

# ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS: AGORA XV, No. 420 (\*)

This prytany catalogue has been attributed as belonging definitely to the tribe Kekropis, but J. Kirchner's suggestion ("Catalogus prytanum Cecropidis?") was based on the association of [Ρη]τορικὸς (line 12) with the fictitious Σ(ε)κ. Ρ(η)τορικὸς (Ἀλαιοῦς) of IG II<sup>2</sup> 1788 (1), line 15=No. 387, line 34: Σκρι. Τ[α]μ[ια]κὸς (Ἀλαιοῦς), of 182/3 (2). Moreover, even Kirchner's other suggestion that Ἀννίος Πιστοκράτης (Ἀλαιοῦς) of the same document (line 10=31) might have been mentioned in line 6 is no longer valid, as the name is interpreted below. M. Fourmont on whose apographum the text of No. 420 is based transcribed the second name in line 6 as ΠΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ, and it seems unlikely that the ΟΥ is a misreading of Η (3). It should be noted also that between the first and second name, a dot has been indicated, but this is probably an accidental notation (4), since the presence of a dot should indicate an abbreviation of a *nomen* as in lines 2 and 3 (below) and 17 (MEMM·ΕΠ). However, there was no abbreviation in line 6.

As the evidence indicates, No. 420 is a catalogue of Aiantis, and the prytaneis therein, or at least most of them, seem to have hailed from the deme Marathon (5). This will become clear from the associations made in the commentary which follows.

Line 1: [Κηφ]ισόδωρος Ζωσίμου (Fourmont=CIG, No. 187: ΙΣΟ. ΔΩΡΟΣΤΟΣΙΜΟΥ). The prytanis' name could be rendered also as [Διον]υσόδωρος (cf. Line 2 below), but the CIG text shows the initial iota directly over the initial Α of line 2. Thus, the name may be

(\*) B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, *The Athenian Agora*, vol. XV, *Inscriptions: The Athenian Councillors*, Princeton 1974, hereafter cited as No. 000. All dates in this study are A.D.

(1) Hereafter, the references to the IG II<sup>2</sup> edition are given without that designation.

(2) The date is based on the so-called "archon list" from the Athenian Agora ("Hesp." 44, 1975, 402-408).

(3) Unless one was to imagine that Fourmont corrected Η to ΟΥ, but even this interpretation does not seem plausible.

(4) In line 23 (ἀ[ντ]ιγρ<α>φεύς), the ANTI had been read with a dot (Α·Τ), as printed in CIG, No. 187, line 11.

(5) Aiantis' other demes are Kykala, Phalerum, Psaphis and Rhamnous.

read as Ἴσ<ί>δωρος Ζωσίμου, although the left margin does not appear to have been reproduced with great accuracy. However, even this does not contribute to the identification of the prytanis. There are the ephēbe and prytanis Εἰσίδωρος Ζωσίμου Ἀναφ. and [Διονυσόδ]ωρος Ζωσίμου [Ἀν]α. of 2086, line 172 (163/4), and Nos. 380, lines 30-31 (169/70), and 425, lines 21-22 (=20-21) [of about 193-195=writer], but they belong to the tribe Antiochis. On the other hand, the names Ἴσίδωρος and Ζώσιμος do occur in the deme Marathon (3736, lines 7-8, and Nos. 340, lines 3 and 7, 420, lines 23-24, and 446, line 14).

