GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

In the first century B.C. there were many Italians in Athens. As we know from Cicero, these Roman citizens of Italian origin accepted the grant of Athenian citizenship and began actively to exercise the rights and perform the duties of Athenian citizens. Theoretically they should thereby have lost their Roman citizenship, but from Cicero’s indignant words it is quite clear that they still regarded themselves as Romans and were in fact so regarded by others. A revolution in the old concept of citizenship was taking place, and out of this change developed the concept of dual citizenship whereby a man could exercise simultaneously both a local (e.g. Athenian) and an imperial (Roman) citizenship.

In the catalogues of the first century B.C. many Roman names appear. These are the names of Italians whose participation in the Athenian government of the period is attested by Cicero. There were practically no native Athenians who at this time possessed the Roman citizenship. In the first century after Christ, however, the situation changed fundamentally, for the Italian negotiatores disappeared from the East, and from the time of Claudius and Nero prominent Greeks acquired the Roman citizenship in large numbers, while under the Flavii, under Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, the extension of Roman citizenship to Greeks in general rose virtually to a flood. Thus the Roman names in the catalogues of the second century after Christ are those of men very different from the Roman citizens of the earlier catalogues. Almost all the Romans in the public life of Hadrianic Athens were native Athenians.

From the reign of the emperor Claudius, who enacted stringent regulations on the use of the tria nomina, down to the Constitutio Antoniniana in A.D. 212, the names of Athenians with Roman citizenship were carefully distinguished from those of non-Romans in all official catalogues at Athens. The non-Romans were recorded by name and patronymic or by name and surname. The Roman citizens were recorded

1 Through the generous assistance of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences at Columbia University and through the coöperation of the authorities of Barnard College, the writer was enabled to go to Athens for the academic year 1939-1940 and to prepare for publication the late inscriptions, of which the third installment is here presented.

2 Cicero, Pro Balbo, 12, 30: Itaque in Graecis civitatisbus videmus Atheni<ense>s, Rhodios, Lacedaemonios, ceteros undique ascribi multarumque esse eosdem homines civitatum. Quo errore ductos vidi egomet nonnullos imperitos homines, nostros cives, Athenis in numero iudicum atque Areopagitarum, certa tribu, certo numero, cum ignorantem, si illam civitatem essent adepti, hanc se perdidisse nisi postliminio recipierant.

3 A. N. Sherwin-White, The Roman Citizenship (Oxford, 1939), chapters VIII-X.
by nomen and cognomen. The praenomen, which now tended to become hereditary for all sons, had lost its identifying character and had gone out of general use. In the catalogues, therefore, it received attention only rarely. The nomen, being well known and distinct from the personal name, which was the cognomen, generally appears in abbreviation.

Thus the student can trace the gradual growth of Roman citizenship at Athens by an examination of the catalogues, among which the prytany lists are by far the most reliable index. Such a review of the pertinent material contained in these and other Athenian catalogues, documents which the serious student of the Roman empire will find of surprising and quite unusual interest, is to be presented on a later occasion.

The most important group, the prytany lists, are documents consisting of (1) a preamble, (2) the catalogue proper, and (3) a list of the contemporary aisiti, who because of their special importance to the city received their board at the public expense together with the prytanes. In the catalogue proper the names are grouped according to demes. The preamble as a rule contains the essential facts, (1) the date by eponymous archon, hoplite general, or reigning emperor, (2) the tribe and ordinal of the prytany, (3) the name of the secretary who kept the records, (4) the name of the patron who paid the bills. The two latter were not always recorded. If the taxes sufficed to meet expenses, no patron (ἐπώνυμος) even existed. If the taxes did not suffice, some rich patriot rescued his fellow tribesmen, or, in the last resort, the state took the money from the treasury of Athena Polias, who was then dubiously repaid with recognition as ἐπώνυμος of the prytanizing tribe. The eponymate of a deity whose temple funds temporarily defrayed the cost of city government was a common occurrence in the Greek world, but in such cases outside of Athens the deity received recognition as the eponymous magistrate of the whole city, whereas Athens in 2003 year could do without an eponymous archon altogether, as in the year of the inscription No. 19, below.

4 Whoever lacked either nomen or cognomen like Πομπάγιος Ζωστήρας (infra No. 13) was not a Roman citizen. As Apollonius (Philostratius, Epistles of Apollonius of Tyana, LXXI) complained, the Greeks commonly named their children Lucullus, Fabricius, etc., instead of giving them the old names of famous Greeks. This was done sometimes out of admiration for certain Romans and at other times to evince loyalty and to elicit a grant of Roman citizenship.

5 The cardinal document which reveals what the term “eponymus of a corporation” means is I.G., XII, 8, suppl., no. 365, originally published by H. Seyrig, B.C.H., LI, 1927, pp. 219-233. A man pays an amount to the pertinent corporation, and in return he receives at the functions of the corporation special honors unaccompanied by corresponding duties, and he has the pleasure of seeing his name at the head of all official documents of the corporation. For the eponymus of the Gerusia see J. H. Oliver, The Sacred Gerusia (1941), p. 3. If correct, the reconstruction of line 4 in No. 11, below, lays forever the old theory that the eponymus of an Athenian tribe was always identical with the priest of the eponymous hero of the tribe. There never was any real evidence for this improbable theory.

6 Athena Polias appears as tribal eponymus in I.G., II², 1817, 1824-26.

PRYTANY DEDICATION

1. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, found in 1937 in late fills of Sections N and P. They join as one piece, broken away at the back, below, and at either side. The lower part is beveled.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.146 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.011 m. and 0.007 m.

Inv. Nos. I 4446 and 4586.

A.D. 169/70 or somewhat later

[Ὁ] πρυτάνεις τῇ [σ——]  
[ἀνέγραψεν Ἔπι θύμιος]  
[Ἰούλιος Θεοίσων]  

γραμματέες βουλής ὑπογράφει ματέες

5 καὶ δήμου Μύρων Λάμπτρειος

[———]  

No. 1


LISTS OF AISITI

2. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken away above, below, and at the right, but preserving part of the left side and of the rough-picked back, found on February 20, 1934 in Section Τ.

Height, 0.207 m.; width, 0.224 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.

Height of letters, 0.016 m.

Inv. No. I 1361.

The title λευτουργὸς (ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιάδα) belongs to the first century.

No. 2
End of the First Century after Christ

[-----------]
Δοὺκ [ιος [-----------]
Κηφειστε [ύς]
υπογραμματε] [ς]
5 Νεικόμαχος [-----]
10 [-----------]

λιτουργὸς Δημή [τως [-----]
γραμματεύς [-----]
Γάιος [-----]
ἀν[τυγραφεύς]

3. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, broken away at the back and on all sides, found in 1933 in Section Z. They join as one piece.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. Nos. I 853 and 1045.

A.D. 150-200

[-----------]
[-----------] [ελος]
[-------] [ατροκλῆς]
[-------] [ὁνιος] Θεμιστοκλῆς
5 [-------] γραμματ[ε] [ς]
[-------] [αντι] [γραφεύς]
[-------] [σανος] πα[ι] (or πα[λ])

The names and titles are those of aishitu who are customarily recorded after the prytanes. Junius Themistocles may well be the father of Junia Themistocelia, described in I.G., II², 3679 as ἡ ἀπὸ δαδοῦχων καὶ γένους ἀπὸ Περικλέους καὶ Κόνωνος, κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνες ἀπὸ Ἄλεξάνδρου (sic). He may also be identical with the ephebe Ἰοῦν Θεμιστοκλῆς Ἀλαιεύ[ς] recorded in I.G., II², 2075, a catalogue from the middle of the second century.

4. Part of a block of Hymettian marble, found on April 27, 1937 in a late fill of Section Σ. The right side, top, and bottom are partially preserved, but the block is broken away at the left and at the back.

Height, 0.201 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.227 m.
Height of letters, 0.006 m.
Inv. No. I 4822.
End of the Second Century after Christ

End of the Second Century after Christ.

[---------]λάου

vacat

[---------]νδρου

5  [---------]

\[\text{ΑΗλ(ιος) Πυρφόρος}
\]

kήρυξ βουλής καὶ δήμου Αυρ(ήλιος) Ε[πυρν]

χάνων Μενάνδρου

\[\pi<\epsilon>\Gamma\text{ to βῆμα Αυ( ) Τάκωθος Γ ιP}
\]

10 γηπ(--) , \text{ἀντιγράφε<υ>ς Αυρ ο' Απολλων[--]}
5. Two fragments of a block of Pentelic marble which join as one piece preserving the bottom, the two sides, and part of the back, but broken away above. They came from modern walls in Section P, where one fragment was found on December 20, 1935 and the other on April 3, 1936.

Maximum height, 0.203 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.
Inv. Nos. I 3218 and 3945.

No. 5

A.D. 190-200

[---] π επί τὸ βήμα Ἐὐκαρπὸς Σφῆς (πτιος) Ἱλ(ιος) Πυρφόρος ἀντιγραφὴς ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἕρμ [ό] ὦ ἱεραγῶλης Ἑρμ [ό] τὸ ὦ Ἀπολλώνιος Σῆ

Line 3 ἱεραγῶλης, stone ΙΕΡΑΥΛΗΣ.
The symbol in line 4 ought properly to be resolved as γρ(αμματεύς). At the end of line 2, where there is no room for the insertion of the name and title of another officer, I have restored the name of a public benefactor, Aelius Pyrphorus, who appears among the aisiti in the roughly contemporary list supra, No. 4 (and in I.G., Π², 1796). Hermodorus appears as sacred herald in I.G., Π², 1806, 1806a, and probably in 1797, where I restore [ἰεραύλης] Ἑρμόδωρος Θερμ[- -]. Protion appears as the ἔπι Σκιάδος in I.G., Π², 1806, 1806a, and 1790 (where I read Π[ρω]τ[ίων]). The Protion named below in another capacity (No. 34, line 10) may possibly be the same man.

6. Two fragments of a plaque of Pentelic marble, found on May 26, 1933 in the wall of a late pit in Section Z. They join as one piece, broken away at the left, above, and below, but preserving part of the back and part of the right side.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 871.
ca. A.D. 200

[\'Αίστηि] εις τερη

[-- 'Ιεροφάντης] \nu 'Ερεύν. 'Ιερ<ο>κήρυξ vacat

[----------] ιοδ(--). \kηρυξ βουλής καὶ δή [μου]

[----------] \r βου] λα.(ής καί) δ(ήμου) Φλά. Σωσιγένης vacat

5 [\περὶ τὸ βήμα --] \r. αντιγραφεῖς Κλ. Κορνηλιανὸ[ς]

[Στείρεύς: αντικήρυξ] \μ[φρ]οδείσιος Φλυεύς

[ἐπὶ Σκιάδος Αριστείδης Φρὲ<άρ>ριος vacat

[\ιεραύλης Π. 'Αφρόδιτος ὦ καὶ \ι'Αφροδείσιος

[----------] vacat

10 [----------] vacat

[\υπογραμματεύς -------------------] \r vacat

The inscription contains part of a list of aisiti perhaps from the end of a prytany catalogue. There is a liberal use of shorthand abbreviations. The symbol \r before the word \cat{antigrapheis} in line 5 is not entirely preserved. I have conjectured there the vertical stroke to the left, and I read a combination of pi, rho backwards, and epsilon to be resolved \cat{pre(σβύτερος)} and to be interpreted as the end of the name of the official recorded just before the \cat{antigrapheis}.

