

ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS: NOTES¹

The observations which follow are a partial result of my dissertation *The Early Expansion of Roman Citizenship into Attica during the First Part of the Empire*, (200 B.C. - A.D. 70) = E.K. No. 000², and of the preparation of prosopographies of the Aelii, Aurelii (B. D. Meritt's name-file was utilized), Flavii and Ulpri mentioned in Attic epigraphical documents. Moreover, the study expanded in the process. The squeezes at the Institute for Advanced Study were consulted during the summers of 1964 and 1965³.

1) *I.G.*, II², 1727 (*archontum laterculus*) (*fin. s. I a.*):

Line 3 βασιλεύς
 -- ω. εος (?) Κλεομένους

= St. Dow, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 147 (*paullo ante* 63/2 (?)) (= *Hesperia Index* (I-X), p. 139):

Line 3 Βασιλεύς
 Σωσίθεος Κλεομένους Μ[αραθώνιος?]

The name of the βασιλεύς has been read as Σωσίθεος, but it should be corrected to Δωσίθεος Κλεομένους Μ[αραθώνιος], for Δωσίθεος is known from the Eleusinian inscription published by J. Threpsiades (*Ἐλευσινιακά*, I) and republished by P. Roussel, *Mélanges Bidez*, 1934, p. 820₁₈: καὶ τοῦ λιθοφόρου | τοῦ ἱεροῦ λίθου καὶ ἱερέως Διὸς Ὀρίου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς Ὀρίας καὶ Ποσειδῶνος Προσβατηρίου καὶ Ποσειδῶνος Θεμελιούχου | Δωσιθέου τοῦ Κλεομένους Μαραθωνίου (21/20 B.C. - J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesp.*, XVIII, 1949, p. 57). The *della* has been dotted, since it was not pos-

¹ I am greatly indebted to Dr. Markellos Th. Mitsos, General Ephor of Antiquities, for photographs, squeeze and information; to Prof. Benjamin D. Meritt for the supply of information and the use of his facilities; to Prof. George E. Mylonas for his original permission to publish the fragment from Eleusis, joining *I.G.*, II², 3581; to Father Edward W. Bodnar, S. J., for his photographic services for *I.G.*, II², 3534, 3568, 3581, 3608 and 11245 (photographed at the Institute for Advanced Study); and to Κηρία Δεσμύζου for the photograph of *I.G.*, II², 10669. I wish to thank also the Interlibrary Loans Service of Love Library (University of Nebraska).

ABBREVIATIONS: a) James A. Notopoulos,

«Studies in the Chronology of Athens under the Empire», *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 1-57, and especially pp. 51-57 = (N); b) L. Moretti, *Iscrizioni Agonistiche Greche* (*Studi pubblicati dall' Istituto Italiano per la storia antica*, XII, 1953), pp. 202sq. = (Moretti); c) *Index to Hesperia, Volumes I-X and to Supplements, Volumes I-VI*, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1946 = *Hesperia Index* (I-X); and d) Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς = A. E.

Prof. Meritt was consulted also for notations in his *I.G.*, II², volumes.

² Yale University, 1964 (1963) (unpublished as yet).

³ When visiting there under two summer grants by the University of Nebraska.

sible to read the name from the photograph published by Prof. Dow on p. 148 (Fig. 2). The name Δωσίθεος came into the Marathonian family through marriage (see *stemma* under *I.G.* II², 3488). The missing link between Κλεομένης (I) and Μαντίας (II) should be now Δωσίθεος (III), the βασιλεύς.

The *archontum laterculus* is dated on the archonship of Νικόστρατος Νικοστρά- [του . . . ⁷ or less . . .]. An archon Nikostratos, son of Nikostratos, is known from about the time of the birth of Christ. Prof. Dow and others before him, led by various arguments, adopted an earlier date than J. Kirchner, thus creating a Nikostratos II who served as archon before the establishment of the priesthood of the Consul Drusus (9/8 B.C.). However, the identification of the βασιλεύς with Δωσίθεος of the Eleusianian document would seem to suggest a later date for *I.G.*, II², 1727. And if we were to follow Prof. Dow's deduction (*loc. cit.*, p. 149), then the *archontum laterculus* may be dated perhaps at the beginning of the last third of the first century before Christ. Nikostratos II would be about forty years of age at this time, if he is to be identified as the father of Nikostratos III, the archon of about the birth of Christ (P. Graindor, *Chronologie des Archontes athéniens sous l' Empire* (1922), p. 52 (n. 18)). Otherwise, the archon Nikostratos, son of Nikostratos, may still be identified with the archon Nikostratos, son of Nikostratos, known from Delphi, as J. Kirchner inferred. The absence of the priesthood of the Consul Drusus may reflect some Athenian deviation from what is considered normal procedure.¹ But we should bear also in mind the age of Dositheos, when serving as βασιλεύς and λιθοφόρος καὶ ἱερέυς, and the sequence of his offices.

2) *I.G.*, II², 1773 (a. 166/7 p.):

Line 62 περὶ τὸ βῆμα Φ . . . ος Ποσειδωνί[ο]υ

= J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 13 (and p. 22, Table I).

The name of the secretary περὶ τὸ βῆμα should perhaps, with a great probability, be restored as Φ[αῦσ]τος (or better Φ[λά]υιος Ποσιδώνιο[ς] (?)). From the squeeze only the following letters can be read distinctly: - - - ΟΣΠΟΣΙΔ - - - (*cf.* Plate No 9a),

¹ The omission of the priesthood of the Consul Drusus may perhaps be associated with the στάσις which may have taken place at Athens towards the end of Augustus' reign (*cf.* G. W. Bowersock, *Augustus and the Greek World*, Oxford, 1965, pp., 106ff.). Moreover, this Athenian στάσις may have been responsible also for the erasure of the titles of Νέος Ὀμηρος and Νέος Θεμιστοκλῆς from the name of Julius Nikanor from Hierapolis in Syria who had become an Athenian (see Bowersock, *loc. cit.*, p. 96). Nikanor may have been involved in the στάσις. But this would depend on the date of the *damnatio*.

It may be mentioned here that the first two

decades of the first century after Christ are very poorly documented from the viewpoint of Roman names (only seven names are entered in my dissertation under these two decades), although the Roman names reach the number of 50 in the period dated at the beginning of the first century after Christ. This scanty evidence which can be dated within the two decades mentioned above may be a reflexion of a disturbance in Athens at this time, but we should keep in mind also the numerous Julii appearing at a later period (*cf.* E. Kapetanopoulos, «The Romanization of the Greek East: The Evidence of Athens», *B.A.S.P.*, II (Nr. 2), February 1965, 51).

with the *omega* not so clearly visible. Perhaps also part of the *nu* has been preserved, but it is not definite. The stone has suffered damage on both sides.

The restoration of the name Φαῦστος seems to be suggested by the seemingly dubious *tau* before *omikron* and epigraphical evidence (*cf.* the two ephebes: Φαῦστος Ποσειδωνίου Ἀναγυ(ράσιος) - Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ., 1950/51, p. 38, line 49 - dating after 136/7 A.D., and probably from about A.D. 164/5;¹ and [Φα]ῦστος Ποσειδωνίου of the tribe Oineis - *I.G.*, II², 2128₇₂ (197/8 - 199/200 A.D. (N))). However, any association of the secretary *περὶ τὸ βῆμα* with the families (or family) of these two ephebes would conflict with Prof. Notopoulos' annual rotation of tribes, where the prytany-secretary of the year 166/7 A.D. should belong to the tribe Hadrianis. Also, the late date of the ephebes prohibits any identification of them with the prytany-secretary.

The name of the ἀντιγραφεύς (line 63) may be completed as [Πολί(?)]της *vacat*, for a vertical stroke appears to be preserved before the letter *eta* (see Plate). The name Πολίτης is rare (*cf.* *P.A.*, 11895 *sq.*, and *Hesperia Index (I-X)*, p. 125). For lines 64/6, see *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 232 (n. 607).

3) *I.G.*, II², 2018 (*init. s. II p.*):

Line 2 [κοσμητέοντος - - - - - , Ἰούλιος Ἀλέξανδρος Διονυσίου Σουνιεύς
[ἀνέγραψε τοὺς συνεφήβους].

91 Ἰούλ Ἀλέξανδρος Διονυσίου Σουνι ε ῦς

Alexandros' Roman *nomen* is nonexistent, for what has been read as his *nomen* in line 2 (squeeze: $\text{C O P A N A E X A N C O}$) is actually the genitive ending of the demotic of the κοσμητήης ([κοσμητέοντος - - - - -]έως, Ἀλέξανδρος Διονυσίου Σουνιεύς). For line 91, the squeeze reads: $\text{C O P A N A E X A N } \ddagger \text{ Y C}$; the decorative motif between Y and A had been read as a *lambda*, it seems. The OY ending before the decoration is likely the genitive ending of a patronymic or demotic, and very remotely an abbreviated Roman *gentilicium*, for the decorative motif clearly marks a break there. Line 91: - - - - -]ου \ddagger Ἀλέξανδρος Διονυσίου Σουνιεύς. [E.K. No. 748].

4) *I.G.*, II², 2044 (*a.* 139/40 *p.*):

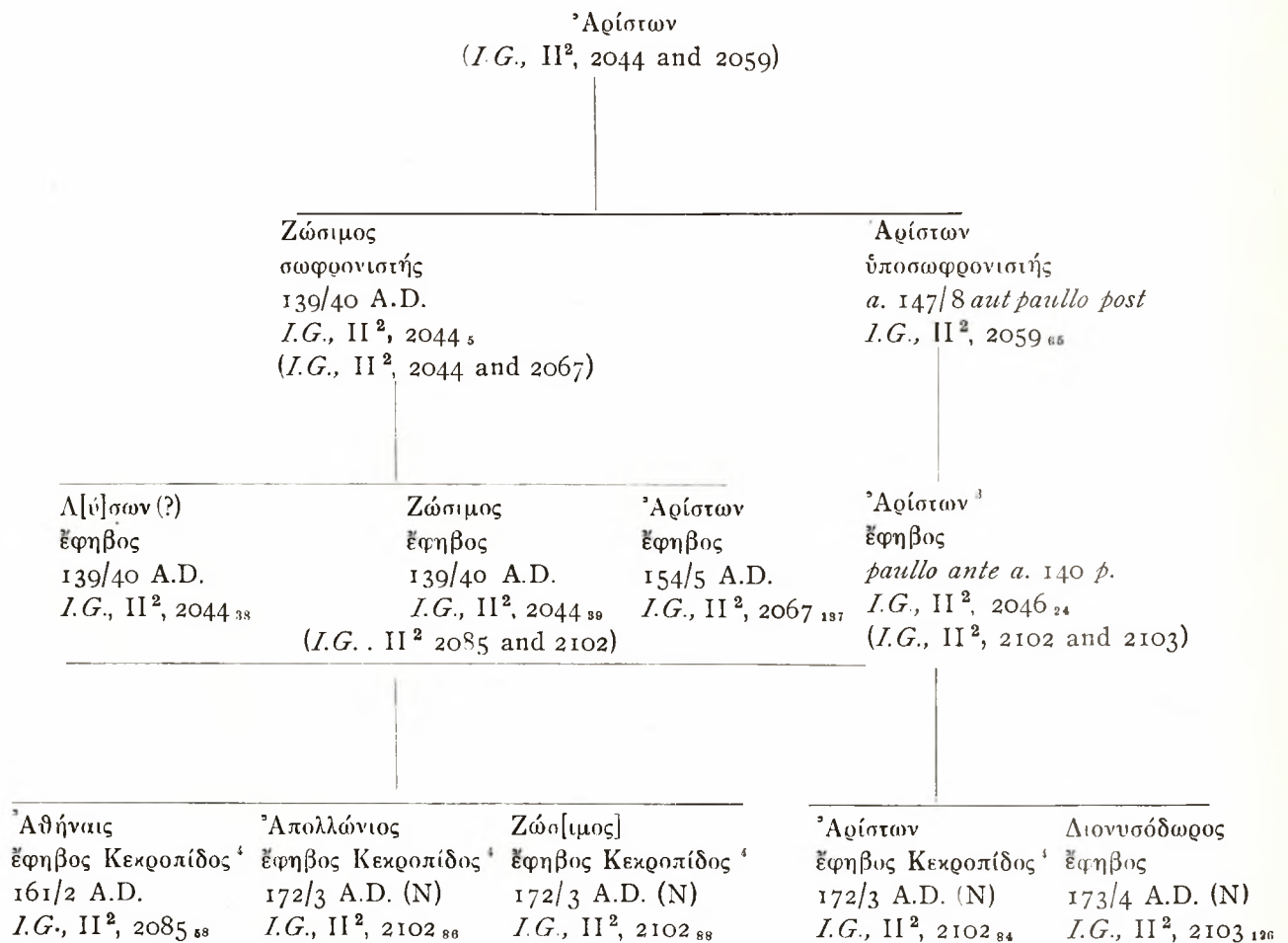
Line 38 Λ[άμπ]ων? Ζωσίμου Μελ

¹ The reason(s) for assigning this document to A.D. 164/5 will be discussed elsewhere in conjunction with *I.G.*, II² 2104. In favor of the restoration of the name Φαῦστος, the ephebe Ποσειδώνιος Φαύστου (Ἐρεχθείδος) may be cited in addition (*cf.* *I.G.*, II², 2102₁₆ (*a.* 172/3 *p.* (N))).

The question then arises as to the relation of this Ποσειδώνιος Φαύστου with Φαῦστος Ποσειδωνίου Ἀναγυ(ράσιος), for both of them belong to the same family. Their degree of relation may have a bearing upon the year of the ἐφηβία of Φαῦστος Ποσειδωνίου Ἀναγυ(ράσιος).

Prosopography favors the restoration of the name Ἀ[ρίστ]ων, but an Ἀρίστων, son of Ζώσιμος, appears as an ephēbe later (*cf. I.G., II², 2067₁₃₇ - a. 154/5 p.*) and presumably he is a son of the σωφρονιστῆς Ζώσιμος. The squeeze can be of no help in determining the name with certainty, for the stone is mutilated. However, space seems to rule out both Λάμπων and Ἀρίστων. Therefore, some other name may have been inscribed, and as far as the squeeze permits us to determine, it may have been Λύσων¹. Members of this family are known also from other inscriptions and the family's *stemma* is given below:²

ΜΕΛΙΤΕΙΣ



¹ The name Λύσων is not unknown in Attica, *cf. P.A., 9641sqg*. The *sigma*, however, is dubious, for what seems to resemble a *sigma* may be only the result of weathering.

² The name Ζώσιμος is attested a number of times under the deme Melite, or the tribe Kekropis (*cf. I.G., II², 2229₈₀₋₈₃, 2245_{178 281, 291, 825}, and*

2270₃). *Cf. also Ζώσιμος Ἀρίστωνος Βησο(αιεύς) (I.G., II², 2130₁₆₁ (a. 192/3 p.) and 2193₉₄ (a. 205/6 p. (N)))*.

³ The name and demotic would identify this ephēbe as belonging to the family of Ἀρίστων; and chronology permits only this identification.

⁴ These ephēbes are included in the *stemma* by

5) *I.G.*, II², 2059 (a. 147/8 *aut paullo post*):

Line 38 [τος Γαργήτιος, Ὀνήσιμος καὶ Ἡλιόδωρος
- - - - - ἦθεν^{2v}

The ephebes [Ὀνήσιμος and Ἡλιόδωρος belong to the deme Pergase, for they are without doubt the sons of the ὑποσωφρον[ιστῆς] Ὀνήσιμος > Περγασῆθ[εν] (line 67). Cf. also the ephebe Ἐράτων Ἡλιοδώρου Περγ (*A.E.*, 1950/1951, p. 26, line 19)¹. Thus, lines 38 and 39 are to be completed: [Ὀνήσιμος καὶ Ἡλιόδωρος | Ὀ[νησίμου Περγασ]ῆθεν.

6) *I.G.*, II², 2102 (a. 172/3 *p.* (N)):

Line 81 Φιλοκράτης >
 Τειμοκράτης Φιλοκράτου

These two ephebes of the tribe Kekropis should be identified as sons of the ephebe Ἰούν. Φιλοκράτης Ἀλαιεύς (*I.G.*, II², 2075, *col.* II, 19 (*med. s.* II *p.*)). Such² an identification would date *I.G.*, II², 2075, as *paullo post a.* 136/7 *p.*

7) *I.G.*, II², 2108 (c. a. 180 *p.* (?)):

[ὁ] κο[σμητῆς τῶν ἐφήβων ἐπὶ]
 ⁵
 Αὐρ<Μ[. . . . ἄρχοντος τοὺς]
 ὑπ' αὐ[τὸν ἐφηβεύσαντας καὶ]
 τοὺς [συνάρχοντας ἀνέγραψεν].
5 ἀντι[κοσμήτης· - - - - -]
 παιδοτ[ρίβης· - - - - -]
 γραμμα[τεὺς· - - - - -]

According to J. Kirchner the stone of the above document seems to have perished (*perisse videtur*), and the version given in the *IG* II², is that as supplied by A. Dumont. However, the above restoration has left no space for the *kosmetes'* name (or the archon's name, as the person recorded in line 2 may be the κοσμητής), and as an improvement to the text, the following restoration is proposed:

virtue of their tribe, their patronymics and synonymy in two instances. Chronology helps to establish their degree of relation in the family.

¹ This ephebic document dates from the fourth

decade of the third century after Christ.

² E.K. No 891. Φιλοκράτης should be identified as being perhaps the brother of Ἰούνιος Θεμιστοκλῆς Ἀλαιεύς (E. K. No. 890).

[ἀγαθῆι τύχηι]
 [ὁ] κο[σμητῆς τῶν ἐφήβων τῶν ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος]
¹⁴
⁹ (nomen cosmetae)
 Αὐρ. < Μ[.....¹..... τούς τε]
 ὑπ' αὐ[τῶ] ἐφήβους καὶ τοὺς συνάρχοντας καὶ]
 5 τοὺς [περὶ τὸ Διογένειον² ἀνέγραψεν].
^{ca. 17}
 ἀντι[κοσμητῆς'.....].
^{ca. 18}
 παιδοτ[ρίβης'.....].
^{ca. 19}
 γραμμα[τεὺς'.....].

8) *I.G.*, II², 2121 (*E.M.* 8551) (*fin. s.* II *p.*):

Line 10 [Κόι]ντος Ζῆθος >

[Κόι]ντος Ζῆθος > (as the two names must be taken together) is to be identified perhaps with the ephebe of 154/5 A.D. of the tribe Hippothontis, Κόιντος Ζήθου Πολ (demoticum Πολ obscurum (Kirchner)) (*I.G.* II² 2067₁₄₇). If this identification is correct, the *E.M.* 8551 document then is other than an ephebic catalogue. Cf. also [Υ]-ἀκινθος Εὐτυχίδου (line 14), who has been identified with Ὑάκινθος Εὐτυχίδου νεώτερος (*I.G.*, II², 2361₂₇), ὄργεων at the beginning of the third century after Christ.

9) *I.G.* II², 2125 (*a.* 193/4 *p.* (N)):

Line 17 [σ]ωφρονισταί
 [Εὐ]τυχίδης Θεοδώρου Μελ
⁷
ος Θεοδώρου [Με]λ

The name of the σωφρονιστής (line 19) should be completed as [Ἐπάγαθ]ος on grounds of epigraphical evidence³. He is evidently the same as the ephebe of 163/4 A.D. (*cf.* *I.G.*, II², 2086₁₅₆ and 2087₁₀: Ἐπάγαθος Θεοδώρου Μελι(τεὺς) and Ἐπάγαθος Θεοδώρου Με(λιτεὺς)). The roots of this family go back apparently to the

¹ The archon Αὐρ. Μ. [...], as restored, is otherwise unknown. From my *prosopographia* of Aurelii in Attica, it is shown that there are 26 Aurelii whose *cognomina* begin with the letter Μ (including the archon of this document): 11 (with demotic); 10 (with a tribe); 4 (without a demotic); and 1 (ξένος). Moreover, with the exception of *I.G.*, II², 2108 (*ca.* 189 *p.* (?)), 3655 (*s.* II *p.*), 3677 (*s.* II/III *p.*), and *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 612 (*s.* II *p.*), all other documents where these Aurelii are mentioned date from the third century after Christ, and undoubtedly our document should be dated also in that century.

Prof. Meritt advised me (*per litt.*) that «Stamires has written the archon's name in [that is, in Prof. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume], in pencil, as Μελομε-

νός.» Melpomenos is the best choice and the restoration of the document admits his name. For Melpomenos' archonship, see *infra* (*Appendix*), p. 197, n. 2.

² For οἱ περὶ τὸ Διογένειον, see Oscar W. Reinmuth, «*Hoi Peri To Diogeneion* Again», *T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, pp. 374-388 = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 239 (n. 628).

³ There is also the possibility of restoring the name as [Διονύσι]ος Θεοδώρου [Με]λι (*cf.* the [κεστροφύλα]ξ, [Διον]ύσιο[ς] Θεοδώρου Μελ[ι] (*S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, p. 43, n. 123, — *s.* II *p.*)), if this document dates from the second part of the second century after Christ. The *upsilon* of the patronymic Θεόδωρος is visible on the stone.

