.</i>	Pandionis	
452	200/1-201/2, 203/4-204/5 p.	<i>ca. 200 p.</i>	Alantis	
453	200/1-201/2, 203/4-204/5 p.	<i>s. II/III p.</i>	Agathokles	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 255
454	see no. 366, above		Domitius Aristaos	$\Phi\acute{o}\rho\sigma$, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Rotroff, <i>loc. cit.</i>
455	<i>init. s. III p.</i>		Paionides	
456	<i>init. s. III p.</i>		Flavius Eiaichagogos	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 235
			Agryleus	
481	<i>post ca. 218 p.</i>	162/3-164/5? p.	Pompeius Dadouch	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 371-372, no. 1
484	<i>s. II/III p.</i>	<i>ca. 134/5-144/5 p.</i>	Attalis	D. M. Lewis, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; E. Kapetanopoulos, <i>ἀρχ. Ἐφ.</i> , 1968, p. 203
			Hadrianis	S. Follet, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 372-374
			Claudius Phokas?	
			Marathonios	
			Nummius Hierokeryx	29, above, comment line 6
			Phalereus	
39		<i>ca. 213/4-219/20 p.</i>	L. Gellius Xenagoras	
			Melireus	
40		<i>ca. 210-220 p.</i>	Aelius Herakleides or Herakleitos Steireus	



1

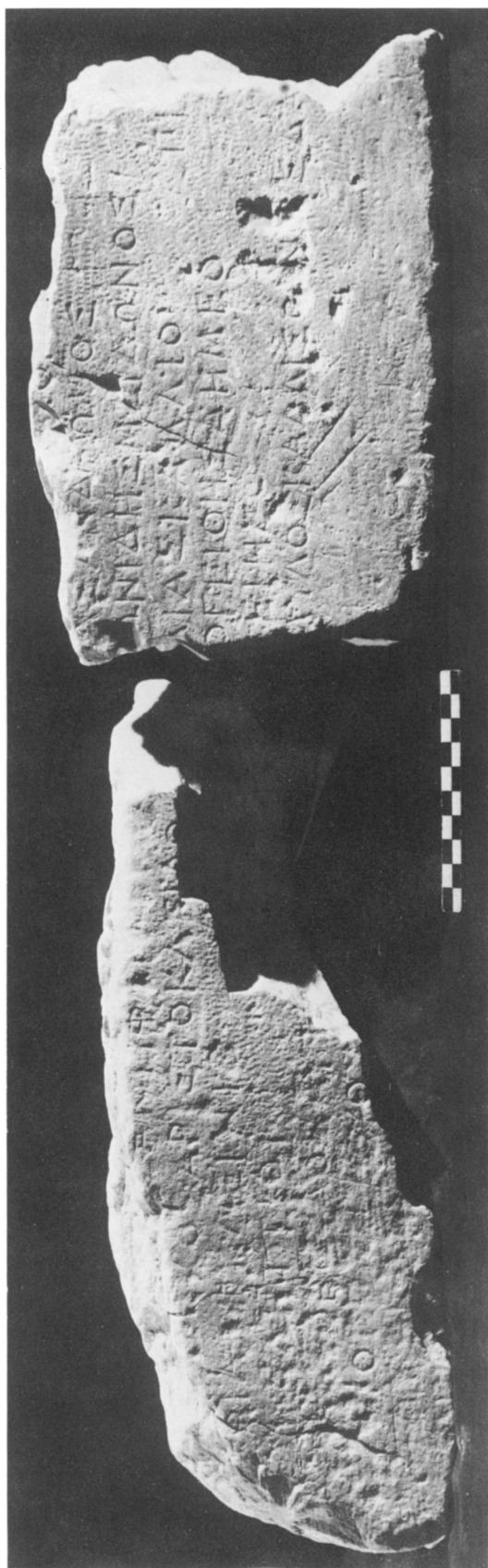


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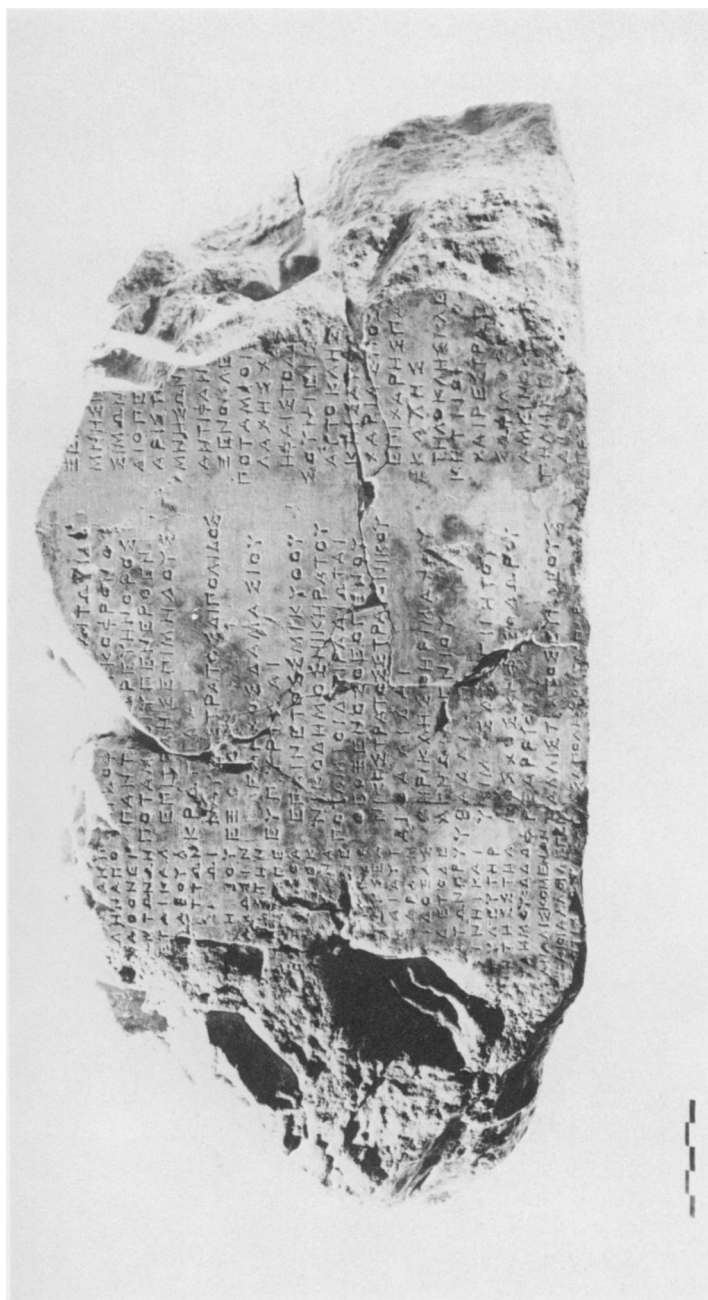