Line 2: Ἀ<τί>λι(ος) Διονυσόδωρο<ς> (Fourmont = CIG: ΑΠΑΙ·ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΥ). The correct name of this prytanis is Α<ε>ΑΙ. aut Α<ει>ΑΙ. Διονυσόδωρο<ς> (6), and he is to be identified with the eponymos archon of 4718, line 1: [ἐπ]ὶ <ἄρ>χοντος Α<ε>. aut Α<ει>. Δ(ι)ονυσόδ[ώρ]ου, and "Hesperia" 5, 1936, p. 95=ibid., Suppl. VIII, 1949, p. 243="Phoenix" 32, 1978, p. 230, line 7: Αε[...?] Διονυσόδ]ωρος ἦρχε. The number of letters in the archon's *nomen* has been determined from the photograph in "Hesperia" 5, p. 94, which depicts part of the Sarapion Monument (7). It is interesting to note here that both Fourmont (=No. 420) and Pococke (=4718) have read the beginning of the prytanis' and archon's *nomen* as ΑΠ. However, the prytanis' *nomen* was disguised when it was interpreted as Ἀ<τί>λι(ος) (8). It should be noted also that it was James H. Oliver who associated the archon of the Sarapion Monument with the archon of 4718 (9). The name Dionysodoros is found in Marathon (cf. 2106, line 6: Διονυσόδωρος Εὐόδου [Μ]αραθώνιος, of about 178/9), but no sure association can be made between the two (10). Finally, the archon Dionysodoros of 3120, lines 1: Διον[υσ]όδωρος ἦρχε and 3: ἄρχων Διονυσόδωρος Εὐκάρπου, who may be the father or son of the prytanis Εὐκαρπος Διονυσσοδώρου [Στ]ε[ι]ρ[ι]α[ν]ός of No. 477, line 23, of about or after

(6) The Π in the *nomen* may stand for ΕΙ, as it may be deduced from ΣΙΜΙΑΣ Ἐρμ<εί>ας in line 28 (=CIG, No. 187, line 16). The *nomen* cannot be identified, and for this reason speculations are omitted.

(7) Mrs. Chara Karapa-Molisani restudies the Sarapion Monument (cf. D. J. Geagan, "ANRW" II. 7. 1, 1979, 425). In 1978 she informed me (per litt.) that there were no objections to any comments on the archon's name.

(8) The *nomen* had been first interpreted as such by Wilam(owitz), under 1798, line 2.

(9) "Hesp." 5, 1936, 101.

(10) There is also Διονυσόδωρος Μεγακ(λέους) (Μαραθώνιος) of 2207, line 27, of 210/1- 211/2 (=writer), but of course no degree of relation, if any, can be established.

212/3 (11), cannot be identical with Λε. or Λε<ι>. Dionysodoros, since they come from different demes, if the archon of 3120 hailed from Stiria, and since the victors in the literary contests in 3120 and the Sarapion Monument could not be the same.

Line 3: Οὔλ(πιος) Γενέθλιος (Fourmont= CIG: ΟΛ•ΓΕΝΕΘΑΙΟΣ). This prytanis' name may best be rendered as Ο(ὔ)λ. Γενέθλιος. The *nomen* Ulpius occurs at least once in the deme Marathon, as restored here in No. 347, line 7: [Ο]ὔλ. Εὔκαιρος (Μαραθώνιος) = [Α]ὔλ. Εὔκαιρος (Μαραθώνιος), of at least after 127/8 (12). On the other hand, the prytanis' name may have been Φλ. Γενέθλιος, for this *nomen* is better attested in Marathon (cf. Nos. 322, lines 29-33, 446, line 1=450, line 10, and 460, line 1= lines 11-12).