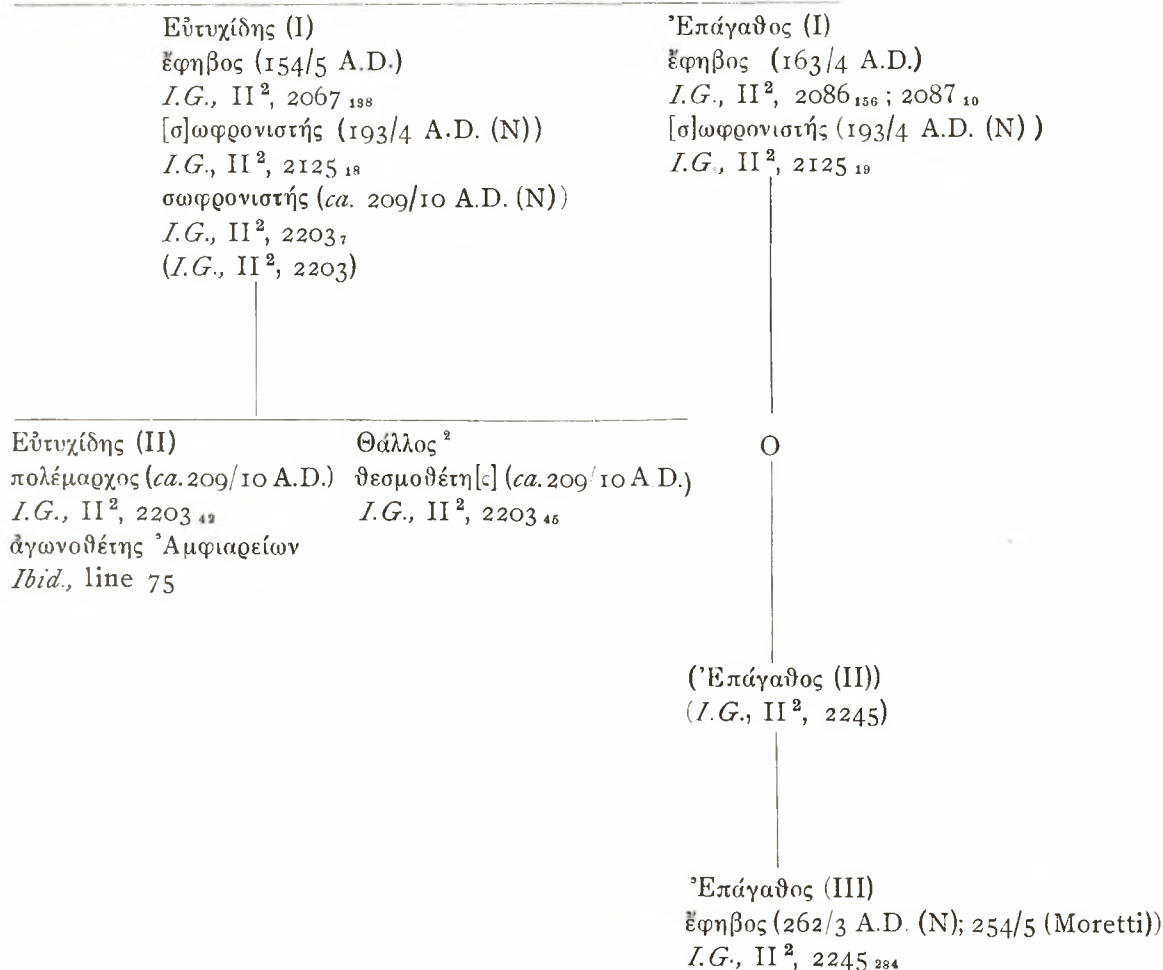
Διονύσιος Θεοδώρου Μελιτεὺς belongs without doubt to the family of the σωφρονισταί, but his relation

fourth century B.C., as noted in the notes, and a last member is mentioned in the middle of the third century after Christ, as indicated in the genealogical table below:¹

ΜΕΛΙΤΕΙΣ

Θεόδωρος

(*I.G.*, II², 2067, 2086, 2087, 2125, 2203)



cannot be placed in the family tree. He is, however, a descendant of Θεόδωρος [Διονυσίου] Μελιτεύς, ὑποπαιδοτρίβης in 55/4 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 2993^{6/7} (= *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 47)), and Θεό[δωρος] Διονυσίου [Μελιτε]ύς (to be distinguished from the preceding), κοσμητής under Claudius (*I.G.*, II², 1976⁴ and 1977^{4/6})

The name Διονύσιος appears a number of times under the deme Melite and the tribe Kekropis, but

no association can be made, and the same is true of Εὐτυχίδης Σπόρου (Κεκροπίδος), ephebe in 144/5 - 148/9 A.D. (*I.G.*, II², 2051⁷⁴) (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1790³⁰ = *Hesp.*, XVIII, p. 43, 2037⁷⁸, 2049⁹¹, 2103¹²⁵, 2128⁷⁶ (2129¹³), 2239²⁶⁸, 2242⁵, etc.).

¹ For ancestors of this family, cf. *P.A.*, 6881, 6882, 6883, and *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 225 (n. 591¹⁷) (ca. 321 a.).

² For the name Θάλλος, J. Kirchner referred to

10) *I.G.* II², 2213 (*post. a.* 212 *p.*):

Line 31	Ἀδ[ριανίδος]
	- - -
	- - -
	Αὐρ ΔΠ -
	Αὐρ Βε -
	Ἀττι[κός -
(35) 25	Ἀρτεμ -
	Αὐρ Κυρ -
	Α[ὐρ] Ἀσκλ -
	<i>vac.</i>
	Οἰνηίδο[ς]
	Μ ΚΛ Ἀσ -
(40) 30	Μ ΚΛ Εἰρ -

Certain modifications are required on the above lines, as observed on the squeeze at the Institute and the photograph (Plate No. 10):

Line 31	Ἀδ[ριανίδος]
	[- <i>reliquiae</i> -]
	[- <i>reliquiae</i> -]
	Αὐρ Ἀφ -
35	Αὐρ Βε -
	Ἀττι[κός -
	Ἀρτεμ -
	Αὐρ Κυρ -
	Σωτᾶς Κα -
	<i>vac.</i>
40	Οἰνηίδο[ς]
	Μ Κλ' Ἀγ[άθων?] ¹
	Μ Κλ' Εἰρηγ[αῖος]
	- C ^{ca. 3} . . . Φ - ²

The name Σωτᾶς was read from the squeeze, as well as the dotted letters *eta* and *nu* in the name Εἰρηγ[αῖος] (lines 39, 42).

I.G., II², 2061₆₇ Θάλλος Εὐτυχίδου (ἐπένγραφος) (*med. s. II p.*). See, however, Θάλλος Ἀφροδισίου Μελ(ιτεῖς), *ephebe* at the same time as Εὐτυχίδης Θεοδώρου (154/5 A.D.) (*I.G.*, II², 2067_{13a}).

¹ Dr. Mitsos.

² Dr. Mitsos, who reads also the following, not shown above: Line 29: Αὐρ. Ε — ; and between lines 29/30: ΑΥΡ.

11) *I.G.*, II², 2220 (*post a.* 212/3):

vacat 0,02
 δ]ιά βίου
 παιδοτρι]βης Αύρη[λ -
 Αἴλ Χρυσ -
 - - - 'Α]φροδεισί[ου - -
 δ - - - Συντρόφ[ου - -
 - - - 'Ονησίμο[υ - -
 'Απ]ολλοφά[νους - -
 - - ντο[ς - -
 - - -

Dr. Mitsos has made certain new readings on this fragmentary ephebic document (*cf. S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, p. 45, n. 132 = *B.C.H.*, LXXIV, 1950, p. 221: «Avant la l. 1 de Kirchner et le *vac.* 0.02, on voit les traces de deux lettres: - - -ϜΠ- -.— L. 2: Αύρ' Π- - au lieu de Αύρή[λ—].— L. 6: [*praenomen* 'Ονήσιμο[ς] au lieu de - - - 'Ονησίμο[υ - -].»).

The above document belongs probably to the fourth/fifth decade of the third century after Christ. This is suggested by the names of the ephebic officials. Line 1 is to be supplied undoubtedly as [οἱ δ]ιά βίου. If this is correct, ['Α]φροδεισί[ος] (line 4) may be identified with Αύρ. 'Αφροδείστιος, the *κεστροφύλαξ*, of *I.G.*, II², 2243₃₅ (244/5 A.D. (N))¹, Σύντροφ[ος] (line 5) with Σύντροφος Εύκαρπίδου ἐκ Κοίλης, the *γραμματεὺς*, of *I.G.*, II², 2242₁₀ (238/9 A.D. (N)), 'Ονήσιμο[ς] (line 6) with 'Ονήσιμος Εύκαρπίδου ἐκ Κοίλης, the *ὑπογραμματεὺς*, of *I.G.*, II², 2243₃₃ (244/5 A.D. (N)), and ['Απ]ολλοφά[νης] with Αύρ. 'Απολλοφάνης 'Αγνούσιος, the *δπλομάχος*, of *I.G.*, II², 2242_{8/9} (238/9 A.D. (N)). Αἴλ. Χρυσ[-] (line 3) may perhaps be identified with the *ἡγεμὼν Χρυσόγονος* of *I.G.*, II², 2245₃₄ (262/3 A.D. (N); 254/5 A.D. (Moretti)).

An objection to the above proposed restorations would be Dr. Mitsos' new reading for line 2 (Αύρ' Π- -), for the *παιδοτριβης* in this period was Αύρ. Σερραπίων δ καὶ Κράτων Παιτανιεύς (*cf. I.G.*, II², 2239_{5/6} (239/40 A.D. (N))). However, even this objection could be overcome, if line 2 were to be completed as [ὑποπαιδοτρι]βης Αύρ' Π[ωλλίων] (*cf. I.G.*, II², 2237₂₂ (*ca.* 232 A.D. (N))). On the other hand, as Prof. Meritt has also informed me (*per litt.*), the name in line 2 reads better as Αύρη[λ -]. The reason for this is that there is no stroke over the name Αύρ as there is over Αἴλ (line 3). Moreover, the horizontal stroke which could be taken as belonging to a Π is too low, that is, in a position where the horizontal stroke of an *eta* should be. Thus, the name of the [παιδοτρι]βης may still be supplied as Αύρή[λιος Σερραπίων δ καὶ Κράτων] (see below, p. 186, note 1).

¹ See below, p. 188, note 2.

Dr. Mitsos has published also another fragment belonging to this document (*cf. S.E.G.*, XIII, 1956, p. 32 (n. 53))¹.

12) *I.G.* II² 2235 (234/5 A.D. (N)):

Line 5 [παιδοτριβης δια βίου - - - - - ο]υ Φηγούσιος

Space and prosopography favor the name of [Κάσιος Διονυσόδωρο]υ Φηγούσιος as παιδοτριβης, without the designation δια βίου. Kasios was ephebe in 207/8 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2199₇₁). His father Διονυσόδωρος Κασίου Φηγούσιος was σωφρονιστής during the same year (Il. 45/6). The father of the σωφρονιστής was ephebe in 163/4 A.D. (*cf. I.G.*, II², 2086₄₆ Κάσιος Κασίου Φηγούσιος). The name of the παιδοτριβης could be supplied also as [Διονυσόδωρος Κασίου]υ Φηγούσιος, but age suggests better the ephebe of 207/8.

Line 58 -ου ἐκ Κοίλης

The position of this fragmentary name and the demotic would suggest that the name to be supplied would be that of the ὑπογραμματεύς, [Ὀνήσιμος Εὐκαρπίδ]ου ἐκ Κοίλης (*cf. I.G.*, II², 2239_{21/24} [ὑπογρα]μμα[τεύς] | [Ὀνήσιμ]ος Ε[ὐκαρπιδ]ο[υ] | [ἐκ Κοίλ]ης).

1 Lines 1/3 of *E.M.* 3650 read :

ΙΑΒΙΟΥ/ΙΗΣΑΥΡΗ/ΤΑΧΡΥΕ

(as determined from the squeeze and the excellent photograph by M. Mitsos in the Γέρας Ἀντωνίου Κεραμοπούλλου (1953), opposite page 512 (Plate XXVI, Fig. 2)). Line 8 contains apparently a genitive ending, but line 2 requires the nominative, unless we were to read the remaining letters as belonging to a patronymic (or again simply to an ephebic office in the genitive?).

It should be mentioned also that the nomen of the ἡγεμών Χρυσόγονος (if he had one) is not known and that an Αἴλιος Χρῦσος Σφήτιος, κήρυξ βουλῆς, is attested from the beginning (or perhaps from later?) of the third century after Christ (*cf. I.G.*, II², 4949₃).

E.M. 3700 appears to come before *E.M.* 3650 (3700 + 3650) (see Γέρας Ἀντωνίου Κεραμοπούλλου, p. 512). And where Dr. Mitsos restores [σωφ]ρονισταί, it would be best perhaps to read [ὑποσωφ]ρονισταί, the σωφρονισταί being inscribed above (*cf.*, for example, *I.G.*, II², 2243_{12/26}). Such an order is required by line 1 (Kirchner), if correctly interpreted ([οἱ δ]ιά βίου).

[σωφρονισταί]
 α -] Ν[-
 -] θ' Συ[β - (aut Συ[π -)
 -] ρος vac.
 -] ς Γαρ vac.
 ? -] vacat
 5 ὑποσωφ]ρονισταί
 -] Μαρκελλο [-
 -] Παιαν vac.
 - Γ]αργήτ vac.
 -] Ἀμφικλ [-
 - - - - ? - - - -
 10 β -] ΣΠ[-
 - δ]ιά βίου vac. ?
 -] βης Αὐρή[λιος -
 -] Αἴλ Χρυσ [-
 -] φροδεισι [-
 15 -] Συντροφ [-
 -] Ὀνησιμο [-
 -] ολλοφά [-
 -] ντο [ς -

The proposed restorations for *E.M.* 3650 are not incorporated in the above version, nor those of M. Th. Mitsos for *E.M.* 3700 (lines 6 and 9). The text is given only to illustrate the possible joining of the two fragments. Line 2 records apparently an abbreviated patronymic and demotic.

As the above fragmentary line has been numbered 58, line 60 should begin now at A-.

13) *I.G.*, II² 2237 (ca. 232 p. (N)):

Line	4	... Ἀριστόβουλος ∟
	6	Ἀπολλώ νιος Μοι Φυλά
	43	... Καλλίφρων
	44	[... Π]άτροκλος
	59	υ ∟? Πραξιτέλης ∟
	75	Κλ ∟ Ὠκεανός
	83	Σωκράτης Σωτῦ
	89	Ἄλιος Κλέανδρος Τ
	133	Ἀὐρ Ῥηγεῖνος
	161	Ἀτ(τ)ικὸς Ζωσίμου

An examination of the photograph (Plate No 9b) indicates certain corrections on the above lines, as does external evidence:

Line	4	[Ἀὐρ] ∟ Ἀριστόβουλος ∟
	6	Ἀπολλώ νιος Μοι Φυλα ∟
	43	[Ἀὐρ] Καλλίφρων ∟
	44	[Ἀὐρ Π]άτροκλος
	59	Πραξιτέλης ∟
	75	Κλ ∟ Ὠκεανός ∟
	83	Σωκράτης Σωτῦ
	89	Ἄλιος Κλέανδρος ∟ (?)
	133	Ἀὐρ ∟ Ῥηγεῖνος
	161	Ἀτικὸς Ζωσίμου

COMMENTARY: Line 4: As space indicates, Ἀριστόβουλος had also a Roman *nomen* which is supplied as Ἀὐρ(ήλιος) (cf. the ἀγωνοθέτης and συστρεμματόρχης, Ἀὐρ ∟ Ἀριστόβουλος ∟ (line 50) and Ἀριστόβουλος ∟ (line 67), who is to be identified with the θεσμοθέτης). Line 6: The siglum ∟ belongs actually to this line than to that of 59. Lines 43/4: These two ephebes of the tribe Aigeis, mentioned also in lines 54 (Ἀὐρ ∟ Πάτροκλος Καλλίφρο ∟), 64 (Καλλίφρων ∟), and 65 (Πάτροκλος), are the sons of Καλλίφρων, son of Πρότειμος, from Gargettos (see *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 541). The family's *stemma* is given at the end of the *Appendix* under *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30), p. 202. Line 59: See above, line 6; and line 71: Πραξιτέλης ∟. Line 75: Patronymic siglum after the name Ὠκεανός. Line 83: A dot appears over the letter *upsilon*,

which is to be interpreted perhaps as a mark of ornamentation¹. Line 89: W. Dittenberger (III 1193) printed nothing after the name Κλέανδρος, but under the *litterae majusculae* gave a sign as ∟ Γ, which is a close approximation of what appears on the stone. Kirchner, however, read the sign as Τ. From the photograph, we can see that the inscribed part after the name Κλέανδρος looks like this: π. Certainly the left stroke must be a patronymic siglum, while the right may be accidental. But what the whole symbol may signify is not clear; perhaps: ∟ Π(ρεσβυτέρου), as a ligature. Line 133: Abbreviation sign after the name Αὐρ(ήλιος). Line 161: The name Ἀττικὸς should be printed with one Τ, as inscribed on the stone.

14) *I.G.*, II², 2239 (239/40 A.D. (N)):

Line 12	βασιλεύς	πολέμαρχος
	Κλώδ Ὀνήσιμος Κλ///	Ζήνων

The πολέμαρχος had also a Roman name and it was Κλαύδιος. His *nomen* above was printed next to the name Ὀνήσιμος, but an examination of the squeeze reveals that the letters Κλ/// go with Ζήνων. Therefore, Zenon's full name should be: Κλ[α]ύ(διος) Ζήνων. Moreover, the πολέμαρχος is to be identified with the ὑποσωφρονιστής of 244/5 A.D.² (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2243₂₁: Κλα Ζήνων). E.K. No. 1306.

15) *I.G.*, II², 2461 (*med. s. I a.*):

Line 38	Δε[ιραδιῶ]ται
	.. φων Διο[νυ]σοδώρου

The name of Dionysodoros' son should be restored as [Ἴο]φῶν. As John Threpsiades has already suggested (*Ἐλευσινιακά*, I, 1932, p. 230 (lines 28-29)), the above Ἴοφῶν is to be identified with certainty as being identical with Ἴοφῶν Διονυσοδώρου Δειρ[α]διώτης, the ὑμναγωγός in the Eleusinian inscription, dated by Prof. Notopoulos in 21/20 B.C. (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 57)³. Prof. Reinmuth supports a date as *ca.* 50/49 for *I.G.*, II² 2461 (*B.C.H.*, XC-1966-I, p. 97).

¹ For a similar dot over *upsilon*, cf. *I.G.*, II², 4063. *V* 2: ΑΤΤΙΚΟΪ. *V* 3 *fin.*: ΝΙΟΪ. It does not seem to be an accentuation mark.

² Actually the date of *I.G.*, II², 2243 (see line 29: Αὐρ. Εὐ[τυχιδης], ἑπο[ξάκορος]) should be 245/6 (or 237/8), for Εὐτυχιδης ∟ Ἀθμο(νεύς) (*I.G.*, II², 2245₃₈) was ὑποξάκορος for the eighteenth time in 262/3 A.D. (N) (254/5 (Moretti)).

³ Ἴοφῶν had a daughter, named Κλεοπάτρα, and she was honored by a son of [Διονυ]σοδώρος III Σουινεύς, the son of Σοφοκλῆς III Σουινεύς

who was a brother of Iophon and had been adopted into the family from Sounion (*I.G.*, II², 4046 - *fin. s. I p.*). As the identification stands, this document should be dated now in the first half of the first century after Christ. Cf. A.E. Raubitschek, *Jahreshefte*, XXXVII, 1948, *Beiblatt*, p. 38 = *Ἐλευσινιακά*, I, p. 225, and pp. 39 - 40 (stemma). The reading in P. Roussel's text Ἴοφῶν Διονυσίου Δειρ[α]διώτης should be Ἴοφῶν Διονυσοδώρου Δειρ[α]διώτης (*Mélanges Bidez*, 1934, p. 820, lines 28/9).

16) *IG.*, II², 3151 (*EM.* 8409) (*med. s. I a.*):

Λού - - - -
 Κουαδ[ρᾶτος - - -]
 - - - - -
 5 [Ἐ]πιτάφι[α] νικήσ[α]ς
 Ἀθηναῖ γυμνασια[ρ]-
 χοῦντος Εὐκλέους
 τοῦ Εὐκλέους Ἀφ[ι]-
 δναίου, γόνφ δὲ Ο[ι]-
 [νο]φίλου Ἀφιδναίο[υ].

An examination of the squeeze, including a photograph (Plate No 11a) shows that the first letter in line 1 is *chi* and not *lambda* and that the third letter is either a *rho* or *iota*. In line 2, the letters *κου* are part of a genitive ending and the *alpha* thereafter begins a new word. What has been read after *alpha* as *delta* is apparently a *chi*. Moreover, the *iota* at the end of line 7 is visible. Because of the new observations a new text of the inscription is given below:

Χορ [.]
 κα 12
 κου Ἀχ[αρνε-ς . . .]
 κα. 3+
 8 *reliquiae* . . . 3
 5 [Ἐ]πιτάφια νικήσα[ς]
 Ἀθηναῖ γυμνασια[ρ]-
 χοῦντος Εὐκλέους
 τοῦ Εὐκλέους Ἀφι-
 δναίου, γόνφ δὲ Ο[ι]-
 [νο]φίλου Ἀφιδναίο[υ].

A possible restoration of the first three lines may be the following: Χορ[οκλῆς Πυρρά]κου Ἀχ[αρνεὺς τὴν | λαμπάδα τῶν ἀνδρῶν] | ... (*cf. IG.* II², 2998 and 2999). However, the visible letter ends at the end of line 3 do not seem to correspond with the words τῶν ἀνδρῶν. On the other hand, the Χορ[- - -] may be a form of the verb χορηγέω, presumably a present participle: Χορ[ηγοῦντος] | κου Ἀχ[αρνεῶς, | τοῦ], κτλ.¹ [E.K. No. 248].

17) *I.G.*, II², 3534 (*ante med. s. I p.*):

ὁ δῆμ[ος]
 Αὐρηλίαν ἱερὰν παρ[θέ]νον Κοί Α[ῦρ]
 θυγατέρα εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα.

¹ Dr. Mitsos was very helpful also with his suggestions.

The squeeze at the Institute shows the following modifications (Plate No 11b):

[δ] δήμο[ς]
 Αὐρηλίαν ἱερὰν παρθένον Κόττα
 θυγατέρα εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα.

Line 2: The father's name reads on the squeeze as Κόττα rather than as Κοί-
 (ντου) Α[ὐρ(ηλίου)]¹.

18) *I.G.*, II², 3568 (*s.* I/II ρ.):

a c b
 Κλαυδί[αν - - - - -]
 θυγατέ[ρα μυ]ηθεῖσ[α]ν ἀφ' ἑστ[ίας].
 ἐπὶ ἱερ[εῖ]ας Διώνης
 d
 Κλαυδία[ν - -
 θυγατ[έρα - -

These four fragments appear to come from two different sides of the same base. As they are given in the *I.G.*, II², the fragments do not present a coherent text, but the following arrangement seems to solve the problem (Plate No 12a):

d
 Κλαυδί[α^{ca. 20}.....]
 θυγάτ[ηρ ἀνέθ]ηκε Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρη[η]//
 a c b
 Κλαυδί[αν^{ca. 20}.....]
 θυγατέ[ρα μ]ηθεῖσ[α]ν ἀφ' ἑστ[ίας].
 ἐπὶ ἱερ[εῖ]ας >] Με[μ] <] Διώνης.²

19) *I.G.*, II², 3581 (*ante med. s.* II ρ.):

[Φούλβιος Μητροδώρο]ς Μάξιμος
 [Σουνιεύς μνηθέν]τα ἀφ' ἑ- *vac.*
 c. 8
 [στίας Φο]ύλβιον Μη-
 [τροδώρου τὸν ἑαυτοῦ] υἱὸν Δή-
 [μητρι καὶ Κόρηι ἀνέθ]ηκεν.

¹ E.K. No 562 and No 565. No certain identification of Aurelia and Cotta can be established, but the father is to be identified probably with M. Aurelius Cotta Maximus Messalinus (*P.I.R.*, I², p. 304, n. 1488), or belonging to that family.

² E.K. No 741 (Κλαυδί[α]). The priestess Dione must have borne also a Roman name and my interpretation of line 5 is considered to be correct. From an examination of the squeeze at the Institute, it appeared that line 5 was inscribed in a

continuous fashion, without any interruptions of stone defects, as there is at the beginning of line 4 (ΘΥ ΓΑΤΕ). Με[μ(μία)] Διώνη would owe her Roman *civitas* to Publius Memmius Regulus, the governor of Achaia, Macedonia and Moesia (A.D. 35-44) (*P.I.R.*, II, p. 364, n. 342), or perhaps to his son Gaius Memmius Regulus (*R.E.*, XVA, col. 625, n. 28). Dione's *civitas* was granted without doubt by Claudius, either directly to her or to another member of her family.

The text needs now revision, as a new fragment belonging to the above inscription was discovered among the squeezes from Eleusis at the Institute. The new fragment completes the text as follows (Plate No 12b):¹

ca. a. 70 p. [Πούπλ]ιος Φούλβιος Μάξιμος
[Σουνι]εὺς μνηθέντα ἀφ' ἐ- vac.
[στίας] Πούπλιον Φούλβιον Μη-
[τροδώρ]ον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν Δή-
[μητρι καὶ Κόρη] ἀνέ[θ]ηκεν.

