

FLAVIUS ONESIKRATES AND FELLOW EPHEBES

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S. N. Koumanoudes has published in the 'Αρχ. Δελτίον¹ a new ephobic fragment from the "Roman Agora", which M. Th. Mitsos has joined to IG II² 2122 [and 2083].² A prosopographical examination of the ephebes in this new fragment proved to be rewarding, for the majority of them could be identified. Prosopography favors a date to the period in which IG II² 2083 (ca. a. 188/9 p.)³ and 2122 (paullo ante a. 190 p., by J. Kirchner) are assigned, with the ephebes Flavius Onesikrates Diomaieus (line 38) and the brothers Artemon and Heliodoros Kydathenaieis (lines 42-43) limiting the fragment, as their chronological placement has been calculated, to the years A.D. 173-185, with A.D. 173 as the probable year for the ephobic catalogue (see under Lines 49-50 below).

Most of the fragment's text (col. I, lines 33-50) is reproduced below emended. The stone itself was examined at the Epigraphical Museum at Athens in the summer of 1972. The writer had also at his disposal a squeeze, as well as a photograph. The new readings in lines 33, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 49 are in the main part based on the squeeze and their discernibleness varies.

[Αἰγεῖδος]

- [. . . .⁸ς Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ(γῆττιος)]
 33. [Πρ]ότι[μος Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ(γῆττιος)]
 Ἐρμείας Εὐ[δήμου Γαρ(γῆττιος)]
 35. Ἐπιδηφόρ[ος - - - - -]
 Σωσικράτης (Σωσικράτους) [- - -]
 Ἀπολλώνιος [- - - - -]
 Φλ. Ὀνησικρά[της Ἀσκληπιάδου Διο(μαιεύς)]
 Ἀθήναις Βακχ[ίου - - -]

¹ XXV (1970), pp. 55-56, No. 2.² 'Αρχ. Ἐφ. 1972, p. 66, No. 7, col. I, lines 10-22 (= 10-18), and col. II, lines 33-50.³ See 'Αρχ. Ἐφ. 1972, p. 172.

40. Κόρινθος Βακ[χίου - - -]
 Πανδι[ονίδος]
 Ἄρτέμων (Ἄρτέμωνος) [Κυδα(θηναίεως)]
 Ἡλιόδωρος Ἄρ[τέμωνος Κυδα(θηναίεως)]
 Μέσσιος Δημ[ήτριος - - - Πρασ(ιεύς)]
45. Δάφνος Ἐλ[πιδηφόρου - - -]
 Νε(ι)κόπολι[ς - - - Παι(ανιεύς)]
 Ἐπιχάρης [- - - - -]
 Λε[ωντίδος]
 Ζώσιμος Ἀ[ρχελάου ἐξ Οἴ(ου)]
50. Ἀθήναις [Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴ(ου)]

Lines 32-33. For the restorations, see Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1968, p. 204, No. 5, lines 9-10: [. . . .⁸ . . .]ς Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ. / [Πρότ]ιμος Διονυσοδώρου Γαρ. (see under Lines 49-50 below).

Line 34. Cf. *IG II²* 1765, line 18: Εὐδημος Ἐρμείου (Γαργήτιος), prytanis in A.D. 138/9, and 4073, lines 9-11: Ζακορεῦοντος Εὐδή/μου τοῦ Ἐρμείου Γαρ/γηττιου (*ante a.* 160 *p.*). The prytanis and zakoros must be the ephebe's grandfather. The ephebe came from a wealthy family, since Ἐρμείας Γλαύκου (Γαργήτιος) twice served as ἐπώνυμος of the tribe Aegeis (*IG II²* 1765, line 9, and 1771, line 8, as restored in *Hesperia* XII (1943), p. 62: [ἐπώνυμος Ἐρμε]ίας Γλα[ύκου] (for the date, see Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1972, pp. 155-156, under No. 6).

Line 38. Tribe and names confirm this ephebe as a Diomaieus and he is undoubtedly the father of Flavius Asklepiades II Diomaieus, the archon of A.D. 239/40 (N).⁴ Although it is equally possible to restore the patronymic as [(Ἵ)Ονησικράτους] (an expansion of the homonymous patronymic sign), in this study the restoration [Ἀσκληπιάδου] is preferred, though there is just enough space for the name, for to consider both ephebe and father as bearing the same name would require a rearrangement of the family's stemma⁵ which the present evidence does not fully justify. The identification of the ephebe Flavius Onesikrates as the father of Flavius Askle-

⁴ *IG II²* 2239, lines 5-6 (= 4-5). The abbreviation (N) refers to J. A. Notopoulos, *Hesperia* XVIII (1949), pp. 51-57. Fl. Asklepiades II's archonship falls within the chronological range of A.D. 238/9-243/4, because of the ephebic festival Gordianeia.