We have arrived at the restoration through the following considerations. In all lists of aisiti the name follows the title except in the case of the hierophant, priest at the altar, daduchus and sacred herald. In the normal order the secretary of the Council and Demos is recorded immediately after the herald of the Council and Demos,\(^8\) and especially because of the repetition the latter part of the title can easily be abbreviated as in the catalogues \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1776 and 1779. In the normal order the official \cat{περὶ τὸ βήμα}, when present, is recorded immediately after the secretary of the Council and Demos,\(^9\) and his name is followed in turn by that of the \cat{antigrapheis}.\(^10\) We can restore the title of the Aphrodisius recorded in line 6 as \cat{antikήρυξ} on the analogy of \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1077, where he reappears in A.D. 209. The lacuna at the beginning of line 6 can then be satisfactorily filled if we insert also the demotic of the \cat{antigrapheis}, who may probably be identified with the ephbe from Steiria mentioned in line 192 of the list \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 2119 (A.D. 180/1-191/2) and who may be recognized as a relative of the Cl. Claudianus that appears among the prytanes of the deme Steiria in the catalogue \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1773 (A.D. 166/7). The vertical hasta visible in line 8 just before the name \cat{\'Aphrodeίσιος} suggests the restoration [\ιεραύλης Π. \cat{\'Αφρόδιτος ὦ καὶ \ι\'Αφροδείσιος} on the analogy of \cat{Hesperia}, IV, no. 11. In \cat{I.G.},

\(^8\) See \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1779, 1781, 1794, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1806, and \cat{Hesperia}, IV, no. 11.

\(^9\) See \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1077, 1773, 1781, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1806. In only one list, \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1795, does the name of the \cat{antigrapheis} intervene.

\(^10\) See \cat{I.G.}, \Pi\(^2\), 1077, 1773, 1781, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1806; \cat{Hesperia}, III, no. 40; IV, no. 11.
II², 1796 is listed an ἐπὶ Σκιάδος Ἀριστεί[δης ——]οὺς Φρεάρμ[α]ς who may be the official recorded here in line 7, but there are other possibilities. The name of Aristides occurs also in the list I.G., II², 1077 (A.D. 209) and in No. 23, below.

An approximate date for the document may be deduced from the names of the sacred herald and the ἀντικήρου that reappear in I.G., II², 1077 of a.D. 209, where, however, the sacred flutist Aphrodisius has been replaced by Athenaeus son of Aphrodisius. Our inscription, therefore, must have been erected somewhat before a.D. 209/10.

Flavius Sosigenes, whose name appears in line 4 and whose undated archonship is mentioned in I.G., II², 2128, 2129, 2291a, was known from I.G., II², 2103 to have been ephbe in 172/3 or shortly afterwards. He probably was the eponymus of the prytanes in I.G., II², 1805 (A.D. 190-200).

PRYTANY CATALOGUE

7. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on April 28, 1936 during the demolition of a modern wall in Section N. The back is preserved, but the stone is broken away at the sides, above, and below.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 4087.

Middle of the First Century after Christ

[Ἐπὶ] Τι νυ Κλ νυ Χρονί[πνου ἄρχοντος —— ——]

[--]ης πρυταν[ειας οἱ πρυτάνεως καὶ οἱ ἀώσεις]

[οι] τοὺς έαυτῶν οὐ έλειναι ἁνδρας ἁγαθοὺς οἴομενοι]

[ετ]|είμησαν καὶ ε[στεφάνωσαν καὶ ἁνέγραψαν]

5 [γν]μνασιαρχονυ[τος ——— ———, κηρυκεύοντ]

[ος] τῆς εξ Ἀρε[ίου Πάγου βουλῆς ——— ———]

[ερ]ατεύνοντο [σ τοῦ ἑπωνύμου ἠρως τῆς ——— ———]


No. 7

The inscription preserves part of the heading above a prytany catalogue. With the restoration in line 3 compare No. 8, below. The tenor of ordinary prytany decrees suggests for line 4 the restoration ε[στεφάνωσαν].

8. Two fragments of Hymettian marble, found on February 19, 1935 in a late fill in Section B. They join as one piece, broken away at one side, above, and below, and inscribed on front and back. The inscription on the obverse is here published as No. 8, that on the reverse as No. 9.
No. 8. Obverse of Inv. No. I 2445

No. 9. Reverse of Inv. No. I 2445
Height, 0.44 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters (obverse face): in lines 1-7, 0.017 m.-0.02 m.; in lines 8-10 and 15-17, 0.007 m.-0.009 m.; in the wreaths, 0.01 m.-0.012 m.; below the wreaths, 0.008 m.-0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 2445.

End of the First or Beginning of the Second Century after Christ

\[ 'Αγαθή Τ[ύχη] \]

\[ Οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς 'Αρ[ταλένδος καὶ οἱ αἱ'] \]

σευτοί οἱ ἐπὶ 'Αρν[ίον \dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\dash\da...
(I.G., II², 3798) and another [Cop]nius Maximus was epimelete at the time the Sarapion monument was erected ca. A.D. 220.¹¹

9. This inscription is engraved on the back of the monument which carries No. 8.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.
Inv. No. I 2445.

End of the First or Beginning of the Second Century after Christ

[\'Αγαθή Τύχη] ῖ
[\'Επι - - - - - - - - - - ] Όθθ[ε]ν
[\'άρχοντος οἱ πρυτάνεις] τῆς [\'Α]τ
[ταλίδος - - - - πρυτα]νε[ί]ς

Compare Nos. 7 and 8.

PRYTANY CATALOGUE (?)

10. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on May 1, 1934 in Section B. The stone preserves part of the left side, but it is broken away at the right, above, and below.

Height, 0.092 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.-0.012 m.
Inv. No. I 1417.

\[\text{\`Aga}θ[\eta] \text{T}ύχη\]
[\'Επι \'áρχο[ντος - - - - - - - - ]
\nu\text{i}\nu \text{νε}[τέρου - - - - - - - - - ]
[- \$m - ]\text{\^}\text{[ - - - - - - - - - - - - - ]}

PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF ANTIΟCHIS

11. Four fragments of an opisthographic stele of Pentelic marble, which join together, and one non-contiguous fragment. Parts of the right side and bottom are preserved. The main fragment (Inv. No. I 932) was found on June 3, 1933 in a well in Section Z. The three small fragments now attached to it (Inv. Nos. I 141

¹¹ Hesperia, V, 1936, p. 95. Epimeletaes τῆς πόλεως are recorded in I.G., II², 1103, 1990, 3185, 3449, 3546, 3580, and 3548 + 4342. The officer, called at the Aсlepieum the epimelete, is surely in the present case and possibly in all cases identifiable with the epimelete of the city.
No. 11. Prytany catalogue of Antiochis. The non-contiguous fragment at the top is not correctly placed

No. 12. Prytany catalogue of Acamantis. A non-contiguous fragment from the top with the figure of a bird is not shown in the photograph
and 203) were found during the previous campaign in Sections Δ and Δ'. The non-contiguous fragment (Inv. No. I 141b) was discovered in November of 1934 in Section B. It is broken on all sides but preserves the original thickness. The inscription published below as No. 12 was engraved on the reverse face of the stele.

Composite height of the fragments that join, 0.91 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. Height of the separate fragment, 0.11 m.; width, 0.14 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m. in lines 1-5, 14, 23-26; 0.009 m.-0.018 m. in other lines.

First Half of the Second Century after Christ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Greek Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>[Oî προτάνεις τῆς Ἀντιωχίδους φυλῆς oi έ[πι . . . . . . .]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[Ἀγάθων Ἀσκ]απτιάδου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>[Αθήνας] Διαδότου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>[Ἀντίπατρος Μουσαίου]</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>[Ἀσκληπιάδης ἴγειου]</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>[Ἀν]αφιλότητοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Greek Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>[Ἀν]αφιλότητοι</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<th>Greek Text</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Greek Text</th>
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</thead>
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<td>5</td>
<td>[Ἀν]αφιλότητοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>[Ἀσκ]ληπτής Δημοχάρους</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The inscription contains part of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Antiochis. Asclepiades son of Demochares (7), Agathon son of Asclepiades (10), Athenaeus son of Diodotus (11), Pyrphorus son of Memnon (12) and Asclepiades son of Hyginus (24-26) reappear in I.G., II², 1764, a prytany catalogue of A.D. 138/9. Aphrodisius the Phylasian, the legal father of the ἀντιγραφεὺς mentioned in line 32, may be the father of an ephebe recorded in I.G., II², 2049 and 3740 of A.D. 142/3. Isigenes son of Hesychus (16) appears as an instructor in the ephebic catalogue I.G., II², 2024 (A.D. 112/3). The restoration [’Αντίπατρος (20), which fits the space, was suggested by the name Μουσαῖος ’Αντιπάτρον ’Αλωπεκήθεν in I.G., II², 5568.

**PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF ACAMANTIS**

12. This inscription was cut upon the reverse of the stele which carries on its obverse the text of No. 11. Part of a relief appears at the top of the reverse, but the small fragment (Inv. No. I 141b) which preserves the figure of a bird belonging to this relief is not here illustrated. The left edge and bottom of the reverse face are preserved. For inventory numbers and dimensions see No. 11.

Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m. in lines 1-4, ca. 0.009 m. in lines 5 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Αγαθή</td>
<td>A.D. 146-165</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Σφήττου</td>
<td>[Θορίκιοι]</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Αὐρ’ Δημοσθένης</td>
<td>Μέμ’ [ἐπὶ βωμῷ]</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ἰουί’ Φίρμος</td>
<td>Κόρι[θώς ———]</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Εὐμένης</td>
<td>Δείψι [λος ———]</td>
<td>missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Σατυρός</td>
<td>Μέν [ανδρός Δημητρίου]</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Άρτεμ</td>
<td>Νόστ [μος ———]</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ασκληπιάδης Προσδοκίμον</td>
<td>Ερέν [’ Φίλητος]</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Χολαργεύς</td>
<td>[Θορίκιοι]</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Απολλάνιος</td>
<td>Μέμ’ [ἐπὶ βωμῷ]</td>
<td>9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Λυσιμαχίδης</td>
<td>Κόρι[θώς ———]</td>
<td>column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Θάλλος Διονυσοδώρου</td>
<td>Δείψι [λος ———]</td>
<td>missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>’Ασκληπιάδης Προσδοκίμον</td>
<td>Ερέν [’ Φίλητος]</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Νικίας Ζωσίμου</td>
<td>’Αφροδισίου</td>
<td>11th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aur. Demosthenes (7), Julius Firmus (8), Eumenes (9), Apollonius (10), Lysimachides (11), Thallus (12), Asclepiades (13) and Memmius (29) reappear in a prytany catalogue I.G., II², 1775 erected by the Philumenus of line 19 in A.D. 168/9. The name of Philumenus, moreover, occurs in a catalogue of A.D. 167/8, namely, I.G., II², 1774, a comparison with which suggests the restorations in lines 32, 33, 35, 44 and 45. Nicias (15) reappears in a later prytany catalogue, I.G., II², 1820. Helix (22) was an ephebe in 145/6 (I.G., II², 2052, line 67).

PRYTANY CATALOGUES OF AEGEIS

13. Two contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble, found in May of 1933 in a late pit in Section Z. They are broken away above, below, and at the right, but preserve part of the left side and of the back.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.

Inv. No. I 875.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

A.D. 130-150

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ποντώνιος Ζωστήρος} \\
\text{Πρείμης Ροτέιμον} \\
\text{Ἑστιαῖος Ο} \\
\text{Ἐπίγωνος Α} \\
\text{Θεόφραστος Ποπλίων} \\
\text{Γ' Βουσσηνός} \\
\text{Φιλάδαι} \\
\text{Ἄρτωνος} \\
\text{Ἀλκιβιάδης} \\
\text{Δαμοχός} \\
\text{Ἰεροκηρυξ} \\
\text{Γραμματέας} \\
\text{Δικλής Ἡρ} \\
\text{Ἀντιγραφεύς Ε} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The fragment belongs to a prytany catalogue for the tribe Αειγεις. Lines 1-7 contain the names of Gargettians, for Pomponius (2), Primus (3), and Theophrastus (6) reappear in I.G., Π II, 1765, a prytany catalogue of A.D. 138/9, and Volusenus,\(^{12}\) as Dittenberger tentatively renders the name Βουσσηνός in the index of I.G., ΠΙ, seems to be the father of the ephebes Γ' Βουσσηνός Διονύσιος Γαρ(γάττιος) and Γ' Βουσσηνός Τυχικός [Γα]ρ(γάττιος) recorded in lines 75 and 76 of the catalogue I.G., Π II, 2068 (A.D. 155/6). Pomponius was ephebe in A.D. 125/6 (I.G., Π II, 2037, line 25).

14. Fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving part of the back, but broken away above, below, and at either side, found on March 15, 1934 in a disturbed fill in Section Γ.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.071 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m. in lines 1-5, ca. 0.01 m. in lines 6-17.

Inv. No. I 1593.

\(^{12}\) The name Ωθόλωσσηνός occurs as that of a prominent Spartan family, who may have received it from an unrecorded governor of Achaea. On this compare E. Groag, “Die römischen Reichsbeamter von Achaia bis auf Diokletian,” Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien, Schriften der Balkankommission, Antiquarische Abt., IX, 1939, p. 48. The name C. Volusenus appears also on terra sigillata ware as a stamp found as yet only in Egypt and at Corinth: Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, VI, 1936, p. 47 and IX, 1939, p. 41.
The inscription contains a fragment of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Aegeis. Diodorus (10) reappears in a prytany list of A.D. 138/9 (I.G., Π, 1765, line 43). Licinius Polyaenus (17) appears in I.G., Π, 2037 (A.D. 125/6) as the ephebe in line 16 rather than as the instructor of line 71.

For Ἐτερεῖος (16) read Ἐταιρεῖος. Πρ<α>ίσης (16) is the Roman name Praesens.

Middle of the Second Century after Christ

```
[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος ----- ------]
[--- ------ -----]ς πρυταν[ειας]
[ὑ ] ἐγραμμάτευν ------]τῶν Γαργήττη[ος]
[οι πρυτάνεις τῆς Αἰγέιδος φυλής τιμή[ς]αι]
5 [τες εαυτούς καὶ τοὺς αὐσί]τους ἀνέγραψα[ν]
[Ἐπώνυμος ------ o]ν τοῦ] Γαργήττου[ς]
vacat
```

One column missing

No. 14


**PRYTANY CATALOGUES OF PANDIONIS**

15. A herm of Pentelic marble, inscribed on three sides, found on May 29, 1936 in the demolition of a modern wall in Section Σ. The head and phallus are missing, and the stone is broken away below. The inscription here published was engraved on the left face of the herm; No. 16 was engraved on the obverse, and No. 17 on the right face.

Height, 0.61 m.; width, 0.315 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Inv. No. 14216.
JAMES H. OLIVER

ca. A.D. 160

[Kvδ]αθηναιεί [οι]
[‘Αθην]αιος Εἰρήνα [αίου]
Αμησμένος Θαλής [ος]

5 Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀρτέμων (νος)
Σωκράτης [ος] Διονυσίος [ος]

The inscription, remarkable for its rather un-Attic profusion of ligatures, contains part of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Pandionis, to which the deme mentioned in line 1 belongs. The full name of the man mentioned in line 8 is given in I.G., Π², 4212 as Quintus Fabius Dasumnius Thales. He appears also as prytanis in the catalogue I.G., Π², 1773 (A.D. 166/7), and Hieroclides (9) appears in the catalogue I.G., Π², 1776 (A.D. 169/70). Heliodorus (5) appears in both these later catalogues, as well as in the prytany list I.G., Π², 2478, where Artemon son of Eleusinius (4) and perhaps Sporus (10) may also be recognized. Sporus may have been the father of the ephèbe mentioned in line 116 of I.G., Π², 2130 (A.D. 192/3). If in line 3 an upsilon was once engraved within the omicron, we can interpret the traces as of the name Ἀριστόβουλος, and presume that the bearer was a relative of that Ἀριστόβουλος Εἰρήναιος Κῦδαθηναιεύς recorded in the catalogue I.G., Π², 2017 from the beginning of the century.

With the name in line 5 compare Ἀρτέμων Ἡλιόδωρος Κῦ in the catalogue I.G., Π², 1077.

16. For a description of the monument see No. 15. The inscription here published was engraved on the obverse face of the herm.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.
Inv. No. I 4216.

A.D. 159/60 or Slightly Earlier

[ιν] [κ]αι τόν Κυνίτους] 5 ἀνέγραφαν
[νυθα] τῆς Παν [ος] φιλής τι]
[μ]ελαν τές ἐκτός

The fragment is part of the heading of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Pandionis, not Hadrianis, which would be a restoration not conforming with the requirement for syllabic division at the ends of lines.
The date must be one or more years earlier than the date of the inscription on the right side of the herm (No. 17). The three catalogues on the three inscribed faces, since they concern the same tribe, must be assigned to three different years.

17. For a description of the monument see No. 15. The inscription here published was engraved on the right face of the herm.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

Inv. No. I 4216.

A.D. 160/1

\[\text{Ἀγαθή} \quad \text{Τύχη}\]

\[\text{Ἐπὶ} \\text{ἀρχῳ} \text{προς Π. Αἰ.[ι]Λ[ίου Ἐλ]}\]

\[\text{ληνος} \quad \text{καὶ Π.} \quad \] (---)

\[\text{Ἀξηνεὼς} \quad \text{ἔτους} \quad \text{ὰπό} \quad \text{τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ}\]

\[5 \text{Ἀδριανό}[ς] \text{où} \text{ἐπὶ} \text{ἰδή} \text{μίας} \quad \text{πρυν} \]

\[\tauανείας \quad οι \ τρο[ντάνεις τῆς Παν] \]

\[\text{διονύσις} \quad \text{φυλῆς τ[μήσαντες]} \]

\[\text{ἐξ} \text{αυτοῦς κ[αὶ τους] ἄν[τ]ου[ς ἄνε] \]

\[\text{Ἐπι} \quad \text{ἀγημ[ο]ς} \quad \text{ἐρα[ψαν]} \]

\[10 \quad \text{vacat} \]

\[\ldots \text{Ἀδριανό}[ς] \quad \] (---)

\[\ldots \text{---} \quad \] (---)

The inscription contains the beginning of a Prytany catalogue for the tribe Pandionis. With the name Π. Α[ι][λ[ίου Ἐλ]ληνος compare the name [.....]s Ἐλλην (Παιανεύς) in the Prytany catalogue I.G., Π2, 1773 (A.D. 166/7). The difference in demotic indicates that they are not identical. The date according to the Hadrianic era establishes the year 160/1 for the previously unknown archon Hellen and thus probably establishes the year 159/60 for the archon P. Aelius Alexander (Π). 13

The name of the eponymus, i.e., of the patron who probably assisted in the expenses of the Prytany out of his own pocket, is omitted as on a few other inscriptions of the same type. The first Prytanis in the catalogue had a not uncommon name like Ἀρ. Ἀδριανός. One must not restore [θεὸς] Ἀδριανό[ς] as in other catalogues, among other reasons because Pandionis would be the wrong tribe.

13 See Kirchner's commentary on I.G., Π2, 2047.
PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF PTOLEMAIS

18. Fragment of Pentelic marble, showing part of a shield resting on a fluted column drum, found on April 20, 1936 in a late wall of Section N. The stone is broken away at the back, above, and at both sides.

Height, 0.86 m.; width, 0.45 m.
Height of letters, 0.008 m.
Inv. No. I 4040.

A.D. 168/9

Wreath

[Ιού· Ιεροφάντης]
[Πομ· Δαδούχος]
[Πεν· Ιεροκηρῷ]υς
[Μέμ· ἐπὶ βωμῷ]

5 [κήρυκς βουλ.]ῆς καὶ δ[ή]μου

The inscription constituted part of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Ptolemais, to which the deme of the Τιτακίδαι belongs. The date may be ascertained by a comparison between the list of aisiti recorded in this document and the names of the corresponding officials in I.G., Π, 1775, edited as follows:

'Ιού· Ιεροφάντης
40 Πομ Δαδούχος
Πεν[ν] Ιεροκηρυκός
Μέ[μ] ἐπὶ βωμῷ
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

κήρυξ [βο]υλής κ[αί δήμ.]ου [Π]άπιος Ἀττυκὸς Βησανεύς
γραμματεύς βουλής καὶ δήμου Ἀγνός Συμφόρου Ἀκ[υαεύς]

45 ἀντιγραφεύς Σω[φή Άλ]κύμαχος Δαμπτρεύς
περὶ τὸ βῆμα ἦ [Σ[. . . . .] Ταμιακὸς
ἰεραύλης Ἐπίγ[ονος Π]ράκ[λ.]ου
ὑπογραμμ[α]τεύς [Ε]ἰσιδότος
ἐπὶ [Σκιά]δος Ζ[ώσιμ.]ος?

In view of the new list we must restore I.G., Π², 1775, line 45 ἀντιγραφεύς Ὄ[ρα,]⁴ line 46 Σ[κρεβ], and line 49 Ζ[ηνόβι]ος. The annual magistrates are the same in the two lists, so the two inscriptions were erected in the same year. I.G., Π², 1775, a prytany catalogue of the tribe Acamantis, is dated in the archonship of Tineius Ponticus (A.D. 168/9), to which we therefore assign also this catalogue of the tribe Ptolemais. The prytany of Ptolemais may have preceded the eighth prytany, that of Acamantis, because the new list exhibits the same ἰεραύλης as I.G., Π², 1774 of the previous year, whereas I.G., Π², 1775 does not. The under-secretary Isidotus (21) also appears in I.G., Π², 1774. The prytanis Arrius Zeuxis (14), for whom alone the heading Τετακίδαι is meant, was ephebe in A.D. 154/5 (I.G., Π², 2067, line 63).

The name Σκρι· Τ[α]μ[ι]άκος, furthermore, must now be restored among the Ἀλαμεύς in the prytany catalogue, Hesperia, IV, 1935, p. 44 (= No. 21, below); and the name [Σκριβ]ῶν[υς] Ταμιακὸς should be restored in line 10 of the ephebic catalogue I.G., Π², 2054 (ca. A.D. 145/6). Horarius Alcimachus (17) received a grant of Delphian citizenship (Fouilles de Delphes, III, 2, 100).

¹⁴ The supposed sigma at the beginning of the name does not appear on the stone. The name Horarius is abbreviated ὌΠΑ in I.G., Π², 2128, line 149.
PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF ATTALIS

19. Part of a large columnar monument of Pentelic marble, found on February 25, 1936 in Section N. The fragment is broken away at the back, above, and below.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.232 m.
Height of letters, 0.008 m. and 0.015 m.
Inv. No. I 3621.

A.D. 169/70

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[--- ---] Φαληρέ[α ---]}
\text{[Επι τού μετὰ Τι[νήν Π[οντικόν ἁρχὸν]}
\text{[τα ἐνιαυτοῦ] ὑ πρυ[ανίας οἱ πρυτάνεις]}
\text{5 [τῆς Ἀτταλίδος φυλῆς [τιμήσαντες έαν]}
\text{[τούς καὶ τούς ἁγίους ἃ νέγραφαν]}
\text{[Ἐπώνυμος Εὐπ[ορος Ἀθηνᾶ[ίου Ἀθμονεύς]}
\text{[Ἀγ] νούσιοι}
\text{[---] ροκῆς [---]}
\text{10 [---] καρποῦς [---]}
\text{[---] στος [---]}
\text{[---] οσ [---]}
\end{align*}
\]

No. 19

The inscription preserves part of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Attalis, to which the deme mentioned in line 8 belongs. For the type of citation in the first two or three lines of the document parallels exist at the top of the catalogues I.G., Π², 1763, 1791, and 1817. Εὐπορος Ἀθηναίον Ἀθμονεύς appears as eponymous of the tribe Attalis in the inscriptions I.G., Π², 1791 (A.D. 180/1 or 181/2) and 1794 (ca. A.D. 180).

PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF PANDIONIS

20. Two fragments of a columnar monument of Pentelic marble, with similar characteristic decoration framing the inscription. Fragment a was found on March 10, 1937 in Section P. It is broken on all sides and at the back, and has no point of contact with fragment b.

Height, 0.567 m.; width, 0.325 m.; thickness, 0.175 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.01 m.
Inv. No. I 4611a.
Fragment b was found on May 17 in Section H. It is broken on all sides and at the back.

Height, 0.446 m.; width, 0.327 m.; thickness, 0.268 m.
Height of letters, 0.012 m.
Inv. No. I 4611b.

ca. A.D. 168

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ca. A.D. 168} & \\
a & \begin{array}{l}
\text{A[---]} \\
\text{\(\Theta\)[---]} \\
\text{[.].\(\epsilon\)[---]} \\
\text{5 \(K\)[---]}
\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}
\text{\(\Delta\)[---]} \\
\text{\(\varepsilon\nu\)[---]} \\
\text{10 \(\Sigma\iota\)[---]} \\
\text{\(K\)[---]} \\
\text{\(H\)[---]}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]
This monument is of architectural as well as epigraphical interest. It appears to have been originally a close parallel in decoration and probably in size for the well preserved columnar monument Ε[piographical] Μ[useum] 10316, on which I.G., Π², 1773-6 are engraved. On E.M. 10316 we have a prytany catalogue of Pandionis for A.D. 166/7, one of Acamantis for A.D. 167/8, one of Acamantis for A.D. 168/9, and one of Pandionis for A.D. 169/70. I presume that this inscription was erected in the same locality at about the same time, for the name Ζώπυρος Εισιδότου (cf. line 24) appears among the Κυδαθηναιείς in I.G., Π², 1773 and 1776, and the name of Ζώσιμος Ίσιδότου (cf. line 25), who had been ephebe in the 'fifties (I.G., Π², 2066), appears among the Κυδαθηναιείς in I.G., Π², 1776.
PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF CECROPIS

21. Part of a badly weathered block of Pentelic marble, broken away at the right, above, and at the back, but preserving the bottom and part of the left side, found on July 21, 1936 in a modern wall beside Eponymon Street.

Height, 0.90 m.; width, 0.48 m.; thickness, 0.33 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.
Inv. No. I 4335.

This fragment is part of I.G., Π², 1788, which was copied by Jacob Spon in 1676 and which later disappeared. Another piece (Inv. No. I 572) was found earlier in the American excavations and was published, together with a tracing of Spon's copy and with a photograph, in Hesperia, IV, 1935, pp. 43-46. The whole inscription is re-edited here. The letters underlined are those which have disappeared since Spon's copy.

The new fragment, with lines 44-51, reveals that a whole column has been almost entirely lost to the left and that Spon's division of letters between lines is correct for this section, whereas it was not correct for the section represented by the older fragment. His readings, however, were most inaccurate.

For the name in line 34 see above on p. 51. The man mentioned in line 48 was a relative of the [ἰερά|λή|ς Ε]υχάριστος Π[α]ρ[α]μόνον Ἐ[π]ικ[ιδ]ής named in the catalogue I.G., Π², 1790, in line 31.

ca. A.D. 174/5

| ανέγραψαν | Ἀγαθὴ Τύχη | Ἑπὶ ἄρχοντος Μ. Μουσατίου Μαξίμανοῦ Οὐσίσκου | Ἀζηνέως πρυτανείας οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Κεκρο[πί] | Ὀνήσιμος Στεφή | Ἰούλ. ἱερο | φάντης | 
| [---] | 30 Ἀλαίες | Ἀγγιγός Πιστοκράτης | 
| [---] | 55 Αἰλ. Δαδοῦ | 
| [---] | 10 [---] | Σκρ. Τ[α]μ[ι]κός | χος | ροκήμυξ | 
| [---] | 35 Νίκων [ ... ]δάρων | 
| [---] | 15 [---] | Λίξ[ο]νεῖς | Ερέιννος Ἱε | 
| [---] | Στέφθηφόρου | Ἔπι βω | 
| [---] | Ὀνήσιμος Στεφή | 

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS 55
PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF PANDIONIS

22. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, found in the Spring of 1933 in the demolition of late walls. They join as one piece, broken away on all sides and at the back.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.

Inv. Nos. I 685 + 868.

A.D. 150-190

[Σ]τ[ερων]
[Φ]λ[ν]κ[ομαχος]
Αυρηλ[ος]
Μονσα[ιος]
5 'Ροδου[ν] Δ[οιο]
'Αφροδισιω[ς]
μι 'Απολλωνιο[ς]
'Αθ[η]ναιος 'Α[φροδισιον]
Θεοδωρος [οι]
10 Δεκμος [οι]
[M]υ[ρμανοις]
[Αν][οις Καθρα[ος]
[Αν][οις Φαρν[ακης]
[οις Ευ[οι]
15 [οι] [οι]
Athenaeus (8) appears among the Στειρεύεις in the pytany catalogue I.G., Πν, 1773 of A.D. 166/7, while Flavius Nicomachus (2) and Theodorus (9) appear among the Στειρεύεις in the pytany catalogue I.G., Πν, 1776 of A.D. 169/70. Avidius Pharnaces (13) is recorded as pytans also in I.G., Πν, 1776. Rhodon (5) may be identical with a certain 'Ρόδων Στειρεύεις, who was ephebe in A.D. 169/70 (I.G., Πν, 2097), and he is probably the father of the priestess Ζωσάριον 'Ρόδωνος εξ Στειρεύειν mentioned in lines 64-65 of the catalogue I.G., Πν, 2361 from the beginning of the third century. Aphrodisius (6) may be the pytans mentioned in the catalogue I.G., Πν, 1772, in line 19.

**PRYTANY CATALOGUES**

23. Part of a columnar monument of Pentelic marble, broken away at the back and on all sides, found on April 18, 1939 in a late wall in Section I.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.238 m.; thickness, ca. 0.175 m.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.-0.011 m.

Inv. No. I 5785.

End of the Second Century after Christ

[ἀντιγραφέως —— —— ]
Ζ[ή]νωνος Φ[— —— ]
[γ]ραμμαιτεύς κα[τά πρυ]
5 τανε[ί]αν Εισίδοτ[ος]
ιερ[εύς] Φωσφόρ[ων]
'Αριστ[τί]δης Θεογ[ένους]
ιεραίλης Σπέν[δων]
vacat

10 ύπογ[ρα]μματεύς Π[ρωτογένης]
vacat

[—— —— ]
1 [—— —— ]ου πρ(εσβύτερος)

No. 23

The names of the antigrapheus, pytany secretary, and priest of the Phosphori recur in No. 24, which must be dated in the same year. Aristides is already known from other lists, I.G., Πν, 1077 and 1796 and No. 6, above. His patronymic [Θεογέν]ονς may now be restored in line 39 of I.G., Πν, 1796. Spendon is known from I.G., Πν, 1798. The initial letter of the name in the last line is either pi or gamma;

The prytany secretary is to be identified with a councillor of Pandionis whose complete name is given in *I.G.*, II², 1773, line 52, and *I.G.*, II¹, 1776, line 52, as Εὐσίδωτος Φίλικος Ἀγγελήθεν. These inscriptions date from A.D. 166/7 and 169/70 respectively. The restorations proposed here in lines 4-5 and in No. 24, lines 1-3, are made with reference to these two prytany lists. See No. 24.

The prytany secretary is not usually recorded with his full formal title among the aisiti. His more usual designation is περὶ τὸ βῆμα (cf. Ferguson, *Athenian Secretaries*, p. 65). He does, however, appear with full title in the list *I.G.*, II², 1789 and in a list twice published in the *Corpus* (*I.G.*, II², 1059 and 1758) but now correctly read in *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, no. 105. I note in passing that the title περὶ τὸ [βῆμα] appears in *I.G.*, II², 1815, where the enigmatic characters of lines 11 and 12 should probably be read as ρβκ and ρβΔ and expanded as γρ(αμματεύς) βο(υλῆς) κ[αὶ δῆμον] and γρ(αμματεύς) βο(υλευτῶν) Δ[--- nomen ---].

**24.** Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken at the back and on all sides, found on March 28, 1934 in a late fill in Section B.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.112 m.; thickness, 0.059 m.

Height of letters, 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 1711.

End of the Second Century after Christ

[γραμματεύς κατὰ]
[πρωτανειαν Εὐσίδωτος]
[Φ]ήλεικος Ἀ[γγελήθεν]
ἀντιγραφ[ε]υ[ς ---]

5 Ζήρωνος Φ[---]
ιερεύς Φ[ωσφόρων]
[Ἀρε]στε[ίδης Θεογένους]
[Φρε]ά[ρωσ]
[ὑπογραμματεύς ---]

For the restorations and date see No. 23. The name of the prytany secretary and the relationship of the two catalogues were recognized by B. D. Meritt.

**PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF PTOLEMAIS**

**25.** Four fragments of a columnar monument of Pentelic marble, found in 1934, 1935, and 1936 at Byzantine or modern levels of Sections OE, B, T, and MM.
The upper two fragments (a and b), from the heading of the catalogue, join as one piece, broken away on all sides.

Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.-0.03 m.
Inv. Nos. I 3122 a and b.

The lower two fragments (c and d), from the list of names, also join as one piece, broken away on all sides, but they have no point of contact with fragments a and b.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.-0.013 m.
Inv. Nos. I 1362 + 1694.
The inscription contains a prytany catalogue for the tribe Ptolemas, to which the demes mentioned in lines 13 ff. both belong. The man named in line 13 appears to be identical with the ephbe of line 78 in the list I.G., II², 2086 (A.D. 163/4): 'Ιστηλίως Συνερός Βερ. Arcesilaus (21) was probably the father of the ephbe Ζολός Ἀρκεσίλαος Φλυέ(ς) mentioned in I.G., II², 2193 and 2194, inscriptions of about the year A.D. 200.

The chief interest of this document lies in the new information that the emperor Commodus belonged to the Attic deme Besa. This was the deme into which distinguished foreigners appear to have been enrolled, for it is scarcely a coincidence that both Philopappus the king of Commagene 15 and also the emperor Hadrian 16 have the demotic Βησανεύς in Athenian inscriptions, while Severus Alexander belonged at least to the same tribe (Hadrianis). 17 We can surmise that also Domitian, Severus Alexander and Gallienus, whose demotics are not recorded, were enrolled in the deme Besa.

---

15 I.G., II², 3112.
16 I.G., II², 1764.
17 I.G., II², 1832.
The heading ought to be compared with that of the prytany catalogue I.G., II², 1792, edited as follows:

[ʼΑγαθῆ Τύχη]
[Νείκης τοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου]
Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίνου Σ[εβαστοῦ ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος ---]
χούς Βησαίεως, πανηγυριαρ[χοῦντος καὶ ἐπιμελητεύοντος τῆς]
5 πόλεως Ἰο Ἡμεροφάντου, στρατηγοῦντος ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλείτας]
Αἰολίωνος [Φλυεός, Β]οδρομι[ῶνος --- ὀὶ πρυτάνεις τῆς]
ʼἈντιοχίδος [φυλῆς] τιμῆ[σαντες οἰκτους καὶ τοὺς]
[ά]ισίτους ἄνε[γραψαν]

In the latter inscription the length of the original line may be obtained from the certain restoration of line 7, and therefore it appears that too much of a lacuna has been assumed at the end of lines 3, 4, 5, and 6. Furthermore, an iota is discernible before the first letter of line 2. By comparing I.G., II², 1792 with our inscription we can rid the archon list of the embarrassing archon --- χῆς Βησαίεις,¹⁸ and re-edit the heading as follows:

[ʼΕπὶ τοῦ θεωτάτου]
[καὶ μεγ]ίστου Αὐτοκράτορος [Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου]
Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίνου Σ[εβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυ]
χούς Βησαίεως, πανηγυριαρ[χοῦντος --- τῆς]
5 πόλεως Ἰο Ἡμεροφάντου στρατηγοῦντος ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπλα]
Αἰολίωνος [Φλυεός, Β]οδρομι[ῶνος -- ὀὶ πρυτάνεις τῆς]
ʼΑντιοχίδος [φυλῆς] τιμῆ[σαντες οἰκτους καὶ τοὺς]
[ά]ισίτους ἄνε[γραψαν]

A somewhat similar heading occurs in another prytany catalogue below (No. 26).