The initiate ἀφ' ἑστίας is known from an ephobic catalogue, where he is listed as archon and his archonship has been dated as before A.D. 112/3².

20) *I.G.*, II², 3664 (*E.M.* 10303) (*fin. s.* II/*init. s.* III p.):³

Line 2 καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν Χ
6 παναγῆ Ἰάσονα Ζήθου
τὸν καὶ Λόγισμον Ἀγνού-
σιον

Since this document had been dated at the end of the second/beginning of the third century after Christ, Jason, called also Logismos, had been identified with Αἴλιος Λόγισμος, ephobe of Attalis in A.D. 158/9 (*I.G.*, II², 2079₈). However, this identification is not correct⁴, because *I.G.*, II², 3664 dates from the period when the Boule

¹ The Eleusinian fragment (Nr. 641) is published also with the permission of the ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆ Ἐταιρεία, under whose jurisdiction such matters fall and to whom I am also grateful.

² *I.G.*, II², 2021₁₈: ἐπι ἄρχοντος Φο[υλ]βίου Μητροδώρου Σουνιέως. The *nomen* Fulvius is not entirely unknown in Athens: cf. *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 173, n. 497_{4,19,16}: Μάρκον Φόλβιο[v | - - - -ον] Βησαιέα (lines 4/5) (*ex s.* I a.); Φούλ[βιος - - -] (*I.G.*, II², 2046₇₈ — *paullo ante a.* 140 p.); Πεῖμος Φου[- -] (doubtful) (*I.G.*, II², 7753₉ — *s.* II p.); and Φούλβιος [Πλαυτιαν]ός (*I.G.*, II², 4216 — *ante a.* 205 p.). M. Fulvius Nobilior, who waged the war against the Aetolians in 189 B.C. (*R.E.*, VII, col. 265, n. 91), may also be mentioned. Maximus may have been of Italian origin who had settled in Attica. This seems to be indicated by his *nomen* and *cognomen*. The son's *cognomen* may be a sign of complete assimilation with the Greek population. Metrodoros' age at the time of his initiation ἀφ' ἑστίας may have been about ten years old (cf. George E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries*, Princeton, 1961, p. 236, where observed that ὁ ἀφ' ἑστίας «seems to have been a young boy.» The archonship of Μητροδώρος has been dated as before 112/3 A.D., and perhaps it could be dated now as ca. 109/10 A.D. (cf. the παιδοτριβὴς Δημήτριος Εἰσιγένους Ῥαμνούσιος (*I.G.*, II², 2021₁₈ — *ante a.* 112/3 p.; 2022₁₂ — *ca. a.* 112 p.; 2023_{65/6} — *ca. a.* 112 p.; and 2024₁₂₃

— *a.* 112/3 p.)). Metrodoros would have been about forty-nine years old at this time.

The selection of Μητροδώρος as a παῖς ἀφ' ἑστίας indicates that his family was prominent in Athens and this is borne out also later by his having served as archon. George E. Mylonas gives a definition of a παῖς ἀφ' ἑστίας (*loc. cit.*, p. 317 (Glossary)). A number of inscriptions mentioning a παῖς ἀφ' ἑστίας is known (see J. H. Oliver, *Hesp.*, XXVII, 1958, p. 41, note 5, and the writer's article in the *Αρχ.* Ἐφημ. 1964 (1967), pp. 120-123).

³ This document was first edited by A. Wilhelm (*Beitr.*, p. 95, n. 81).

⁴ Certainly the ephobe of 158/9 A.D., Αἴλιος Λόγισμος, belongs to the family of Ἰάσον ὁ καὶ Λόγισμος, as well as Αἴλ. Λόγισμος Ἀγνού(σιος), ephobe in 205/6 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2193₁₄₀) and prytanis in 221/2 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 1824₀). The prytanis was either a son or grandson of the ephobe of 158/9 A.D. To the same family must be assigned Αἴλ. Δόφαντος, prytanis of Attalis in 221/2 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 1824₁₂). And perhaps both Ἐπαφρόδειτος Ἰάσον(ος), ephobe of Attalis in 205/6 A.D. (*I.G.*, II², 2193₁₄₅), and Πό. Αἴλ. Ζοεῖλος Ἀγν(ούσιος), ephobe during the same year (*ibid.*, line 141). Furthermore, cf. [Θεόδωρος | Ἄπ]ολλων[ί - -] | Ἀγν[ούσιος] (*I.G.*, II², 5267 - *s.* I a.), whose patronymic may now be completed as [Ἄπ]ολλων[ίου].

numbered six hundred, to wit, before A.D. 126/7, as determined by James A. Notopoulos [since the completion of this MS, it came to my attention that Daniel J. Geagan had corrected the date of the document concerned in his treatise *The Athenian Constitution after Sulla* (1967), p. 141: *ante a.* 126/7 *p.*]. Membership in the Boule followed this pattern: up to A.D. 126/7 it numbered 600 (X); thereafter, the number was retained at 500 (Φ) to about the middle of the third century; about A.D. 269/70 the membership was increased to 750 (ΨΝ) (*I.G.*, II², 3669₂); and in the fourth century the number was reduced to 300 (*I.G.*, II², 3716_{2/3} and 4222_{5/6} [=E. W. Bodnar, S.J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens* (1960), p. 173])¹ [see also Geagan, *loc. cit.*, p. 74].

The date of *I.G.*, II², 3664 can be attributed to the first quarter of the second century after Christ, for Ἰάσων ὁ καὶ Λόγισμος is to be identified with the father of the three ephebes of A.D. 112/3-125/6 (*I.G.*, II², 2029_{10/11} Στρατῶν Ἰάσονος | Ἀγνούσιος; _{12/3} Ἀπολλώνιος Ἰάσονος | Ἀγνούσιος; and _{14/5} Διόφαντος Ἰάσονος | Ἀγνούσιος) [see *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 62, for a comment on the date of *I.G.* II², 2029].

21) *I.G.*, II², 3762 (*init. s.* III *p.*):

Line 7 [Ἀρισ]τόβουλος⁵

The demotic can be read on the squeeze and the line should be completed accordingly: [Ἀρισ]τόβουλος [Ἀρ]αρονε[ύς]. There is a ligature between the letters *nu* and *epsilon* (*NE*). The inscription's date should be given now as *post a.* 212 *p.*², because of the entry Αὐρήλιοι (line 5). E. K. No. 1087 (father: Τιβ. Κλ. Ἡλιόδωρος).

22) *I.G.*, II², 3770 (*E.M.* 10354) (*s.* III *p.*):

ἀ[γαθῆ] τύχη]
ἐπὶ ἄρχον[τος Σκριβωνίου]
Καπ[ί]των[ος - - -]
οἱ ἔφ[η]βο[ι] τ[ὸν] ἑαυτῶν]
5 [κοσ]μ[ητή]ν - - - -

From the *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30), we know that the name of the κοσμητής on the archonship of Scribonius Capito was Μέμ(μιος) Ι[- - - - Φαλ]ηρεύς and his name, therefore, must be supplied in the missing part. Dr. Mitsos reports (*per litt.*) that the stone's surface is completely destroyed. A representative restoration of *I.G.*, II², 3770 would be the following and the new date would be *ca.* 248/9 A.D.:

¹ Cf. also John Day, *An Economic History of Athens under Roman Domination* (1942), pp. 277 and 278, note 35. On Notopoulos' date of the reform of the Boule in A.D. 126/7, see J. H. Oliver's comments in

Hesperia, XXXVI, 1967, p. 50, note 18.

² Thus in the index card of Prof. Meritt's name-file.

ἀ[γαθῆ τύχη]
 ἐπὶ ἄρχον[τος Σκριβωνίου]
12+
 Καπ[ί]των[ος]
 οἱ ἔφ[η]βο[ι] τ[ὸν] ἑαυτῶν]
 5 [κοσ]μ[ητήν] Ἰμέμ⁵⁺ Ἰ]
ca. 10
 [. Φαληρέα].

The proposed new date is discussed in the *Appendix*, p. 202, n. 5, where *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49, n. 30 is considered.

23) *I.G.*, II², 4150 (*aetate Augusti*):

ὁ δῆμος
 Γάιον Ἰούλιον Ἀκύλαν
 ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα.

This text is the same as *I.G.*, II², 4182 (*E.M.* 4266): ὁ δῆμος | Γάιον Ἰούλιον Ἀκύλαν | ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα (*med. s. I p.*). Dr. Mitsos reported (*per litt.*) that *E.M.* 4266 contains another inscription and that the *E.M.* number for *I.G.*, II², 4150 is 4549 (Plate No 13a). The inclusion of the same inscription twice gave rise to two distinct identifications. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας of *I.G.*, II², 4150, was identified with the prefect of Egypt, while Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας of *I.G.*, II², 4182, with the *equus Romanus* who led a campaign against Mithridates in 49 A.D. It is difficult to give an exact date of *E.M.* 4549 on epigraphical considerations only and to identify C. Julius Aquila with certainty, but it would be more correct to assume that the *equus* was honored at Athens rather than the prefect of Egypt and the date, therefore, should be the middle of the first century after Christ¹.

24) *I.G.*, II², 4159 (*init. s. I p.*):

a
 [ὁ δῆ]μος Λούκιον Οὐαλέ-
 [ριον Λο]υκίου υἱὸν Κάτυλλον
 [ἀρετῆς] ἕνεκα καὶ σωφροσύνης.

The squeeze at the Institute requires the following emendation of the above version:

[ὁ] δῆμος <Λ>ούκιον Οὐαλέ-
 [ρ]ιον Λουκίου υἱὸν Κάτυλλον
 [ε]ύνοίας ἕνεκα καὶ σωφροσύνης.

¹ The identity of *I.G.*, II², 4150 and 4182 was also noted in Prof. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume (Professors Fordyce W. Mitchel and Oscar W. Reinmuth attributed the number notation to G. A. Sta-

mires). Prof. Reinmuth was also inclined, when asked, to identify Aquila with the *equus Romanus* (summer of 1964).

It was apparently G. A. Stamires who noted in the margin of Prof. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², copy: Αούκιον ect./olim Kum. vidit. E.K. No. 473.

25) *I.G.*, II², 4308 (*E.M.* 4273+954) (*aetate Augusti*):

a	b
[ἐ]πι ἄρχοντι[ος - - - - - ο]υ Μελιτέ[ως]	[ἐ]πι ἱερέως [- - - - - Ἄ]ζηνιέως, Ε - - -
εἶου ἢ Ἀγάθων Κ[- - Ἄνα] - [Ζήνων Λευ]κίου Ῥαμνοῦ[σιος].	[γ]υ <i>vac.</i> ράσιος ἐπ[οίησεν]. - - - - - ου Γελλίου Εραπ-

It was G. A. Stamires who first observed that the above text was incorrectly given and suggested that the two fragments may perhaps have come from two different sides of the same base (Prof. Meritt doubts this and considers it as impossible (*per litt.*)).¹ The photograph indicates that the two fragments constitute one side (Plate No 13b). A. E. Raubitschek made a further contribution to the correct restoration of the inscription, when he made the notation to «try b [954] +a [4273].» When this was done the fragments joined and it became possible to complete the text:

b	a
[ὁ δῆμος Λεωνίδητι τῶι ² Λεωνίδο?]υ Μελιτε[ῦ ἐ]πι ἄρχοντι[ος καὶ ἱερέως]	[Δρούσου ὑπάτου Δημοχάρους (?) Ἄ]ζηνιέως ἐπὶ ἱερέως δ[ιὰ βίου]
[Ζήνωνος τοῦ Λευ]κίου Ῥαμνουσίου Ἀγάθων Ι [. Ἄναγυ] -	8
[ἐπιμελουμέν]ου ³ Γελλίου Ἐραγί[νο]υ. <i>vac.</i> ράσιος ἐπ[οίησεν].	

Fragment (a) as now preserved in the Epigraphical Museum is not in the same condition as when the squeeze was made for the Institute, for the words [ἐ]πι ἄρχοντι[ος] can no longer be read on the stone, with the exception of a few lower end tips. Because of the priesthood of the Consul Drusus, the inscription dates after 9/8 B.C. The inscribed archon was undoubtedly Demochares of Azenia, but there was also another archon from this deme whose archonship coincides with the priesthood of Zenon, namely, Polycharmos, son of Polykritos.⁴

The person honored may have been Λεωνίδης, son of Λεωνίδης, particularly

¹ Stamires commented on the margin: "Ἴσως δύο διάφοροι πλευραὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως. Στ. 4 τὸ ἐν ἀρχῇ υ δὲν ἀνήκει εἰς τὴν ὑπογραφὴν τοῦ γλύπτου [Gr. ect.]. /Δ Gr. ect / σημείον στίξεως.

² Cf. *Syll.*³, n. 703, lines 3/4: ἐπειδὴ Κλεόδωρος | καὶ Θεοσίβουλος οἱ Θεοξενίδα Φενεῖται (Delphi).

³ The aorist participle [ἐπιμελησμέν]ου could also have been inscribed, or perhaps [διὰ ἐπιμελη]τοῦ (cf. *I.G.*, II², 3301_n = E. W. Bodnar, S J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens (Collection Latomus*, vol. XLIII, 1960), p. 166) As the inscription has been

restored, it does not appear that Eraginos' *praenomen*, if he had one, was inscribed.

⁴ *I.G.*, II², 3176_{1/3}: ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος | καὶ ἱερέως Δρούσου ὑπάτου Δημοχάρους Ἀζηνιέως, | ἱερέως δὲ διὰ βίου Ζήνωνος Ῥαμνουσίου (*post a.* 9/8 a.). *I.G.*, II², 3120 7/8: ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος καὶ ἱερέως Δρούσου ὑπάτου Πολυχάρμου τοῦ Πολυ | [ἱερέως διὰ] βίου Ζήνωνος τοῦ Λευκίου Ῥαμνουσίου. *vac.* *vac.* κρίτου Ἀζηνιέως (*aetate Augusti*). The Ζ of the priest's name is correctly inscribed. Space may perhaps favor Demochares.

because of the demotic Μελιτεύς and because Λεωνίδης was a prominent figure at this period and his family was increasing in importance.¹

The first letter of the statuary's patronymic was read as Κ, but the squeeze favors an *iota* reading. What has been read as a *kappa* stroke is apparently an accidental one. An *iota* reading presupposes also the possibility of reading the statuary's name other than Ἀγάθων.

Γέλλιος Ἐραγῖ[νο]ς who was in charge of the dedication is otherwise unknown.² Even the name Ἐραγῖ[νο]ς³ is attested for the first time. It is evidently another form of the name Ἀργῖνος (cf. Ἐρασῖνος = Ἀρσῖνος (Strab. VIII C371)).⁴ The name cannot be read as Ἐρασῖνος, because of the form of *sigma* attested therein (Σ).

26) *I.G.*, II², 10158 (*E.M.* 10015) (s. I p.):

Λαῖς | <Μ>εττία | Λευκίου | Ῥωμαία.

The *nomen* of Λαῖς has been corrected by W. Dittenberger *apud* Prottium. The squeeze reads ΑΛΕΤΤΙΑ, as noted also in the *I.G.*, II², commentary. There is no need to correct the *nomen* to <Μ>εττία, since we have the existence of the *gentilicium* Aletius (cf. W. Schulze, *Lat. Eigen.*, pp. 71, 91 and 428). Moreover the first *alpha* in the ethnic Ῥωμαία lacks the horizontal bar (ΡΩΜΛΙΑ = Ῥωμ<α>ία). For the reversal of the *cognomen*, cf. below, p. 196 (n. 29). E.K. No. 651.

27) *I.G.*, II², 10669 (*Mus. nat.* Γλυπτὰ 2620) (s. II p.):

Γάιε Ἰούλιε Ἄνθε

in corona:

χαῖρε.

This inscription was previously published in *I.G.*, V, 1, n. 1206 (Gytheum) and there is no mention of this in *I.G.*, II².⁵ As Dr. Mitsos wrote me the inscription's provenance is given as Gytheum in the National Museum. Therefore, it is Laconian rather than Attic. Plate No 14a. [E.K. No. 1146].

28) *I.G.*, II², 11245 (*aet. imp.*):

Πουπί|α Σιρῖ|να ?

This reading was confirmed also by W. Peek from a squeeze (see *S.E.G.*, XIII, 1956, p. 46, n. 192). However, from an examination of the squeeze at the Institute

¹ See, for example, *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 266, n. 739 (*ex s. I a.*): οἱ πρωτάνεις τὸν ἐπ[ι τὸ] | ὄπλα *vac.* στρατηγ[όν] | Λεωνί | δην Μελιτέ | α (*in corona*). Λεωνίδης, the στρατηγός, is identified as Λεωνίδης (I), son of Λεωνίδης; identified further as Λεωνίδης (VII) by the writer in a study of the family (see Ἄρχ. Ἐφημ. 1964 (1967), pp. 122 - 123).

² Eraginos may have received his *civitas* through the patronage of L. Gellius Publicola (*I.G.*, II², 4230_{2/3} - *post med. s. I a.*).

³ Cf. the name <Ἐ>ργῖνος Μελιτεύς (*I.G.*, II², 6876 (*c. a.* 360 - 350)).

⁴ G. Kramer, *Strabonis Geographica* (1847), vol. II, p. 174, line 16, suspects, while A. Meineke, *Strabonis Geographica* (1877), vol. II, p. 526, line 20, ejects (=Loeb, vol. IV, p. 160, note 3).

⁵ If correctly recalled, the previous publication of this document was noted in Prof. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume.

the *cognomen* is thought to need modification, for there is to be understood apparently a ligature in the letters *sigma* and the supposed *iota*. This apparent ligature shows better on the squeeze than on the photograph (Plate No 12c). The new reading of *upsilon* for *iota* will correct the *cognomen* to Συρῖνα.¹ E.K. No. 1395.

29) *I.G.*, II², 11302 (*fin. s. I a.*):

Ἐπιφάνεια | Ἀθηναίου. | Κορνηλία.

The inscription should read rather as Ἐπιφάνεια | Ἀθηναίου | Κορνηλία.² For the reversal of the *cognomen*, see, for example, *I.G.*, II², 11774 (Καλλικλῆς | Αἴλιος). E.K. No. 416.

30) *I.G.*, II², 11881 (*E.M.* 1115) (*fin. s. I a.*):

Κλωδία | Γαίου | Μην- -

The text is the same as *I.G.*, II², 12112: Κλωδία | Γαίου Μηνο- - (*actat. imp.*).³ Dr. Mitsos informed me that *I.G.*, II², 12112 has no *E.M.* number and must be, therefore, the same as *I.G.*, II², 11881 (Plate No 14b). E.K. No. 414.

APPENDIX

The following observations are made through the previous consultation of Dr. Markellos Th. Mitsos, General Ephor of Antiquities.

1) Ἀρχαιολογική Ἐφημερίς, 1950/1951, p. 18, n. 1 (= *I.G.*, II², 2005 + *E.M.* 3841):⁴

Line 1 Ὁ κοσμη[τ]ῆς Μᾶρο[ς] - - - - Ἀρι[]
στόβουλο[ς] Ἀριστοβο[ύλου] - - - -]

This inscription bears a close resemblance to Nr. 6 (Fig. 5) (*ibid.*, p. 22), which dates from the fourth decade of the third century after Christ. Also the *praenomen* Μᾶρο[ς] would usually suggest a late date, for the apparent *nomen* to be supplied would be Αὐρήλιος. The first two lines, therefore, may be restored as follows: Ὁ κο-
σμη[τ]ῆς Μᾶρο[ς] Αὐρήλιος Αὐρηλίου Ἀρι[]στοβούλο[υ] Ἀριστόβο[υλος]^{ca. 12}].⁵
Ad finem of line 2 would have been inscribed the *kosmetes'* demotic [which may have been Μαραθώνιος (*cf.*, for example, *I.G.*, II³, 2020, 7: [Ἀριστ]όβουλος) Μαρα(θ)ώνιος)

¹ *Cf.* *I.G.*, VII, 1395: Σουρί[να]; 1834_{2/3}: Συ-
ρίνα | Καλλιστράτου; 3017: Συρίνα; 3201_{5/8}: Φυκέτας
Σούρον | κῆ Σουρ[ι]ναν; 3377_{7/8}: Φιδίαν θερεπῶν
Σουρί | ναν; and 3396₂: Συρείνα Σιμίον.

² For Eriphaneia's *civitas*, *cf.* for example,
L. Cornelius Sulla (*I.G.*, II², 4103—*ca.* 83 B.C.) and
P. Cornelius Scipio (*I.G.*, II², 4120—*ca.* 25 B.C.).

³ In Prof. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume, there was
entered a cross-reference to these two inscriptions.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17 (Fig. 1).

⁵ However, no example has been found in Athe-
nian ephebic documents to parallel the above sug-
gested restoration, though this type of nomenclature
was usual with dedicatory inscriptions (*cf.* *I.G.*, II²,
3930). On the other hand, the best restoration may
be Μᾶρο[ς] Αὐρ^{ca. 9} ὁ καὶ Ἀρι[]στόβουλο[ς]
Ἀριστοβο[ύλου]^{ca. 12}] (*cf.* *I.G.*, II²,
2208_{6/7}).

(ephebe *c. a.* 110 *p. aut paullo post*). Moreover, the κοσμητής may be identified with the θεσμοθέτης of *I.G.*, II², 2237, lines 4, 50 and 67 ([Aύρ] > Ἀριστόβουλος >, Aύρ > Ἀριστόβουλος >, and Ἀριστόβουλος > (*ca.* 232 A.D.) [see above, p. 187, n. 13].

2) Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς, 1950/1951, p. 22, n. 6 (= *I.G.*, II², 2149+2145+*E.M.* 4204+3568):¹

[Ἀ γ α θ ῆ ι τ ῦ χ η ι]
 Ὁ κοσμητής τῶν [ἐφ]ήβων - - -
 [- - ἀν]έγρ[α]ψεν τοῦς ὑπ' αὐτῶι ἐφηβεύ[
 [σαντας κ]αὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ [Διογένειον ἐπὶ ἄρ-
 [χοντος] Aύρ ζ Μελπομε[νοῦ Ἀντινοέως ἀντι-
 5 [κοσμήτη]ς ἱερεὺς A[ύ]ρ - - - - -
 [παιδοτρίβης (;) Ἀ]σκληπιάδης O - - - -
 [διδάσκαλος (;) Κ]λαύδιος Λεω - - - - -

New identifications require a revision of the above text, as given below:

[ἀγαθῆι τύχηι]
ca. 17
 Ὁ κοσμητής τῶν [ἐφ]ήβων [.]
ca. 6
 [. ἀν]έγρ[α]ψεν τοῦς ὑπ' αὐτῶι ἐφηβεύ[
 [σαντας κ]αὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ [Διογένειον² ἐπὶ ἄρ]-
 5 [χοντος ζ] Aύρ ζ Μελπομε[νοῦ Ἀντινοέως].³
 [παιδοτρίβ]ης ἱερεὺς ζ A[ύ]ρ [ζ Διονύσιος]
ca. 10
 [. Ἀ]σκληπιάδης Ὀ[νησικράτους]
 [προστάτης Τιβέριος Κ]λαύδιος Λεω[σθένης Μελιτεύς].

