

NEW OSTRAKA FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATE 34)

FOR the first time in several years the 1967 campaign at the Agora produced some new ostraka. As they are of considerable interest in themselves and rather different from the average run of Agora ostraka it seems worth while to present a short preliminary report on them.

1-4. ALCIBIADES THE ELDER AND DIEITREPHESES

A deposit in the southeastern part of the Agora (P 14:3) produced four ostraka, two of Alcibiades the Elder and two of Dieitrephes, son of Euthoinos. This deposit, a layer about 50 centimeters thick which had been thrown in all at one time and which overlay a cobbled pavement, contained a good deal of fragmentary pottery dating from the second quarter of the fifth century B.C. The bulk of the fragments can be assigned to the decade 470-460 B.C., and a few bits probably run down into the 450's. The date of this deposit is important for the date of the ostraka. It provides further support for the date 460 B.C. recently proposed for the ostracism of the Elder Alcibiades (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 1-8), and it gives an approximate date for the ostraka with the name of Dieitrephes.

1. Inv. No. P 27693. Max. dim. 0.142 m. Plate 34.

Two joining fragments; a piece of the ostrakon is missing at the lower left. From the wall of a large unglazed pot. Incised outside: Ἀλκ[ι]βιάδες | [Κλι]ο.

Notice the dotted delta, on which see *J.H.S.*, LXXXIV, 1964, pp. 45-46.

2. Inv. No. P 27683. Max. dim. 0.07 m. Plate 34.

The ostrakon is broken at the right. From the foot of a kalyx krater. Black glaze over most of outer face except for a reserved band near the bottom and another at the off-set above. Inside reserved.

The inscription is incised in two lines on the outer face, the first line being on the glazed area, the second on the lower reserved band:

Ἀλκ[ι]βιά[--

Ἀλκ[ι]βιά[--

On the face of it this looks like name and patronymic and, if so, it should be restored:

Ἀλκ[ι]βιά[δες]

Ἀλκ[ι]βιά[δο]

The ostraka have shown us, however, that the elder Alcibiades was the son of Kleinias and, although an early fifth century Alcibiades, son of Alcibiades, was once postulated by Dittenberger, he has no real existence in fact.¹ On our ostrakon it is therefore better to suppose that the name was written twice:

Ἀλκιβιά[δες Κλινίο]
Ἀλκιβιά[δες Κλινίο]

first on the reserved band at the bottom of the sherd, then on the black glaze where it would show more clearly. Several other Agora ostraka have the name written twice: an ostrakon of Kallixenos, *Hesperia*, XIX, 1950, p. 384, no. 14, plate 112; one of Hippokrates Alkmeonidou (Inv. No. P 6036, unpublished); one of Boutalion of Marathon (Inv. No. P 5004, unpublished). Several other ostraka have been "corrected" by re-writing a large part of the name.

3. Inv. No. P 27678. Diameter 0.067m. Plate 34.

Foot of a black-glazed kylix, mended from several fragments; complete save minor chips. It is from a kylix of the kind that used to be known as "Wiener Schalen" but which has lately been dubbed "Vicup."² This type of kylix was in common use in the second quarter of the fifth century B.C.

The inscription is incised on the underside of the foot: Διει<τ>ρέφες Εὐθού<ν>(ο). In the fifth letter space of the name, where there should be a tau, there is a badly formed letter which looks more like phi than anything else; it can hardly be theta since the theta that occurs in the patronymic is dotted. There was no room to finish the patronymic, so the writer went off onto the reserved border to write the iota and one stroke of the nu; he omitted the rest of the nu and the final omicron.

4. Inv. No. P 27691. Max. dim. 0.09 m. Plate 34.

The ostrakon is broken at the right. From the wall of a large unglazed pot. Incised on the outside: Διειτρέφ[ες]|Εὐθού[νο]. Notice the "cart wheel" theta.

There is another ostrakon with the name Dietrephes at the Agora, published in *Hesperia*, Supplement V, pp. 143 and 163-164. It was found in a deposit which dates from a little before the middle of the fifth century B.C. The patronymic was wrongly

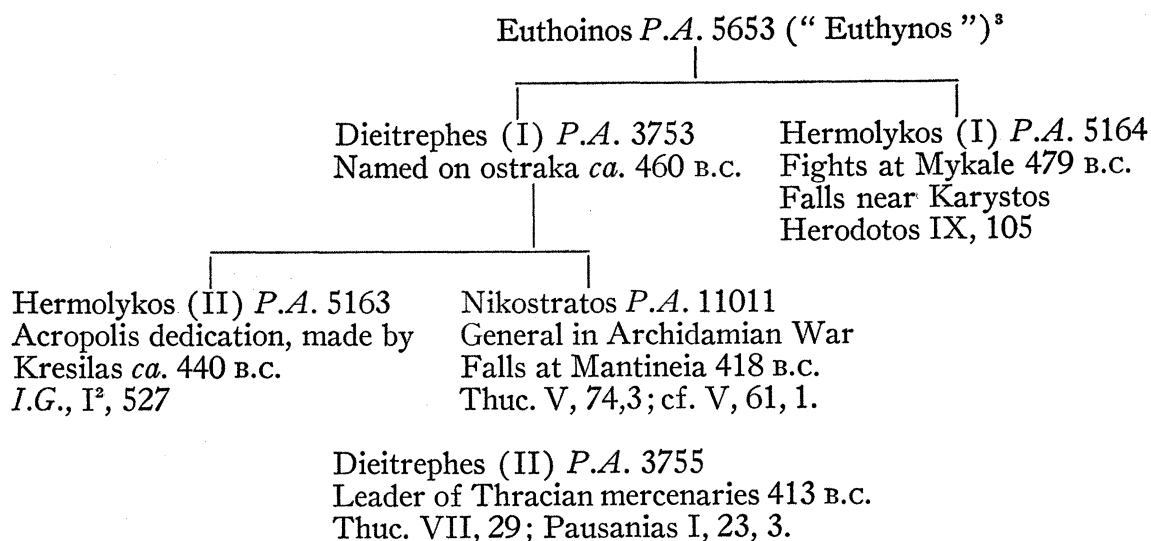
¹ On this see *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 4-6. The stemma of the Alcibiades-Kleinias family suggested *ibid.*, p. 6 has not been criticized in print as far as I know. Several people, however, either verbally or by letter, have indicated that they thought the generations too crowded. This is easily remedied by raising the birth dates of the first three people by a few years, Alcibiades I to ca. 565 B.C., Kleinias I to ca. 535 B.C. and Alcibiades II (the Elder) to ca. 505 B.C. This allows a more nearly "normal" span for the generations and yet leaves the people concerned at a reasonable age for the situations in which we hear of them; after all, we only know of one event each in the lives of the first two, which gives us plenty of leeway.

