NOTES ON ATTIC PROSOPOGRAPHY
COINCIDENCE IN FATHER-SON PAIRS OF NAMES

ALMOST EVERY PAGE of Johannes Kirchner’s Prosopographia Attica attests to the fact that many names of Athenian citizens occur in more than one deme and quite a few in many different demes. Less well known, and much more intriguing, is the fact that in a number of cases, the same combination of two different names, those of father and son, occurs in more than one deme. Of course, this has already been noticed. D. M. Lewis, for instance, writes: “Coincidence in father-son pairs of names does occur between different demes, and one may suspect relationship in the female line.” W. Dittenberger observed long ago that in Imperial times an Athenian citizen might switch from his native deme into another without being adopted. I am not aware, however, that instances of identical father-son pairs of names in different demes have ever been collected and discussed. Nor have I myself systematically searched for them. The fourteen samples presented here are the result of accidental observation; the selection is moreover limited to pre-Imperial times. Others will be able to add more cases, and once a new Athenian Prosopography is available, a full discussion may yield important results. In the meantime, the limited aim of this note is to serve as a warning that a coincidence in father-son pairs of names does not automatically guarantee that these individuals were members of the same deme or, a fortiori, members of the same family.


The following abbreviations are used:
IDél = Inscriptions de Délos, Paris 1926–
PA = J. Kirchner, Prosopographia Attica, 2 vols., Berlin 1901, 1903

2 I leave aside all father-son pairs with identical names, such as “Kallikrates, son of Kallikrates”, as being not meaningful for the purpose of this paper. I should, however, like at least to mention Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμώνιος Παμβρωτάδης, gymnasarch on Delos in 156/5 B.C. (IDél, no. 2589, line 17) and Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμώνιον Ἀναφλάττος, epimele of Delos for the second year in 128/7 B.C. (IDél, nos. 2044, 2143, 2144). There are also Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμώνιον Αθηναῖος, honored at Delphi in 102/1 B.C. (FDP III, no. 1, line 228), Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμώνιον Παμβρωτάδης, priest of Apollo on Delos in 103/2 (IG II², 2356, line 37; IDél, no. 1656; S. V. Tracy, Beiträge zur klassischen Philologie 139, 1982, p. 187), and Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμώνιον Περιδήδης (Hesperia 47, 1978, p. 296, no. 21, line 42).


4 W. Dittenberger, commenting on IG III, 89.
CHRISTIAN HABICH

Aristeidês 'Aloupekēdēn
\(PA\) —, councillor in 150 B.C. \(\text{(Agora XV, no. 236, line 18)}\).

2. 'Aσκληπιάδης Ζήνωνος Φυλάσιος
\(\text{cf. } PA\ 2618\), \(IG\ II^2, 2978 (225/4 \text{ B.C.})\); \(SEG\ \text{XX, 505; XXXIII, 1313 (215/4 or 198/7 \text{ B.C.})}\)

'Aσκληπιάδης Ζήνωνος Αππαλίδος [φυλής]
\(PA\ 2592\), \(IG\ II^2, 957, \text{ coll. 1, lines 51–53 (157/6 \text{ B.C.})}\), not \(Φυλάσιος\) because Phyle was part not of Attalids but of Oineis.

See also the cavalryman 'Aσκληπιάδης Ζήνων on a tablet from the Kerameikos, identified with Asklepiades of Phyle by J. Kroll (Hesperia 46, 1977, p. 106).

3. Ευαγιὼν 'Αλκέτου Κοσωκίδης
\(PA\ 5235\), \(IG\ II^2, 2334, \text{ lines 67–69; 2445, line 14; IDélos, no. 1507, line 52;}\)

Ευαγιὼν 'Αλκέτου Περιβοίδης
\(PA\ —\), \(IG\ II^2, 2460, \text{ line 1}\)

'Αλκέτης Ευαγιώνος Κοσωκίδης
\(PA\ 581\), \(IG\ II^2, 1939; \text{ line 57; 2445, line 14; 4032, line 4.}\)

All testimonia date from the 2nd century B.C. For discussion, see D. M. Lewis, "The Chronology of the Athenian New Style Coinage," \(NC\ 1962\) (pp. 275–300), pp. 289–290.