The inscription dates from either 232/3 A.D. or 233/4 A.D., for only these two years are open in the early thirties⁴ and the παιδοτρίβης of 234/5 A.D. is other than Aύρήλιος Διονύσιος (see *I.G.*, II², 2235₅)⁵. Aurelius Dionysios, the παιδοτρίβης, is known from *I.G.*, II², 2227, 15/6: [παιδοτρίβης ἱερεὺς Aύρ. Δι[ονύσι]ος (dated 224/5 A.D. (N))⁶.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 22 (Fig. 5).

² For οἱ περὶ τὸ Διογένειον, see above, p. 182, note 2.

³ Μελπομενός may be mentioned also in *I.G.*, II², 2108 (*supra*, p. 181, n. 7).

⁴ Cf. J. A. Notopoulos, 'Studies in the Chronology of Athens under the Empire', *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 53-56, for the archons from 220 A.D. to 240 A.D. M. Th. Mitsos assigned Melpomenos' archonship to the immediate years after A.D. 230 (*loc. cit.*, p. 23), while Notopoulos associated it

with the third decade of the third century (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 66).

⁵ For the παιδευταί, cf. *infra*, Appendix, p. 199.

⁶ A παιδοτρίβης who belonged to the deme Palene is known also from this period (cf. *S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, p. 46 (134₆) = *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 178 (2₆ [παιδοτρίβης - - - Παλ]ληνεύς), dated A.D. 220-240. However, this document may date from about the middle of the fourth decade of the third century after Christ, as it seems to be deduced from the office of the δπλομάχος (*ibid.*, line 7:

Asklepiades' office cannot be conjectured, but his Roman *nomen* may have been inscribed in an abbreviated form, for this ephobic official is undoubtedly the same as the archon of 239/40 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2239, 4/5: ἐπὶ ἱερέως Φλαβ > Ἀσκληπιάδου | ἄρχοντας). This identification is supported also by the patronymic which must be restored as Ὀ[νησικράτους] (for the patronymic, see J.H. Oliver, *The Athenian Exproinders . . .*, pp. 74 - 76).¹

The προσιτάτης, Κλαύδιος Λεωσιθένης, appears for the first time in *I.G.*, II², 2208₂₈ (212/3 A.D. (N)) and for the last in *I.G.*, II², 2239_{6/7} (239/40 A.D. (N)), E.K. No. 1229.

3) Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίδα, 1950/1951, pp. 23/4, n. 7 (= *I.G.*, II², 2151 + 2141 - 2140 + 2139):

[Ἀ] γ [α θ ἦ ι τ ὕ χ η ι]
 [Ἐπὶ ἄρ] χον [τος - - - - - , κοσ -]
 [μητεύ] ντος Α - - - - - ἔκ -]
 [- - ων] ν, παιδο [τριβοῦντος διὰ βίου - -]
 5 . . . Ἀσκληπια [. ου - - - - -]
 . . , γραμματεῦ [οντος διὰ βίου - - - -]
 . ου τοῦ Εὐκλ - - - - - , δπλομα]
 [χ] οῦντος διὰ β [ίου - - - - -]
 [ἄρ] χων
 10 Ζήνων Μα - - -
 [β] ασιλεύς
 - - ζ Ἀμφίο [νος] -
 [σωφρ] ονιστ [αί]
 - - - - ος - -

The inscription belongs chronologically to the period between the years 216/7 A.D. and 239/40 A.D., for the γραμματεῦς in lines 6/7 is none other than Σύντροφος, son of Εὐκαρπίδης, from the deme Koile, who was γραμματεῦς for the twenty-third time in 239/40 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2239_{7/8}). Moreover, the stone bears a close resemblance to that of p. 22 (Fig. 5) (above *Appendix*, p. 197, n. 2), which inscription dates from either 232/3 A.D. or 233/4 A.D. Because of new identifications and a study of the photograph on p. 23 (Fig. 6), it is proposed to complete the text thus:

[δπλομάχος διὰ βίου (?) Αὐρήλιος] Διονύσιος Ἀχαρν-
 (εύς), ἔτος ε). Dionysios of Acharnae succeeded in
 the office of the δπλομάχος Αὐρ. Διονύσιος Φαληρεύς,
 who was in office for at least twenty-seven years
 (cf. *I.G.*, II² 2228₄ = *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 26, line 6).
 When the succession took place, however, it is not
 clear, but appears to have been about the third/
 fourth decade. Such are the deductions from a
 comparison of the known ephobic officers. Lastly,
 the *Hesperia* document leaves no doubt about the

distinction of the two synonymous δπλομάχοι.

1 *I.G.*, II², 3685 (*imit. s. III p.*). Lines 5/6 may be
 restored as Φλ̄ [Ἀσκληπιάδης | καὶ],
 as determined from the squeeze. Flavius Onesikrates,
 the priest of Asklepeios, is the link between
 Flavius Asklepiades I and Flavius Asklepiades II,
 as has been already proposed by J. H. Oliver,
 and as the restoration above lends support to
 that identification.

[ἀγαθῆι τύχηι]
³⁻⁴ [ὁ κοσμητῆς . . .] I [. ^{ca. 21}]
 [τούς τε συνάρο]χον[τας καὶ τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτὸν ἐφή]-
^{ca. 19} [βους ἐπὶ ἄρχον]τος Α [.]
 5 [ἀνέγραψε]ν, παιδο[τριβοῦντος ^{ca. 10}]
⁷ [.] Ἀσκληπιά[δου ^{ca. 17}]
⁶ [.], γραμματεῦ[οντος διὰ βίου ἱερέως]
¹⁻² [Συντρόφ]ου τοῦ Εὐκα[ρπίδου ἐκ Κοίλης ἔτος . .],
 10 [προστατ]οῦντος διὰ β[ίου Κλαυ > Λεωσθένους].
 [ἄρ]χων
²⁻³ [. . .] Ζήνων Μα[ρ(αθώνιος)]¹
 [β]ασιλεύς
³⁻⁴ [. . .]ς Ἀμφίο[νος (aut Ἀμφίο[v]) -]
 [σωφρ]ονιστ[αί]
⁸
 15 [.]ος [- -]

The above version improves the text considerably, though it may have been inscribed somewhat differently. Moreover, letter spacing demanded such a rearrangement of the whole text. The archon's name begins with *alpha*², but no inference can be made about his full name. The inscription's date, however, can be limited to the years 235/6 - 237/8 A.D., for the παιδοτριβῆς up to 223/4 A.D. (N) was Τελεσφ[όρος Μενεκράτους Φιλάδης] (*I.G.*, II², 2224₄); from 224/5 A.D. (N) to 232/3 or 233/4 A.D., the παιδοτριβῆς was ἱερεὺς Αὐρ. Δι[ονύσι]ος (*I.G.*, II², 2227_{16/7}; and above *Appendix*, p. 197, n. 2, line 6); for the year 234/5 A.D. (N), the παιδοτριβῆς was [--- ---ο]υ Φηγοῦσιος³ (*I.G.*, II², 2235₅); and finally, from 238/9 to 262/3 A.D.⁴ (N) (Αὐρ.) Σεραπίων ὁ κ[αὶ Κράτων Παια]νιεύς (*I.G.*, II², 2242₆; and *I.G.*, II², 2245₃₀ (Κράτων)).

The vertical stroke in line 2 may belong to a number of letters, such as *tau*, for example. The *nu* in line 5 must be the ἐφελκυστικόν of an aorist (in this case of ἀναγράφω). It is suspected that the παιδοτριβῆς in lines 5/7 may be Flavius Askle-

1 It must be a demotic rather than a patronymic. Cf. Μάρκος Ἰούλιος Ζήνων Μαραθώνιος, κοσμητῆς in 185/6 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2111/121₂), who is to be identified perhaps as the grandfather of the [ἄρ]χων (ἐφήβων). If this is correct, then the *praenomen* of Ζήνων was probably Ἰού(λιος) rather than Αὐρ(ήλιος), which had become common after

212/3 A.D.

2 Probably to be restored as Α[ὐρ(ηλίου)] ^{ca. 17}] .

3 See above, p. 186, n. 12, for the proposed restoration of the name of the παιδοτριβῆς.

4 254/5 A.D. (Moretti).

piades, the archon of 239/40 A.D. If this is correct, lines 5/7 may be supplied thus: παιδο[τριβοῦντος ἱερέως Τίτ | Φλαβίου] Ἀσκληπιά[δου τοῦ Ὀνησικράτου Διομαιέως].¹ I hesitate to restore παιδο[τριβοῦντος διὰ βίου ἱερέως <Φλ >], because of the short duration of this παιδοτριβία, unless some unknown reason caused its discontinuance. Lastly, after the γραμματεῦς, the *prostates*' name must have been inscribed (line 9), which would be that of Τιβ. Κλαύδιος Λεωσθένης Μελιτεῦς, whose first year falls in 209/10 A.D. (*cf.* J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 33)².

4) Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερὶς, 1950/1951, pp. 28 - 29, n. 14 (Fig. 9. *I.G.*, II² 2251 + 2487):

- - - - -
 - - - - \ ι ς - - - - -
 - - - ε̄ π ἰ ᾱ [ρ] χ ο ν [τ ο ς - - - - -]
 - - - ο Λ υ σ ᾱ [ν] δ ρ ο [υ - - - - -]

	[συστρεμ]ματάρχαι	10	Ἀν[τι]οχίδος	Φιλόμουσ[ος]
5	- - - ς) Μητροδώρος		Αὔξανων	Ζώπυρο[ς]
	- - - - Ὀνησᾶς		Ζώ[σ]ιμος	Γλυκερ - -
	- - - - [Θε]όφραστος		Λ[εω]νίδης	20 Ζωπ - -
	- - - - . . . ἔνης		[Εὐ]πραξίδης	- - - -
	- - - - - - - -	15	. . . τωρ	
			- - σιμος	
			- - -	

Line 8: Πιθανῶς [Εὐμ]ἔνης (Mitsos). See also Mitsos' other comments on lines 3 and 10.

The heading of the above document can partially be supplied and it will give us also the name of yet another archon whose date must be determined. The *omikron* before the name Λυσά[ν]δρο[υ] belongs without doubt to an abbreviated Roman *gentilicium*³, and from a study of the photograph the text is emended accordingly:

¹ For Φλ. Ἀσκληπιάδης (II), the archon, see *Appendix*, p. 197, n. 2.

² For the προστάτης Τιβ. Κλ. Λεωσθένης, see *Appendix*, p. 197, n. 2.

³ Through the *I.G.*, III, Index, the following Roman *gentilicia* whose abbreviation ended in *o* or *ω* (which at times could be written also as *ο*) were collected: = *I.G.*, II², 1792₄: Ἰο(ύλιος) Ἱεροφάντης (187/8 A.D. (N)); 2058_{11/2} Τι(τος) Κω(πώνιος) Ἐπιγονος | Κω(πώνιος) Φιλέρωσ (α. 146/7 *aut paullo post*);

2068₁₈₄: Τι(τος) Κω(πώνιος) Ἐπίγονος Συβρίδης (α. 155/6 *p.*); 2085₈: Κλώ(διος) Διόδοτος καὶ Κλώ(διος) Ἰθακός (161/2 *p.*); 2120₁₁: Βίβο Α -, and 48: - - - Ἀ]ντιώ Πει(ρ) *vac. (fin. s. II p.)*; 2239₁₅₉: Νό Μακαριανός Βασιλείδου, and 232/4: Κλώ(διος) Ζήνων | Κλώ(διος) Ὀνήσιμος | Κλώ(διος) Ἀθήναιος, and 238: Κλώ(διος) Ἀττικ[ό]ς (239/40 A.D. (N)); and 2245₂₁₂: Ἀγός(ριος?) Νεμεσιανός (262/3 A.D. (N)); 254/5 (Moretti). Of these, the *nomen* Βίβο(ύλιος) (*I.G.*, II², 2120₁₁) seems the best and fits well in the *lacuna*.

	16+			
	[.]			
	12+			
	[. τούς]			
	[ὑφ' ἑα]υτὸ[ν ἐφηβεύσαν]-			
	[τας] ἐπὶ ἀρχο[ντος ὡς Λ ὡς (?)]			
	[Βιβ (?)] ο ὡς Λυσάνδρου. ὡς 1			
	Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
	[συστρει]μματάρχαι		Ἀν[τι]οχίδος	Φιλόμουσ[ος]
	8			
5	[.]ς)	Μητροδώρος	Αὔξανων	Ζώπυρο[ς]
	[- ca. 6 - 10-]	Ὀνησαῖς	Ζώ[σ]ιμος	Γλυκερ - -
	[- ca. 6 - 10-]	[Θε]όφραστος	Λ[εω]νίδης	Ζωπ[σ?] - - -
	[- ca. 6 - 10-]	[Εὐμ]ένης	[Εὐπ]ραξίδης	[- - - -]
	[- ca. 6 - 10-]	[- ca. 6 - 10-]	[Νέσ]τωρ	
10			[. . . .]σιμος	

J. Kirchner has dated the two fragments in the third century after Christ without any comment (*I.G.*, II², 2251 and 2487) and one would assume that this date was based on epigraphical reasons. Prosopography does not seem to be of any help in dating the document to a more definite period. The only ones that can be used to date the document would be the ephebes of the tribe Antiochis, but they lack patronymics and this complicates matters. The names Ζώσιμος, Λεωνίδης and Νέστωρ appear under the tribe Antiochis (*cf. I.G.*, II², 1764 (A)_{22/3}: Εὐέλπιστος Λεω|νίδου (138/9 A.D.); 1781₁₂: [Λε]ωνίδης Ἀθη|ναίου Ἀνα| (*idem* 1805₁₉); and 30/1: [Διο- νυσό]δωρος Ζωσίμου [Ἀν]α (169/70 A.D.); 1783₁₆: [Λε]ω(ν)ίδης Νο[υ -, and 17: [Λε]ω(ν)ίδης[ς] (221/2 A.D. (N)); 1817₂₇: Ἐρμείας Ζωσίμου, and 53: Ζώσιμος Πα- ραμόνου, and 56: Ζώσιμος Ἐλευσεινίου (shortly before 220/1 A.D. (N)); 1818₁₅: [Λεωνίδης] Φλώρου (*idem* 1805₂₂) ca. 220 A.D. (N)); 2051₉₃: Ζώσιμος) Ἀναφλ (144/5- 148/9 A.D.); 2052₁₁₂: Νέστωρ Φιλ - - - (145/6 A.D.); 2132₅₉: Λεωνίδης) (ca. 196/7 A.D. (N)); 2193₁₃₅: Ζώσιμος Εὐτυχίδου Πα (205/6 A.D. (N)); and 2237₁₆₁: Ἀτ(τ)ικὸς Ζωσίμου (ca. 232 A.D. (N)) [above, page 187].

If our document dates really from the third century after Christ, it may be dated tentatively in the second half of the second decade of that century, or perhaps after 235/6 A.D. (these are periods in which a new archon could be accommodated). However, there is also the possibility that the inscription may date from an earlier period, such as the first six decades of the second century after Christ.

1 *Cf. Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 63, n. 28 (ca. A.D. 150 - 200), lines 1/2: Ἐπι > Λ > [- - - - -] | Ἀ- ναφ[λυστίου ἀρχοντος] = Ἐπι > Λ > [Βιβουλ- λίου Λυσάνδρου?] | The praenomen Λ(ούκιος) was borne by the Vibullii (*cf. I.G.*, II², 2030_{3/4}, 3979_{1/2} and 3980_{1/2}). *Cf. also I.G.*, II², 3771 (*act. im- perat.?*).

5) Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς, 1950/1951, p. 49, n. 30 (=I.G., II², 2247 + 2250 + 2484) = S.E.G., XIV, 1957, p. 35, n. 97 (*ante a.* 192/3^p):

Ἀγαθῆι

τύχηι (in aetomate)

	[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Σκριβ]ωνίου Καπίτωνος Ε ¹⁻² . . .	
	[- - - - - κοσμη]τεύοντος Μεμ. I . . .	
5	[- - - - - Φαλ]ηρέως ὁ συνστρεμ[ματάρ]-	
	[χης Αὐθ. Δωσίθεος ὁ καὶ Θαλ]ῆς Δωσιθέου Παμβωτ[άδης τὸν]	
	[κοσμητὴν (?) καὶ τοὺς συνε]φήβους ἀνέγραψεν.	
	Col. I	Col. II
	[Σωφρονισταί]	Ἐπέγ[γραφοί]
	[Θαλῆς Δωσιθ]έου Παμβωτιάδης	Δασουμ - - - - -
10	- - - - -ς Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ	Δασου[μ - - - - -]
	- - - - -ιμος Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ	Συμ - - - - -
	[Ἄλκ]ιβιάδης ὁ Χολαργεύς	25 Ἄσ - - - - -
	[Μέ]νανδρος Ἀλκιβιάδου Χολαρ	Α - - - - -
	[Ζ]ώσιμος Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴου	- - - - -
15	[Ἄ]θήναιος Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴου	- - - - -
	[Εὔ]πορος Ἰλάρου Μελιτεύς	- - - - -
	[Μ]ᾶρκος ὁ καὶ Ἑρμείας Σουნიεύς	- - - - -
	[Εὐέλ]πιστος ὁ Ἀχαρνεύς	- - - - -
	[Ἀπολλώ(?)]νιος Εἰρηναίου Κοθω	- - - - -
20	- - - - -νης Ἀφροδισίου Ε-	- - - - -
	- - - - -	- - - - -

M. Th. Mitsos has dated the above document as before 192/3 A.D., and such an early date seems preferable. However, the chronology of the last three decades of the second century after Christ has been worked out by J. A. Notopoulos (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 30, 32, and 50 - 55) and only three years are left vacant after 170 A.D., namely, 172/3 A.D.¹ and tentatively 177/8 and 179/80 A.D.², for a possible dating of Scribonius Capito's archonship. But a problem of age then must be considered, for [Αὐθ. Δωσίθεος ὁ καὶ Θαλ]ῆς (as supplied in line 6) was πρύτανις in 231/2 A.D. (*cf.* *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 248 = I.G. II², 1832₉). If our text were to be dated either in 172/3 A.D. or in 177/8 or 179/80 A.D., Θαλῆς would be about 87, 72, and 70 years of age respectively (unless otherwise, if the earlier date of I.G., II², 1832 is followed). Thus, the first two years may be entirely eliminated, but the third could be held as possible for a date of the archonship of Scribonius Capito. This fits well

¹ The archonship of Κλ. Δημόστρατος Μελιτεύς may be dated in this year (see below, p 209, note 1). ² Cf. J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 35.

also with the cycle of generations, for the two sons of Thales were ephebes in 212/3 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2208_{103/4}, etc.).

When scrutinizing prosopography further, certain other, obstacles are observed for a date in the 170's. In lines 10 and 11 are inscribed the names of [- - - - -]ς and [- - - - -]ιμος, sons of Διονυσόδωρος from the deme Gargettos. A Διονυσόδωρος, son of Πρωϊμος, from the deme Gargettos, was ephebe in 163/4 A.D. (*I.G.*, II², 2086₃₈) and he presumably would be the father of those mentioned in lines 10 and 11. However, such an identification would be questionable, since we have to imagine that Dionysodoros was married early in his youth. Moreover, two ephebes of the tribe Aigeis and sons of a Dionysodoros appear about 196/7 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2132₂₆₋₂₇: [Διο]νυσόδωρος > | [Ἀθή]ναιος Διο[νυσοδ]) and they without doubt are the sons of the ephebe of 163/4 A.D. Ἀλκιβιάδης and [Μέ]νανδρος, sons of Ἀλκιβιάδης, from the deme Cholargos and mentioned in lines 12 and 13, may be identical with the two ephebes recorded in *I.G.*, II², 2122₂₉₋₃₀: Ἀλκιβιάδης > Χολα | Μένανδρος Ἀλκιβιάδου Χολα (dated *paullo ante a. 190 p.*). If they are identical, the chronology of the period concerned will need to be reexamined. But if not, a date for our document must be sought at a later period. In lines 14 and 15 [Ζ]ώσιμος and [Ἀ]θήναιος, sons of Ἀρχέλαος, from the deme Oion, are mentioned, and an ancestor of theirs, Ἀρχέλαος, son of (Ἀρχέλαος), was γυμνασίαρχος in 115/6 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2017₁₀). These last two present no problem either chronological or prosopographical and their placement could be stretched.

The preceding observations on the problem of dating the document before 192/3 A.D. could be neutralized, if a date as ca. 188/9 A.D. could somehow be fitted in that period. On the other hand, since a suitable date cannot be found before 192/3 A.D. without upsetting the existing balance of chronology, it is proposed, as already hinted, to carry the inscription's date to the middle of the third century after Christ, although new problems, but minor, may arise. The move will be better understood from the new text presented below and the accompanying *stemmata* of the families of Θαλῆς, Διονυσόδωρος of Gargettos, Ἀλκιβιάδης of Cholargos, and Ἀρχέλαος of Oion, which will be given at the end of the commentary:

ἀγαθῆι

in actomate:

τύχηι

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Σκριβ]ωνίου Καπίτωνος Ε [.]

[.¹², κοσμη]τεύοντος ὡς Μερ ὡς Ι [. .]

5 [.¹³ Φαλ]ηρέως, ὁ συνστρεμ[μα] -
[τάρχης Ἡρακλειδ]ῆς Δωσιθέου Παμβωτά[δης]
[τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῷ συνε]φήβους ἀνέγραψεν. *vac.*

	Col. I	Col. II
	[Θαλῆς Δωσιθ]έου Παμβωτάδης	ἐπέγ[γραφοι]
	8	8
	[.]ς Διονυσοδώρου ὡ Γαρ	Δασούμ[.] ¹
		8
10	[Πρότι]μος Διονυσοδώρου ὡ Γαρ	Δασού[μ] ¹
	Ἴ[Αλκ]ιβιάδης ὡ Χολαργεύς	4 - 10
		Συμ [- - - -]
	[Μέ]νανδρος Ἰακχιβιάδου ὡ Χολαρ	4 - 11
		Ἰ[Α]σ [- - - -]
	[Ζ]ώσιμος Ἀρχελάου ὡ ἐξ Οἴου	4 - 12
	Ἰ[Α]θήναιος Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴου	vac.?
15	[Εὖ]πορος Ἰλάρου ὡ Μελιτεύς	
	[Μ]ᾶρκος ὁ καὶ Ἐρμείας ὡ Σουნიεύς	
	[Εὐέλ]πιστος ὡ Ἀχαρνεύς	
	Ἰ[Απολλώ]νιος Εἰσηναίου ὡ Κοθω	
	7+	
	[.] γης Ἀφροδισίου Ε[-]	
	vac.	

The previous restorations of lines 6 and 11 called for such a revision of the text, since the Θαλῆς of line 11 could only be a brother of the συνστρεμματάρχης (line 6). This is borne out by the omission of the *lemma* σωφρονισταί. That no such *lemma* was inscribed is indicated by the equal space between the heading and the two columns of names. The *lemma* ἐπέγγραφοι is inscribed parallel to the name [Θαλῆς Δωσιθ]έου Παμβωτάδης, as the persons listed in the left column were being identified in the heading. Moreover, space also demanded a rearrangement of the text, as observed from a study of the photograph (*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 48 (Fig. 15)), for lines 3/6 contained about 32 to 34 letters each.