² H. Bloesch, *Formen attischer Schalen*, pp. 139-141, pl. 38; *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 336-339, fig. 4, P 5116 and P 5126; J. D. Beazley, *Attic Red-Figure Vase Painters*², p. li.

restored as [Νι]κοσ[τράτο]. With our newly acquired knowledge of the correct patronymic we see that the restoration should in fact be [Ε]ῖθο[ίνο]. Consult the photograph *ibid.*, fig. 71; the drawing, fig. 76, is misleading. In the first preserved letter there is a stroke leading off to the right which made the reading kappa appear possible; this stroke seems to be just a flaw in the surface of the pot and so should be disregarded. The second letter has a central dot and so must be theta. The third letter is a somewhat angular omicron.

Dietrephes, son of Euthoinos, belonged to a well known Athenian family. His brother Hermolykos distinguished himself at the battle of Mykale in 479 B.C. and fell near Karystos a few years later. One of his sons, also named Hermolykos, set up an offering on the Acropolis made by the sculptor Kresilas. Another son, Nikostratos, is mentioned several times as a general in the Archidamian War; he fell at Mantinea in 418 B.C. His grandson Dietrephes is perhaps best known as the leader of the Thracian mercenaries who sacked Mykalessos in 413 B.C. It is not known whether he was the son of Hermolykos or of Nikostratos; but the former, who seems to have been the elder, is the more likely. The family may have belonged to the deme Skambonidai.

These relationships are best shown in a genealogical table. References to J. Kirchner's *Prosopographia Attica* (*P.A.*) will serve to identify the individuals and guide the reader to the ancient sources. See also the discussion in *Hesperia*, Supplement V, pp. 163-164.



⁸ Euthoinos is named as the father of Hermolykos in Herodotos, IX, 105. The manuscripts of Herodotos, however, give several variant forms, Εῖθουινος, Εῖθουινος, and Εῖθουινος. The ostraka settle this discrepancy in favor of Εῖθουινος.

5. KIMON

5. Inv. No. P 27789. Max. dim. 0.056 m. Plate 34.

Found in a fourth century B.C. road fill, area H 16. The ostrakon is broken at right and left. From the wall of a large, handsome red-figured krater of ripe archaic style with part of a draped figure on the outside. The inscription is incised through the lustrous black glaze of the interior: [Κί]μο[ν|Μιλ]τι[άδο].

6. KLEOPHON

An ostrakon cast against Kleophon, the well known leader of the popular party in Athens in the late fifth century B.C., was found in the Agora in 1951 and published in *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 114-115, plate 31, e. It gave us for the first time his father's name, Kleippides, whom we identified as Kleippides, son of Deinias of Acharnai, known as a general in 428 B.C. (Thucydides, III, 3,2) and as a politician who had been voted against in an ostracism probably in 443 B.C. (*I.G.*, I², 911,2). We were thus able to suggest that Kleophon's full name was Κλεοφῶν Κλειπίδου Ἀχαρνεύς. This suggestion has now been confirmed by the discovery of a handsome ostrakon bearing the full name.

6. Inv. No. P 27594. Width 0.124 m. Plate 34.

Found in the road just outside the southwest corner of the Southwest Fountain House (G 16). Mended from several pieces. Complete except at the lower left corner. Fragment of a cover tile. The inscription is incised on the glazed side: Κλεοφῶν|Κλειπίδο|[Ἀ]χαρνεύς.

The left edge of the ostrakon shows signs of having been cut through about half way by a saw, and the deep vertical stroke to the left of the name seems to be another, shallower, saw cut. Evidently a large piece of tile was cut up into convenient sizes to be used for ostraka.

There are now four Kleophon ostraka in the Agora collection.

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2



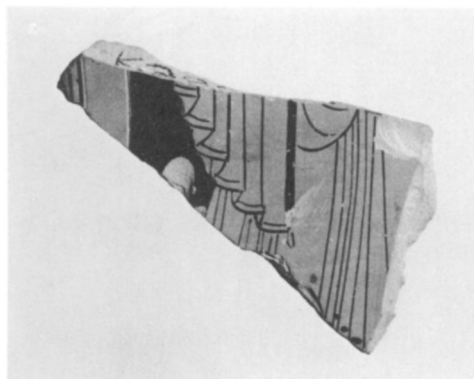
3



4



5a



5b



6