ADDENDUM TO
“PRYTANY AND EPHEBIC INSCRIPTIONS,”
HESPERIA 51, 1982

In Hesperia 51, 1982, nos. 25 and 26 I added two new fragments to an
opisthographic prytany inscription published in an earlier issue of Hesperia (Vol. 16,
1947, pp. 182–183, nos. 87A and 87B) and republished in The Athenian Agora, XV (In-
scriptions. The Athenian Councillors, Princeton 1974, nos. 412 and 415). I suggested that
another opisthographic inscription, Agora XV, nos. 368 and 403 (Hesperia 16, 1947, pp.
177–178, nos. 79A and 79B), belonged to the same texts, the inscription on the front dating
from A.D. 184/5 in the archonship of Titos Flavius Sosigenes of Pallene and in the period
when Epaphrodeitos (Hesperia 51, 1982, p. 224, lines 17–19) was hieraules, and the
inscription on the back dating about A.D. 188. I was uneasy, however, about the date of
the obverse text on the grounds that the citation of the Skias Guardian was “by far the latest
occurrence with litourgos in his title,” and there were traces of letters preceding Epaphro-
deitos which were incompatible with the names and title of the well-known hieraules of
the late 2nd century after Christ.

Subsequent to the publication of the new inscriptions in Hesperia 1982, E. Kapetano-
poulos has written to me suggesting restoration of the name of the Skias Guardian in no. 25,
lines 25–26 as [‘Ασκληπιᾶς, comparing Agora XV, no. 312 ( = IG II², 1759), lines 18–19,
[λιτουργὸς ἐπὶ τὴν Σκίες Ἀσκληπιᾶς, an inscription which he dates to the year
A.D. 108/9. This restoration immediately resolves the problem of the anachronous formula
in my publication, but it raises other difficulties. The inscription cannot be as early as Agora
XV, no. 312, since the form of the heading is first attested only about A.D. 130. Asklepas in
the new text might be son of the earlier Skias Guardian, but tenure in some of the bouleut-
ic offices might be continuous or repeated (cf. Eukles and Philokles of Trinemeia and Bere-
nikidai, Heralds of the Boule and Demos for nearly two centuries in the Hellenistic period),
and the minimal span of about twenty years for Asklepas is not extraordinary. Similarly,
Epaphrodeitos might be an ancestor of the Epaphrodeitos, also called Aphrodeisios, who is
very well attested as hieraules between 171/2 and the end of the 2nd century after Christ,
but the name Epaphrodeitos was extremely common in Late Roman Athens. Furthermore,
nowhere is the later Epaphrodeitos recorded as having Roman citizenship, whereas the
traces of the letters preceding Epaphrodeitos in line 18 of the new Hesperia text are plausi-
ably interpreted as belonging to a Roman gentilicium. Finally, the restoration of the title
“hieraules” is not mandatory, although its position immediately preceding the Secretary of
the Bouleutai makes it much more likely than either of the alternatives, viz. Herald or
Secretary of the Boule and Demos. As to the identification of the archon, Titos Flavius

1 The name Asklepas is attested about a dozen times in Athens, all the attestations being in the 1st, 2nd,
and 3rd centuries after Christ. Most of the citations are of ephebes or epengraphoi, and in no instance is
Roman citizenship recorded or Athenian demotic preserved.
Alkibiades of Paiania will suit the preserved letters and spacing. His year, 139/40, however, causes a problem, if we believe in the continuity of career from 108/9 of the same Asklepas as Skias Guardian, for Eleusinios is recorded as [ἐπὶ Σ]κιάδος in A.D. 135/6, or possibly one cycle earlier (Agora XV, no. 330, line 35). On the other hand, in the period around 130 after Christ the archon list is almost totally devoid of incumbents, and the Titos Flavius of the new inscription may belong to a hitherto unknown archon.

JOHN S. TRAILL

VICTORIA COLLEGE
Department of Classics
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7
Canada