Lines 3/4: No conjecture can be offered for the *E* after the *cognomen* Καπίτων. Perhaps it is the beginning of a second *cognomen*. It does not seem to be a demotic, due to the number of letters. Nor *I.G.*, II², 3770 (above, p. 192) can be helpful. Capito may have been a Roman personality instead of a native Athenian.² Lines 4/5: the κοσμητής is otherwise unknown, but his *nomen* Μέμ(μιος) would indicate that his *civitas* went back to the first century after Christ, viz. Publius Memmius Regulus³ (*E.K.* No. 1315). Line 6: The συνστρεμματάρχης was the brother of Θαλῆς (line 8), as already stated, and his name was Ἰρακλειδής (see *infra*, *stemma*). Line 7: And since

¹ For the *nomen* Dasumius in Attica, cf. *I.G.*, II², 1773_{88/85} Δασούμ. Θαλῆς πρ., Δασούμ. Θαλῆς νε., and Δασούμ. Νικοκράτης (Κυδαθηναίης), πρωτάνεις in 166/7 A.D. = E. W. Bodnar, *S. J.*, *op. cit.*, 137 and 151. Thales, the elder, is mentioned also in *I.G.*, II², 421_{12/14}, where his full name is given, and in *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 48 (158), dated by J.H.

Oliver *ca.* A.D. 160.

² Scribonius Capito had a daughter, Σκριβωνία Παυλλείνα, who was priestess of Ἰαθηνᾶ Ἀρχηγέτις in the third century after Christ, as informed by the inscription where Scribonia Paullina dedicated the σκάφη (*I.G.* II², 3199).

³ *R.E.* XVA, col. 626, n. 29.

those inscribed below were identified as ephebes, the restoration offered is correct (*cf.* *I.G.* II², 2129, 3/5: ο[ἰ] σ[υ]στ[ρ]ε[μ]μα[τά]ρχ[αι] | Ἰούλιος Εὐδαμόκλητ[ος] καὶ Ἰούλιος Πύρος τοὺς | [ὕ]φ' [ἐ]αυτοῖς συνεφήβους ἀνέγραψαν (197/8-199/200 A.D. (N)).

Line 8: Since Θαλῆς has been identified as an ephebe and the son of Δωσίθεος, the ephebe of 212/3 A.D., he must be identical with the ἀντικοσμῆτης of about 275 A.D.¹ (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 71, n. 37, line 11: ἀντικοσμητεύοντος Αὐτοῦ Θαλήτος). Lines 10/11: The two ephebes, sons of Διονυσόδωρος, from the deme Gargettos are apparently the sons of Διονυσόδωρος who was ephebe of the tribe Aigeis in 219/20 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2221₅). Moreover, the name [Πρότ]ιμος, as restored, is attested in the family, for the two ephebes belonged to the same family as Αὐτοῦ Καλλίφρων, son of Πρότειμος, as indicated in the family table below. Lines 11/12: [Ἀλκ]ιβιάδης and [Μέ]νανδρος, sons of Ἀλκιβιάδης, from the deme Cholargos must be the sons of the ephebe Ἀλκιβιάδης, son of Ἀλκιβιάδης (*I.G.*, II², 2122₂₉ (*paullo ante a. 190 p.*)), unless otherwise as observed above. Lines 13/14: [Ζ]ώσιμος and [Ἀ]θήναιος, sons of Ἀρχέλαος, from the deme Oion are identified as great great-grandchildren of the gymnasiarch of 115/6 A.D. (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2017₁₀).

J. Kirchner, after P. Graindor (*Chronologie des Archontes athéniens sous l'Empire* (1922), p. 286), dated *I.G.*, II², 2247 in the third century after Christ. *I.G.*, II², 2250 and 2484 were dated in the third century after Christ and *paullo post a. 200 p.* respectively.

DATE: *ca.* 248/9 A.D.

STEMMATA²

- (A) Family of Proteimos Gargetios, p. 206.
- (B) » » Archelaos from Oion, p. 207.
- (C) » » Asklepiades Pambotades, p. 208.
- (D) » » Demetrios Cholargeus, p. 209.

¹ For a date of this document before 267 A. D., see what Homer A. Thompson has to say in the *J.R.S.*, XLIX, 1959, p. 66, note 28. O. W. Reinmuth proposes «perhaps to be dated 265/266» (*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386).

² The demotic is not given after each individual, as in the preceding *stemmata*, even though it is attested in the document. However, when making an association and a demotic is lacking, then the tribe is recorded, as inscribed in the inscription.

(A)

ΓΑΡΓΗΤΤΙΟΙ¹Πρότειμος (I)
(I.G., II², 1765 and *Hesp.*, XI, p. 45 (13))Δωρόθεος²
πρύτανις
I.G., II², 1765²⁰
A.D. 138/9Πρεΐμος (I)
πρύτανις
I.G., II², 1765²⁸
A.D. 138/9
Hesp., XI, 1942, p. 45 (13)
Πρεΐμος Π[ροτείμου] — πρύτανις
A.D. 130 - 150
(I.G., II², 2081, 2086, and 2107)Πρότειμος (II)
(I.G., II², 2119)
(A.J.A., XLV, 1941, p. 541, line 3)[. . .] σης
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος⁷
I.G., II², 2081²⁰
ca. 160 A.D.
Διονυσόδωρος (I)
ἔφηβος
I.G., II², 2086⁵⁰
A.D. 163/4
(I.G., II², 2132)Πρεΐμος (II)⁸
ἔφηβος
I.G., II², 2107¹
ca. 180 A.D.Κλαυδία Ἀντωνεΐνα
ἀρχοφόρος
A.J.A., *ibid.*, p. 541,
line 4
E.K. No. 1267aΑὐτ. Καλλίφρων (I) πρεσβύτερο[ς]³
ἀγωνοθ[έτης] Φιλαδελ(φείων)
[λόγους προτρε]πτικούς (εἶπεν)
[τοῖς] Ἀλφείους τῶν ἐφήβων λόγους (εἶπεν)
I.G., II², 2119¹⁵ = A.J.A., *ibid.*, p. 542, note 6
I.G., II², 2119^{281/3} . 282/4 . 286
A.D. 190/1 - 191/2 (N)
ἄρχων
I.G., II², 3683^{15/6}
ἄρχεαι τὴν ἐπώνυμον ἀρχήν
A.J.A., *ibid.*, p. 541, lines 2, 3/4
(I.G., II², 2237)Διονυσόδωρος (II)⁹
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος
I.G., II², 2132²⁰
ca. 196/7 A.D. (N)
(I.G., II², 2221⁶)Ἀθήναιος (II)⁹
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος
I.G., II², 2132²⁷
ca. 196/7 A.D. (N)
(I.G., II², 2235)Αὐτ. Διονυσόδωρος (III)
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος⁹
I.G., II², 2221⁵
A.D. 219/20 (N)
(*Appendix* above p. 204)Αὐτ. Ἀρίστων
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος⁹
I.G., II², 2221⁶
A.D. 219/20 (N)Ἀθήναιος (II)
ἔφηβος Αἰγεΐδος⁹
I.G., II², 2235¹⁰
A.D. 234/5 (N)Αὐτ. Καλλίφρων (II) ὁ καὶ Φροντεΐνος⁴
ἔφηβος
συστρεμματάρχης
I.G., II², 2237⁴³⁻⁶⁴
ca. 232 A.D. (N)
σπο[ν]δοφορήσας
A.J.A., *ibid.*, p. 541, lines 2, 4/5
ἐπώνυμος [ἀρχ]ων
I.G., II², 3682³¹ = A.J.A. *ibid.*, p. 542Αὐτ. Πάτροκλος
ἔφηβος
ἀγωνοθέτης Ἐπινικίων
συστρεμματάρχης
I.G., II², 2237⁴⁴⁻⁵⁴⁻⁶⁵
ca. 232 A.D. (N)
σπο[ν]δοφορήσας
A.J.A. *ibid.*, p. 541, lines 2, 4/5[.] σ
ἔφηβος
Appendix, above,
p. 204, col. I, line 9
ca. 248/9 A.D.[Προτέ]ιμος (III)
ἔφηβος
Appendix, above,
p. 204, col. I, line 10
ca. 248/9 A.D.M Ἐρέννιος Καλλίφρων (III) ὁ καὶ Κορηλιανός⁵
I.G., II², 3682^{31/6} = A.J.A., *ibid.*M Ἐρέννιος Ἡ[λιξ] (?) ὁ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος⁶
I.G., II², 3682^{11/2} = A.J.A., *ibid.*NOTE: See also: I.G., II², 2039²: [Ἀ]θήναιος ([Αἰγεΐδος]) (= A.E., 1950/51, p. 19, No. 3, line 1) (ca. 126/7 p.)
I.G., II², 2082²⁷: - - - Ἀρίστωνος Γαφ (post med. s. II p.)
I.G., II², 2119^{10/20}: Καλλίφρων Ἀθηναῖος (ἀγωνο[θέτης])
²⁶: Καλλίφρων (κῆρυξ) (A.D. 190/1 - 191/2 (N))
A.E., 1950/1951 p. 40, line 169: - - ος Καλλίφρονος ([θ]υρωρός) = [Ἀθήναιος]
Καλλίφρονος (A.D. 164/5)¹⁰
[Ἀθήναιος], the [θ]υρωρός, is the father of the ἀγωνο[θέτης] of A.D. 190/1 - 191/2.1 P. Graindor has drawn up also a partial *stemma* of the family (*Chronologie des Archontes athéniens sous l'Empire*, 1922, p. 279, Nr. 198).

2 Δωρόθεος was undoubtedly the father of Πρότειμος, as assigned in the genealogical table.

3 James A. Notopoulos has dated the archonship of Αὐτ. Καλλίφρων Πρότειμου = Καλλίφρων πρεσβύτερος as «shortly after 212 A.D.» (*Hesp.*, XVIII, 1949, p. 36), and the second decade of the third century after Christ is most suitable for a date of this archon. The two sons of Καλλίφρων Πρότειμου, Αὐτ. Καλλίφρων and Αὐτ. Πάτροκλος, were ephebes about 232 A.D. (see above, p. 187, n. 13), and from an inscription from Oropus, we learn that they served also as σπονδοφόροι (σπο[ν]δοφορήσαντες — A.J.A., XLV, 1941, p. 541, lines 4/5). J. H. Oliver dated this document as «About 230 A.D.». Since the two young men were ephebes ca. 232 A.D., the Oropian inscription may be dated now as *paullo post a. 232 p.*, for Καλλίφρων and Πάτροκλος must have exercised this function soon after their ἐφηβία (cf. I.G., VII, 41210/1-24 and 24011, for such a deduction). The puzzling symbol εafter the name Καλλίφρωνος (I.G., II², 3683¹⁶) may or may not signify an abbreviated patronymic (see Plate No. 15a). A siglum) not preceded by thearticle τοῦ occurs, for example, in I.G., II², 2109⁸ = *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 30-31 = J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Exponers . . .* (1950), p. 159 (I 45). However, the I.G., II², 3683 symbol looks away from the name Καλλίφρωνος, unless we were to interpret it as an abbreviation of (τοῦ) (Καλλίφρονος). But this would be a mere conjecture and Prof. Oliver's identification is surely correct, as the *stemma* testifies, too.4 Μᾶρ. Αὐτ. Καλλίφρων ὁ καὶ Φροντεΐνος has been identified by J. H. Oliver as being undoubtedly the elder son of Καλλίφρων πρεσβύτερος (A.J.A. *loc. cit.*, p. 542), and dated his archonship «between 230 and 260 A.D.» Notopoulos suggests that Phronteinos' archonship should be placed «probably in the fourth decade of the third century» (*Hesp.*, XVIII, 1949, p. 36). However, in view of Phronteinos' year of ἐφηβία (ca. a. 232 p.), his archonship should be dated as *ca. post a. 254 p.*, when he would have been about 40 years of age.5 Μᾶρ. Ἐρέννιος Καλλίφρων ὁ καὶ Κορηλιανός has been equated by J. A. Notopoulos with the archon Κορηλιανός mentioned in I.G., II², 3644, and dated his archonship in the «middle of the third century A.D.» (*Hesp.*, XVIII (1949), p. 36). This date, however, no longer can be valid, sinceΚαλλίφρων ὁ καὶ Κορηλιανός was the son of Φροντεΐνος who was ephebe ca. 232 A.D. If the archon Κορηλιανός is to be identified with Καλλίφρων ὁ καὶ Κορηλιανός, then his archonship should be dated as *ca. post a. 284 p.* when he would have been about 40 years old. On the other hand, the archon Κορηλιανός is to be identified probably with the ephebe Κλ. Κορηλιανός of I.G., II², 2119^{102/3-204} (ca. 190/1-191/2 p. (N)). If this is correct, his archonship then should be dated in the second decade of the third century, perhaps following Καλλίφρων πρεσβύτερος. The ephebe Κλ. Κορηλιανός (E.K. No. 1111) is evidently a son of Κλ. Κορηλιανός (Στειριεύς) (E.K. No. 1006), πρύτανις in 166/7 A.D. (I.G., II², 1773⁴⁹), who is to be identified with the ἀντιγραφεὺς Κλ. Κορηλιανός of 190/1 A.D. (*Hesp.*, XVIII (1949), p. 18).For the *nomen* Ἐρέννιος and the name Κορηλιανός, cf. [Ἐ]λέ. Κορηλιανός (Ἐρμειος), πρύτανις in 168/9 A.D. (I.G., II², 1775⁵⁹). Ἐρέννιος Κορηλιανός belonged apparently to the family of Dexippos, with which the family from Gargettos may have been related. Moreover, the archon Κορηλιανός of I.G., II², 3644 could be identical with Ἐρέννιος Κορηλιανός, following J. Kirchner's date (*fin. s. II p.*). If this date is retained, Κλ. Κορηλιανός(Στειριεύς), the πρύτανις of 166/7 A.D. (*supra*), remains also as a potential candidate of being identified with the archon Κορηλιανός of I.G., II², 3644.6 The first name of Ἀλέξανδρος should be restored as Ἡ[λιξ], or perhaps as Ἡ[λις] (cf. I.G., II², 2097³⁰⁸ Ἡλεις Θεοδώρου (ἐπέγραφεος) (ca. 169/70 p.); 2208¹²⁰ Ἀβ[ο]ρήλιος Ἡλεις Κο[ι]τιωνικοῦ Μαρ(αθώνιος) (ca. 212/3 p. (N)); 2238¹¹⁰ Ἀρέν. Ἡλεις Ἐν-*(paullo ante a. 238/9 p.)*; and *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 72 (3760): Ἡλι[ξ] (stone: ΗΛΙΣ) (ca. a. 275 p. (O. W. Reinmuth - «perhaps to be dated 265/66» (*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386))).

7 The degree of relation of these ephebes was established, as far as possible, through their names, above note tribe and chronology.

8 Πρεΐμος (II) is identified as a son of Πρότειμος (I), although there is an intervening interval of about twenty years between his ἐφηβία and that of the two ephebes who are considered to be his brothers. This identification depends certainly on the age of Primos I.

9 See above, note 7.

10 For the date of this inscription, see above, p. 179, note 1.

(B)

ΕΞ ΟΙΟΥ

Ἄρχελαος
(*I.G.*, II², 2017)

Ἄρχελαος
γυμνασίαρχος - *I.G.*, II², 2017¹⁰
(A.D. 115/6 (N))

(two generations)

Ἄρχελαος
(*Appendix*, above, p. 204)

[Ζ]ώσιμος
ἔφηβος - *Appendix*, above,
p. 204, col. I, line 13
ca. 248/9 A.D.

[Ἀ]θήναιος
ἔφηβος - *Appendix*, above,
p. 204, col. I, line 14
ca. 248/9 A.D.

(D)

ΧΟΛΑΡΓΕΙΣ

Δημήτριος

(I.G., II², 1774, 2050 and Hesp., XI, p. 43 (12))

Ἀντιφῶν
πρύτανις
I.G., II², 1774²⁹
A.D. 167/8

Μένανδρος (I)
ἔφηβος - *I.G., II², 2050⁸⁸* - A.D.
143/4 - 144/5
πρύτανις
I.G., II², 1774⁸⁰
A.D. 167/8
πρύτανι[ς]
170/1 or 172/3 A.D.¹
Hesp., XI, 1942, p. 43 (12⁸⁸)

Ἀλκιβιάδης (I)
ἔφηβος - *I.G., II², 2050⁸⁴* - A.D.
143/4 - 144/5
πρύτανις
I.G., II², 1774⁸¹
A.D. 167/8
(I.G., II², 2122)

Ἀλκιβιάδης (II)
ἔφηβος - *I.G., II², 2122²⁰*
(paullo ante a. 190 p.)
[Ἀλ]κιβιάδη[ς] (Χο[λαργεύς])
πρύτανις
imit. s. III p.²
Hesp., XXXII, 1963, p. 38 (35¹⁰)
(Appendix, above, p. 204)

Μένανδρος (II)
ἔφηβος - *I.G., II², 2122⁸⁰*
(paullo ante a. 190 p.)

Ἀλκιβιάδης (III)
ἔφηβος - *Appendix, above,*
p. 204, col. I, line 11
ca. 248/9 A.D.

Μένανδρος (III)
ἔφηβος - *Appendix, above,*
p. 204, col. I, line 12
ca. 248/9 A.D.

¹ Μένανδρος is attested as πρύτανις in the archonship of Κλ. Δημόστρατος Μελιτεύς, which A.E. Raubitschek dates in A.D. 170/1 (172/3 J. A. Notoopoulos *apud* Raubitschek) or shortly afterwards (Γέρας Ἀνωτίου Κεραμοπούλλου, 1953, p. 247, note 2).

² Prof. Meritt dated this document at the end of the second century after Christ, but prosopography favors rather a date at the beginning of the third century, for [Ζ]οῖλος (Χο[λαργεύς]) (line 7) is the same apparently as the erhebe Ζοῖλος (

of the tribe Akamantis (*I.G., II², 2132⁸²* - *ca. a 196/7 p. (N)*), and [Α]λ. Ἀσιατι[κός] (Χο[λαργεύς]) (line 9) as Πό. Αἴ. Ἀσιατικός, erhebe of the tribe Akamantis in 185/6 A.D. (N) (*I.G., II², 2111/12⁸⁸*). Ἐπαφρόδε[ιτος - - -] (Χο[λαργεύς]) (line 8) may be identical with Ἐπαφρόδ[ειτος . . .]οντος, erhebe of the tribe Akamantis in 190/1 - 191/2 A.D. (N) (*I.G., II², 2113¹¹⁴*). And [Ἀλ]κιβιάδη[ς - - -] (Χο[λαργεύς]) (line 10), therefore, would be the erhebe Ἀλκιβιάδης (Χο[λαργεύς]) (*I.G., II², 2122⁸⁰*), as identified above.

ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS: NOVA ADDENDA

2) See also Ποσειδώνιος Φαύστου of the tribe Erechtheis and ephebe in A.D. 172/3 (N) (*I.G.*, II², 2102, line 16). Certainly this ephebe is related with Phaustos, son of Poseidonios, Anagyrasios and their degree of relation may be that of first cousins (through their fathers).

2a) *I.G.*, II², 1935 (*post. a.* 50 a.):

Line 8 - - - -δῶρου Ἐλαιέα
 - - - -δῶρου Ἐλαιέα

Lines 8 and 9 should be restored as [Διότιμον Διο]δῶρου Ἐλαιέα and [Θεόφιλον Διο]δῶρου Ἐλαιέα. For the proposed restorations, see Paul MacKendrick, *The Athenian Aristocracy 399 to 31 B.C.* (Martin Classical Lectures, Volume XXIII), 1969, p. 92, note 89.

2b) *I.G.*, II², 1989 (*E.M.* 5288) (*a.* 53¹/₄ - 66¹/₇ p.):

Line 3 κοσμη[τεύοντος^{ca.} Ἰ]
 κλέους τοῦ > Μαρα[θωνίου]

The κοσμητής belonged undoubtedly to the family of Herodes Attikos (see family's stemma under *I.G.*, II², 3594) and space favors the following emendation of line 3: κοσμη[τεύοντος Κλαυδίου Εὐ]/κλέους. . . . Eukles, son of Eukles, may be identical with the ἱερεὺς of *I.G.*, II², 3934 (*s. I p.* ?): ὁ ἱερεὺς Τι[β Κλ?]/Εὐκλῆς Σώστ[ρατον]/ τὸν ἀδελφόν. . . . (E.K. No. 728). His position in the family's stemma cannot be determined with accuracy, but he may be a brother of Herodes (see *Index to Hesperia, Volumes XI-XX, Supplements VII-IX* (1968), p. 89).

4) It is possible that one of the following names (Λάκων, Λάχων, Λόβων or Λύκων) may have been inscribed in place of the suggested name Λύσων.

5a) *I.G.*, II², 2085 (*a.* 161¹/₂ p.):

Line 45 Διοκλῆς Λεωνίδ(ου)
 Ἀφροδείσιος Λεωνίδ(ου)

These two ephebes of the tribe Leontis are probably cousins-german (through their father) of Διοκλῆς Ἀττικ[οῦ - - -] and Εὐτυχίδης Ἀττικ[ικοῦ - - -] of the tribe Leontis who were ephebes in A.D. 165/6 (*I.G.*, II², 2090, lines 78 and 79). See also Διοκλῆς Λεωνίδ(ου), ἐπένγραφος (*I.G.*, II², 2164, line 36 = *S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, p. 43, No. 120, line 126 (*ante a.* 180 p.)).

12) To the family of Kasios must belong also the ephebe of A.D. 173/4 (N): Διονυσόδωρος Ἐκαταίου Φη(γούσιος) (*I.G.*, II², 2103, line 47). The origin of this family may be traced back to the fourth century before Christ (*cf.* [Διόφαν]τος [Διονυσοδώρου Φηγούσιος] [*Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 16, lines 291-292 (*a.* 303¹/₂ a.)]).

The Phegousioi are not common at all in this period and one other example may be cited from the year A.D. 163/4 (*I.G.*, II², 2086, line 42: Ἀφροδείσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου Φηγού(σιος) [*idem I.G.*, II², 2087, line 16]).

Oscar W. Reinmuth has noted in B. D. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume (line 58): -ου ἐκ Κοιλς.

15) Iophon's daughter, Kleopatra, is known from yet another document (*I.G.*, II² 4945, s. II/III p.): Κλεοπάτ[α - - -]/ Δειρανδειώτ[ου θυγάτηρ]/ Διονυσο - - - / κλέους Σου[νιέως γυνή]/ [ἀνέθηκεν]. This document may be completed as follows: Κλεοπάτ[α Ἰοφῶντος]/ Δειρανδειώτ[ου θυγάτηρ,]/ Διονυσο[δώρου τοῦ Σοφο]/ κλέους Σου[νιέως γυνή]. Kleopatra and Dionysodoros III were full cousins and *I.G.*, II², 4945 should be dated now in the first half of the first century after Christ. If *I.G.*, II², 4945 is correctly restored, then Kleopatra was dedicated by her son in *I.G.*, II², 4046 (Raubitschek cites neither of these documents in his study of the family from Sounion). The son's name cannot be conjectured.

For philological reasons, notice should be made also of the letter *nu* inscribed before the *delta*, indicating a change in the pronunciation of the letter *delta*.