PRYTANY CATALOGUES

26. Two contiguous fragments of a columnar monument of Pentelic marble, found in 1931 in modern walls of Section A.

Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.153 m.; thickness, 0.105 m.
Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.015 m.
Inv. Nos. I 5 + 57.

¹⁸ P. Graindor, Chronologie des archontes athéniens sous l'empire (1922), no. 145: “184/5? En tout cas, entre 180/1 and 191/2.”
A.D. 180-190

[Ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγίστον καὶ θείον
[οτάτοι] Αὐτόκράτορος]

[Καίσαρος Μάρτιος Αὐτός
[Ἀμωνέων]
[Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Βησσαίων]

5 [στρατηγοῦσας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλείταις Μάρτιος
[Μουσίκου Οὐρίστην οὐ 'Ἄληθείαν οἱ προτάσεις
[τής ἐόρος φυλής τιμήσασσας ἂν]
[τοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀνέγραψαν]

The name of Commodus has been erased in line 3. For the type of preamble dated by the emperor instead of the archon see Nos. 25 and 27, with commentary. M. Munatius Vopiscus appears as hoplite general in I.G., Π2, 1801.

27. Two fragments of a columnar monument of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides and at the back, but with a small joining surface.

Fragment a was found on March 9, 1936 in a modern fill in Section KK.

Height, 0.235 m.; width, 0.255 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.024 m. in line 1, 0.018 m. in line 2, and 0.015 m. in lines 3-4.
Inv. No. I.967 b.
Fragment b was found on June 15, 1933 in a late wall of Section Z.
Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.244 m.; thickness, 0.177 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.
Inv. No. I.967 a.

A.D. 180-192

[Ἄγαθος ὢν Τύχη]
[Ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγίστου καὶ θείου]
[θειοτᾶτον νὰ ἀπόκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Μᾶρτιος ὡς
[Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς]
In the erasure in line 4 traces of the two final letters of the name Kommodou can still be discerned. For this type of preamble cf. Nos. 25 and 26.

28. Part of a stele of Pentelic marble, found on May 25, 1934 in the demolition of a late wall in Section Z. For this document the engraver used the back of an old stele with an inscription from the fourth century B.C. The stone is broken away at the right and below.

No. 27. Fragment b

Height, 0.37 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.088 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.
Inv. No. I 865.

ca. A.D. 150-200

\[\begin{align*}
[\text{Βησσαίεως, στρατηγοῦ\(\)}} & \pi\(\os\) \\
[\text{ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας --} & \text{Κα\(\os\)} \\
[\text{--- Στειριέως οἱ π\(\os\)} & \text{πριτά} \\
[\text{νεὶς τῆς ~--- φυλῆς ~} & \text{πρυ} \\
10 & \text{τανείας κτλ. ~---} \\
\end{align*}\]

The archon is otherwise unknown.

No. 28

PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF ERECHTHEIS

29. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on March 4, 1936 in Section T. It is possible that part of the left edge is preserved, but the stone is broken away above, below, at the right side, and at the back.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.155 m.
Height of letters, 0.01 m.
Inv. No. I 3709.
ca. A.D. 220

[---]λ[---]---
[-]αγρ[---]---
ζώ[πυ]ροσ [---]---
Λαμπτ[πείς]

5 Ἐπίκτητος [---]---
Γηρόσυνος Α [---]---
Β[ε]τάλιος Διον[υσίον]
Κλάρος 'Ονησί[μον]
'Ιλαρος 'Ιλάρων[ν]

10 Ἀὐρ Ἁλ[κα]μέ[νος]
Ἀνα[κ]μέ[νος νε(ώτερος)]
Τειμοκλῆς [---]---
'Ονασος Α [---]---
'Αττικὸς [---]---

15 Παιδέρ[ως] [---]---
[---]---[---]---

No. 29

The inscription contains part of a prytany catalogue for the tribe Erechtheis to which the deme mentioned in line 4 belongs. Alcamenes the father (10) and Alcamenes junior (11) reappear in I.G., ΠI², 2191 (ca. A.D. 200), and the father served as hoplite general in 209/10 (I.G., ΠI², 1077). An Ἀὐρ. Βετάλιος Λαμπτ appears as σωφρονιστής in I.G., ΠI². 2208 (212/3 aut paullo post). The difficult name in line 6 might be read in various ways: the first letter is either tau or gamma, and the third letter either iota or rho.

PRYTANY CATALOGUES OF OENEIS

30. Part of a large block of Pentelic marble, found on May 2, 1933 in the demolition of a modern wall in Section Η. Parts of the back, of the top, and of the right side are preserved; the stone is broken away at the left and at the bottom. There is a narrow lewis cutting in the top next to the break at the left.

Height, 0.67 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.32 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m. in line 1, 0.015 m.-0.018 m. in lines 2-7.
Inv. No. I 769.
Another fragment (E.M. 4040), preserving part of the left side and the beginning of lines 2-5, was published by Graindor, B.C.H., XXXVIII, 1914, pp. 374-375 (with a photograph of a squeeze), and by J. Kirchner, I.G., II², 1812. This fragment is not illustrated here. The new piece contributes the name of the archon, who is otherwise unknown. As Graindor recognized, the stone contains the preamble of a prytany catalogue, which he dated on the basis of the lettering at the end of the second or the beginning of the third century after Christ. Pompeius Alexander, who as eponymus of the tribe appears at the head of the list, is recorded as archon in I.G., II², 3815.¹⁹

No. 30. Agora Fragment

c. A.D. 200

[\'Αγ] αθήναν Τύχη


ονιδον [-] πρόντανεις τ[ης]

Θανάτος φυλής τεμήσαστες έαντ[ος]

καὶ [τοῦ]ς ἁσίτους ἔνεγραψ[αν]

vacat

[\'Επώνυμος Πο]μπή[ό]ς Αλέξανδρος [- --]

[--- ---] Φιλάσιοι

[--- ---] [-]φ[--- ---]

31. Four fragments of Pentelic marble, which combine as two pieces, broken away at the back and on all sides, discovered in March of 1934 in a late fill in Section B.

¹⁹ Omitted from the archon list in the Corpus (I.G., II², part 2, fasc. 2, pp. 792-795). See, however, P. Graindor, Chronologie des archontes athéniens sous l’empire (1922), p. 278.
Fragment a: height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Fragment b: height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.044 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.-0.021 m.
Inv. Nos. I 1430 + 1451.

No. 31

Late Second or Third Century after Christ

[Ἐ]πὶ ᾿ἀρχοντον [και το]ν ᾿ᾶσιτον [και ανέγραψαν]

5 [Ἀχ]ρνεῖς

The archon is otherwise unknown. The ligatures indicate a late date.

PRYTANY CATALOGUE OF PTOLEMAIS

32. Part of a herm of Pentelic marble, broken away at the back, above, below, and at the right, found on February 24, 1934 in Section Α.

Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m. in line 1, 0.012 m. in lines 2-8, 0.008 m. in lines 9-11.
Inv. No. I 1393.
ca. A.D. 210

[\'Αγ]αθην ἂν Τύχη
Ἐπὶ \\(\alpha\text{ρ})χοντος Δουμίτου Ἀραβία
γοῦ Μαρ[\(\alpha\text{θωνίου ἀρντα]}

νεώς οἱ [προτάνεις τῆς Πτο]

5 λεμαῖδος [φυλῆς τιμήσαντες]
ἐα[ντ]οῦς κα[ὶ τοὺς ἀιώντος ἀνέ]
γ[ρα]ψαν. Ἐπω[νυμος ἀρπα]

[Bep]νικῖδαι

[---]χρηστος

10 [--- Δη[υ] κούν[δος]
[--- ---]---

Secundus, who is named in line 11, may be the same as the boy of line 132 in the ephebic list I.G., Πτ, 2130 (A.D. 192/3): Σεκ[οῦ]νδος Ἐκτορικοῦ Ἄρε[ς κιδῆς].

No. 32

PRYTANY CATALOGUES OF CECROPIS

33. Part of a herm of Pentelic marble, found on January 2, 1935 in Section Π. The stone is broken away above and below, and the back has been cut down in a later re-use.

Height 0.245 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.-0.014 m.
Inv. No. I 2276.

c. A.D. 200-230

[\'Αγαθη]ν
[\'Ε]πὶ ἄρχοντος Τιβ Κλ Δ[---]
Μελ(ίτος), στρατ[ε]γοῦν[τος δὲ] ἐπὶ


For the hoplite general see I.G., Π², 1828 (ca. A.D. 210) : [ἐπὶ] ἀρχοντος φεδυν-[τού] Διός ἐν Ὁλυμπία Τιβε[ρίου] Κλαυδίου Πατρόκλου [Δαμ]πτρέως. For the title 
φαιδυντής P. Graindor "cites Pausanias, V, 14, 5: οἱ ἀπόγονοι Φεδίου, καλούμενοι δὲ 

φαιδρυνταί, γέρας παρὰ Ἡλείων εἰληφότες τοῦ Διός τὸ ἁγαλμα ἀπὸ τῶν προσιζανόντων καθαίρειν. This identification with Patroclus and the list of Aurelii on the right side, a list which cannot long postdate the inscription on the front, prevent us from 
restoring the name of the familiar archon Τιβ. Κλ. Λυσιάδης (ΠΙ) Μελιτεύς. It was 
another member of the same family, possibly Τιβ. Κλ. Λυσιάδης (ΠΙΙ). See the family 
tree presented by Kirchner in the commentary to I.G., Π², 3609.

29 Byzantion, IV, 1927/8, p. 473.
34. This inscription appears on the left side of the herm published as No. 33.

Height of letters, 0.009 m.
Inv. No. I 2276.

c.a. a.d. 200-230

[----]  [----]
[---- o]  [----]
[----]  [----]
[----]  [----]
5 [---- e]  [----]

\[\text{Hegh of letr Oln ln}\]

35. This inscription appears on the right side of the herm published as No. 33.

Height of letters, 0.011 m.-0.014 m.
Inv. No. I 2276.
ca. A.D. 200-230

\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{A}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Παρά} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{A}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Ήλιοδω} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \text{Σ\deltaw} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Ἀρι} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{Α}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Περ} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \)} \]
\[ \text{5} \quad \text{\( \text{Νόωνος} \)} \quad \text{\( \Gamma \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[--- --- --- ---]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{Α}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Νεικί} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[as]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{Α}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Προσδό} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[κιμος]} \)} \]
\[ \text{\( \dot{\text{Α}}\nu\rho \)} \quad \text{\( \text{Παράμ} \)} \quad \text{\( \text{[ονος]} \)} \]

LIST OF AISITI

36. Two contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble, found on May 7, 1937 in the foundations of a late Roman house in Section Z. As joined, they preserve part of the bottom, the back, and the right side, but are broken away above and at the left.

Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.013 m.

Inv. No. I 4785.

The title prominently engraved in line 2 is more likely to be that of the herald of the Council and Demos than that of the secretary. In line 14 the title ιερεύς Φωσφόρων καὶ ἐπὶ Σκιάδος can hardly be associated with Protion, though it is well known with that name. It is sometimes abbreviated as ιερεύς Φωσφόρων or as ἐπὶ Σκιάδος, but at least hitherto not as ιερεύς. Menophilus (15) appears in the catalogues I.G., II², 1077 (A.D. 209) and 1799.