Line 4: [Ἀλ]κίδαμος Ἴπποθάλους (Fourmont= CIG: ΚΙΔΑΜΟΣΙΠ. ΠΟΟΛΛΟΤΣ). This prytanis' correct name is [Ἀρ]κίδαμος Ἴπποθάλους, and he is attested as *παιανιστής* in 2481= J. H. Oliver, "TAPA" 71, 1940, p. 303, line 20: ΠΟΡ (in ligature) Ἀρχίδαμος Ἴπποθά[λ]ους, of apparently after 196/7 (13). The ligature is to be read evidently as ΠΟΡ (14), but it does not seem to be an abbreviation of the *nomen* Πόρ(κιος), as previously interpreted (15), for the *cives* attested therein carry no patronymic. Moreover, no *nomen* is given for the prytanis in No. 420. Therefore, the ligature (ΠΟΡ, as it seems) must stand for something else. The prytanis' patronymic (Ἴπποθάλης) is rare, and it is attested one other time in Attic inscriptions of the Imperial period. This is in 2094 (= "SEG" 12, 1955, p. 38, No. 110), lines 10-11: ...?.... Ἴπποθάλους Μ[α]ραθώνιος / [...?.... Ἴπποθάλους Μ[α]ραθ[ώ]νιος], of about 166/7. Because of the patronymic's rarity and the number of letters, line 11 may be restored to read [Ἀρ]κίδαμος Ἴπποθάλους Μ[α]ραθ[ώ]νιος. The association appears to be certain, and this is a good indication that No. 420 must be of the tribe Aiantis.

Line 5: Ἀλ<κ>μος = [..]Ἀλ<κ>μος (Fourmont= CIG: ΛΛΦΙΜΟΣ). The prytanis seems to have been a *civis*, but he cannot be identified. There is also the possibility of reading the name as [..]Ἀνθίμος (16),

(11) The writer's chronological limitation.

(12) The writer's date. No. 347 falls about the *med. aut post med.* s. II p., more or less.

(13) "Ἀρχ. Δελτίον" 26, 1971= 1972, 290, under No. 26.

(14) Unless it should be interpreted as ΓΟΡ or ΓοΡ, but even this does not solve the problem.

(15) J. Kirchner, under 2481, line 20.

(16) As suggested by J. S. Traill, "Hesp." 47, 1978, 320, under Lines 19-20.

or even as [Π]άμφυ(λ)ος. The name Pamphylos is found in Marathon (2068, line 106: Μι (17) Ἐπιχάρης Παμφί(λου) Μα., of 155/6). The possibility exists also that a homonymous patronymic sign may have been omitted, although Fourmont has recorded patronymic signs elsewhere (18). In No. 420, the homonymous patronymic sign in line 28 has been read as an inverted Y after the name Hermeias (ΣΙΜΠΑΣΛ).

Line 6: [- -]κιος Πιστοκράτους (Fourmont=CIG: ..ΚΙΟΣ · ΠΙΣΤΟ. ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ). This prytanis' name is to be rendered probably as [ῬΥ] < εἰ- ν>ος Πιστοκράτους (see above). If this is correct, then the prytanis can be identified with the ephebe of 2052, line 103: ῬΥγεῖνος [Πιστοκράτους Μαρ], and 2055, line 9: ῬΥγεῖνος Πιστοκράτους Μαραθώνιος, of 145/6. The prytanis Πιστοκράτης ῬΥ[γεῖ]νου (Αἰαντίς) of No. 450, line 17, of 200/1-204/5, has been identified as being the son of the ephebe (19), and the new association shows that the father had also served as prytanis. Other relations of the family are perhaps Σέμνος ῬΥγίνου Μαραθώνιος of 2037, line 24, of about 111/2 (20), and ῬΥγεῖνος ὁ καὶ Λάμπρος Μαρα. of 2128, line 88, of 184/5 (21).

Line 7: [- -]Ἐπίκτητος = [..]Ἐπίκτητος (Fourmont=CIG: ..ΕΠΙΚΤΗ. ΤΟΣ). Apparently a *civis*, but he cannot be traced.

Line 8: Εὐφ<ρ>αῖος Ἀ<ρῖ>στωνος (Fourmont = CIG: .ΕΥΦΑΙΟΣ. ΛΗΣΤΟΝΟΣ). The prytanis' name should probably be rendered to read [N](υ)μφαῖος Ἀ<ρῖ>στωνος (22), for the name Nymphaios occurs in the tribe Aiantis [2228= Simone Follet (23), line 96: Σω[τ]ήρ Νυμφαίου (Ἐαντίδος)], of about 220-227 (24). Nymphaios may be from Marathon, as his ephebe son is listed among Marathonians, and his name closely parallels Fourmont's reading, while the previously suggested Euphraios is not attested in the Imperial period.