16a) *I.G.*, II², 3458 (*init. s. III a.*):

Ἄγ[ω? Φειδοστ]ράτη
Ἐτεοκλ[έα Χ]ρεμων[ίδου]
τὸν πατέρα ἀγ[ω]νοθετήσαντα Διονύσωι.

George A. Stamires has corrected line 1 in the margin of B. D. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume: Ἄγ[λαύρου ἱέρεια Φειδοστ]ράτη. Stamires informed me (*per litteras*) that the completion of line 1 belongs to K. S. Pittakes: Ἄγ[αύλου ἱέρεια Φειδοστ]ράτη (*Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ.* 2155). Pittakes read the beginning of line 1 as follows: <Γ¹. Therefore, *I.G.*, II², 3458 should read now: Ἄγ[αύλου (*aut* Ἄγλ[αύρου]) (Stamires) ἱέρεια Φειδοστ]ράτη/ Ἐτεοκλ[έα Χ]ρεμων[ίδου Αἰθαλίδη]/ τὸν πατέρα ἀγ[ω]νοθετήσαντα. According to the number of letters, lines 2 and 3 (*ad finem*) should be completed as above. See A. Wilhelm, *Beitr.*, p. 75, No. 62, *I.G.*, II², 3459, and *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, p. 434.

17a) *I.G.*, II², 3557 (Eleusis No. 262/3) (*fin. I init. s. II p.*):

Line 1 [ἱέρ]εια Δήμητρος καὶ Κό[ρης] Φλαουία Λαοδάμ]εια Κλείτου
Φλυέως θυγάτηρ Ἰουνίαν.¹⁵. Μελιτίνην

Two new readings have been determined from the squeeze at the Institute (line 1: [ἱέρ]εια) and line 2 is emended accordingly: Φλυέως θυγάτηρ Ἰουνίαν [. . . ^{ca.} ⁹ . . . τὴν κα]ὶ Μελιτίνην. As space indicates, Melitine's first name may be restored as Λαοδάμειαν.

Junia Melitine is mentioned also in *I.G.*, II², 3633, dated after the middle of the second century after Christ. *I.G.*, II², 3633 may be completed now thus: [τὴν ἱε]ρόφαντιν [Ἰουνίαν. . . ^{ca.} ⁹ . . . τὴν / καὶ Μελ]ιτίνην Ἀν[γίας Ἀριστοκλείας θυ]γατέρα. E. K. No. 736 (the stemma of this family is being commented upon elsewhere).

19) Cf. Μητροδώρος Νικοστ(ράτου) Σου(νιεύς), ephebe of the tribe Attalis (*Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ.*, 1950/51, p. 26, line 65) (*ca. a.* 231/2 p.).

19a) *I.G.*, II², 3608 (Eleusis No. 126) (*med. s. II p.*):

Τι Κλ Ἄππιον [Ἀτείλιον]
Βραδούαν Κλ [Ἡρώδου τοῦ ἀρ]-
χιερέως καὶ [ἄρχοντος καὶ]
ὑπάτου θ[. . . ⁶ . . . υἱόν, υἱόν]
ὃ τῆς Ἑλλ[άδος, μνηθέντα ἀφ' ἐ]-
στία[ς ἐπὶ ἱερείας . . . ⁶ . . .]
τῆς — — — — —
Δή[μητροι καὶ Κόρη].

The above text, as restored, is in need of revision, because the letter *theta* after the word ὑπάτου must be explained (line 4). An examination of the squeeze at the Institute shows that the letter *upsilon* is partially preserved after the *theta* (this was indicated also in the margin of B. D. Meritt's *I.G.*, II², volume). Having further made some additional readings, a revised text is presented here (Plate No. 15b):

[ἡ πόλις?]
 Τι Κλ ᾽Αππιον [᾽Ατεΐλιον ᾽Αττικόν]
 Βραδούαν Κλ [᾽Αττικοῦ ᾽Ηρώδου ᾰφ]-
 χειρέως' καὶ [᾽Ρηγίλλης, ᾽Αππίου]
 ὃ ὑπάτου θυ[γατρὸς, υἱόν, τόν τε]
 τῆς ᾽Ελλ[άδος υἱόν καὶ τὸν ᾰφ' ἔ]-
 στίας, ἀ[ναλωσάσης τὴν δαπάνην]
 τῆς ἀ[ναθέσεως τῆς μητρὸς ᾽Ρηγίλ]-
 λη[ς?]. *vacat?*

The heading ἡ πόλις could have been written also in line 9 after the name ᾽Ρηγίλλης. The dotted *alpha* (line 7) is uncertain. Only the very tip of an upper stroke remains but appears to belong to an *alpha*. The second *alpha* in line 8 is less doubtful, since a diagonal hasta is discernible. Next to the word ἀρχιερέως (line 4) is a punctuation mark.

The earlier proposed completion of lines 6-7 (Kirchner) did not conform with the known usage of recording the name of the priestess. At least I was unable to find an example where the name of the priestess preceded the names of the two Goddesses, but that interpretation, to be sure, was based upon the reading of the letter *lambda* as *delta* (line 9). For Bradouas' full name, see *P.I.R.*, II², p. 168, No. 785 and E.K. No. 909. For the restorations in lines 3 and 5, see J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law* (1950), pp. 111-112; in lines 5-7, cf. *O.G.I.S.*, No. 470, lines 10-11, and *I.G.*, II², 3693, lines 7-8; and in lines 7-9, cf. *I.G.*, II², 3551, lines 3-5. And for the παῖς ᾰφ' ἑστίας, see *R.E.G.*, LXXXI, 1968, p. 454, No. 229.

20) The date of *I.G.*, II², 2029 is being commented elsewhere by this writer.

22a) *I.G.*, II², 3993 (Eleusis No. 192) (s. II p.):

[. . . ? . . . Μέ]μμιον ἀ[ρετῆς ἔνεκα]
 [καὶ εὐνοί]ας Δήμητρι [καὶ Κόρη].

This document must mention a παῖς ᾰφ' ἑστίας and the *alpha* (line 1) must be the beginning of Memmius' *cognomen*. After examining the squeeze at the Institute, the following emendation is proposed:

vac.
 [.¹² Μέ]μμιον Μ[.¹⁰]
 [μνηθέντα ᾰφ' ἑστί]ας Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρη].

The first letter of Memmius' *cognomen* appears to have begun with a *mu*, for the partially preserved stroke corresponds to the outline of a *mu* rather than of an *alpha*.

24a) *I.G.*, II², 4196 (s. I. p.):

Line 2 [Λεύκιο]ν Κλ Πρό[κλον]
 [Κορνηλιανὸ]ν τὸν ἀνθ[ύπατον]

This is how the proconsul's name was supplied by P. Graindor, but Benjamin D. Meritt completed the name as Κλ̄ Πρό[κλος Κόι]ντος (*Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 175, No. 76, lines 6-7 (I 3511a + *I.G.*, II², 4196) = *Index to Hesperia, Volumes XI-XX, Supplements VII-IX* (1968), p. 155 (*post a.* 128/9 p.)). See also *AJPh*, LXIX, 1948, p. 438. Meritt's restoration of the name Κόιντος has been questioned (*cf.* *R.E.G.*, LXI, 1948, 147 (43)) and the best restoration for the proconsul's *cognomen* seems to be the name Προκληϊανός, as given in *I.G.*, III, 634. Accordingly, lines 6-7 (Meritt) are restored as follows:

Line 6 [ναίω]ν Κλ̄ Πρό[κληϊ]-
[ανό]ν τὸν ἀνθύ[πατον]

The name Προκληϊανός (Προκλιανός) is not unknown in Attica (see the *I.G.*, III, Index). See also *I.G.R.R.*, III, No. 909, line 2 (Προκληϊανός). The proconsul's name could perhaps be restored also as Προκλιανός (see *I.G.R.R.*, III, No. 194, lines 1-2, and *ibid.*, IV, No. 353, line 30) or Προπικλιανός (see *I.G.R.R.*, III, No. 797, lines 7-8). E. K. No. 775.

The *upsilon* in the word ἀνθύ[πατον] (line 7) is partially visible (see *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, Plate XXXIV (76)). Also the *upsilon* in the word Ἀρείου (line 2) should not be bracketed, as well as the *alpha* in the conjunction κα[ί] (line 3). Lines 8 and 9 may be completed as [εὐ]νοίας [ἔνεκα καὶ / σωφροσύνης] (*cf.* *I.G.*, II², 4159(a)).

25) For a study of the family of Leonides from Melite, see *B.C.H.*, XCII, 1968-II, pp. 493-518.

25a) *I.G.*, II², 4750 (s. I/II p.):

Δήμητρι Χλόη ἡ ἱέρεια — — — — μου ἔξ Ἑρμείου ἀνέθ[ηκεν].

This inscription should be completed as follows:

Δήμητρι Χλόη ἡ ἱέρεια [Νικοβούλη ἡ καὶ Ἰλάρα Θεοτεί]μου ἔξ Ἑρμείου ἀνέθ[ηκεν]

The priestess is known from *I.G.*, II² 4777 (*post med. s.* II p.): Δήμητρι Χλόη ἡ ἱέρεια [Νι]κοβούλη ἡ καὶ Ἰλάρα Θεοτείμου ἔξ Ἑρμείου ἀνέθηκε. *I.G.*, II², 4750 and 4777 seem to be identical, because they resemble in form and lettering; also the provenience of both of them is listed as *in arce*. Moreover, *I.G.*, II², 4777 has an E. M. number (10014), while no E. M. number is given for *I.G.*, II², 4750. J. Kirchner suggested that the father of Nikoboule may be identical with the prytanis of A. D. 167/8 (*I.G.*, II², 1774, line 45: Θεότιμος Τρύφωνος (Ἑρμείος)). If so, *I.G.*, II², 4750 (if not the same as *I.G.*, II², 4777) should be dated also in the period after the middle of the second century after Christ.

25b) *I.G.*, II², 7185 (s. II p.):

Πρόποσις Ἰουλ[ίου] | Γαίου ἐκ Πειραε[ῶν].

The *nomen* Ἰουλ[---] should be construed with the name Πρόποσις rather than with that of the father. Therefore, the new version should read: Πρόποσις Ἰουλ[ία] / Γαίου ἐκ Πειραε[ῶν]. For the reversal of the *nomen* (*cf.* *I.G.*, II², 10146). E. K. No. 1142 = *Index to Hesperia, Volumes I-X, Supplements I-VI* (1946) pp. 34, 81 and 129.

25c) *I.G.*, II² 9141a (s. I/II p.):

Ἐφελίων | Κύρτι(ε), κτλ.

The name in line 2 was interpreted by J. Kirchner as an ethnic (gens Persica), but I consider it to be a Roman *nomen*, namely, Curtius = Κύρτιος = Κόρτιος (*cf.* W. Schulze, *Gesch. lat. Eigen.*, p. 78). It is not unusual to have the *nomen* in a reversed order (*cf.* *I.G.*, II², 10164/5).

26a) *I.G.*, II², 10621/3 (s. I/II p.):

Ἰ Ἀλβούκ[105] | Γαίου. | Πλουτάρχη | Δέκιου, |
 ὃ Ἀλβουκίου | Δαμάδος | γυνύ (*sic*).

The above text should be corrected to read Ἰ Ἀλβουκ[ία]/ Γαίου/ Πλουτάρχη,/ Δέκιου/ Ἀλβουκίου/ Δαμάδος/ γυνύ. For the *nomen* Albucius, see W. Schulze, *Gesch. lat. Eigen.*, pp. 119, 170, 403 and 411 (Albucilla 238).

29) Other candidates for Epiphaneia's *civitas* are Cn. Cornelius Lentulus (*I.G.*, II², 4137 - *fin. s. I a.*), L. Cornelius Lentulus (*I.G.*, II², 4134 - *ca. a. 3 a.*), and P. Cornelius Lentulus (*I.G.*, II² 4102B - *initio principatus*). But any association is dependent upon chronology and other factors.

Miscellanea

1) *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 63, No. 9A (I 6577) (*med. saec. I a.*)=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 255, No. 686:

Line 4 [ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ] Λευκίου [. .]
 [. . *ca. 6* . .] Νεωτέρου[ἄρ]-
 [χοντος ἐ]νιαυτῶ[ι]

In all probability the demotic of this archon (lines 4 - 5) should be supplied as [Ἰραμ/νου-σίου] and he is to be identified with the archon Λεύκιος Ἰραμνούσιος νεώ[τερος] of *B.C.H.*, LXXXIV, 1960, p. 655. This Leukios may be identical with the father of Zenon Rhamnousios (see above, No. 25) or he may be a brother of Zenon. The date of Leukios' archonship cannot be ascribed with certainty, but it may be assigned to the second half of the first century before Christ, on the assumption that he is identical with the father of Zenon Rhamnousios. Moreover, from the viewpoint of known archons the second half offers a greater flexibility in dating a new archon. There is also the possibility that Leukios' archonship may date from the second half of the first century after Christ (a παιδοργίβης Meniskos (from the deme Kolonos) is mentioned by Plutarch, *Quaest. Conv.*, IX, 15, 1). In B. D. Meritt's name - file Leukios' archonship is dated *ca. 140* (B. C. or A. D. ? And by whom?). However, the middle of the second century before Christ is complete with respect to archons. For the reason why Leukios *neoterus* should be distinguished from Leukios, the archon of 59/8 B.C., see A. S. Benjamin's comment in *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.* (A. S. Benjamin edited the *Hesperia* document 9A).

ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS: EPIGRAPHICAL INDEX¹

(with cross references)

AGORA INV. NO.

- I 141 (see *infra*, I 932)
 I 141b (see *infra*, I 932)
 I 203 (see *infra*, I 932)
 I 231 = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 71 (n. 37) = *J.R.S.*, XLIX, 1959, p. 66, note 28 = *S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962, n. 57 = *T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386 = pp. 206, notes 3 and 6, and 208 (*stemma* C).
 I 865 = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 63 (n. 28) = p. 201, note 1.
 I 875 = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 45 (n. 13) = p. 206 (*stemma* A).
 I 932, 141, 203, 141b (reverse) = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 43 (n. 12) = p. 209 (*stemma* D).
 I 3080 = *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 248 (n. 26) = *S.E.G.*, XIV, 1957, n. 94 = p. 208 (*stemma* C).
 I 4216 = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 48 (n. 15) = p. 204, note 1.
 I 6142 = *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 216 (n. 60) = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 739 = p. 195 note 1.
 I 6164 = *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 198 (n. 50) = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 497 = p. 191 note 2.
 I 6294 = *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 221 (n. 66) = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 612 = p. 182, note 1.
 I 6446 = *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 38 (n. 35) = p. 209 (*stemma* D).
 I 6954 = *Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 202 (n. 53) = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 591 = p. 183, note 1.

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- *p. 541 (Oropus) = pp. 187, and 206 (*stemma* A), and *note 3.
 p. 542 = *I.G.*, II², 3682 = p. 206 (*stemma* A).

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ, 1950/1951

- *p. 18 (n. 1) = *I.G.*, II², 2005 + *E.M.* 3841 = p. 196 (n. 1).
 p. 19 (n. 3) = *I.G.*, II², 2039 = p. 206 (*stemma* A).
 *p. 22 (n. 6) = *I.G.*, II², 2149 + 2145 + *E.M.* 4204 + 3568 = pp. 196, 197 (n. 2), and 198.
 *pp. 23/4 (n. 7) = *I.G.*, II², 2151 + 2141 - 2140 + 2139 = p. 198 (n. 3).
 p. 26 (n. 11) = *I.G.*, II², 2228 = pp. 181 and 197, note 6.
 *pp. 28/9 (n. 14) = *I.G.*, II², 2251 + 2487 = p. 200 (n. 4).
 *p. 38 (n. 18) = p. 179.

¹ An asterisk denotes partial or whole treatment of document, except where stated differently.

- *p. 40 (n. 18)=*I.G.*, II², 2069 + 2138 + 2162 + 2166 + 2045 + 2093 A = p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 *p. 49 (n. 30)=*I.G.* II², 2247 + 2250 + 2484 = *S.E.G.*, XIV, 1957, n. 97 = pp. 187, 193, 202 (n. 5), and 204.

BODNAR, Edward W., S. J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens* (*Collection Latomus*, vol. XLIII, 1960).

- p. 151 = *I.G.*, II², 1773 = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 607 = p. 179.
 p. 166 = *I.G.*, II², 3301 = p. 194, note 3.
 p. 173 = *I.G.*, II², 4222 = p. 192.

BULLETIN DE CORRESPONDANCE HELLENIQUE

- *LXXIV, 1950, p. 220 = *I.G.*, II², 2160 + 2159 + 2136 = *S.E.G.* XII, 1955, n. 123 = p. 182, note 3.
 p. 221 = *I.G.*, II², 2220 = *S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, n. 132 = p. 185 (n. 11).
 XC, 1966-I, p. 97 = p. 188 (n. 15).

*ΓΕΡΑΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΚΕΡΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΛΟΥ, Athens, 1953

See below *S.E.G.*, XIII, 1956, n. 53, and *p. 186, note 1.

ΓΛΥΠΤΑ

- 1484 = *I.G.*, II², 2044 = p. 179 (n. 4).
 2620 = [*I.G.*, II², 10669] = *I.G.*, V, 1, n. 1206 = p. 195 (n. 27), and Plate 14a.

DITTENBERGER, W.

*Syll.*³, n. 703 = p. 194, note 2.

E(ΘNIKON) M(OYΣEION)

- 954 + 4273 = *I.G.*, II², 4308 = p. 194 (n. 25), and Plate 13b.
 1115 = *I.G.*, II², 11881 (=12112) = p. 196 (n. 30), and Plate 14b.
 2761 + 12712 = *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 188 = *Hesperia Index (I-X)*, pp. 49 and 69 = p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 3559 = *I.G.*, II², 2213 = p. 184 (n. 11), and Plate 10.
 3568 = *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 22 (n. 6) = p. 197 (n. 2).
 *3650 = *I.G.*, II², 2220 = Γέρας Ἀντωνίου Κεραμοπούλλου (1953), p. 512 (n. 8) = p. 186 note 1.
 *3700 = Γέρας Ἀντωνίου Κεραμοπούλλου (1953), p. 512 (n. 8) = *I.G.*, II², 2220 = p. 186, note 1.
 3841 = *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 18 (n. 1) = p. 196 (n. 1).
 4204 = *A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 22 (n. 6) = p. 197 (n. 2).
 *4266 = [*I.G.*, II², 4182 (=4150 (*E.M.* 4549))] = p. 193 (n. 23).
 4273 (see *supra*, 954 + 4273 = *I.G.*, II², 4308).
 *4549 = *I.G.*, II², 4150 = p. 193 (n. 23), and Plate 13a.
 8409 = *I.G.*, II², 3151 = p. 189 (n. 16), and Plate 11a.
 8551 = *I.G.*, II², 2121 = p. 182 (n. 8).
 8629 = *I.G.*, II², 3683 = p. 206, note 3, and Plate 15a.
 8645 = *I.G.*, II², 2125 = p. 182 (n. 9).
 8649. 8650 = *I.G.*, II², 2235 = pp. 186 (n. 12), 197, 199 and 206 (*stemma A*).

- 8650 (see above, 8649. 8650).
 8651=*I.G.*, II², 2237=p. 187 (n. 13), and Plate 9b.
 9594=*I.G.*, II², 3685=p. 198, note 1.
 10015=*I.G.*, II², 10158=p. 195 (n. 26).
 10035/6=*I.G.*, II², 2102=pp. 180, 181 (n. 6), and 208 (*stemma* C).
 10040=*I.G.*, II², 2018=p. 179 (n. 3).
 10042=*I.G.*, II², 2059=pp. 180, and 181 (n. 5).
 10303=*I.G.*, II², 3664=p. 191 (n. 20).
 10316=*I.G.*, II², 1773=p. 178 (n. 2), and Plate 9a.
 10333=*I.G.*, II², 3762=p. 192 (n. 21).
 10353=*I.G.*, II², 2239=pp. 183, note 3, 185, 186, 188 (n. 14), 198 (*bis*), and 202, note 1.
 10354=*I.G.*, II², 3770=p. 192 (n. 22).
 10561=*I.G.*, II², 2461=p. 188 (n. 15).
 12712 (see *supra*, 2761+12712).

EAEYSINIAKA, I, 1932

- p. 225=P. Roussel, *Mélanges Bidez* (1934), p. 820=pp. 177 and 188, note 3.

ELEUSIS

- Nr. 176 (b-d)=*I.G.*, II², 3568=p. 190 (n. 18), and Plate 12a¹.
 Nr. 384 (a)=*I.G.*, II², 3568=p. 198 (n. 18), and Plate 12a¹.
 Nr. 641+*I.G.*, II², 3581=pp. 190 (n. 19), p. 191, note 1, and Plate 12b.

GEAGAN, Daniel J., *The Athenian Constitution after Sulla* (*Hesperia*, Supplement XII (1967))=p. 192.

HESPERIA

- III, 1934, p. 147=*I.G.*, II², 1727 = p. 177 (n. 1).
 IV, 1935, p. 188=*E.M.* 2761+12712=*Hesperia Index* (I-X), pp. 49 and 69=p. 208 (*stemma* C).
 XI, 1942, p. 43 (n. 12)=Agora Inv. No. I 932, 141, 203, 141b (reverse)=p. 209 (*stemma* D).
 XI, 1942, p. 45 (n. 13)=Agora Inv. No. I 875=p. 206 (*stemma* A).
 XI, 1942, p. 48 (n. 15)=Agora Inv. No. I 4216=p. 204, note 1.
 *XI, 1942, p. 63 (n. 28)=Agora Inv. No. I 865=p. 201, note 1.
 XI, 1942, p. 71 (n. 37)=Agora Inv. No. I 231=*J.R.S.*, XLIX, 1959, p. 66, note 28=*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386=pp. 205, note 1, 206, note 6 and 208 (*stemma* C).
 XII, 1943, p. 62=*I.G.*, II², 2029=p. 192.
 XVIII, 1949, pp. 30/1=*I.G.*, II², 2109=J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders* (1950), p. 159 (I 45)=p. 206, note 3.
 XVIII, 1949, p. 43=*I.G.*, II², 1790=p. 183, note 3.
 XVIII, 1949, p. 47=*I.G.*, II², 2993=p. 183, note 3.
 XVIII, 1949, p. 54=*I.G.*, II², 2245=(Moretti), p. 202=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962 n. 57=*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386=pp. 180, note 2, 183, 185, 188, note 2, 199 and 200, note 3.

¹ These Eleusinian fragments were numbered anew when squeezes were supplied to the Institute (a=30; b=305; c=10; and d=171).

- XX, 1951, p. 66=p. 197, note 4.
 *XXII, 1953, p. 178 (n. 2)=*S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, n. 134=p. 197, note 6
 XXIII, 1954, p. 248 (n. 26)=Agora Inv. No. I 3080=*S.E.G.*, XIV, 1957, n. 94=p. 208
 (*stemma C*).
 XXIII, 1954, p. 248=*I.G.*, II², 1832=p. 202.
 *XXXII, 1963, p. 38 (n. 35)=Agora Inv. No. I 6446=p. 209 (*stemma D*).
 XXXIII, 1964, p. 198 (n. 50)=Agora Inv. No. I 6164=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 497=
 p. 191, note 2.
 XXXIII, 1964, p. 202 (n. 53)=Agora Inv. No. I 6954=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 591=
 p. 183, note 1.
 XXXIII, 1964, p. 216 (n. 60)=Agora Inv. No. I 6142=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 739=
 p. 195, note 1.
 XXXIII, 1964, p. 221 (n. 66)=Agora Inv. No. I 6294=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 612=
 p. 182, note 1.
 XXXVI, 1967, p. 50, note 18=p. 192, note 1.