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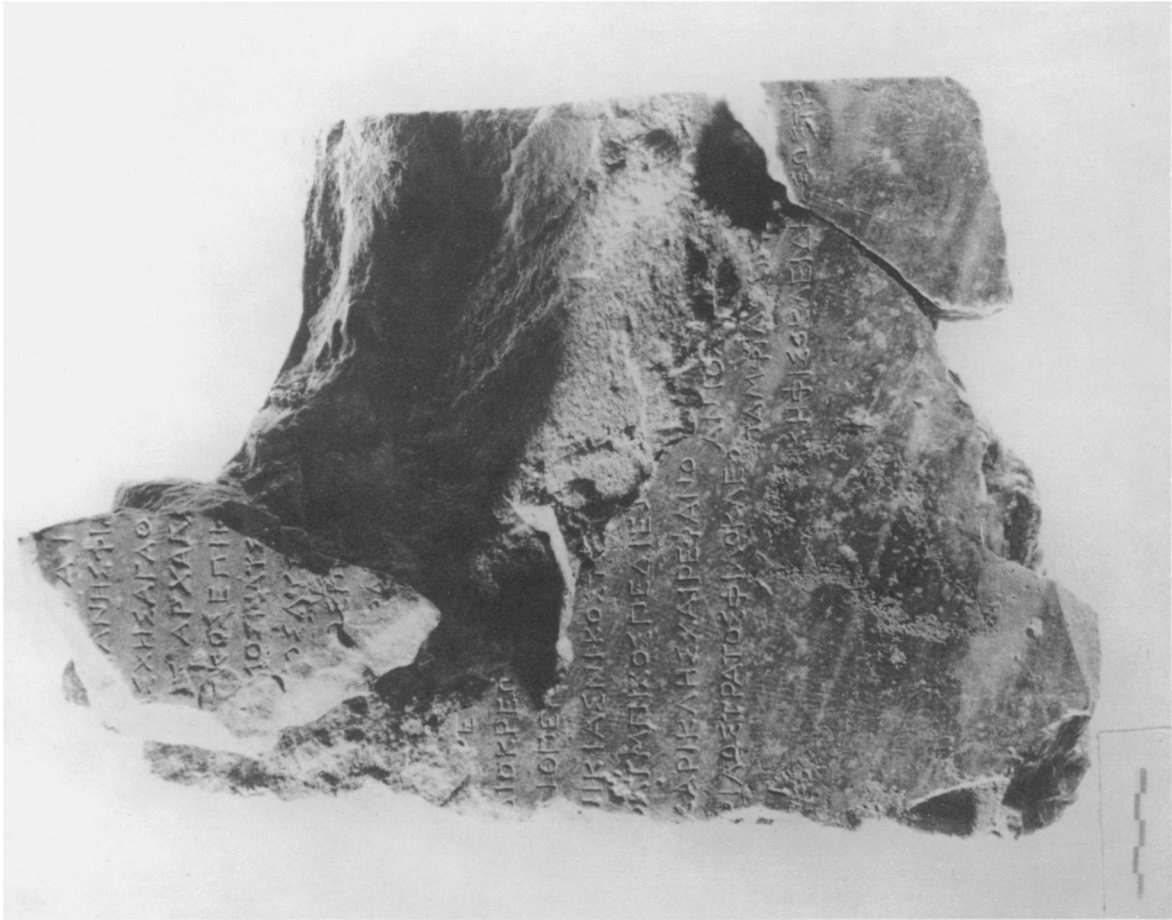
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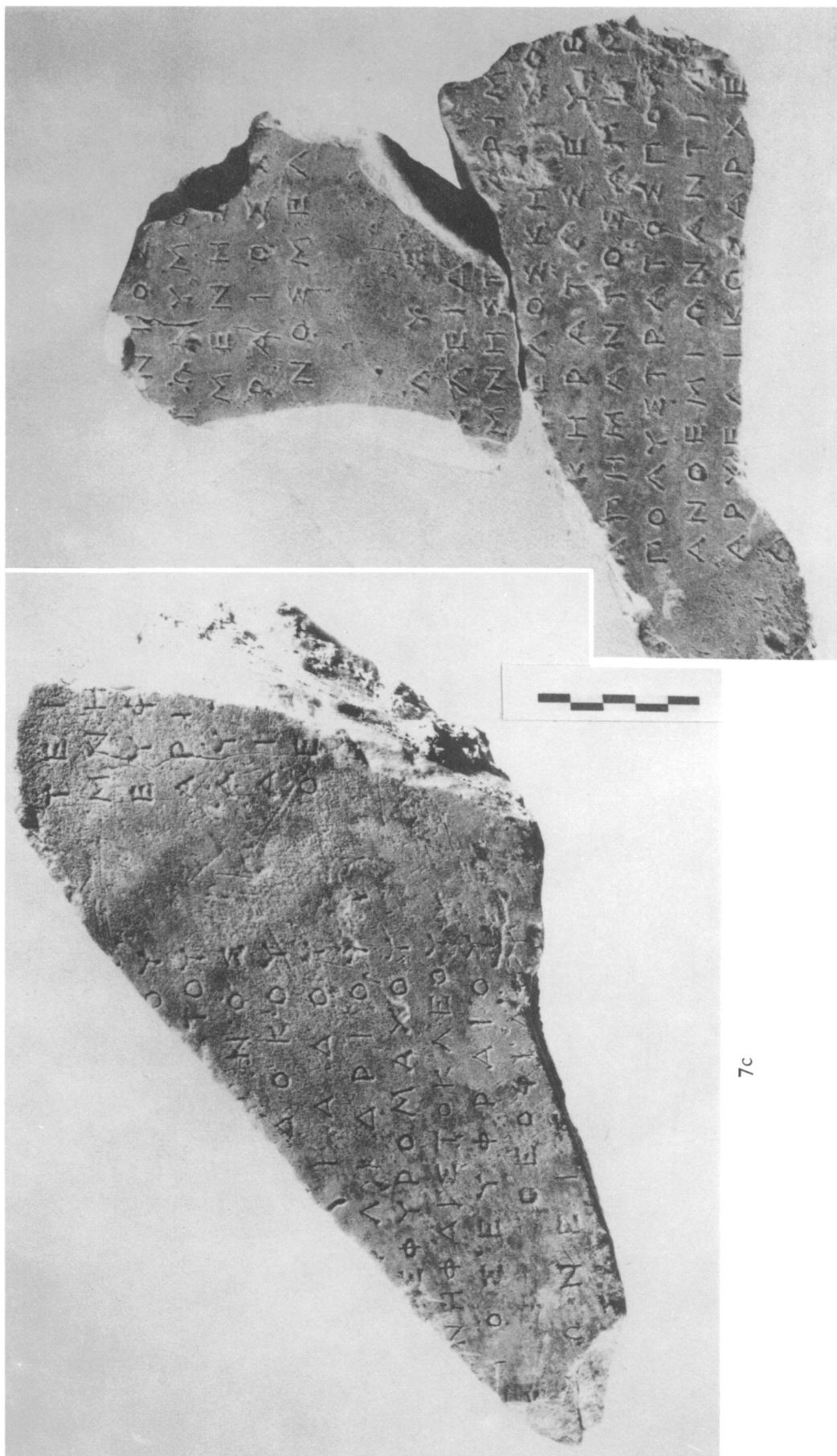
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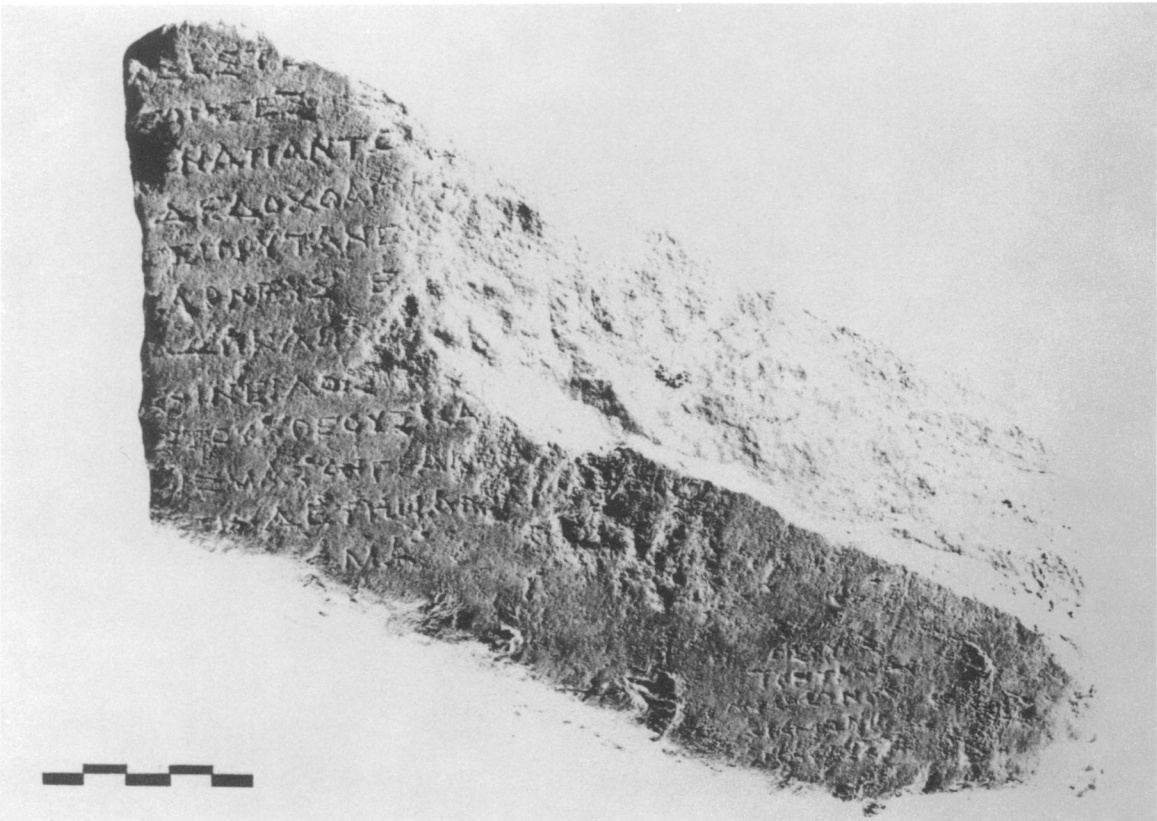
7a+b