4. Θούκριτος 'Αλκιμάχου Μυρρίνος
\(PA\ 7261\), \(IG\ II^2, 1286; 2856; L. Moretti, Iscrizioni storiche ellenistiche I, Florence 1967, no. 28, line 10; Agora XV, no. 130, lines 87–88.\)

Θούκριτος 'Αλκιμάχου 'Αγγελήδης
\(PA\ —\), \(IG\ II^2, 5228, \text{ lines 5–6.}\)

5. 'Iέρων 'Ιεροκλ<έ>ος 'Αλαείδς
\(PA\ —\), \(SEG\ XXXV, 165 (ca. 370 \text{ B.C.})\).

'Ιέρων 'Ιεροκλέους Παργγήτιος
\(PA\ —\), \(SEG\ XXXV, 170 (4\text{th century B.C.})\).

6. Καλλικρατίδης Συνιδρόμου Στειρείου
\(PA\ 7989\), ephebe in 107/6 B.C. \(\text{(IG II}^2, 1011, \text{ col. 1, line 107);}\)

Кαλλικρατίδης Συνιδρόμου Στειρείου
\(PA\ 7990\), his grandson \(\text{(IG II}^2, 2464, \text{ line 8;} 2875, \text{ lines 4–5,)}\)

Кαλλικρατίδης Συνιδρόμου Στειρείου
\(PA\ 7990\), his grandson \(\text{(IG II}^2, 2464, \text{ line 8;} 2875, \text{ lines 4–5,)}\)

7. Κηφισόδωρος Κηφισοφώτος 'Αφιδναίος
\(PA\ 8365\), \(IG\ II^2, 5757 (\text{middle of 4th century B.C.})\);

Кηφισόδωρος Κηφισοφώτος '<'Αλωπεκήδην?
\(PA\ —\), \(IG\ II^2, 2345, \text{ line 32. Demotic restored by D. M. Lewis, BSA 50, 1955, pp. 14 and 16 \text{(cf. J. K. Davies, Athenian Propertied Families 600–300 B.C., Oxford 1971, p. 291).}\)

[Kηφiς|φο|δωρος Κηφiς|φωτος Ε|πιειδην\(\text{ (unpublished inscription from Eleusis).}\)

5 The demotic, restored here, seems guaranteed by the following line 9: Οινόφιλον Συνιδρόμον Στειρεία.]
8. Μελήσιππος Μελησίων Ἀγκυλήθεν
   (PA 9820), councillor in 341/0 B.C. (Agora XV, no. 38, lines 72–73).

9. Νικίας Λεωνίδου ζῆ [Οἶου]
   (J. Sundwall, Nachträge zur Prosopographia Attica, Helsinki 1910, p. 134), ἐγγενής on Delos in 157/6 B.C. (IDélos, no. 1416, B II, line 89).

10. Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου Φυλάσιος
    (PA 11340), orator of two decrees in 186/5 B.C. (IG II², 896, lines 8 and 34; see also 2332, col. 1, lines 98–102);
    Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου Φυλάσιος
    (PA 11339), his grandfather, contributor in 244/3 B.C. (Hesperia 11, 1942, p. 291, col. 2, lines 55–56);
    Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου Φυλάσιος
    (PA 11341), his grandson, epimele of Delos in 118/7 B.C. (IDélos, nos. 1652, 1878 a, 2054, 2227).

The statues voted by the assembly and inscribed [Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου and Ἀσκληπιάδην Ξένων (Hesperia 21, 1952, p. 375, no. 26) may have been for members of the family from Phyle.