HESPERIA INDEX (I-X) (1946) p. 49=*I.G.*, II², 1757=*Musée Belge*, XXVII, 1923,
 p. 277, No. 196=*I.G.*, III, 1019=p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 p. 139=*I.G.*, II², 1727=p. 177 (n. 1).

INSCRIPTIONES GRAECAE

- II², *1727=*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 147=pp. 177 (n. 1), and 178.
 1757=*I.G.*, III, 1019=p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 1764A=p. 201.
 1765=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 *1773 (*E.M.* 10316)=E. W. Bodnar, S. J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens* (*Collection
 Latomus*, vol. XLIII, 1960), p. 151=*S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, n. 607=pp. 179
 (n. 2), 204, note 1, and 206, note 5.
 1774=p. 209 (*stemma D*).
 1775=p. 206, note 1.
 1781=p. 201.
 1783=p. 201.
 1790=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 43=p. 183, note 3.
 1792=p. 200, note 3.
 1805=p. 201.
 1817=p. 201.
 1818=p. 201.
 1824=p. 191, note 4.
 1832=*Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 248=pp. 202 (*bis*), and 208 (*stemma C*).
 *1976=p. 183, note 3.
 *1977=p. 183, note 3.
 1978=p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 2005=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 18 (n. 1)=p. 196 (n. 1).
 2017=pp. 203, 205 and 207 (*stemma B*).
 *2018 (*E.M.*, 10040)=p. 179 (n. 3).
 2020=p. 196.
 *2021=p. 191, note 2.

- 2022=p. 191, note 2.
 2023=p. 191, note 2
 2024=pp. 191, note 3, and 208 (*stemma C*).
 2025=p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 2029=*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 62=p. 192.
 2030=p. 201, note 1.
 2037=p. 183, note 3.
 2039=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 19 (n. 3)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 *2044 (Γλυπτή 1484)=pp. 179 (n. 4), and 180 (*quinquies*).
 2045=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2046=pp. 180 and 191 note 2.
 2049=p. 183, note 3.
 2050=p. 209 (*stemma D*).
 2051=pp. 183, note 3, and 201.
 2052=p. 201.
 2058=p. 200, note 3.
 *2059 (*E.M.* 10042)=pp. 180 (*bis*), and 181 (n. 5).
 2061=p. 184, note 2.
 2067=pp. 180 (*bis*), 182, 183 (*bis*), and 184, note 2.
 2068=p. 200, note 3.
 2069=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 *2075=p. 181.
 2079=p. 191.
 2081=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2082=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2085=pp. 180 (*bis*), and 200, note 3.
 2086=pp. 183 (*bis*), 186, 203, and 206 (*stemma A*).
 2087=p. 183 (*bis*).
 2093A=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2097=p. 206, note 6.
 *2102 (*E.M.* 10035/6)=pp. 179, note 1, 180 (*quinquies*), 181 (n. 6), and 208 (*stemma C*).
 2103=pp. 180 (*bis*), and 183, note 3.
 2104=p. 179, note 1.
 2107=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 *2108=pp. 181 (n. 7), 182, note 1, and 197, note 3.
 2109=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 30/1=J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders...* (1950) p. 159 (I 45)=p. 206, note 3.
 2111/12=pp. 199, note 1, and 209, note 2
 2113=p. 209, note 2.
 2119=p. 206 (*stemma A*), and note 5.
 2120=p. 200, note 3.
 *2121=(*E.M.* 8551)=p. 182 (n. 8).
 2122=pp. 203, 205 and 209 (*ter*) (*stemma D*), and note 2.
 *2125 (*E.M.* 8645)=p. 182 (n. 9).
 2128=pp. 179 and 183, note 3.
 2129=pp. 183, note 3, and 205.
 2130=p. 180, note 2.

- 2132=pp. 201, 203, 206 (*stemma A*), and 209, note 2.
 2136 (see below, 2160).
 2138=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18) = p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2139=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 23/4 (n. 7)=p. 198 (n. 3).
 2140=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 23/4 (n. 7)=p. 198 (n. 3).
 2141=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 23/4 (n. 7)=p. 198 (n. 3).
 2145=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 22 (n. 6)=p. 197 (n. 2).
 2149=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 22 (n. 6)=p. 197 (n. 2).
 2151=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 23/4 (n. 7)=p. 198 (n. 3).
 2159 (see below, 2160).
 2160+2159+2136=*B.C.H.*, LXXIV, 1950, p. 220=*S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, n. 123=
 p. 183, note 3.
 2162=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2166=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 40 (n. 18)=p. 206 (*stemma A*).
 2193=pp. 180, note 2, 191, note, 4, and 201.
 2199=p. 186.
 2203=p. 183 (*quinquies*).
 2208=pp. 198, 203, 206, note 6, and 208 (*stemma C*).
 *2213 (*E.M.* 3559)=p. 184 (n. 10), and Plate 10.
 *2220 (*E.M.*, 3650 & 3700)=*B.C.H.*, LXXIV, 1955, p. 221=*S.E.G.*, XII, 1955,
 n. 132=*ibid.*, XIII, 1956, n. 53=p. 185 (n. 11).
 2221=pp. 205 and 206 (*stemma A*).
 2224=p. 199.
 2227=pp. 197 and 199.
 2228=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 26=pp. 181 and 198, note 6.
 2229=p. 180, note 2.
 *2235 (*E.M.* 8649, 8650)=pp. 186 (n. 12), 197, 199, and 206 (*stemma A*).
 *2237 (*E.M.* 8651)=pp. 185, 187 (n. 13), 188 (= *I.G.*, III, 1193), 197, and 206
 (*stemma A*).
 2238 = p. 206, note 6.
 *2239 (*E.M.* 10353)=pp. 183, note 3, 185, 186, 188 (n. 14), 198 (*bis*), and 200, note 3.
 2242=pp. 183, note 3, 185 (*bis*), and 199.
 *2243=pp. 185, 186, note 1, and 188, and *note 2.
 2245=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 54 = (Moretti), p. 202=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962,
 n. 57=*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386=pp. 180, note 2, 183, 185, 188, note
 2, 199 and 200, note 3.
 2247=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30)=pp. 202 (n. 5), and 204.
 2250=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30)=pp. 202 (n. 5), and 204.
 *2251=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 28/9 (n. 14)=pp. 200 (n. 4), and 201.
 2270=p. 180, note 2.
 2340=p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 2361=p. 182.
 *2461 (*E.M.* 10561)=p. 188 (n. 15).
 *2484=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30)=pp. 202 (n. 5), and 204.
 2487=*A.E.*, 1950/51, pp. 28/9 (n. 14)=pp. 200 (n. 4), and 201.
 *2993=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 47=p. 183, note 3.
 2998=p. 189.
 2999=p. 189.

- *3120 = p. 194, note 4.
 *3151 (= *E.M.* 8409) = p. 189 (n. 16), and Plate 11a.
 3176 = p. 194, note 4
 3199 = p. 204, note 2.
 3301 = E. W. Bodnar, S. J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens (Collection Latomus, vol. XLIII, 1960)*, p. 166 = p. 194, note 3.
 3488 = p. 178.
 *3534 = pp. 177, note 1, 189 (n. 17), and Plate 11b.
 *3568 (Eleusis Nrs. 176 (b-d) and 384 (a))¹ = pp. 177, note 1, 190 (n. 18), and Plate 12a.
 *3581 (Eleusis 641 + 3581) = pp. 177, note 1, 190 (n. 19), and Plate 12b.
 *3644 = p. 206, note 5.
 3655 p. 182, note 1.
 *3664 (*E.M.* 10303) = A. Wilhelm, *Beitr. . .*, p. 95, n. 8¹ = p. 191 (n. 20).
 3669 = p. 192.
 3677 = p. 182, note 1.
 *3682 = *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 542 = p. 206 (*stemma A*), and *note 4.
 *3683 = *E.M.* 8629 = pp. 205, note 1, 206 (*stemma A*), and Plate 15a.
 *3685 (*E.M.* 9594) = p. 198, note 1.
 3716 = p. 192.
 *3762 (*E.M.* 10333) = p. 192 (n. 21).
 3763 = p. 208 (*stemma C*).
 *3770 (*E.M.* 10354) = pp. 192 (*bis*) (n. 22), and 204.
 3771 = p. 201, note 1.
 3979 = p. 201, note 1.
 3980 = p. 201, note 1.
 *4046 = p. 188, note 3.
 4063 = p. 188, note 1.
 4103 = p. 196, note 2.
 4120 = p. 196, note 2.
 *4150 (*E.M.* 4549) (= 4182) = p. 193 (n. 23), and note 1.
 *4159 (a) = p. 193 (n. 24).
 [*4182 (*E.M.* 4266) (= 4150)] = p. 193 (n. 23), and note 1.
 4212 = p. 204, note 1.
 4216 = p. 191, note 2.
 4222 = E. W. Bodnar, S. J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens (Collection Latomus, vol. XLIII, 1960)*, p. 173 = p. 192.
 4230 = p. 195, note 2.
 *4308 (*E.M.* 954 + 4273) = p. 194 (n. 25), and Plate 13b.
 4949 = p. 186, note 1.
 *5267 = p. 191, note 4.
 6876 = p. 195, note 3.
 7145 = p. 208, note 1.
 7753 = p. 191, note 2.
 *10158 (*E.M.* 10015) = p. 195 (n. 26).
 [*10669 (Γλυπτά 2620)] = *I.G.*, V, 1, n. 1206 = pp. 177, note 1, 195 (n. 27), and Plate 14a.

¹ See above, p. 217, note 1.

- *11245 (Keramikos IV) = *S.E.G.*, XIII, 1956, n. 192 = pp. 177, note 1, 195 (n. 28), and Plate 12c.
 *11302 = p. 196 (n. 29).
 11774 = p. 196.
 *11881 (*E.M.* 1115) (=12112) = p. 196 (n. 30).
 [* (12112 = 11881 (*E.M.* 1115))] = p. 196 (n. 30).
 III, 1019, line 23 = *Musée Belge*, XXVII, 1923, p. 277, No. 196 = *I.G.*, II² 1757 = *Hesperia Index* (I-X) (1946), p. 49 = p. 208 (*stemma* C).
 1193 = *I.G.*, II², 2237 = p. 188.
 V, 1, 1206 = *I.G.*, II², 10669 (Γλυπτά 2620) = p. 195 (n. 27), and Plate 14a.
 VII 412 = p. 206, note 3.
 420 = p. 206, note 3.
 1395
 1834
 3017
 3201
 3377
 3396
- } = p. 196, note 1.

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- p. 66, note 28 = *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 71 (n. 37) = Agora Inv. No. I 231 = *S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962, n. 57 = *T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386 = pp. 206, notes 3 and 6 and 208 (*stemma* C).

KAPETANOPOULOS, Elias. *The Early Expansion of Roman Citizenship into Attica during the First Part of the Empire* (200 B.C.—A.D. 70), Yale University (1964)—unpublished = E.K. No. ¹

93. [Λεύκιος Κορν]ήλιος Σύλλας = p. 196, note 2.
 [248 Κουαδ]ρατος - -] = p. 189 (n. 16).
 270. Λεύκιος Γέλλιος Ποπλικόλας = p. 195, note 2.
 344. Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Σκιπίων = p. 196, note 2.
 [394. (Γάιος) [Ἰούλιος] Νικάνωρ νέος [Ὁμηρος καὶ νέος Θεμιστοκλῆς] = 432c].
 *404a. Μάρκος Φόλβιος [- - - - - ος] Βησαιεύς = p. 191, note 2.
 414. Κλωδία Μην[- -] = p. 196 (n. 30).
 416. *Επιφάνεια Κορνηλία = p. 196 (n. 29).
 [421. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας = 575. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας] = p. 193 (n. 23).
 431. [Λεύ]κιος (Ῥαμνούσιος) = p. 194 (n. 25).
 432. Γέλλιος Ἐραγῖνος = p. 194 (n. 25).
 432c. (=394). [Ἰο]ύλ[ιος Νικάν]ωρ [[νέος Ὁμηρος καὶ νέος Θεμιστοκλῆς]] (Ἱεραπολίτης) = p. 178, note 1.
 473. <Λ>ούκιος Οὐαλέ[ρ]ιος Κάτυλλος = p. 193 (n. 24).
 532. Πόπλιος Μέμμιος Ῥήγλος = pp. 190, note 2, and 204.
 562. Αὐρηλία = pp. 189 (n. 17), and 190, and note 1.
 563. [Γάιο]ς Μέμμιος Ῥήγλος = p. 190, note 2.

¹ In the dissertation the Greek names are transliterated with Latin characters. Below are given the names as they occur in this commentary, with

whatever corrections deemed necessary. The asterisk signifies new additions.

565. Κόττας=[Κόι(ντος) Α[ῆρ(ήλιος)]] = pp. 189 (n. 17), and 190, and note 1.
 575. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας=421. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀκύλας=p. 193 (n. 23).
 *630a. [Πούπλιος Φούλβιος Μάξιμος [Σουνιεύς]=pp. 190-191 (n. 19).
 *630b. Πούπλιος Φούλβιος Μη[τροδόω]ος (Σουνιεύς)=pp. 190 (n. 19), and 191, and note 1.
 651. Λαῖς Ἀλεττία Ῥομ(α)ία=p. 195 (n. 26).
 741. Κλαυδί[α]=^{ca. 20}p. 190 (n. 18), and note 2.
 *741a. Κλαυδί[α]=^{ca. 20}p. 190 (n. 18).
 *744b. Με[μ(μία)] Λιώνη=p. 190 (n. 18), and note 2.
 [748. [Ἰούλιος Ἀλέξανδρος Σουνιεύς]=p. 179 (n. 3).
 890. Ἰούν(ιος) Θεμιστοκλῆς Ἀλαιεύ[ς]=p. 181, note 2.
 891. Ἰού(νιος) Φιλοκράτης Ἀλαιεύς=p. 181 (n. 6), and note 2.
 908. Μᾶρκος Ἰούλιος Ζήνων Μαραθώνιος=p. 199, note 1.
 914. Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Δημόστρατος Μελιτεύς=pp. 202, note 1, and 209, note 1.
 1006. Κλ(αύδιος) Κορνηλιανός Στειριεύς=p. 206, note 5.
 1012. Ἰού(λιος) Ἱεροφάντης = p. 200, note 3.
 1087. (Τιβ(έριος)) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀχαρνε[ύς]=p. 192 (n. 21).
 1111. Κλ(αύδιος) Κορνηλια[νός] (Στειριεύς?)=p. 206 note 5.
 1114. Ἰούλιος Εὐδαμόκλητ[ος]=p. 205.
 *1115a. Ἰούλιος Πῦρος=p. 205.
 [1146. Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀνθός=p. 195 (n. 27).
 1229. Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Νίγρος δ καὶ Λε[ωσθῆνης Μελιτ(εύς)] = pp. 197, (n. 2), 198, 199 (n. 3), 200, and note 2.
 1230. Μ(ᾶρκος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀγ[άθων?]=p. 184 (n. 10).
 1231. Μ(ᾶρκος) Κλ(αύδιος) Εἰρην[αῖος]=p. 184 (n. 10).
 1267a. Κλαυδία Ἀντωνεῖνα (Γαργηττία)=p. 206 (*stemma* A).
 *1283a. [Ἰού(λιος?)] Ζήνων Μα[ρ(αθώνιος)]=p. 199, note 1.
 1301. Κλ(αύδιος) Ὠκεανός=p. 187 (n. 13).
 1306. Κλα(ύδιος) Ζήνων=p. 188 (n. 14).
 1315. Μέμ(μιος) Ι[. Φαλ]ηρεύς=¹⁵pp. 192 (n. 22), 202 (n. 5), 203 and 204.
 1361. Καλλικλῆς Αἴλιος=p. 196.
 1395. Πουπία Συρῖνα = p. 195 (n. 28).
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 p. 202=*I.G.*, II², 2245=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 54=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962, n. 57=
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 MUSÉE BELGE, XXVII, 1923, p. 277, No. 196 = *I.G.*, III, 1019 = *J.G.*, II², 1757 =
Hesperia Index (I-X) (1946), p. 49 = p. 208 (*stemma* C).
 OLIVER, J. H., *The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law* (Baltimore, 1950),
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 PEEK, W., *Attische Grabschriften I*
 See below, *S.E.G.*, XIII, 1956, n. 192.
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 *p. 820 = Ἐλευσινιακά, I, 1932, p. 225=pp. 177 and *188, note 3.

SUPPLEMENTUM EPIGRAPHICUM GRAECUM

- XII, 1955, n. 123=*B.C.H.*, LXXIV, 1950, p. 221=*I.G.*, 2160 + 2159 + 2136=p. 182 note 3.
- XII, 1955, n. 132=*B.C.H.*, LXXIV, 1950, p. 221=*I.G.*, II², 2220=p. 185 (n. 11).
- XII, 1955, n. 134=*Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 178 (2)=p. 197, note 6.
- XIII, 1956, n. 53=Γέρας Ἀντωνίου Κεραμοπούλλου (1953), p. 512 (n. 8) (Plate XXVI, Fig. 2)=*I.G.*, II², 2220 (*E.M.* 3650 and 3700)=p. 186.
- XIII, 1956, n. 192=W. Peek, *Attische Grabschriften* I, p. 29 (n. 105)=*I.G.*, II², 11245 = p. 195 (n. 28).
- XIV, 1957, n. 94=*Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 248 (n. 26)=Agora Inv. No. I 3080=p. 208 (*stemma* C).
- XIV, 1957, n. 97=*A.E.*, 1950/51, p. 49 (n. 30)=p. 202 (n. 5).
- XVIII, 1962, n. 57=*J.R.S.*, XLIX, 1959, p. 66, note 28=Agora Inv. No. I 231=*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 71 (n. 37)=*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386=pp. 206, notes 3 and 6, and 208 (*stemma* C).
- XVIII, 1962, n. 57=(Moretti), p. 202=*I.G.*, II², 2245=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 54=*T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962, p. 386 = pp. 180, note 2, 183, 185, 188, note 2, 199, and 200, note 3.
- XXI, 1965, n. 497=*Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 198 (n. 50)=Agora Inv. No. I 6164 =p. 191, note 2.
- XXI, 1965, n. 591=*Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 202 (n. 53)=Agora Inv. No. I 6954 =p. 183, note 1.
- XXI, 1965, n. 607=*I.G.*, II², 1773 = E. W. Bodnar, S. J., *Cyriacus of Ancona and Athens* (1960), p. 151; *et alii*=p. 179.
- XXI, 1965, n. 612=*Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 221 (n. 66)=Agora Inv. No. I 6294=p. 182, note 1.
- XXI, 1965, n. 739=*Hesperia*, XXXIII, 1964, p. 216 (n. 60)=Agora Inv. No. I 6142=p. 195, note 1.
- T.A.P.A.*, XCIII, 1962
- p. 386=*I.G.*, II², 2245=*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 54=(Moretti), p. 202=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962, n. 57=pp. 180, note 2, 183, 185, 188, note 2, 199, and 200, note 3.
- p. 386=*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 71 (n. 37)=Agora Inv. No. I 231=*J.R.S.*, XLIX, 1959, p. 66, note 28=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, 1962, n. 57=pp. 206, notes 3 and 6, and 208 (*stemma* C).
- *WILHELM, A., *Beiträge zur griechischen Inschriftenkunde* (1909), p. 95, n. 81=*I.G.*, II², 3664=*E.M.* 10303=p. 191, note 3.

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I 3511a + *I.G.*, II², 4196 = *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 175, No. 76 = *Index to Hesperia, Volumes XI-XX, Supplements VII-IX* (1968), p. 155 = p. 212, No. 24a.

I 6577 = *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 63, No. 9A = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 255, No. 686 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, XLIX, 1945, p. 434 = p. 211, No. 16a.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY, LXIX, 1948, p. 438 = p. 213, No. 24a.

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ

2155 = A. Wilhelm, *Beitr.*, p. 75, No. 62 = *I.G.*, II², 3458 = p. 211, No. 16a.
1950/51, p. 26 = p. 211, No. 19.

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LXXXIV, 1960, p. 655 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).

XCII, 1968, pp. 493-518 = p. 213, No. 25.

E(ΘNIKON) M(OYΣEION)

*5288 = *I.G.*, II², 1989 = p. 210, No. 2b.

*10014 = *I.G.*, II², 4777 = p. 213, No. 25a.

ELEUSIS NO.

*126 = *I.G.*, II², 3608 = Eleusis No. 126 = p. 211, No. 19a.

*161 = Eleusis No. 126 = *I.G.*, II², 3608 = Plate No. 15b.

*192 = *I.G.*, II², 3993 = p. 212, No. 22a.

*262/3 = *I.G.*, II², 3557 = p. 211, No. 17a.

HESPERIA

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Ibid., Plate XXXIV (76) = p. 213, No. 24a.

*XXXII, 1963, p. 63, No. 9A = I 6577 = *S.E.G.*, XXI, 1965, p. 255, No. 686 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).

XXXVII, 1968, p. 16, lines 291-292 = p. 210, No. 12.

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Volumes XI - XX, Supplements VII - IX (1968), p. 155 = *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 175,
 No. 76 = I 3511a + I.G., II², 4196 = p. 212, No. 24a.
Ibid., p. 89 = p. 210, No. 2b.

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- 1774 = p. 213, No. 25a.
 *1935 = p. 210, No. 2a.
 *1989 = *E.M.* 5288 = p. 210, No. 2b.
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 *2085 = p. 210, No. 5a.
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 2102 = p. 210, No. 2.
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 2164 = *S.E.G.*, XII, 1955, p. 43, No. 120 = p. 210, No. 5a.
 *3458 (*bis*) = *Agx. 'Eφημ.* 2155 = A. Wilhelm, *Beitr.*, p. 75, No. 62 = p. 211, No. 16a.
 3459 = p. 211, No. 16a.
 3551 = p. 212, No. 19a.
 *3557 = Eleusis 262/3 = p. 211, No. 17a.
 3594 = p. 210, No. 2b.
 *3608 = Eleusis 126 = Eleusis 161 (Plate No. 15b) = p. 211, No. 19a.
 *3633 = p. 211, No. 17a.
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 *3993 = Eleusis 192 = p. 212, No. 22a.
 4046 = p. 211, No. 15.
 4102B = *E.K.* No. 343 = p. 214, No. 29.
 4134 = *E.K.* No. 386 = p. 214, No. 29.
 4137 = *E.K.* No. 401 = p. 214, No. 29.
 4159(a) = p. 213, No. 24a.
 *4196 = *Index to Hesperia, Volumes XI - XX, Supplements VII - IX* (1968), p. 155 =
 I 3511a = p. 212, No. 24a.
 *4750 = p. 213, No. 25a.
 *4777 = *E.M.* 10014 = p. 213, No. 25a.
 *4945 = p. 211, No. 15.
 *7185 = *Index to Hesperia, Volumes I - X, Supplements, I - VI* (1946), pp. 34, 81 and
 129 = *E.K.* No. 1142 = p. 213, No. 25b.
 *9141a = p. 213, No. 25c.
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 10164/5 = p. 213, No. 25c.
 10621/3 = p. 214, No. 26a.