Beginning of the Third Century after Christ

\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]
\[ \text{[--- --- --- --- --- ---]} \quad \text{[--- --- --- --- ---]} \]

No. 36
37. Ten fragments of Hymettian marble, which join as a single stele, broken away below and with a piece missing from each side of the original stone. The back is smooth. An incised pediment and columns frame the inscription. The upper eight fragments, found in 1932 in Section Δ, were published by the writer in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 505-511. The new fragments were found on May 29, 1937 in a well in Section Π.

Height, 1.11 m.; width, 0.608 m.; thickness, 0.036 m.-0.051 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m. in line 1, 0.013 m. in lines 2-11, 0.005 m.-0.008 m. in remaining lines.

Inv. No. I 231.

Latter Part of the Third Century after Christ

"'Αγαθή Ἠπιτεαστής Χύτη Ἀθηνᾶς Πολιάδος καὶ ἱερέως τῆς Ἑλλήνου Φίλη Μόνδονο[ς] ἢ Στήνος Τιτ' Φλοιίνον ὁ καὶ οὐσίας τῶν ἐφήβων Αὐρή Ἀντόνιος Μόνδωνος, ἐπιεῖτ' ᾿Ρωμαίων, τοῦ τε συναρχοῦτες καὶ τοῦτ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐφῆ βους ἀνέγραφεν, παιδιστροβοῦντος διὰ βίου

10 [Α]υρʰ' Σωκράτους τοῦ Ἀρτέμιδώρου Ἐλευσεινίου ἔτος ε’ (οι γ’) ἀντικοσμητεύοντος Ἀνρή Θαλήτος.

Οἱ διὰ βίου

[-----------] προστάτης Ζωσάρις δὲ διδάσκαλος Ὄμησικράτης
[-----------] ὁ πλημφάδιος Νυμψάριος ε’ ἵγεων ἱερέως Σωτήριχος
[-----------] 45 ὑποπαιδιστριβής [Ἄνρ] Αλέξανδρος ἤ

15 [-----------] ἱατρὸς ᾿Ιουλίανος Ἀκαμαντίδος
[-----------] οὐποζάκορος Ἐνυπαχᾶς Καλλόπους

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| 125 | Ζωσιμαίνος       |        |            |
|  8  | Χρυσόγονος       |        |            |
|  10 | Δημήτριος       |        |            |
|  12 | Βασιλείδης       |        |            |

| 130 | Σιάντιδος       |        |            |
|  14 | Εινόχρηση       |        |            |
|  16 | Εινοκράτης       |        |            |
|  18 | Θεύδωρος       |        |            |
|  20 | Επαφρόδειτος   |        |            |
|  22 | Αμάραντος       |        |            |
|  24 | Σωτήριχος       |        |            |
|  26 | Καλλιπείνος     |        |            |
|  28 | Εινυχιανός       |        |            |


For *κεστροφύλακς* (53) the stone has ΚΕΣΤΡΟΦΥΛΑΣ. On this analogy I have ventured to restore the name ᾧΛυκς, which is already known at Athens, in line 60 where the stone has ΗΛΙΣ, which at least at Athens would be unparalleled.

At the top of Column I there was a group of names in the position usually occupied by the six σωφρονισταί and the six ὑποσωφρονισταί. No title ὑποσωφρονισταί sets off the last six names from those which precede them, and therefore it is likely that no title σωφρονισταί introduced the other six. The very position of the names sufficed to identify them as those of the aforesaid officers, who cannot have been overlooked and who are best accommodated in the usual position of prominence.

**CATALOGUE OF PROMINENT MEN**

**38.** Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on January 25, 1938 in a Byzantine wall in Section II. The back (rough-picked) and the left side (picked) are preserved, but the stone is broken away above, below, and at the right.

Height, 0.475 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 5177.
A.D. 175-200

[------------------ φαι]
δυντήν τοῦ Δω [ς τοῦ ἑπ --]
'Αριστοκλείδην Σ [--------]
Αὐρ. Φιλωνίδη[ν -- -- -- --]

5 [Τ Α] σκληπιάδη[ν -- -- -- --]
Καρίων Δι[ονύσιον -- -- -- --]
Τι Πομπήιο[ν -- -- -- Γαρ]
γήτιου
Τι Φλάουνιο[ν -- -- -- -- --]

10 τον πυθόχ[νηστον ἕξηγητήν]  
'Απολλω[ν -- -- -- -- --]
Δὲκ. 'Ιοψ[ν -- -- -- -- --]
------------------ -- -- -- -- --

It is unusual to find a catalogue with the names in the accusative. This is characteristic of the catalogues of prominent men who have been chosen by the hierophant to prepare a lectisternium for Pluto. From I.G., II², 1935 and 2464, which represent two inscriptions of the same document, we learn that in the Augustan Period such a catalogue began: Name of the hierophant ἀνέγραφεν τοὺς ἐπὶ κλίνην καὶ ἐπὶ τράπεζαν ἐπιοφθέντας τῷ Πλούτωνι κατὰ τὴν μαντείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκ τῶν γεγαμηκῶν. From I.G., II², 1933 and 1934 we find that in the fourth century b.c. it was stated that the men recorded had been chosen by the hierophant τὴν κλίνην οτρώσατ τῶν Πλούτωνι καὶ τὴν τράπεζαν κοσμῆσαι.

The date of the inscription is revealed by the name in line 6. Carinas Dionysius appears in an ephebic catalogue of A.D. 169/70 (I.G., II², 2097, line 104), not however as a citizen ephebe but as an ἐπέγγραφος. Hence we see that the above list of distinguished men, some of whom appear even to enjoy Roman citizenship, cannot easily have been a list of Prytanes or of any magistrates, and the identification proposed above is strongly confirmed.

With the name in line 12 compare I.G., III, 3910: Δέκμος Τ[ούνιος].

CATALOGUES OF HIPPOTHONTIS

39. Three contiguous fragments of a herm of Pentelic marble, broken away above and below, found in 1936 during the demolition of modern walls, in Section Π. A vertical groove down the right side dates from a later re-use of the monument.
No. 39. Obverse Face

No. 39. Right Side

No. 39. Left Side
Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m. in lines 49-50, 0.008 m.-0.01 m. elsewhere.
Inv. No. I 3248.

Middle of the Second Century after Christ

*On the obverse*

[---] Ζ [---] οίλου
[---] Ιερατηφάλτουν
[---] Π[---]ο[---]
[---] Αφροδείτιος

5 [---] ικος

[---] Πρεὶ [---]

*On the left side*

30 [. . .] μ [---]

35 [Δ] ένονσιος νε

50 [Φ] άλων Ἀν[---]ο[v]

*On the right side*

40 Ἀρχελάος Ἀπολλωνίῳ [v]

45 Ο[---]
The inscription contains two or three catalogues of uncertain character. All the names appear to be those of Athenian citizens belonging to the tribe Hippothontis, and the heading of one catalogue (ιερο[μνήμονες?]) is preserved in lines 49-50.

The date is established approximately by prosopographical evidence. Demetrius (11-12) and Archelaus (40) were ephebes in A.D. 125/6 (I.G., Π², 2037), Herennius Epagathus of Azenia (60) fourteen years later (I.G., Π², 2044, line 21). Aelius Metrodorus (10), Demetrius son of Nymphodotus (11), Dionysius son of Dionysius (12), Irenaeus son of Anthesterius (56) and Herennius Epagathus (60) reappear in an unpublished catalogue at the Agora (I 3231) as prytanes in the archonship of Nummius Menis, i.e., in some year between A.D. 140 and 157. Acharnus (63) may have been an ephebe between A.D. 144 and 149 (I.G., Π², 2051).

Several of the persons in this list are mentioned elsewhere. The aforesaid Archelaus belonged to the deme Piraeus, served as cosmete in 139/40 (I.G., Π², 2044) and is mentioned again in the inscription I.G., Π², 3738. The sepulchral monument with the inscription I.G., Π², 5308 may have been intended for the Dionysius of line 13. Isidotus (72) may have been the father of a prytanis recorded in the catalogue I.G., Π², 1819 from the beginning of the third century or the father of an ephebe recorded in the catalogue I.G., Π², 2130 of A.D. 192/3; the same demotic is indicated in each of these cases.

In the last decade of the second century the ιερεύς βουνύπος Δακρατείδης Εύνυχείδου Ἀξηνεύς, who was probably nephew of the person mentioned in lines 26-27, served as cosmete for the ephebes (I.G., Π², 2128, 2129, and 2291a).
40. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken away at the back and on all sides, brought into the museum of the Agora excavations in 1936 from the Stoa of Attalus.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.055 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4179.

After A.D. 161

\[
\begin{align*}
\Sigma [\nu] \epsilon \tau \iota \omicron \varsigma & \quad [---]\n\Lambda \iota(\lambda \iota \sigma) \Theta \alpha \lambda \eta & \\
\'I \pi \pi \omicron [\theta \omicron \nu \tau \acute{i} \delta \omicron \varsigma] & \\
\Xi e n o k r \acute{a} \tau [\eta \varsigma & \quad [---]\n\end{align*}
\]

5  Νικίας

\[
\begin{align*}
\' \Lambda \nu \tau ? \iota \chi \omicron \o \varsigma & \quad [---]\n\' \varepsilon \pi \acute{k} \tau \eta \tau [\omicron \varsigma & \quad [---]\n\end{align*}
\]

Νικίας Ε ι [σιδόρων]

Ασπολλών [ιος & [---]\n
10  Κράτερος

\[
\begin{align*}
\ Tau \acute{f} \omicron & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\Lambda \iota \nu [\tau \acute{i} \delta \omicron] & \\
\Theta \omicron \lambda \lambda \iota \omicron \varsigma & \quad [---]\n\end{align*}
\]

15  Μ Αύρ [---]

The inscription is engraved by the same hand as the catalogue I.G., Π², 2339 (face A) from A.D. 161/2, and it is doubtless not very much later in date. Nicias son of Eleusinius (8) and Tryphon son of Tryphon (11) reappear in a catalogue of uncertain character, I.G., Π², 2136, from the end of the century. Aelius Thales (2) may be identical with the ephebe Aelius Thales of the catalogue I.G., Π², 2067 from A.D. 154/5. If so, our inscription cannot be a catalogue of ephebes.

41. A block of Pentelic marble, broken away above, below, and at the back, found on May 22, 1933 in Section Η. The right side has drafting and a rough-picked surface (not anathyrosis); the edge is bevelled. The left edge is not bevelled and the left side is finished smoothly. It may be that the inscribed surface represents the original right side of the block re-used.
Height, 0.33 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.185 m.
Height of letters, 0.009 m.-0.015 m.
Inv. No. I 878.

First Half of the Third Century after Christ

[--- --- --- --- --- ---]
Στεφανᾶς, Κλ Μυρσῖνος,
'Επαφρόδειτος
θύτης

The stone contained a catalogue of uncertain character. Epaphroditus the θύτης belonged to a religious club called οἱ περὶ τὸν ἑπώνυμον Ἀριστόβουλον and known from an inscription re-published with improved readings by Ch. N. Petrou-Anagna, 'Ἐλληνικά, VIII, 1935, pp. 228-238. This may well be another catalogue of the same society. Epaphroditus the θύτης is commemorated also in I. G., II², 1949.