Line 9: [Ῥ]οῖδος (Fourmont=CIG: ΙΔΟΤΟΣ). This name occurs, for example, in the deme Marathon, and it is carried by the ὑπογραμ. ματεὺς in Nos. 367, line 9: Εἰσίδοτος ) [Μαρα]θώνιος, of 165/6, 369,

(17) It is unclear what the two letters at the beginning stand for.

(18) For example, No. 402=CIG, No. 194, lines 11, 14, 19 and 51 (=15).

(19) Agora XV, 440 (index).

(20) The writer's date; cf. "Ἑλληνικά" 29, 1976, 262.

(21) The date is based on the so-called "archon list" (note 2 above).

(22) Conceivably the reading ΛΗΣΤΟΝΟΣ could stand also for some other name, such as (Νέ)στο(ρ)ος.

(23) Athènes au II<sup>e</sup> et au III<sup>e</sup> siècle: études chronologiques et prosopographiques, Paris 1976, 410, No. 8.

(24) The writer's date. It will be necessary to comment separately, since No. 8 (note 23 above) is actually made up of two distinct texts.

line 65: [Εἰσί]δοτος, of 166/7, 371, line 77: Εἰσίδοτος, of 167/8, and 372, line 37: Εἰσίδοτος ) Μαραθώνιος, of 168/9. However, no sure connection can be established, unless a homonymous patronymic sign has gone unrecorded (but see under Line 5 above).

Line 10: [-.] Ἀττικός = [...] Ἀττικός (Fourmont = CIG: ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ). If Attikos was a *civis*, as it seems, perhaps his name should be restored as [Κλ] Ἀττικός (cf. No. 460, line 90: Κλ. Ἀττικός Μαρα., the κῆρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου of 209/10). There is also Αἷ<λ>ιος Ἀττικός of Αἰαντίς (25) in No. 347, line 16, of at least after 127/8 (26).

Line 11: [Αἷ]λιος Τερτι<α>νός (Fourmont = CIG: ΑΙΟΣΤΕΡΤΙΣΙΝΟΣ). Nothing else is known of this prytanis, but the *nomen* Aelius does occur in Marathon (No. 424, line 10, of before 145/6) (27), as it does in Phalerum (No. 340, line 10, of about 145/6) (28). An Αἷλιος Τερτιανός is attested as ephebe in 2227, line 6, of about 225-235 (29), but no other connection can be discerned than their homonymy.

Line 12: [Ῥη]τορικός (Fourmont = CIG: ΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ). This name is attested in the tribe Aiantis [2199, line 134: Ἀρτέμων Ῥητορικοῦ (Αἰαντίδος), of 200-210 (30)], and in the demes Marathon [2044, line 51: Δημήτριος Ῥητορικοῦ Μαρ. (31), of 139/40, and No. 424, line 4: Εὐτυχίδης Ῥητορικοῦ ([Μαραθώνιος]), of before 145/6 (32)], and Rhamnous [No. 340, line 15: [Ῥη]τορικὸς Δημητρίων (Ῥαμνούσιος), of about 145/6 (33)].

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(25) The prytaneis of col. II, lines 12-18, are either from Marathon or possibly from Rhamnous.

(26) See note 12 above.

(27) This writer's date. See Aelius Attikos (under Line 10 above) who may be a Marathonios (see note 25 above).

(28) This writer's date. For the Aelii from Phalerum, see "Ἀρχ. Δελτίον" 26, 1971=1972, 286, No. 11, and the others therein. The evidence is cited selectively, for it is not necessary to append it in full.

(29) Cf. S. Follet (note 23 above) 486.

(30) The writer's tentative limitation.

(31) Perhaps this ephebe is a <Ῥαμ>(νούσιος); cf. the prytanis from Rhamnous (below).

(32) See note 27 above.

(33) See note 28 above.