7c

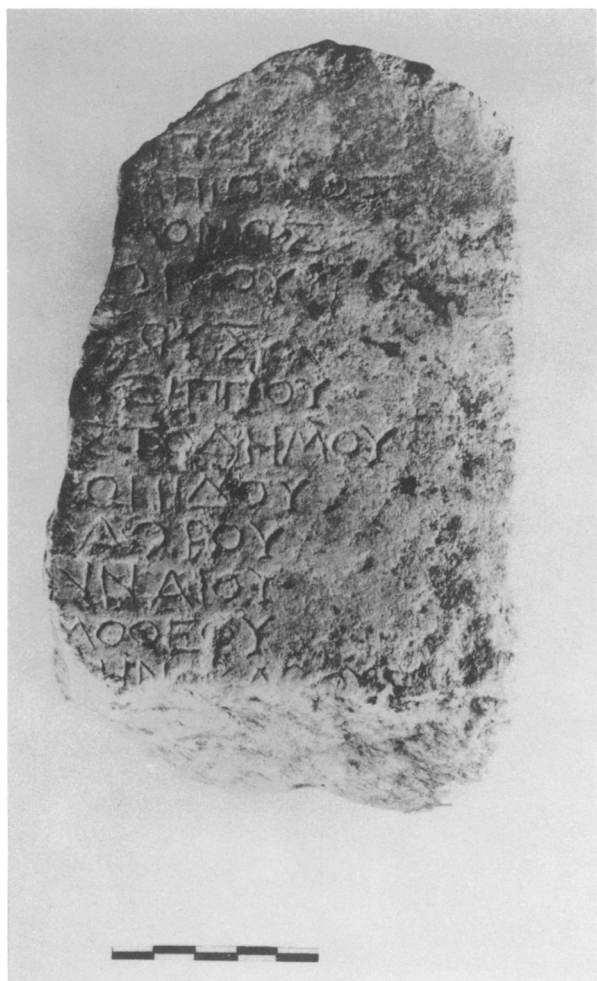
JOHN S. TRAILL: GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA



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11



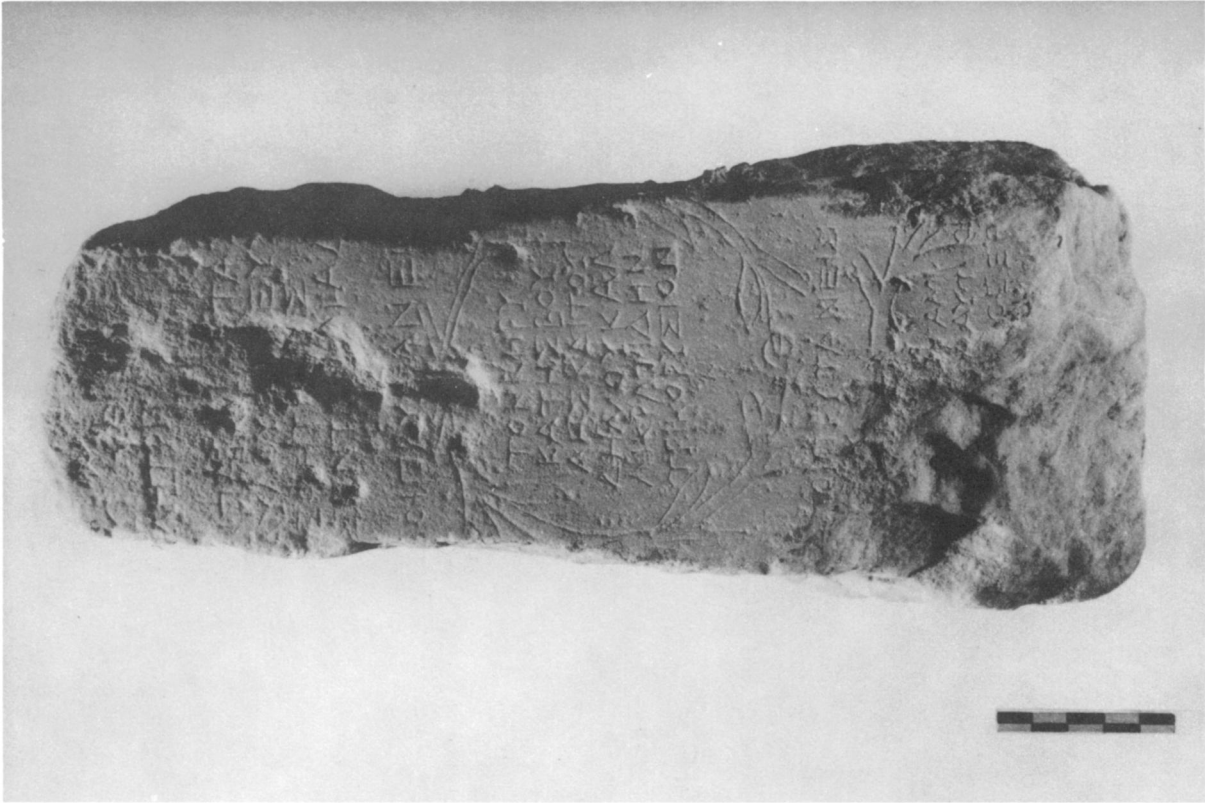
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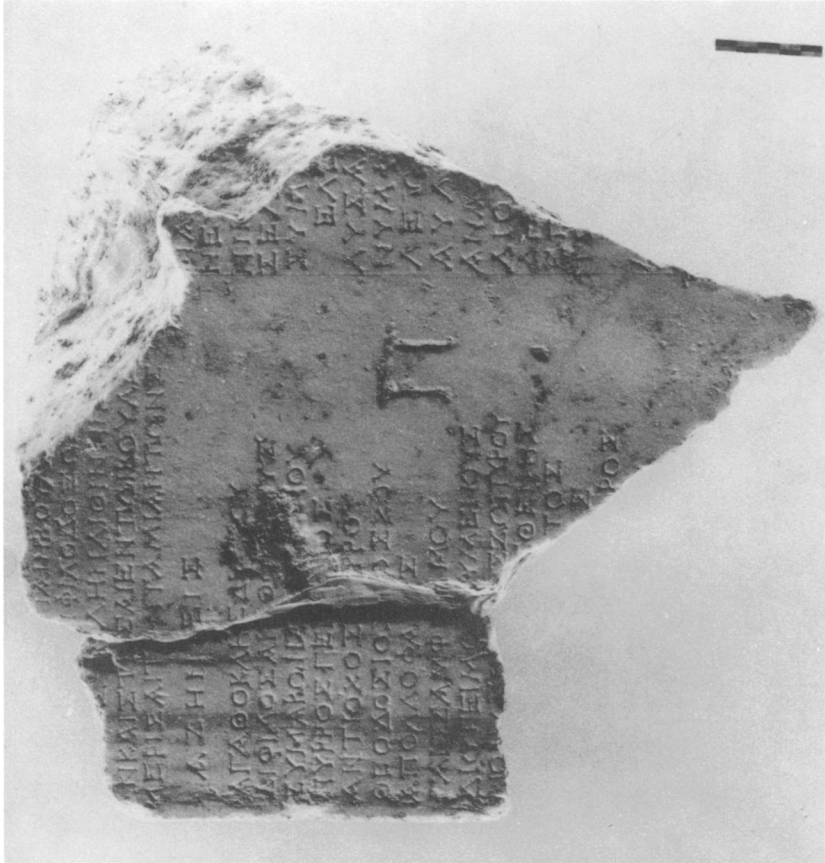
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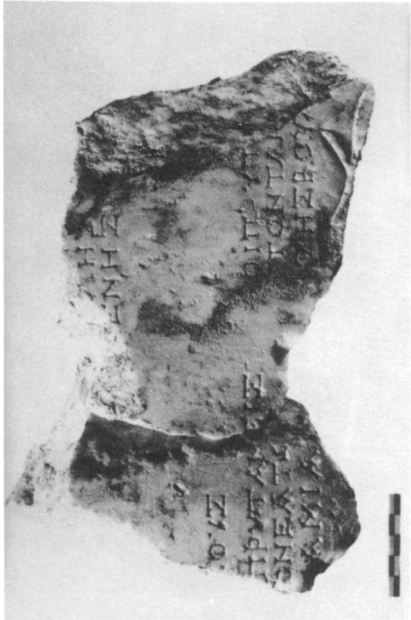
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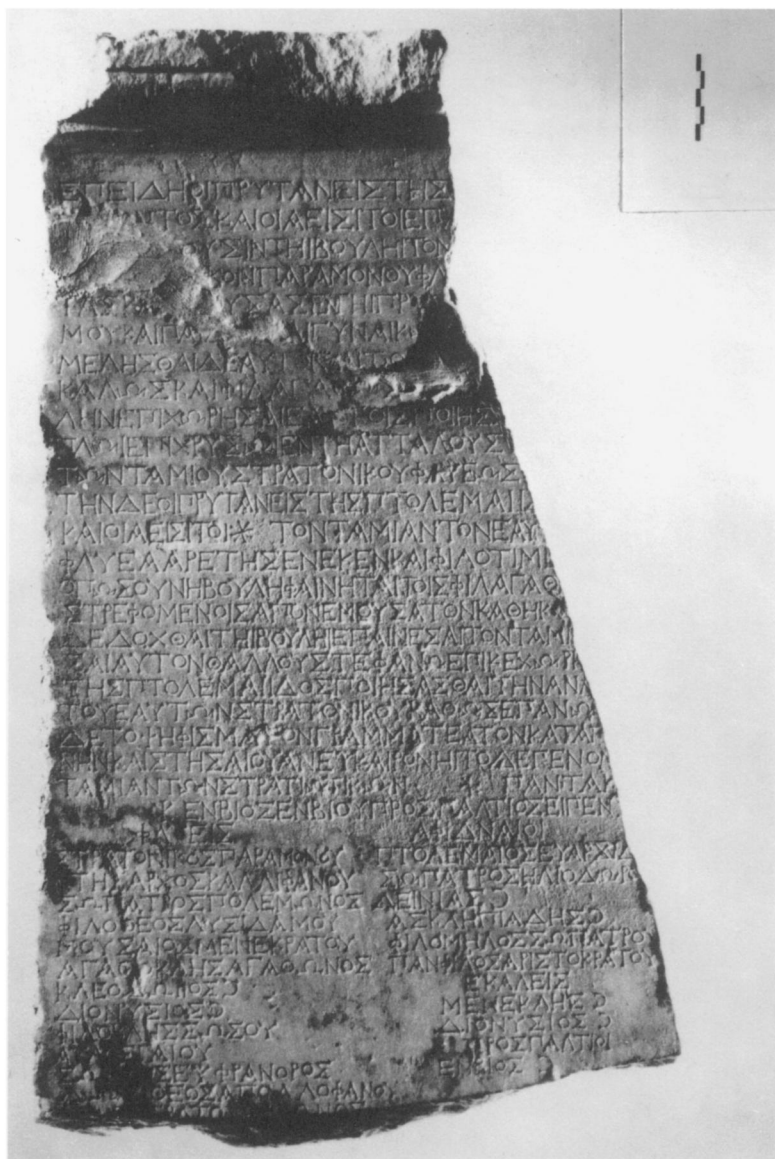
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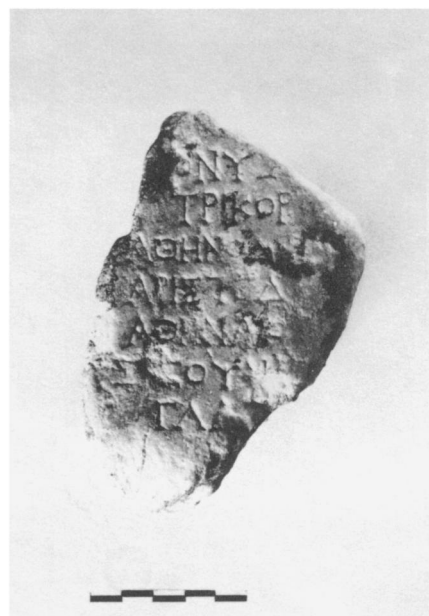
17a + b