APPENDIX I

Q. Trebellius Rufus

The mutilated letter of the magistrates and curia of Tolosa in Narbonese Gaul to the Athenian Councils and Demos on an inscription which may be dated in the reign of Domitian and is published in Hesperia, X, 1941, pp. 72-77 thanks the Athenians for honors which they have conferred on Q. Trebellius Rufus of Tolosa, high priest of the imperial cult for Narbonese Gaul, summus Caeninensis sacrorum populi Romani. Where Rufus is said to be loved εἰς ἀμιλλαν πόλεων (= in aemulationem civitatium), the cities meant are probably Rome and Athens. Rufus is a prominent figure not only at home but in whole [provinces]: restore the word ἐπαρχεῖας in line 36. He has been in the imperial service (37), and he has been honored with the perpetual priesthood of the imperial cult (38). After mention of the senate, συνκλητ[---] (39), the inscription goes on to say that he yearned for tranquillity (40). This probably means that like the brother of the younger Seneca and a few others, who are considered by A. Stein, Der römische Ritterstand (Munich, 1927), pp. 195-201, he declined promotion to senatorial rank. In thought and period the best parallel for the excuse εἶ[πε][θ]ὑμησαν ἡσυχίαν occurs in Pliny, Epistles, I, 14, 5: Πατερ Μινicius Macrina, equestris ordinis princeps, quia nihil altius voluit: adlectus enim a divo Vespasiano inter praetorios honestam quietem nostrae ambitioni dicam an dignitati constantissime praetulit.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX II

ATHENIAN ARCHONS UNDER THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The fundamental studies on the order and identification of the eponymous archons of Athens for the period after the battle of Actium are that of Paul Graindor, *Chronologie des archontes athéniens sous l'Empire*, Brussels, 1922 (Mémoires de l'Académie de Belgique, 4o, 1921), and for the second century also that of W. Kolbe, "Studien zur attischen Chronologie der Kaiserzeit," *Ath. Mitt.*, XLVI, 1921, pp. 105-156. Among the differences between these two lists for the period covered are (a) the date of the archonships of Hadrian and his immediate successors, whose names are preserved in *Inscriptions de Délos* 2535 and 2536, and (b) the date of Abascantus, by the year of whose paedotribia the positions of many archons are fixed. Graindor, *Album d'inscriptions attiques d'époque impériale*, Ghent, 1924, criticized Kolbe's results, but Kolbe's solution, whereby the archonship of Hadrian falls in 112/3 and that of Memmius ....... ros in 127/8, has now been accepted by Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien*, Cairo, 1934, p. 29. In *I.G.*, II², Pars altera, Fasciculus posterior (1931), pp. 789-796, J. Kirchner presented a table of the Athenian archons from the accession of Augustus to the end of antiquity. Kirchner's list is based largely on that of Graindor but it makes a few corrections and additions imposed by a new survey of all the Attic inscriptions, among which the catalogues and their headings constituted in this respect the most important group. He adopted, moreover, Kolbe's dates for Abascantus, whose paedotribia accordingly would have begun in 136/7 instead of 139/40. This is probably right, and it is also easier to accommodate the consecutive archons Claudius Attalus, Aelius Philæas, Aelius Alexander (I) and Vibullius Rufus, whose names appear in *Inscriptions de Délos* 2538, in 140/1-143/4 than it is in 152/3-155/6. Since the publication of Kirchner's survey some further determinations and additional discoveries, particularly from the inscriptions of the Agora excavations, have called for tabulation, although they have not so affected the main order of archons that it would be necessary to compile a new set of tables. In order, however, to present all the essential information and to spare students the trouble of looking in two places for the name and date of an archon, I here republish with corrections and additions Kirchner's list of the dates and names of the archons but not his two other columns, which are entitled *Commemoratur* and *Testimonia*. My notes contain nothing but additions to, and deviations from, those in Kirchner's column labeled *Commemoratur*.

Two names, which Kirchner inherited from Graindor, have now disappeared. That Φλάόνυς Αμφικλής, dated æcate Hadriani on p. 793, served as archon of the Panhellenes and not of Athens, was pointed out by M. N. Tod, *J.H.S.*, LXII, 1922, p. 171, and conceded by Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934), p. 93, note 1. The
name — — χης Βησαεύς, dated on p. 794 as 180/1-191/2, is not that of an archon, as we have shown above on p. 61. Three others have been absorbed in more complete names: — ονίδης, dated on p. 794 as fin. II/init. III, becomes Δ[α]μίτιος 'Αρισταῖος II[αι]ονίδης, while Μον—, dated on p. 791 as fin. s. I aut init. s. II, becomes Μον[νάτι]ος Θεμίσων ['Αξην]μεύς of about A.D. 220, and [Πολύχαρμος Εύκλεός Μαραθώνος, dated on p. 791 as actate Augusti, becomes Ἡρώδης Ἐυκλέους Μαραθώνος of the middle of the first century. Graindor's Α[ους]κράτης, attested by I.G., VII, 3106, is here omitted for lack of evidence of any connection with Athens.

ARCHONTUM TABULAE AETATIS IMPERATORUM

ARCHONTES INDE AB ANNO 30/29 A. CHR.

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<tr>
<td>28/9</td>
<td>Οινόφιλος</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Add S. Dow, Prytaneis (1937), 115 and also the decree published by I. Chr. Threpsiades ἀπὸ K. Kourouniotes, Ἐλευθεριάκα, I (1932), pp. 223-236 and by P. Roussel, Mélanges Bidez (1934), pp. 819-834. It is an intercalary year with a secretary from Attalis (XII). If the secretary cycle has been unbroken since 49/8, the year of Apolexis falls in 25/4.
23 S. Dow, Prytaneis (1937), 116.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

Annus

29/30    Archon
27       Βόθθος
30/1     [..  ..  ..]τρος
31/2-35/6 aut post 37/8 'Αμιστ[--] ο 'Απ[---]
36/7     Βασιλεύς 'Ρουμητάλκης νε(άτερος)
c. a. 37/8 Πολύκριτος
37/8     Ζήν[ον]
40/1 aut 41/2 [---]οίων Λεω[---]
45/6     'Αντίπατρός Φλυε[υς] νεώτερος
49/50    Δειφόλος
53/4     Διονυσίδώρος
56/7     Κόνων
61/2     Θράσυλλος
64/5     Γ Γαραφίνας Γαίο[υ νίος Σεκούνδος]
65/6     Δημόστατος
83/4     'Αναρχία
85/6-94/5 'Επιφανής Φιλόπαππος Βησσαριός
86/7-95/6 Αναρχία
90-100   Φιλόπαππος καὶ Δαιλιανός

ARCHONTES FINIS SAECULI I ANTE CHR. ET PRIMI SAECULI POST CHR., QUORUM TEMPORA ACCURATIUS DEFINIRI NEQUEUNT

Annus

init. prin. Augusti

" " " " 'Επικράτης
" " " " Μενέας Ζω[πώρου]
" " " " 'Αρείος Δωρίνως Παιανίους
" " " " Πολύκλειτος 'Αλεξάνδρου Φλυεύς
" " " " [ . . . ]κομῆδης

c. Chr. nat.

aetate Augusti

Νικόστρα[τος Νικ]οστράτου
Kότυς
[ 'Αν]αξαγόρ[ας 'Α]ναξαγόρ[ον]
Δημοχάρης 'Αζηνεύς
Πολύχαρμος Πολυκρίτου 'Αζηνεύς
Δάκων
Δημοκρά[της]

23a I.G., ΙΙι, 3242.
23b See above, p. 80.
24 I.G., ΙΙι, 1035 (cf. J. H. Oliver, The Sacred Gerusia [1941], pp. 131 f.).
Annus
init. s. I p. Chr.       Archon
" " " " " " [---] Σο[ν]νεύς
" " " " " " [...ο...ο...] Σφήττιος
" " " " " " [.....ον νε(άτερος)]
aet. Tiberii aut Caligulae?
med. s. I p.             Άρειος Νικάνορος [ς] ἐξ Ωο[ν]
" " " " " " Σεκούνδος
" " " " " " Φί[---]
" " " " " " Η[---]
" " " " " " [Δη]μοσθέ[νης]
" " " " " " Μιθριδάτης
" " " " " " Καλλ[ε]κρατίδη[ς]
" " " " " " Λυσιάδης νε(άτερος)
" " " " " " Διοκλής
post. med. s. I p.       Δούκιος
fin. s. I p.              Τιβ Κλ Ίεροφάντης Καλλικρατίδου Τρικορύσιος
fin. s. I p.              Αἰολίων
a. 70/1-110/1            Δοῦκ Φλάονιος Φλάμμας Κυθαθηναίες
fin. s. I aut init. s. II Τίτος Φλάονιος Λεωσθένης Παιανίες
" " " " " " " [---] Θεός[ε]ν [ς] 27
" " " " " " " [---] ο[τεμ]ως 27a
" " " " " " " [Διον]υσόδωρος
s. I p., ut videtur

ARCHONTES SECUNDI SAECULI P. CHR.

Annus                      Archon
112/3 Άιλιος Άδριανός
113/4 Ὄκταίος Θέων
114/5 Ὅκταίος Πρόκλος
115/6
116/7 Φλάονιος Μακρέινος Άχαρνεὺς
117/8 Τ Κοπώνιος Μάξιμος Ἀγνούσιος
118/9 Λ Οὐροβούλλιος Ἰππαρχὸς Μαραθώνιος
119/20 Φλάονιος Στρατόλαος

26 Add Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 7 (above).
27 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 9 (above).
27a The archon [---] οτεμως, mentioned in I.G., Π², 3580, is identified by Graindor with the archon Φλάονιος of the end of the second century, but the identification is rejected by Kirchner, to whom the lettering of I.G., Π², 3580 appears to date from the beginning of the second century or even from the first.
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<td>121/2</td>
<td>Φλάουνος Σοφοκλής</td>
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<tr>
<td>122/3</td>
<td>Τ Φλ Άλκιβιάδης (Ι) Δεωσθένους Παιανεύς</td>
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<td>123/4</td>
<td>Κάσιος Διογένης</td>
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<td>124/5</td>
<td>Φλ Ευφάνης</td>
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<td>125/6</td>
<td>Γ Ιουλίου Κάσιος Στειρεύς</td>
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<tr>
<td>126/7</td>
<td>Τιβ Κλ Ίρώδης Μαραθώνιος</td>
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<tr>
<td>127/8</td>
<td>Μέμμιος [. . . .]ρος Κολ[λυτεύς]</td>
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<td>128/9</td>
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<td>130/1</td>
<td>Κλ Φιλογένης Βιστεύς</td>
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<td>132/3</td>
<td>Σαλλουστιανός Αιολίωνος Φλεύς</td>
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<td>134/5</td>
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<td>136/7</td>
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<td>137/8</td>
<td>Πραξαγόρας (Ι) ο [καὶ Τεί]μόθεος Θορίκιος</td>
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<td>139/40</td>
<td>Φλ Άλκιβιάδης (ΙΙ) Παιανεύς</td>
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<td>140/1</td>
<td>Τιβ Κλ &quot;Ατταλος Σφήτιτιος</td>
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<td>141/2</td>
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<td>142/3</td>
<td>Πό Αίλ Άλεξανδρος (Ι)</td>
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<td>145/6</td>
<td>Φλά Άρριανός Παιανεύς</td>
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<td>146/7</td>
<td>Τι [--- Εύωνυ]μεύς</td>
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<td>147/8</td>
<td>Σύλλας</td>
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<tr>
<td>148/9</td>
<td>[---] &quot;Εστι [αώθεν]</td>
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<td>149/50</td>
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<td>150/1</td>
<td>Αίλ &quot;Αρβν (Φαληρέως)</td>
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<td>151/2</td>
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<td>152/3</td>
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<td>153/4</td>
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<td>154/5</td>
<td>Πραξαγόρας (ΙΙ) Μελιτεύς</td>
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<td>Ποτίλλιος Θεότμιμος Σουνιές</td>
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<tr>
<td>156/7</td>
<td>Αίλ Καλλικράτης (Φαληρέως)</td>
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<td>157/8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>158/9</td>
<td>Τί Αύρ Φιλήμων Φιλάδης</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JAMES H. OLIVER

