

Laispodias Andronymios*

Laispodias was general in 414/3 and was evidently from a prominent family. Indeed the latter fact is stressed by the first citation in his entry in *PA* (no. 8963), from Theognostos' *Kanones* as in J. A. Cramer, *Anecdota graeca e codd. manuscriptis bibliothecarum Oxoniensium* II (Oxford 1835), 9.22 f.: Λαιποδίας (sic) Ἀδρωνύμιος ἐνὸς τῶν Ἀθηνησιν ἐπιφανῶν. Kirchner was evidently, and reasonably, puzzled by Ἀδρωνύμιος. The only other Laispodias in *PA* is no. 8962, who appears on a dedication, *IG* 1² 616. A. E. Raubitschek included this as no. 87 in *Dedications from the Athenian Akropolis* (Cambridge, Mass. 1949); he restored Laispodias in the genitive as a patronymic and properly supposed that the two men of the name were of the same family. As for the addition ἀδρωνύμιος (sic—with omikron) he asks us to compare ΣAr. *Wasps* 1239 and the lexicon in order that we should believe that it 'means only that Laispodias was a proper name'. Indeed, in LSJ we find two references under ἀδρωνύμιον as a noun meaning 'proper name', namely Theognostos and the scholiast. Complications set in. In the edition of W. J. H. Koster (Groningen 1978) the line reference to the scholion is 1238b and we find that ἀδρωνύμιον only comes in by emendation. The relevant text is as follows:

Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ ὁ Χαίριδος, ὡς Ἀρτεμίδωρος φησίν, περὶ μὲν τῆς Κλειταγόρας τῆς ποιητρίας, ὅτι ὡς ἄδρωνύμιον ἀναέγραφε. Κλειταγόραν Ἀμώνιος (*FGrH* 350 F 2) . . .

It is clear the concern here is with the *gender* of a proper name, not the identification of a name as such. The usual term for identifying a proper name is ὄνομα κύριον. And, finally, it is evident from Theognostos that Ἀδρωνύμιος must be a genitive.

The obvious conclusion must be that which disturbed Kirchner: Ἀδρωνύμιος is a patronymic. And so it must be an Ionic genitive of the name Andronymios. No such name is known, but that is no bar to its acceptance;¹ we have only two men called Laispodias in *PA* and the unusual name points to family relationship. There are two other characters to add. Laispodias of Koile, found on an ostrakon,² may be identical with *PA* 8962, while the restored Laispodias of Anaphlystos of *Agora* xv 492, line 152, is said in the index of that volume (p. 420) to be a likely descendant of the general of 414/3. The dedication of the early fifth century was made by Spoudis, which Raubitschek opines 'may be a short form of Σπουδίας or Σπουδίδης'. I suggest the name was no shortening but simply Spoudis and exhibited a form of spelling somehow traditional in the family. Raubitschek draws attention to the similar forms Πύθις, Χάρις and Κάλις and these forms should be taken to exist in their own right.³ And for the genitive compare *IG* ii² 1647, l. 2, which gives us -[ι]ππος Χάριος Θυμ[αιτάδης] (*PA* 15468).

* I must thank Professor M. J. Osborne for his helpful attention to the matter of this note and the readers of *JHS* for their remarks.

¹ F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit* (Halle 1917), 350 f. has only names ending in -ωνυμος.

² R. Thomsen, *The origin of ostracism. A synthesis* (Copenhagen 1972), 76 n. 120; *ML* p. 46.

³ On one of them see O. Masson, 'Pape-Benseleriana VII. Le nom Charis, féminin et masculin', *ZPE* xxxvii (1980), 109–113.

So just as Spoudis must be admitted as a name as it stands, though obviously related to the form Spoudias, alongside other analogous forms, so Andronymios must be given a place in Attic prosopography, completing *PA* 929. If it be accepted that we have evidence for nomenclature within a family, the patronymic of the general of 414/3 would seem to put him in the direct line, so that it is likely that his deme was Koile (tribe VIII).⁴ This is not considered in the index to *Agora* xv, where it is suggested that Anaphlystos (tribe X) should be the deme, in which case the general would provide another example of double representation.⁵ As it happens, none of the other known generals of 414/3 can be ascribed to tribe VIII, but none of this is needed evidence one way or the other for double representation in the *strategia*. It seems best to suppose that the name Laispodias had passed by marriage to the deme of Anaphlystos by the fourth century.

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⁴ Cf. J. K. Davies, *Wealth and the power of wealth in Classical Athens* (New York 1981), 160.

⁵ The other general from the tribe, indeed from the same deme, would be Konon, but the data on his command do not guarantee him a generalship in this year or at all in the context of Thuc. vii 31.4 f. This will be discussed under the appropriate year in my collection of Athenian officials, 684 to 322 BC, which has been aided by the Australian Research Grants Scheme.

Two Herodotean dedications from Naucratis*

In the 1903 season of excavations at Naucratis two sherds of Athenian pottery, inscribed with the name of a Herodotus, were found. They were subsequently presented to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford by the excavator, D. G. Hogarth. In this note I would like to question the supposed relationship between these two 'signatures' and the historian Herodotus, who dedicated part of his work to a study of Egypt.¹

The inscriptions on the two sherds were published by Hogarth in 1905² and subsequently by Bernard in 1970,³ however, a full description was not included in their catalogues. First, therefore, we should consider the two fragments:

(1) Oxford G.141.15 (FIG. 1):⁴ a fragment from the bowl of a red-figure cup by the Euergides Painter.

* I am grateful to Professor John Boardman and Mr Michael Vickers for reading, and commenting on, an earlier draft of this note. The following abbreviations are used: *Agora* xii: B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Black and plain pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries BC* (The Athenian Agora xii, Princeton 1970); *Beazley Addenda*: L. Burn and R. Glynn, *Beazley Addenda* (Oxford 1982); Bernard: A. Bernard, *Le delta égyptien d'après les textes grecs* I, 2 (Cairo 1970); Bloesch *FAS*: H. Bloesch, *Formen attischer Schalen* (Berne 1940); Boardman *ARFH*: J. Boardman, *Athenian red figure vases: archaic period* (London 1975).

¹ For Herodotus in Egypt, see especially T. S. Brown, *AJP* lxxxvi (1965) 60–76; A. B. Lloyd, *Herodotus Book II, Introduction* (Leiden 1975) 61–76. O. K. Armayor, *JARCE* 15 (1978) 59–73 (cf. *HSCP* 84 [1980] 51–74), is too sceptical.

² *JHS* xxv (1905) 116 fig. 2, nos 5 and 6.

³ Bernard 706, 648 and 707, 649.

⁴ *JHS* xxv (1905) 116, fig. 2, no. 5; Bernard 707, 648; *CVA* 1(3) pl. 14 (106) 21; *ARV*² 93, 93.