17c + d



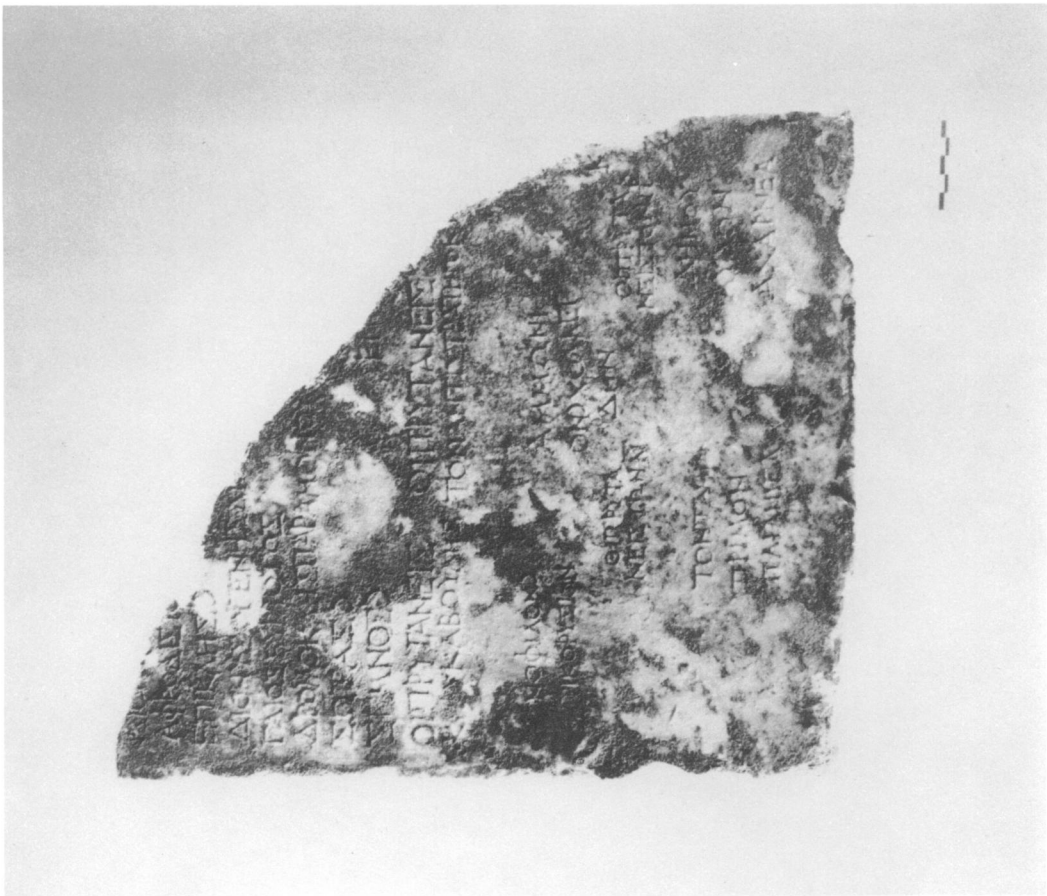
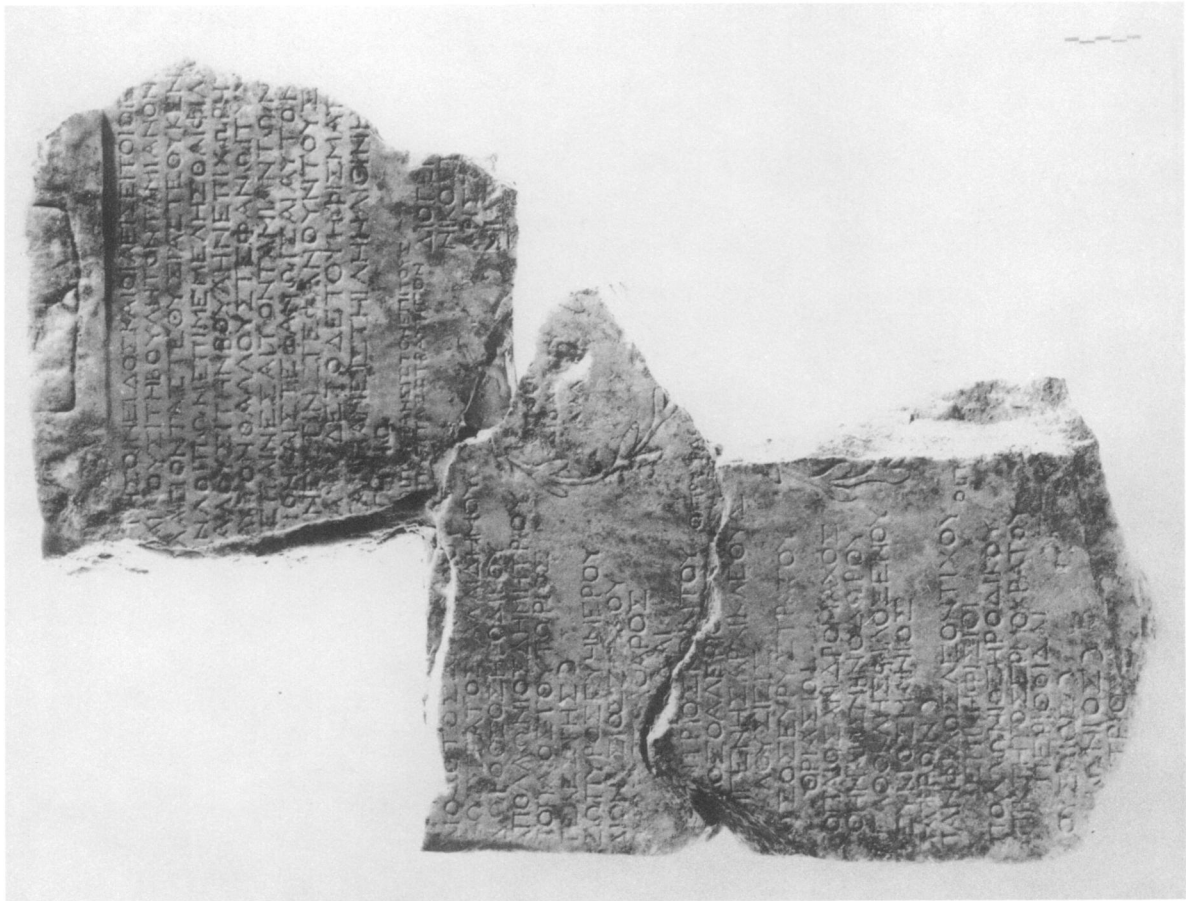
20a + b