11. 'Ολυμπιόδωρος Ἀπολλοδόρου Φαληρεύς
    (PA 11411), IG II², 7619;
    'Ολυμπιόδωρος Ἀπολλοδόρου Φαληρεύς
    (PA —), ephebe in 177/6 B.C. (Agora inv. no. I 7529, col. 2, line 102);
    'Ολυμπιόδωρος Ἀπολλοδόρου Φαληρεύς
    (PA —), Agora XV, no. 61, line 314;
    'Ἀπολλοδόρος Ὀλυμπιόδωρου Ἀναφλύστιος
    (PA 1407), IG II², 5652.

See also the decree of Delphi honoring Ἀπολλοδόρος Ὀλυμπιόδωρου Ἀθηναῖος, generally identified with PA 1407.

12. Σέλευκος 'Ανδρωνίκου Ῥαμνυσίου
    (PA 12617), priest of the Egyptian gods on Delos in 112/1 B.C. (IDélos, no. 2060, line 1 and six other inscriptions there cited).

13. Σωκράτης Σωγένου Ἀχηνίες?
    (PA —), attested in 178/7 B.C. (Hesperia 26, 1957, p. 210, no. 58, line 3); demotic restored from Σωγένου Ἀχηνίες, councillor in that same year (Agora XV, no. 194, lines 93–94).

[Μ]ελήσιας Μελησίππου Ἀλωπ[εκήθεν]
   (cf. PA 9810), councillor ca. 321 B.C. (Agora XV, no. 55, line 38).

Νικίας Λεωνίδου Μελιτεύς
   (PA 10813), paidotribes on Delos in 137/6 and 133/2 B.C. (IDélos, nos. 1926, lines 4–5; 1948, lines 6 and 10; 1949, lines 7–8; 1953, lines 5–6; 1954, lines 4–5).

Ξένων Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἑλαιώσιος
   (PA 11329), ephebe in 107/6 B.C. (IG II², 1011, col. 4, line 95);

Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἑλαιώσιος,
   his father, was councillor in 135/4 B.C. (Agora XV, no. 243, line 92) and a priest on Delos (IDélos, no. 2414, line 5).

Σέλευκος 'Ανδρωνίκου Ἀναφλύστιος
   (PA 12616), ephebe in 119/8 B.C. (IG II², 1008, col. 4, line 93).

Σωκράτης Σωγένου Ἐρχεύς
   (PA —), ephebe in 177/6 B.C. (Agora inv. no. I 7529, col. 1, line 102);

Σωγένης Σωκράτους Κυθήριος
   (PA 13051), IG II², 6614.
14. The famous sculptors Praxiteles and his son Kephisodotos were demesmen of Sybridai, while some of their descendants, likewise named Praxiteles and Kephisodotos, were inscribed in the deme of Eiresidai (PA 12172, with stemma, and comments at PA 12169).

The instances collected above speak for themselves. The lesson that could be learned from them also applies outside Attica, everywhere in the Greek world. Not long ago, a pair of identical names from two different places led to much excitement and confusion. Following Lewis’ observation that an archon of Thasos of the early 4th century B.C. by the name of Λίχας Ἀρκεσιλάου bore the same names as a famous Spartan, Λίχας Ἀρκεσιλάου, J. Pouilloux and F. Salviat argued for the identity of these two persons.6 The consequence of this assumption was that the Spartan Lichas, supposed to have died in 411 B.C., would have lived at least down to 398/7 B.C., and since Thucydides (8.84.5) mentions his death, it followed that he too must have been alive and still busy writing at that time. This theory has been effectively refuted,7 and it is obvious that Liches the Thasian and Lichas the Spartan, although they share the same name and the same patronymic, were two different individuals. The case in question shows what damage might follow from premature identifications based on the identity of names.8

8 I am indebted to S. V. Tracy for having saved me from committing a number of errors.