⁵ See the writer's Stemma "C" in *BCH* XCII (1968), after p. 518

piades II is favored chronologically and Flavius Onesikrates may have been about fifty years old when he is attested as "priest for life" in the archonship of M. Munatius Themison I Azenieus, which the writer dates *ca.* A.D. 200-210.⁶ The average of the interval in which Munatius Themison I's archonship is dated, that is, A.D. 205, would give Flavius Onesikrates' birth as *ca.* A.D. 155 and his *ephebeia* as *ca.* A.D. 173. But if Flavius Onesikrates was forty years old at the time, his birth and *ephebeia* would fall at about A.D. 165 and 183 respectively. By following a thirty-year cycle, the birth of his son Flavius Asklepiades II would be placed at about A.D. 185-195 and that of his father Flavius Asklepiades I at about A.D. 125-135.⁷ Flavius Asklepiades I had married Claudia Philippe III from the deme Melite⁸ whose birth has been ascribed to about A.D. 130.⁹ This close approximation of their births may not be viewed as a negation to the identifications already made, though conceivably some modification in the family's stemma may be implied by such a syzygy.

The member of this family from Diomeia to whom the *civitas* was first awarded by one of the Flavian emperors, as the *nomen* Flavius in the family suggests, is perhaps to be recognized in the archon Flavius Asklepiades of *IG II² 3691*, lines 9-10, who has been identified as being the same as Flavius Asklepiades II. Certainly the family's stemma must be extended to the Flavian period, in order to account for the *civitas*' source. At any rate, the family was preeminent because it was awarded the *civitas* (or at least one of its members initially) and because Flavius Asklepiades I's wife, Claudia Philippe III, hailed from the distinguished family of Leonides VII of the deme Melite. Its preeminence is evinced also by the known offices of two of its members, to wit, Flavius Onesikrates and his son Flavius Asklepiades II.

⁶ See 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1972, p. 158, and 'Αρχ. Δελτίον XXVI (1971) (= 1972), p. 316.

⁷ Cf. 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1964 (1967), p. 122, note 4, where the birth of Fl. Asklepiades I has been attributed to A.D. 123/4, by making Fl. Asklepiades II fifty-six years old when he was archon in A.D. 239/40.

⁸ See *BCH*, *loc. cit.*, pp. 497, No. 6, and 508, No. 60.

⁹ Again see 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. cited above, under note 7. In addition, compare the approximate birth year dates given in Stemma "B" and Stemma "C" in *BCH* (under note 5 above).

Lines 39-40. The patronymic Βάκχιος associates the two ephebe brothers with the deme of Diomeia or Myrrhinoutta, for the name Bakchios occurs in both of these demes: Βάκχιος Νεικηφόρου / Νεικηφόρος (Νεικηφόρου) (Διομαιεῖς), prytaneis in A.D. 138/9,¹⁰ and - - - / Βακχίο[υ] / [ἐ]κ Μυρ[ρι]νούν[της], *aet. Rom.*¹¹ However, it may be better to identify the ephebe brothers as grandsons of Bachchios Diomaieus and sons of the prytanis Aelius Bakchios Diomaieus of A.D. 182/3.¹² There is also the possibility that the patronymic may have been Βακχυλλίδης or Βακχύλος.¹³

Lines 42-43. Both tribe and names ascribe these two ephebes to the deme of Kydathenaion and they are being identified as sons of Artemon (son of Artemon) Kydathenaieus who was prytanis, with his brother Heliodoros, in A.D. 166/7 and 169/70.¹⁴ Heliodoros is listed first in both prytany catalogues and it may be inferred that he was older than his brother Artemon and this is corroborated also by *IG II² 2478*, lines 4-5. As the ephebes' father has been securely identified, their birth would fall at about A.D. 156/7 or 166/7. The approximate year is dependent on the age of their father Artemon, that is, whether he was thirty or forty years old when he was prytanis in A.D. 166/7. Their *ephebeia* consequently would be dated about A.D. 174/5 or 184/5 (see also above, under Line 38, where the birth of the ephebe Flavius Onesikrates Diomaieus is commented upon).

Line 44. Tribe and names assign this ephebe to the deme of Prasiae, as confirmed by *IG II² 2361*, lines 66-67: (ἱέρεια) Μεσσία Δημητρία Κογνίτου ἐκ Πρασιέων, dated A.D. 210/1 or 211/2 (N). Messius Demetrios, the ephebe, may have been Messia Demetria's uncle, but this is contingent upon her age when she was priestess.