18



20c





23



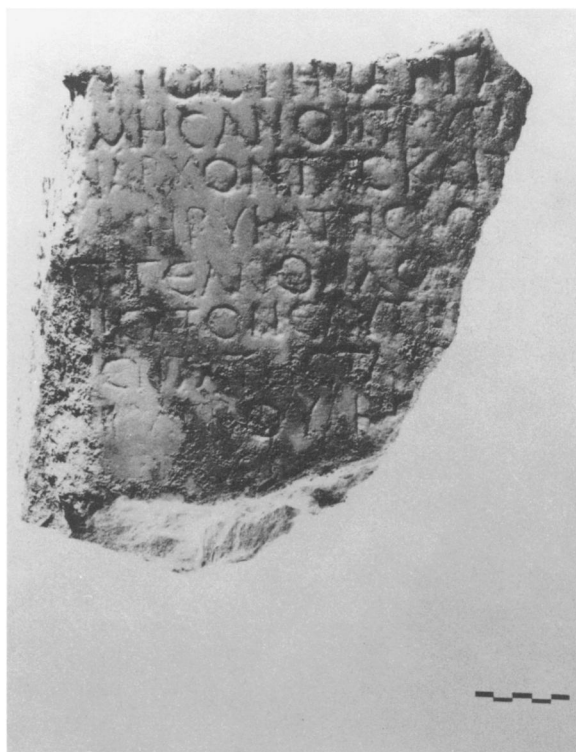
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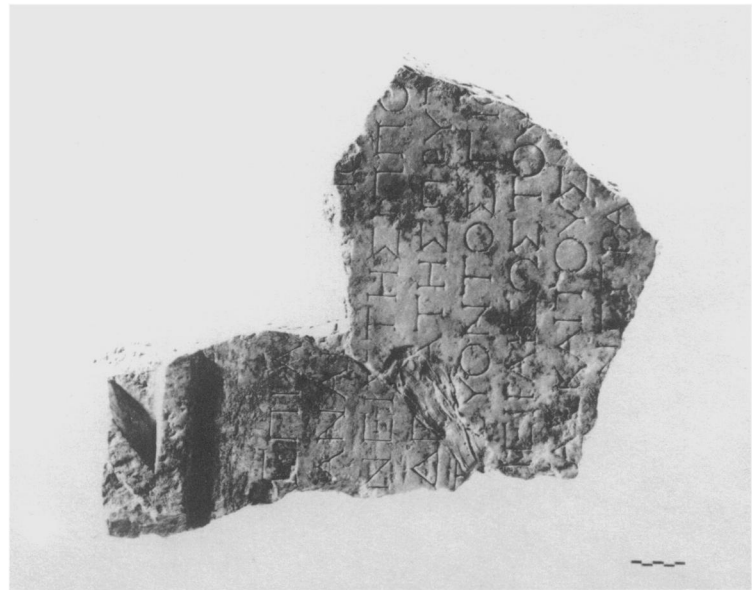
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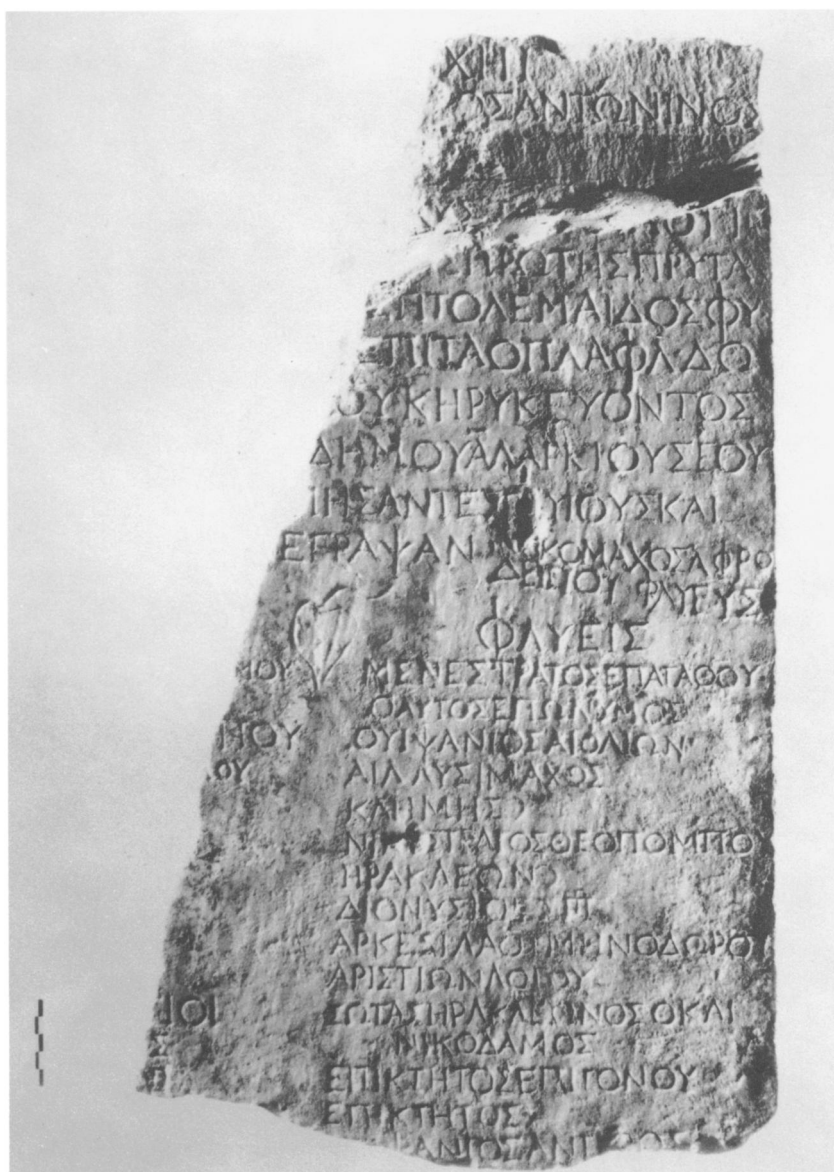