Annus

Archon

159/60 Δ' Ἀλέξανδρος (II)
160/1 Π Α[ε] ια[ς ΕΛ] λην ὁ καὶ ΠΑ[--] Αζέμνεύς 28
161/2 Μέμμιος ἐπὶ βωμῶ Θεοκίνος
162/3 Δ' Ὅλως Φαληρεύς
163/4 Φιλιστείδης
164/5
165/6 Σέξτος Φαληρεύς
166/7 Μ Βαλέριος Μαμερτίνος
167/8 'Ἀναρχία (I)
167/8 Τυνίῳς Ποντικὸς Βησεῖος
169/70 'Ἀναρχία (II) 29

ARCHONTES SAECULI SECUNDI POST CHR., QUORUM TEMPORA ACCURATIUS DEFINIRI NEQUÆUNT

Annus

Archon

paullo post a. 102 [Π]άνταιος Γαργ[ήττιος]
init. s. II [Ζ]ῶπυρος Διονυσίου 'Αγρυλῆθεν
" " " " 'Ἀνν[[--]--[--]---] 30
ante a. 112/3 Φο[υ]βος Μητρώδωρος Σοννεύς
" " " " Δείδι(ος) Σεκοῦνδος Σφήττιος
ante a. 112/3 aut 115/6 Διοκλῆς (Φαληρεύς)
aetate Hadriani Τιβ Κλ Λυσιάδης Μελιτεύς
ante a. 157 Δ Νούμιμος Μήνις Φαληρεύς
post a. 138 [Δ Ίούνιος] Πάτρων Βερεκηδῆς
" " " " Τιβ Κλ Δημόστρατος (Μελιτεύς) 31
" " " " Κύντος 'Αλλήμος 'Επίκτητος 32

28 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 17 (above).
29 Add Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 19 (above).
30 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 8 (above).
31 Add Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 12 (above).
32 His name was misread in an inscription at Epidaurius, I.G., IV2 (1902), 1474, where M. Fraenkel comments, “Lapis detritissimus. Exscriptit Fredrich; contuli.” Fredrich's copy begins ...CCONAAAHIONΕΠΙΚΥΙΕ. Ε. Fraenkel edited the text: Nota praemominis Βά]σον 'Αλλήμον 'Επίκυι[... 'Επιδαυρ]ίο[v] νῷν, etc. In I.G., IV2, 1 (1929), 691 Hiller von Gaertringen edited the name [. Βά]σον 'Αλλήμον 'Επίκυι[... 'Επιδαυρ]ίο[v] νῷν, but in reference to the third name he commented, “In ectypo etiam ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΥ legi posse videtur.” In other words the surface was so worn that Fredrich failed to read some letters and mistook weather marks for other letters. The restoration, furthermore, had several very disturbing points. The remainder of the inscription shows that Alleius was a wealthy man who had had a remarkable career at Athens. He had held every single important office: he had been eponymous archon, hoplite general, herald of the Areopagus, epimele of Hadrian's gymnasium fund, epimele of the city, agonothete, etc. In other
<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>c. a. 168/9</td>
<td>Κλαύδιος [-----]έυς</td>
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<td>c. a. 170</td>
<td>Φλά 'Αρσιλιανός Στειρεύς</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. 172/3 aut paullo post</td>
<td>Βυήσιος Πεύσων Μελιτέως</td>
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<td>c. a. 173/4</td>
<td>Κλ 'Ηρακλείδης Μελιτέως</td>
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<td>post a. 173/4</td>
<td>Αίσχυνης</td>
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<td>c. a. 174/5</td>
<td>Μ Μοννάτιος Μαξιμιανός Ουσόπισκος ('Αζηνεύς)</td>
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<td>ante a. 177</td>
<td>&quot;Αρ ´Επαφροδείτος</td>
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<td>c. a. 180</td>
<td>Ρ Πομπ 'Ηγίας (I) Φαληρεύς</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Δημόστρατος Μα[ραθώνιος]</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>'Αθνούδωρος ὁ καὶ 'Αγρίππας 'Ασμένου 'Ιταῖος</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. a. 180/1-181/2</td>
<td>Τιβ Μέμμος Φλάκκος Μαραθῶνιος</td>
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<td>c. a. 181/2-182/3</td>
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<td>c. a. 182/3-183/4</td>
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<td>179/80-190/1</td>
<td>[--- --- --- Μαρα]θόνιος</td>
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<tr>
<td>180/1-191/2</td>
<td>Αὖρ Φιλ[.....]Πυρευς</td>
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<td>Γ Πεινάριος Πρόκλος 'Αγνούσιος</td>
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<td>182/3-190/1</td>
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<td>183/4-191/2</td>
<td>Τιβ Κλ Βραδούσα 'Αττικός Μαραθῶνιος</td>
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<td>c. a. 190</td>
<td>Ξενοκλῆς</td>
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<tr>
<td>190-200</td>
<td>Φλάβιος Στράτων</td>
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words, he was a real Athenian, not just a foreigner who assumed the archonship at Athens as a gesture. Therefore, there is no reason to think that he was the son of an Epidaurian. He was, furthermore, a Roman citizen and must have possessed the tria nomina. The nomen appears as 'Ἀλλής. It was not essential to record the praenomen, but, given the date, the cognomen had to be recorded. In Fraenkel’s restoration the cognomen [Ba]σος precedes the nomen and does not even fill the necessary space. The reversed order (cognomen nomen, e.g. Dio Cassius) is relatively uncommon in formal inscriptions, although cases are known (e.g. Epigraphica, II, 1940, p. 202), but it never occurs when the praenomen is also used, whereas both Fraenkel and von Hiller assume the presence of an abbreviated praenomen in the case under consideration. In other words, the restoration [..Ba]σος is demonstrably incorrect. What we should expect is a praenomen, and accordingly the fault doubtless lies in Fredrich’s reading of an illegible surface. As a matter of fact the man actually appears at Athens in I.G., II², 3625, which honors Κώντων 'ΑΛ[Αήρ]ν 'Επίκτητον πολιτεύσα[μεν] πάσαν πολιτεία[ν] ἄριστα. Here Kirchner from a squeeze misread the nomen ΑΛ...ἈΝ, but neither Froehner at the Louvre nor any of the earlier copyists saw traces of the penultimate alpha on the stone itself. The Athenian prytanis 'Ἀλλής 'Αλκυτίγνος (I.G., II², 1794, c.a. 180 p.) and the Athenian ephebe 'Ἀλής Σκοῦνδος (I.G., II², 2125, c.a. 190-200) were relatives of this man, whose name may now be restored in the Epidaurian text as [Κώντ]ον 'Ἀλλήμον 'Επίκτητον [.....]ο[ν] νιόν.

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<td>Τ Φλάββ Σωσιγένης Παλληνεύς</td>
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<td>Διονυσόδωρος Εύκάρπου</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Φιλοστέιδης) Πειραιεύς</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>[Κυ]ντ[------]ς 'Ελευσίνιος</td>
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fin. II/init. III | Γ Πινάριος Βάσσος 'Αγνούσιος |
| " " " | Κορνηλιανός 34 |
| " " " | [------] Ίερο[κ]ήρας Φ[------] 35 |
| " " " | [------]νι[. ]ς νεώ[τερος] 36 |
| " " | 'Αγαθοκλῆς |
| " " " | [------]στρα[τ----] Ο[------] 37 |
| " " " | Πομπάνος 'Αλέξανδρος 38 |
| " " " | Δομήτιος 'Αρισταῖος Παιονίδης 39 |
| " " " | Λ[------] 'Αναφ[λύστιος] 40 |

ARCHONTES SAECULORUM TERTII, QUARTI, QUINTI POST CHR.

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34 I.G., Π², 3644.  
35 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 31 (above).  
36 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 10 (above).  
37 I.G., Π², 3673.  
38 I.G., Π², 3815.  
39 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 30 (above).  
40 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 28 (above).  
41 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 33 (above).  
42 Hesperia, X, 1941, p. 87.  
43 Hesperia, X, 1941, p. 260.  
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

Annus

a. 208/9 aut 209/10  
[Δ]ο[μ]έτιος Ἄραβιανός Μαραθώνιος  
Διογένης Μαραθώνιος  
Φίλος Διογένης Μαραθώνιος  
Αὐρ Διονύσιος Διονυσίου Ἀχαρνέως

Archon

c. a. 210  
[Δ]ο[μ]έτιος Ἄραβιανός Μαραθώνιος

" " "  
Γ Κύντος Κλέων Μαραθώνιος

" " "  
Τυβ Κλάτροκλος Δαμπτρέυς

c. a. 212/3  
Ἀύρ Διονύσιος Διονυσίου Ἀχαρνέως

" " "  
[...]!...[...]ω[-]

" " "  
ἰερεύς Ἀυ[-]

c. a. 220  
ΔΠ Δ[ε]νυσόδ[ω]ς = Δε[-]νυσόδ[ω]μος  
Μου[νά]τιος Ἐπείκις Ἐρμίσδων Ἐρμίσδων

" " "  
Μ Οὐλίπιος Ἐβδόμος Δεύρος Γαργήπτιος

a. 221/2  
Φιλίνος

a. 225/6  
Κασιανός

a. 226/7  
Ἐπίκτητος Ἀχαρνέως

a. 238/9-243/4  

a. 238/9 aut 242/3  
Κασιανός Ἱεροκηρυκεῖς Στειρεύς

post a. 243/4  
Ἀύρ Λαυδικιανός

a. 225-250  
Κλ Τήρης

med. s. III  
Μάρ Ἀύρ [Καλ]λίφρων ὁ [καὶ] Φροντεῖνος [Καλ]λίφρωνος

Γαρ[γήτ]ίος

a. 250-265  
Π Ἐρείπιος Δέξιππος Ἔρμειος

a. 264/5  

a. 262/3 aut 266/7  
Δ Φιλά Φιλόστρατος Στειρεύς

a. 275  
Τίτ Φιλόστρατος Στειρεύς

a. 300-350  
Τίτ Φιλόστρατος Στειρεύς

a. 386/7  
Ηγείας Τιμοκράτους

fin. s. IV  
Φαίδρος Ζωίλου (Παιανίεως)

a. 425-450  
Θεαγένης

a. 484/5  
Νυκαγόρας ὁ νεώτερος

45 Add Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 32 (above).
50 Hesperia, XI, 1942, no. 37 (above).
APPENDIX III

EPITAPHS OF ROMAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

In *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 244-249, in connection with the publication of epitaphs of Roman soldiers and sailors among the Agora inscriptions, I summed up the number of such epitaphs which had been found in Attica. To this list must now be added two more published by J. Kirchner in the new fascicle of the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, II² (1940), 13212 and 13213. They belong to the second century, and although they could be as late as the time of Lucius Verus, there is again no internal evidence for so late a date rather than for the period from A.D. 113 to 120. *I.G.*, II², 13212 at the Piraeus was erected by Flavius Marcianus to his brother Maximus, a soldier of the legio XI Claudia. *I.G.*, II², 13213, which was found at Eleusis, I reconstruct as follows:

\[\sigma' D \text{ wreath } M \varpi\]

C. Domitianus Aper Panonius,

mil(es) clas(iscum) pr(aetoriae) Misenens(is),

[vix(it)] an(nis) XI V, mil(itavit) an(nis) XXIII.

[---] eius Maximus h(eres) b(ene) m(erito). \( \\varepsilon \nu \nu \tau \iota \varsigma, \kappa \tau \lambda. \)

Line 5 began either with a nomen like [Apul] eius or with a phrase like [frat(er)] eius.

A third inscription, *I.G.*, II², 12595, published as the epitaph of a centurion (\( \epsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \omicron \nu[t]\ \alpha \rho \chi \omicron \upsilon\)), can hardly be such if the deceased was also a freedman. Perhaps we should restore \( \epsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \omicron \nu[t][\alpha \acute{e}tov\upsilon\varsigma\) in line 1. In lines 3 and 4, moreover, I myself read \( \epsilon \lambda e\nu[\theta]e\rho os \epsilon \zeta \varsigma\sigma\epsilon\nu \mid \epsilon \tau \eta \bar{\iota} \gamma. \)

James H. Oliver