¹⁰ *IG II² 1765*, lines 49-50.

¹¹ *IG II² 6915*.

¹² *SEG XIV* (1957), p. 34, No. 92, line 52.

¹³ See *IG II² 2033*, line 30 = 'Αρχ. Έφ. 1971, p. 62, No. 5, line 30 (dated now *med. s. II φ.*), 2103, line 58a (A.D. 173/4 (N)), and 5925 (*post med. s. I φ.*). The examples belong to the demes of Gargettos and Myrrhinoutta, tribe of Aegeis.

¹⁴ *IG II² 1773*, lines 36-37, and 1776, lines 34-35. The family's members and potential relations have been collected, but they are not appended here. Significantly the family lacks a Roman *nomen*, which suggests that it did not possess the *civitas*.

The second alternative would be a cousin, but seemingly not a brother. J. Kirchner (under *IG II² 2235* and 2361) referred to Ζώσιμος Κορνίτου and Κόρνιτος (Κορνίτου), ephebes of Pandionis in A.D. 234/5 (N),¹⁵ as Messia Demetria's apparent nephews (= W. Dittenberger).¹⁶ The *nomen* Messius is rare in Attica and two additional examples are Μέσσιος Καπί[των]¹⁷ and Μέσσιος Φίρμος Σφήτ(τιος).¹⁸

Line 45. The ephebe Δάφνος Ἐλ[πιδηφόρου - -], as the patronymic is completed (the dotted lambda can perhaps be detected in the break, but it is uncertain), must be apparently the ephebe Δάφνος Ἐλπιδηφόρου whose name was added at a later period (after A.D. 161, because of the ephobic festival Philadelphieia) in *IG II² 2051*, lines 100-105: πρώτης / τάξεως ὕβο/τάκτη Δάφνω / Ἐλπιδηφόρου / καὶ νεικήσαντι / Φιλαδέλφεια, dated A.D. 144/5-148/9.

Line 46. The ephebe Ne(i)kopolis is certainly from the deme of Paiania, as both tribe and name show, and may be identified with the father of Abaskantos Paianieus, prytanis in A.D. 222/3 (N): Ἀβάσκαντος Νεικοπόλεως Π[αι(ανιεύς)].¹⁹

Lines 49-50. Zosimos and Athenais sons of Archelaos ex Oiou appear also as ephebes in Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1968, p. 204, No. 5, lines 13-14, as re-edited by Kapetanopoulos: [Ζ]ώσιμος Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴου / [Ἀ]θήναιος Ἀρχελάου ἐξ Οἴου. They and the others were ephebes in the archonship of Scribonius Kapitōn (Eleuseinios?), which Kapetanopoulos ascribed to about A.D. 248/9. J. H. Oliver in violation of prosopography reassigned Kapitōn's archonship to "the accession of Antoninus Pius."²⁰ Kapetanopoulos will not involve himself presently in a discussion of the consequences arising from the new

¹⁵ *IG II² 2235*, lines 99-100. The date of this document was inferred from the office of the προστάτης (ἐφήβων), Tib. Claudius Leosthenes Meliteus, who was serving for the twenty-fifth time in that capacity.

¹⁶ *SIG³*, No. 1111, under note 26.

¹⁷ *IG II² 11450*=*SEG XIII* (1956), p. 46, No. 197, s. II p.

¹⁸ *IG II² 2046*, line 6=Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1950/1, pp. 27-28, No. 13, *paullo ante a.* 140 p.

¹⁹ *IG II² 1826*, line 35. John S. Traill will comment on the date of this prytany catalogue in *Agora XV*.

²⁰ Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1971, p. 73. He also restored the demotic Ἐλευσεῖνιος, but it could have been Ἐλαιούσιος, for example. In any case, the inscription's heading must be reconsidered in view of the new date.

evidence, but what would suffice here is to point out that Scribonius Kapitón was archon in the years A.D. 173-185, with the year A.D. 173 being more suitable, since [Σ]πόρος (= [Εδ]πορος) Ἰάρου Μελιτεύς of Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1968, *loc. cit.*, line 15, is attested as prytanis in *IG II² 1782*, line 29: Σπόρος Ἰλ[ά]ρο[υ] ([Μ]ε[λι]τ[ε]ύς), shortly before A.D. 180 (A.D. 177/8 (N)), provided *IG II² 1782* does not date from some fifteen years later. Previously Mitsos had assigned the ephobic text (= Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1968) to before A.D. 192/3.²¹

²¹ Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1950/1, p. 50 = Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1968, pp. 202-203.