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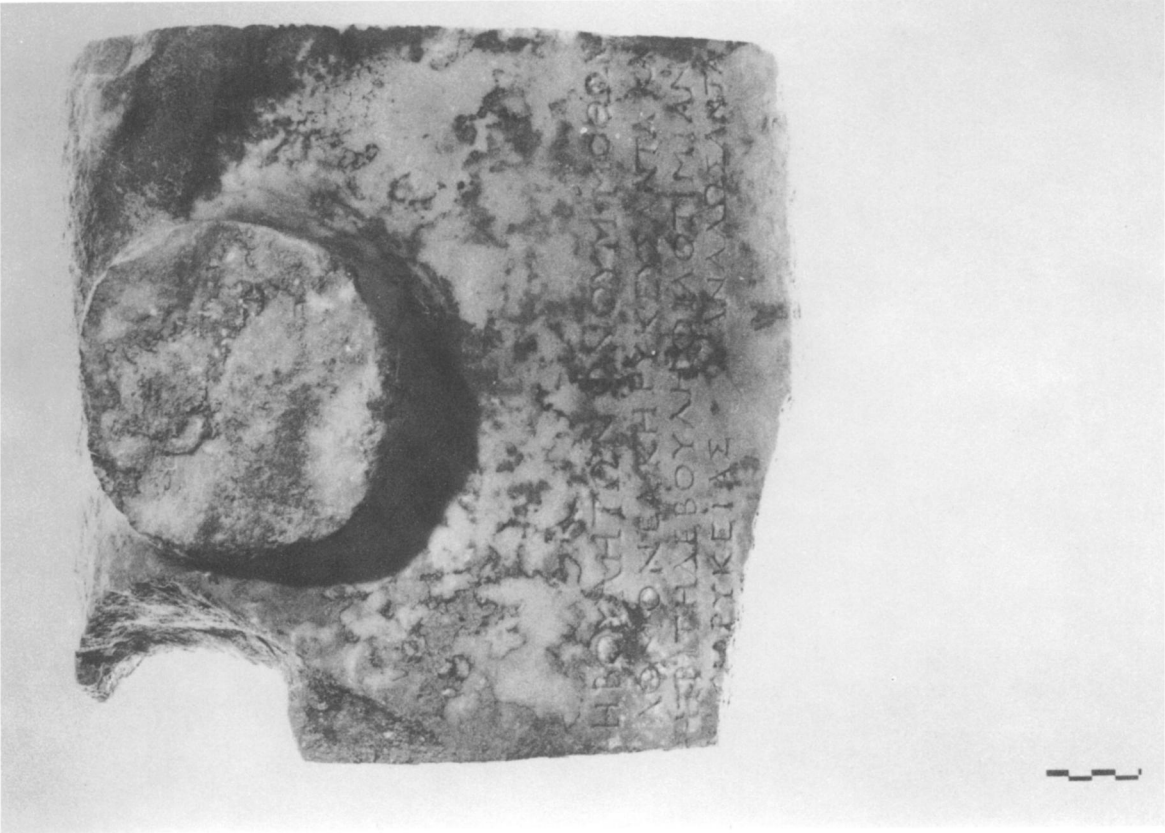
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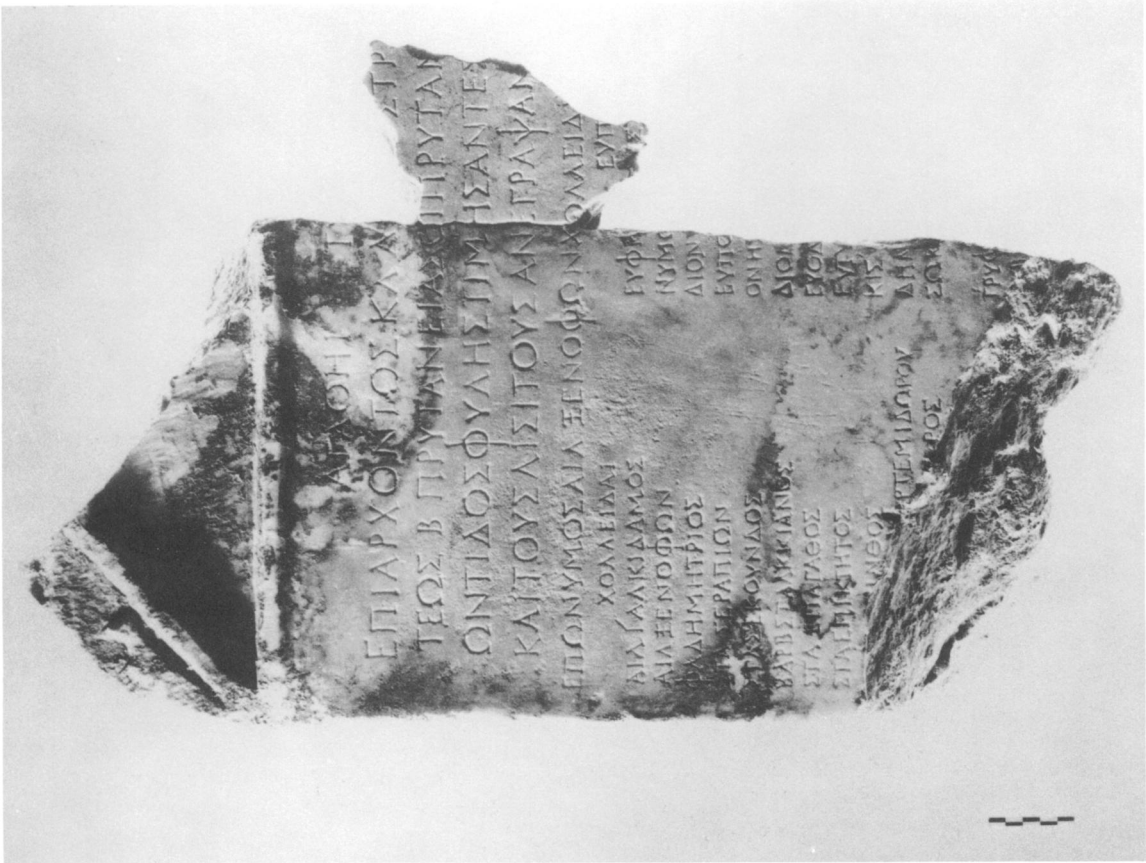
30a+b



