

THE ARCHON MEMMIUS [PEISAN]DROS KOL[LYTEU]S

The archon's name (*cognomen*) in IG II² 2040 of A.D. 127/8, whose ending is only preserved, appears to be recoverable, as determined from a photograph (1). In the IG II² edition, the text of this ephebic inscription reads [ἀγα]θῇ τύχῃ· νίκη Καίσαρος Ἀδριανοῦ (hedera) / [οἱ ἐφη]-
βεύσαντες ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ Μεμμίου (hedera) / ...?...ρου Κολ[λυτέω]ς ἄρχοντος
[ἐ / νιαυτῷ], τετάρ[τω ἀπὸ τῆς] πρώτῃ[ς / ἐπιδημίας] τοῦ [μεγίστου
Αὐ]τοκρά[τορος] / - - . However, this text can be updated from the photograph (*fractura* below line 5).

[ἀγ]αθῇ τύχῃ· νίκη Καίσαρος Ἀδριανοῦ ⊕

[οἱ ἐφηβ]εύσαντες ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ Μεμμίου ⊕

[Πεισάν]δρου Κολ[λυτέω]ς ἄρχοντος [ἐ]-

4 [νιαυτῷ,] τετάρ[τω ἀπὸ τῆς] πρώτῃ[ς]

[ἐπιδημίας] τοῦ μ[εγίστου αὐ]τοκ[ράτορος]

Only the upper tip of the dotted letter in the archon's name (line 3) is preserved, and it probably belongs to a Δ rather than to an Α. Moreover, the proposed restoration of the archon's name accords well with the indicated missing letters and with Athenian prosopography of the Imperial period. Memmius Peisandros is the only Memmius whose name can be restored in IG II² 2040. There is also Mem(mius) Alexandros of IG II² 2046, line 20, but he was ephebe in A.D. 134/5 (2). The Memmii in Attica can be found in the writer's dissertation (3), pp. 555, 564 (No. 778: Memmios [... ? ...]ros Kol[lyteu]s), 568, 575 (No. 569: Gaios Memmios Sabeinos Peisandros), 583 (No. 845: Mem(mios) Alexandros), 586 and 591 (index). Memmius Peisandros' *civitas* may be traceable, through inheritance, to G. Memmius Regulus, son of P. Memmius Regulus who governed Achaia (and Macedonia and Moesia) in A.D. 35-44 (Nos. 532 and 563 in the said dissertation).

(1) It was bought with funds from a CCSU Foundation grant (1983).

(2) See the writer's comments in "Balkan Studies" 22, 1981, 160-161.

(3) The Early Expansion of Roman Citizenship into Attica during the First Part of the Empire, 200 B.C. - A.D. 70, (Yale University 1963/1964; unpublished): "Historia" 19, 1970, 562 note 10.

Memmius Peisandros also is mentioned in IG II² 3531, lines 1-2: Γάιον Μέμμιον Σαβεῖ / νον Πείσανδρον. Kevin Clinton has commented on the complexity of the text of IG II² 3531, and lines 1-2 have been recognized as constituting a separate text (4). Moreover, he examined a squeeze of lines 1-2, and a third line has been read. His transcription is reproduced below for convenience's sake (5).

ΕΜΜΙΟΝΣΑΒΕΙ
ΝΠΕΙΣΑΝΔΡΟΝ
ON

A new text of this honorary inscription may be presented here, incorporating the new evidence.

[Γάιον Μ]έμμιον Σαβεῖ-
[νο]ν Πείσανδρον
[Κολλυτέα] τὸν νν
[ἐπώνυμον ἄρχον]-
[τα]

K. Clinton's transcription suggests that the *praenomen* may have been abbreviated, but previously it has been reproduced as fully read, and consequently it extends 3 1/2 letters to the left of the main text.

G. Memmius Sabeinos Peisandros was undoubtedly from the deme Kollytos, and the *prytanis* Ἰσίδωρος Σαβίνου (Κολλυτεύς) of Agora XV (6), No. 337, line 15 (of apparently med. s. II p.) (7), is probably a son of his, even though the *nomen* Memmius is lacking. However, in the prytany catalogue, the nomenclature follows Greek precedents, that is, as far as Isidoros' full identity is concerned. Isidoros may have had a son, Πίστος Εἰσιδώρου Κολυ(τεύς), who appears as ephebe in IG II² 2103, line 56 (57), of 172/3 (8).

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(4) The Sacred Officials of the Eleusinian Mysteries, "TAPhS" n.s. 64 (3), 1974, 125-126 (transcription on 125).

(5) For the end of line 3, see also J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law* (Baltimore 1950), 88. See also B. D. Meritt, "Hesperia", Suppl. 8, 1949, 225-226.

(6) B. D. Meritt and J. S. Traill, *The Athenian Agora*, vol. XV, *Inscriptions: The Athenian Councillors* (Princeton 1974).

(7) See also J. S. Traill, "Hesperia" 47, 1978, 328 = "SEG" 28, 1978/1982, 81, under No. 189.

(8) The Κολλυτεῖς are not numerous in the Imperial period, or at least not many names have survived. The date of IG II² 2103 is this writer's.