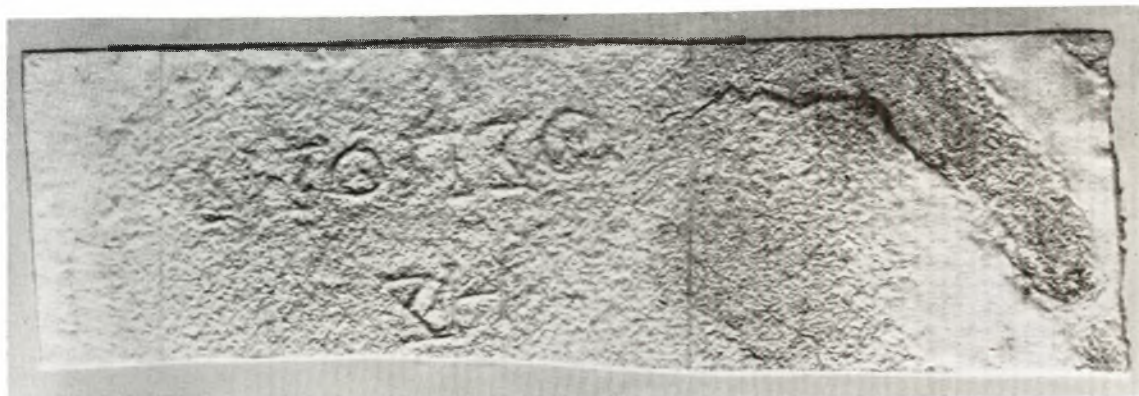
INSCRIPTIONES GRAECAE, III

634 = p. 213, No. 24a.
Index (Προκληϊανός, Προκλιανός) = p. 213, No. 24a.

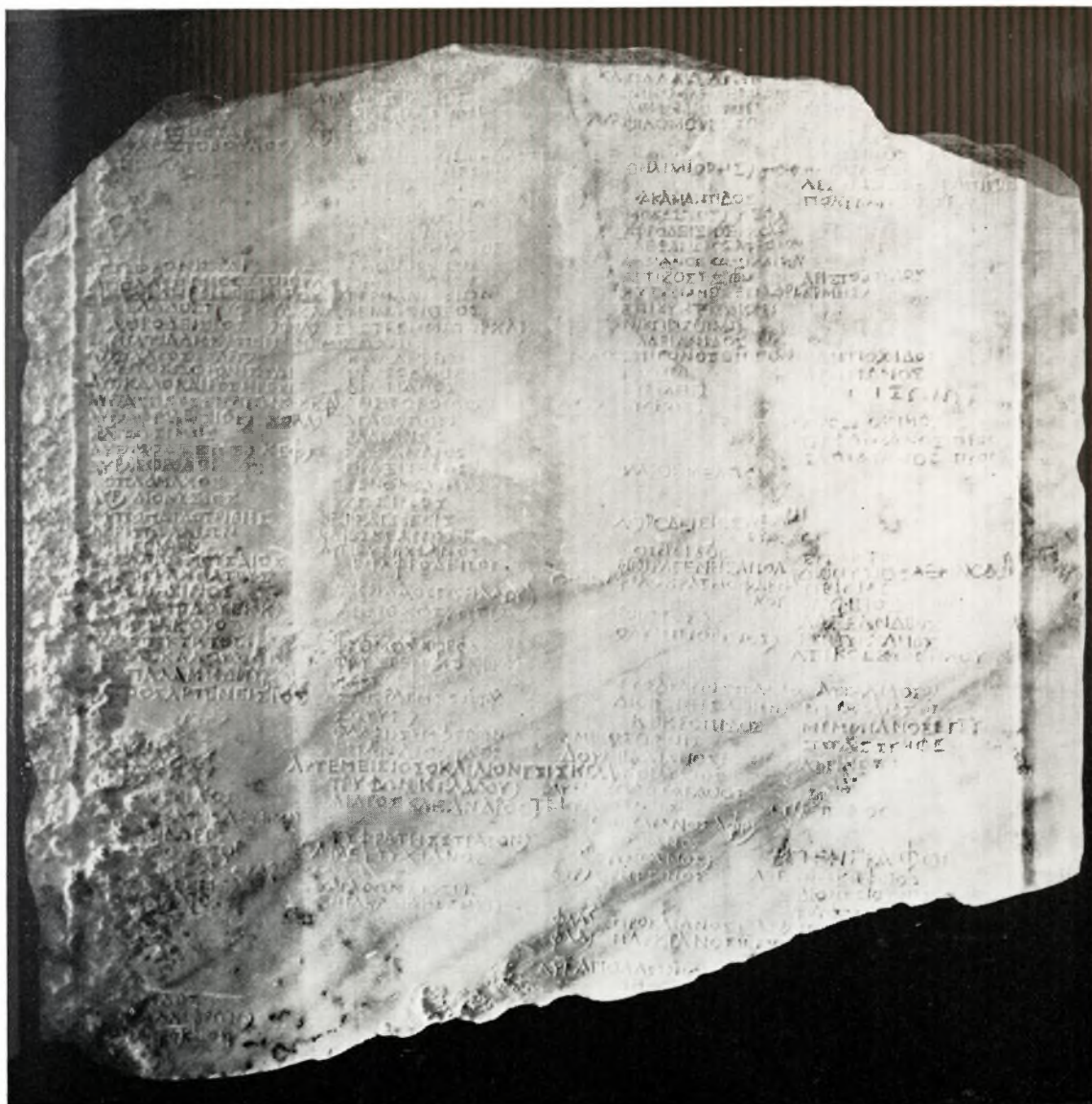
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III, No. 194 = p. 213, No. 24a.

- 797 = p. 213, No. 24a.
 909 = p. 213, No. 24a.
 IV, No. 353 = p. 213, No. 24a.
- KAPETANOPOULOS, ELIAS = E.K. No.
 252: Λεύκιος [. . . *ca. 8* . . .] νεώτερος = (?) E.K. No. 431 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).
 343: Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Λέντλος = p. 214, No. 29.
 386: Λεύκιος [Κορνήλιος] Λέντλος = p. 214, No. 29.
 401: Ναῖος Κορνήλιος [Λ]έντλος = p. 214, No. 29.
 431: Λεύκιος (Ψαμνούσιος) = (?) Λεύκιος Ψαμνούσιος νεώτερος = Λεύκιος [. . . *ca. 8* . . .] νεώτερος (E.K. No. 252) = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).
 *594a: [Κλαύδιος Εὐ]κλῆς Μαρκ[θώνιος] = (?) E.K. No. 728 = p. 210, No. 2b.
 728: Τι[βέριος] Κλ(αύδιος) ?] Εὐκλῆς = E.K. No. 594a = p. 210, No. 2b.
 736: Ἰουνία [. ¹⁵] Μελιτίνη (ἐκ Βερν[ικιδῶν]) = Ἰουνία [. . . *ca. 9* . . . ἡ κα]τὶ Μελιτίνη (ἐκ Βερν[ικιδῶν]) = p. 211, No. 17a.
 775: Κλ(αύδιος) Πρ[ό]κλος Κόι]ντος = Κλ(αύδιος) Πρ[ό]κλ[η]ϊανός] = pp. 212, 213, No. 24a.
 785: Κλ(αύδιος) [Ἡρώδης] = Κλ(αύδιος) [Ἄττικὸς Ἡρώδης] = pp. 211, 212, No. 19a.
 909: Τι(βέριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἄππιος [Ἄτειλιος] Βραδούας = Τι(βέριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἄππιος [Ἄτειλιος Ἄττικὸς] Βραδούας = pp. 211, 212, No. 19a.
 1142: Ἰουλ[ί]ος Γάιος (Πειραε[ύς]) = Πρ[ό]ποσις Ἰουλ[ί]α ἐκ Πειραε[ύων] = p. 213, No. 25b.
 *1165a: [Μέ]μιος Μ[. ¹⁰] = p. 212, No. 22a.
- MACKENDRICK, PAUL, *The Athenian Aristocracy 399 to 31 B.C.* (1969) = p. 210, No. 2a.
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 PLUTARCH, *Quaest. Conv.*, IX, 15, 1 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).
 PROSOPOGRAPHIA IMPERII ROMANI, II¹, p. 168, No. 785 = p. 212, No. 19a.
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 LXXXI, 1968, p. 454, No. 229 = p. 212, No. 19a.
 SCHULZE, W., *Zur Gesch. lat. Eigen.* (1933)
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- SUPPLEMENTUM EPIGRAPHICUM GRAECUM
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 XXI, 1965, p. 255, No. 686 = *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 63, No. 9A = I 6577 = p. 214, No. 1 (Miscellanea).
- * WILHELM, A., *Beitr. griech. Inschrift.* (1909), p. 75, No 62 = Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ. 2155 = I.G., II² 3458 = p. 211, No. 16a.



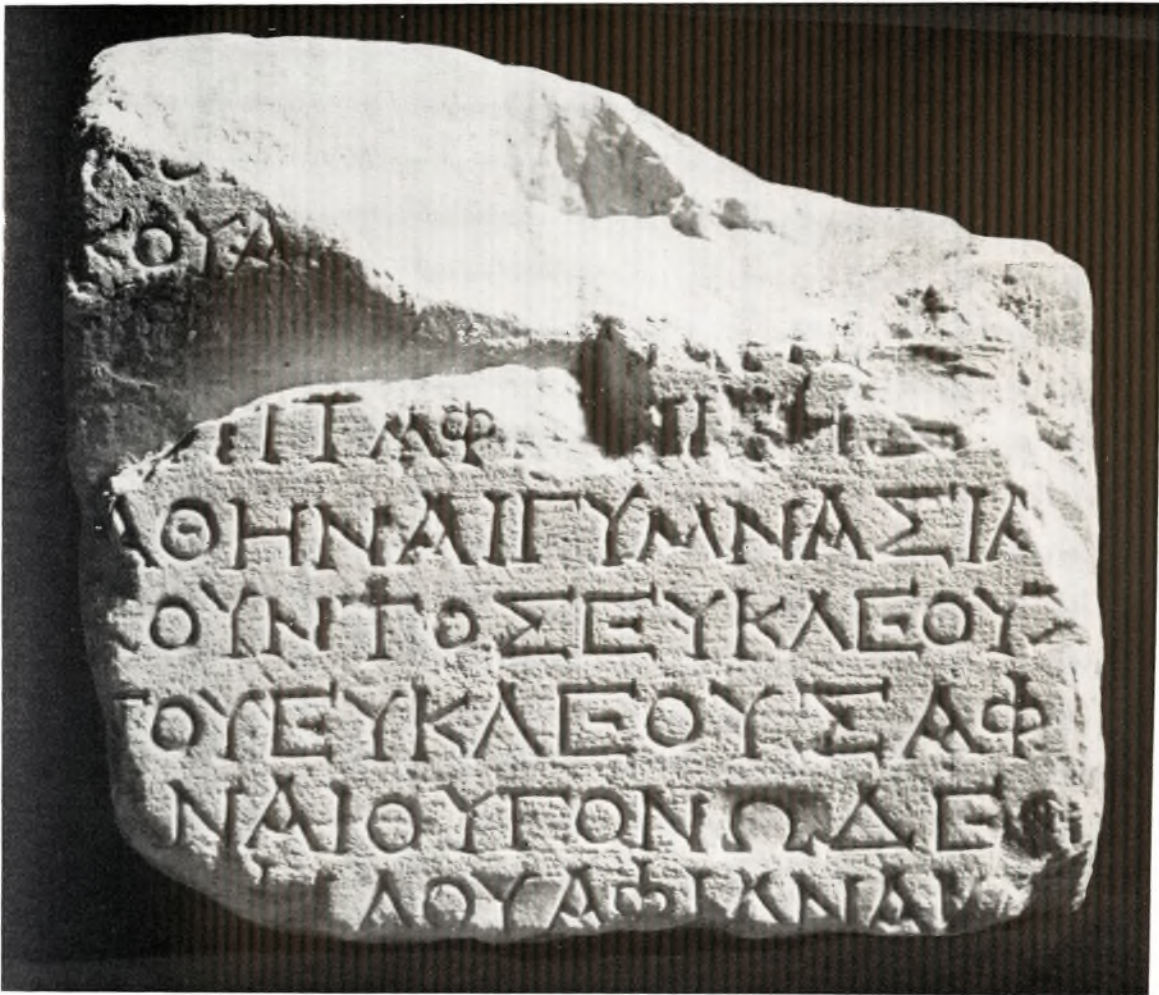
a. *I. G.*, II², 1773₃₂. *E. M.* 10316. Squeeze.



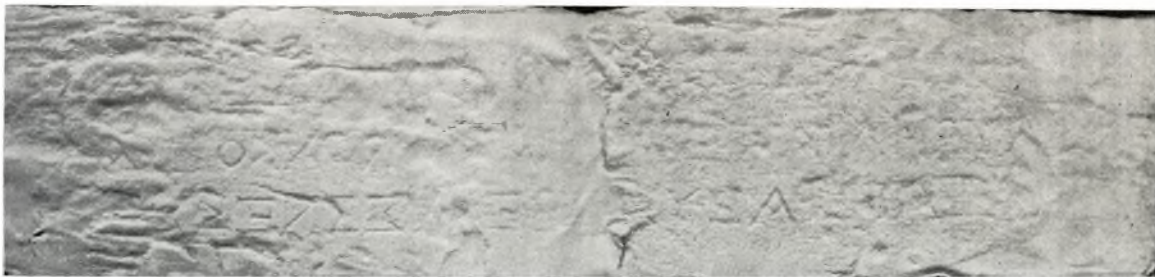
b. *I. G.*, II², 2237. *E. M.* 8651.



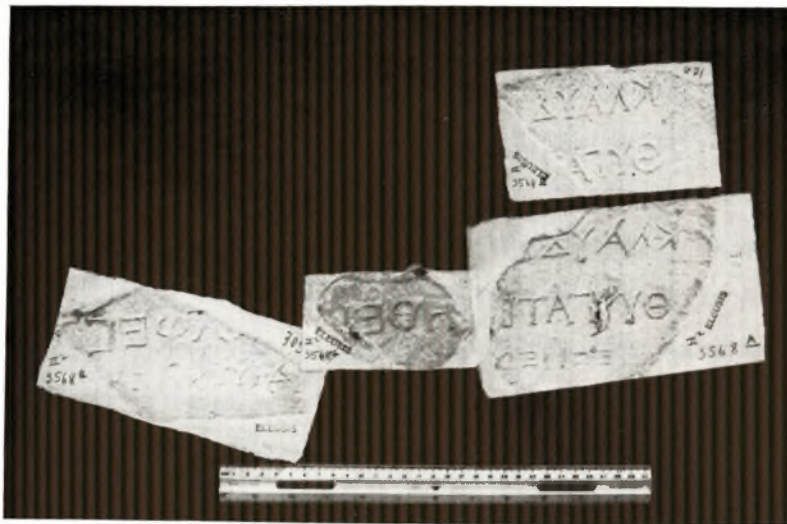
I. G., II², 2213. *E. M.* 3559.



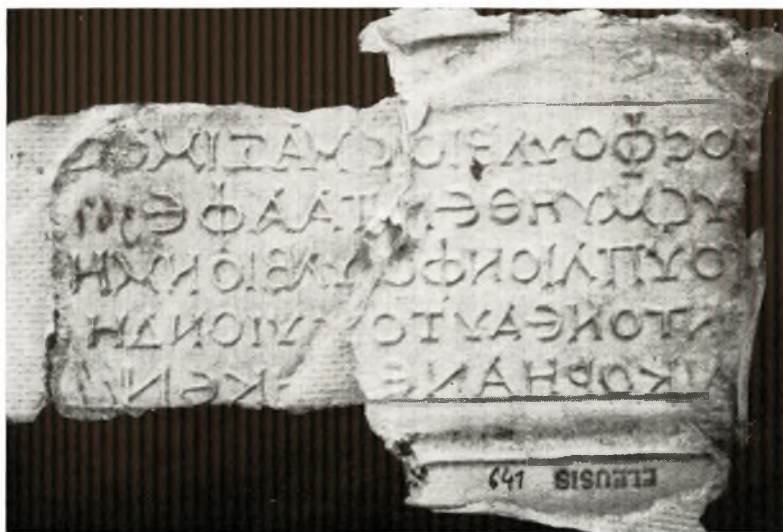
a. *I. G.*, II², 3151. *E. M.* 8409.



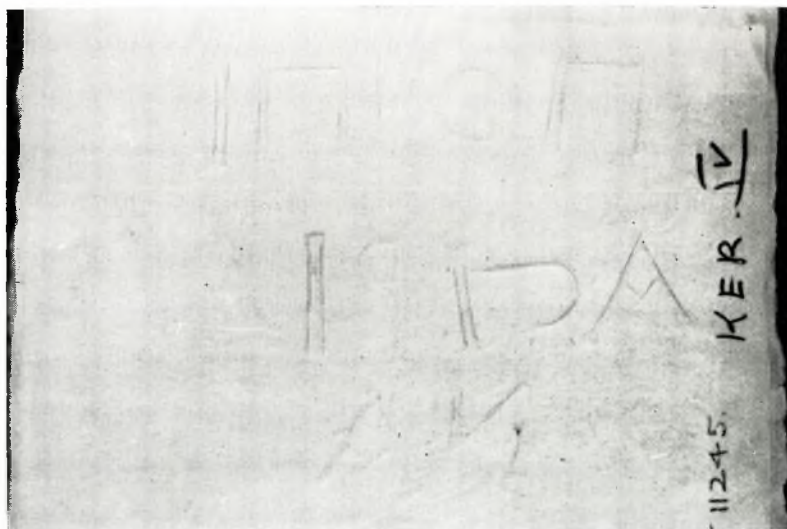
b. *I. G.*, II², 3534. Squeeze.



a. *I. G.*, II², 3558 (Eleusis 176 (b-d) and 384 (a)). Squeeze.



b. Eleusis 641 + *I. G.*, II², 3581 (Eleusis 495). Squeeze.



c. *I. G.*, II², 11245. Squeeze.



a. *I. G.*, II¹, 4150. *E. M.* 4519. Squeeze.



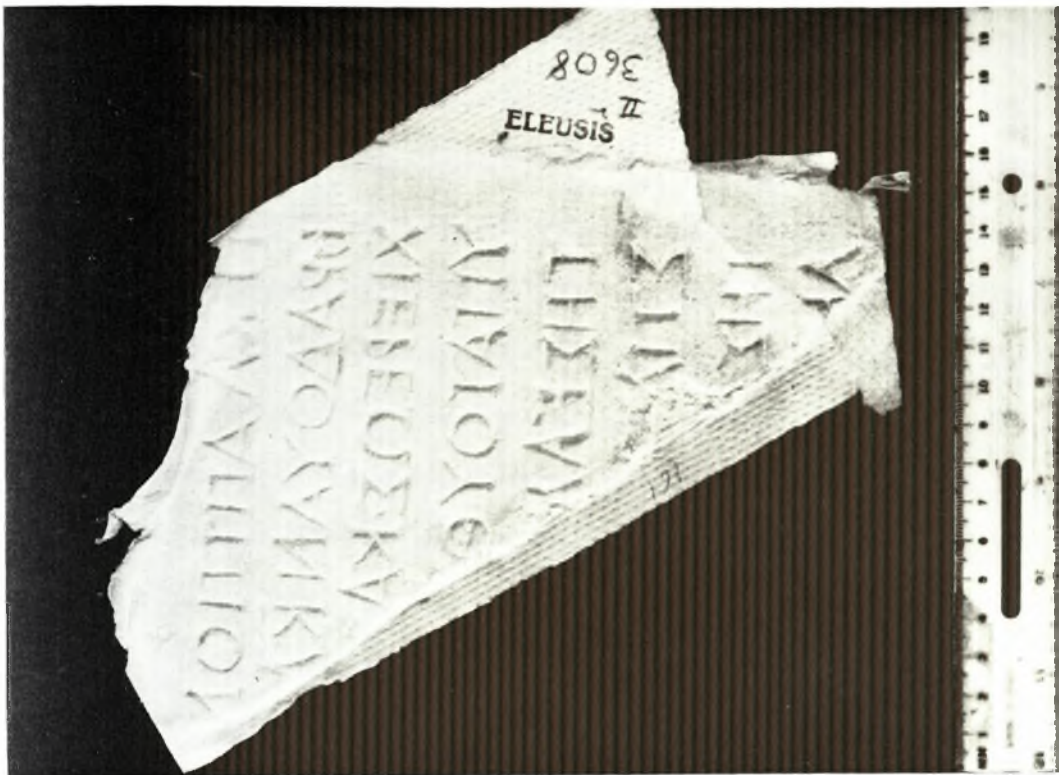
b. *I. G.*, II², 4308. *E. M.* 954 + *E. M.* 4273.



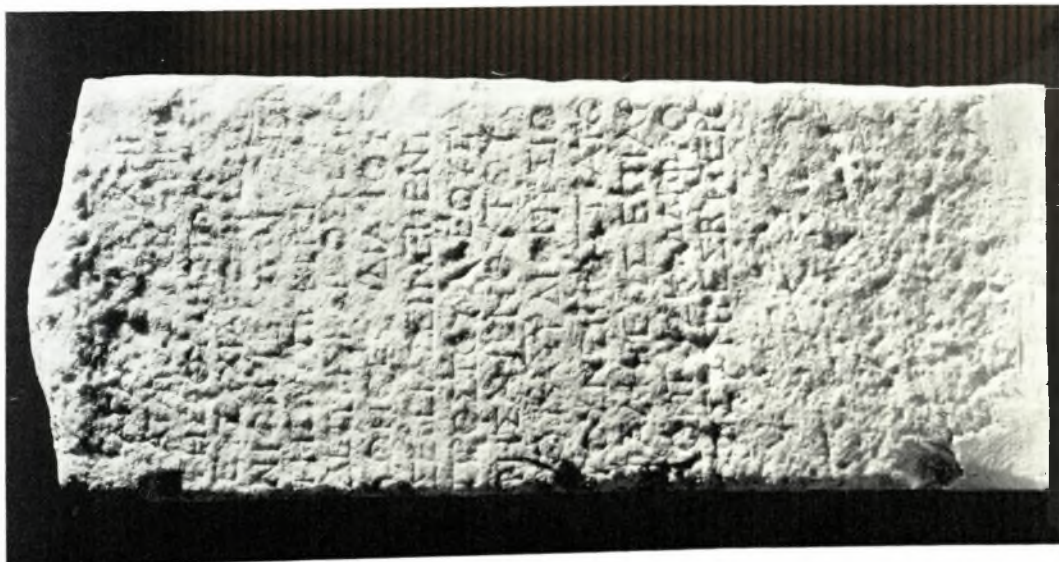
b. *I. G.*, II, 11881 (= 12112), *E. M.* 1115.



a. *I. G.*, II², 10669, Γλυφτά 2620.



b. *I. G.*, II², 3608 (now Eleusis No 161). Squeeze. The renumbering is due undoubtedly to the late Ioannes Threpsiades, who supplied the Institute with squeezes.



a. *I. G.*, II², 3683, *E. M.* 8629.