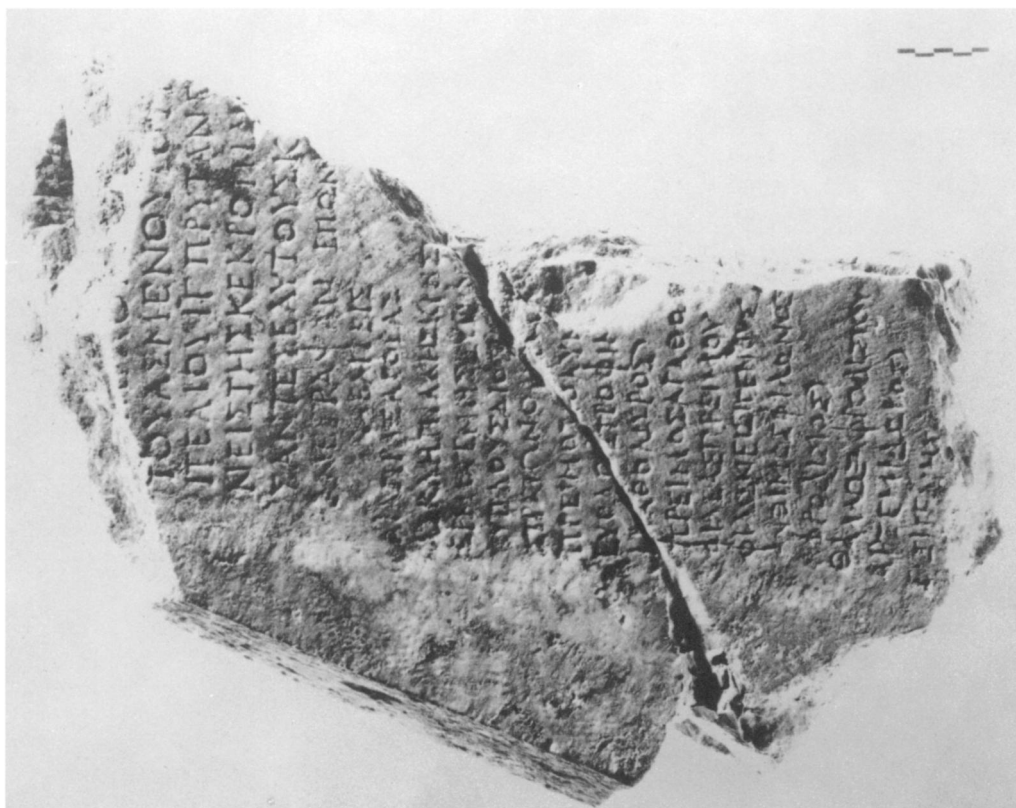
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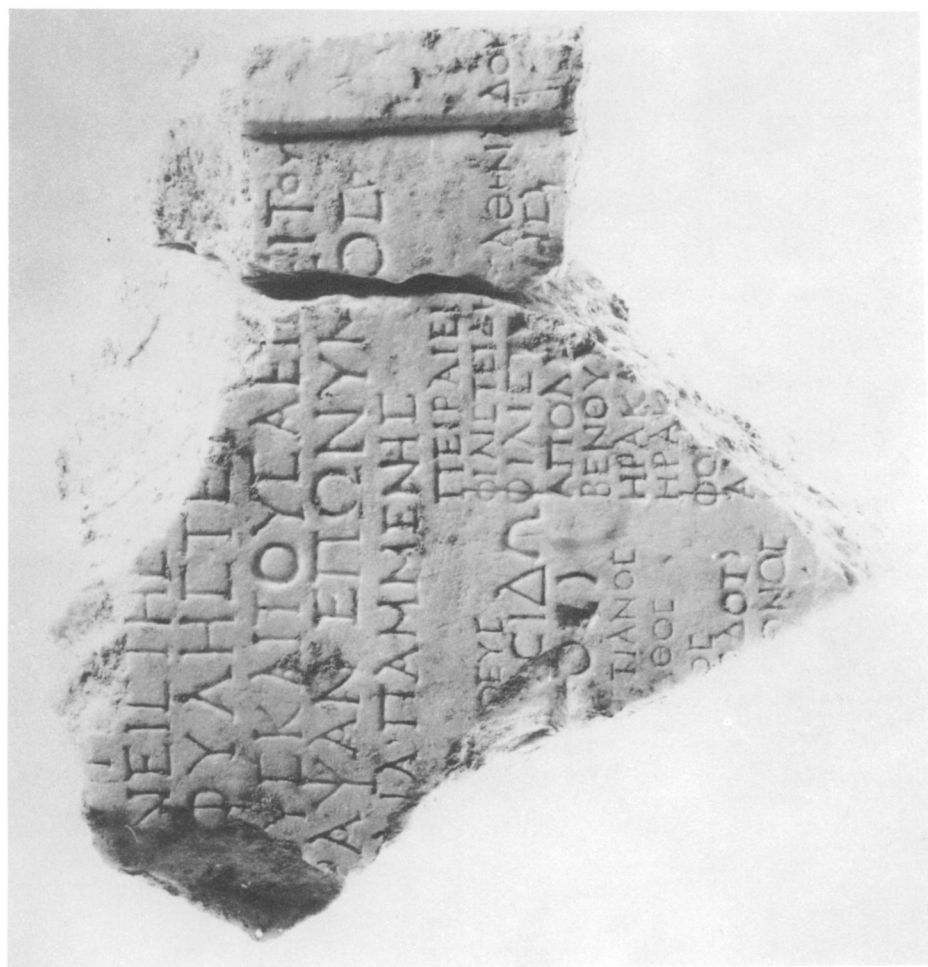
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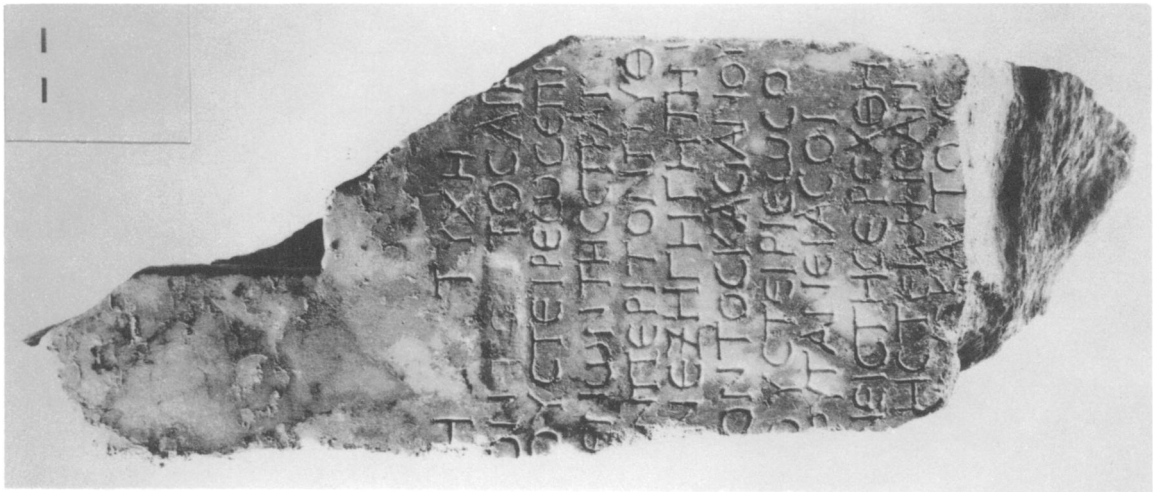
34



36



37



40



39



38