



OSTRAKAPHILOLOGIA
Part I

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Ostrakophilologia

When the Athenian citizen scratched the name of his political enemy on a potsherd, he was, although unaware of it, a phonetician recording many facts useful to the linguist not only in working out historical linguistics but also in discovering what the language ~~the language~~ was like in the voters' day and in approximating the sounds represented by the letters long after the noise of the political fray had faded. Of course the voter was often illiterate and ignorant so that there is the danger of interpreting someone's ignorance or whim as a linguistic phenomenon. ~~and besides~~ ^{Moreover,} it is not necessary to be ignorant in order to make mistakes. Mistakes are quite easily recognized, and a glance ^{at} of the list of variant spellings will find many typical errors which we still make today. The voters omitted letters ¹; they made accusatives agree with nominatives²; they reversed letters³; for some the task of writing was so difficult that they gave up⁴; ~~the~~ the more famous example is the writer of the Aristeides ostrakon who finally asked for help⁵; if the writers of the ostraka numbers P6922 and 6127 intended a genitive case and not a nominative (they wrote ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΕΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΤΟΣ), then they were confused about the case endings. Very often, however, the mistakes give us hints about pronunciation especially when the voters confused sounds that were alike.

In view of the fact that the linguist is forced to take a single instance and work from that (much of the time), the ostraka are extremely valuable because of their ^{number} quantity. There are enough examples to indicate how far certain linguistic processes had advanced, and how much they pervaded the language of the day, so that we may gain from the ostraka a fair idea of standard usage. Then too

1. P5004, 13319, 15461, 15578, 15614, 3648, 9960, 14681, 15805, 15839, 17665, 17953, 18621, 5977, 9974, 17628, 18185, 12191, 6108 etc.

2. P15464, 16872.

3. 15728

4. P12232; 5. P5926

the ostraka are informal. We ^{should} ~~would~~ not expect them to contain instances of archaizing or to retain archaic forms such as are ^{su} find in legal formulas (~~allowing for~~ perhaps we ^{should} ~~would have~~ to allow for a few purists who might have attended the ostracisms^{ca. phoria}), and they reflect quite spontaneously and unconsciously the language of the day as it was spoken. Of great importance also is the fact that the ostraka can be dated reasonably accurately; and although linguistic processes extend over widely varying and quite unpredictable periods, it is helpful to be able to see that in such and such a period this phenomenon was not found or did exist. The ^{with which} material ~~that~~ this paper ~~will deal with~~ comes largely from the years 490 - 480 B.C. The plan here is to review the evidence for that period on gemination, the aspirates, the vowel system, certain declensions, and to summarize the evidence for the pronunciation of Attic of the second decade of the fifth century. The list of variants reveals that there are questions of etymology and linguistics that I have not ^{yet} touched upon ~~with~~. Also, I have not used the fact that there is ~~well~~-dated material to make any observations on rate of linguistic change.

Evidence on Gemination for the years 490 - 480 B.C.

	π	ππ	ρ	ρρ	λ	λλ	χχ	ςς	ττ
ἡ ἰππαρχος [χάρμο]	6	2							
[Μεγακλῆς] ἡ ἰπποκράτης	2	6							
Χεῖανθίππος [Ἀρρίφρονος]	2	10							
Ἀρρίφρονος			2	8					
Καδδύχθενος [Ἀριστονύμο]					36	105			
Καδδύχθενος Ἀριστονύμο									6
Θεμισθοκλῆς Φρεάρριος			51	20					
Θεμισθοκλῆς									6
Θεμισθοκλῆς									1
Ἀριστείδης [Λυσίμαχος]									1
Γεράτουδης Κατταρίο									1
ἡ ἰπποκράτης [Ἀναχαιδέο]	1	4							
ἡ ἰπποκράτης [Ἀδκρονίδο]	9	46							

Gemination
Introduction:

In Attic writing ~~what is~~ preserved on stone and on vases from the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ, doubled consonants are not indicated either when historically expected in a word or at word divisions, so that in the Attic decree concerning Salamis^{1.} dated at the end of the ⁵sixth century, ΕΑΣΑΝ and ΕΑΜΕ represent Εἰς Ἄσάν and Εἰς Ἄμην respectively. Not that there were in those centuries no lengthened consonants which were pronounced; on the contrary, the phenomenon is graphic.

Doubled or lengthened consonants arose in Attic in different ways: Many are found in onomatopoeic words of Indo-European origin such as $\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\pi\alpha$, $\beta\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$; often in loan words from foreign languages $\nu\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$. The greatest number, however, result from assimilation in early Greek of one phonetic element to a contiguous phonetic element so that $-\rho\rho-$ $-\delta\delta-$ $-\gamma\gamma-$ $-\nu\nu-$ may come from $*r\acute{r}$ $*d\acute{d}$ $*s\acute{s}$ $*n\acute{n}$; $-\rho\rho-$ from $*r\acute{r}$; $-\delta\delta-$ $-\gamma\gamma-$ $-\nu\nu-$ from $*r\acute{r}$ $*d\acute{d}$ $*n\acute{n}$. In the case of continuants, especially liquids, nasals, and g , doubled letters often arose as a result of syllabification; that is, single consonants were heard at the end of one syllable as well as at the beginning of the next and thus came to be written twice.

1. IG I² 1.

By the end of the sixth century, double consonants began to be represented in writing, and by classical times were consistently represented until the third century when they were simplified. The simplification probably reflected a change in pronunciation from the long to the short consonant.

Evidence of the ostraka:

Inscriptional evidence on gemination is scattered and in many cases only approximately dated. The ostraka ^{on the other hand,} furnish a large number of examples that bear on gemination and that are well dated. The great quantity from the years 490 - 480 B.C. well illustrate how far the practise of writing doubled or lengthened consonants had advanced by this early date of the fifth century. A glance at the above tabulation shows that by this time, the long consonants were quite consistently represented; the pronunciation was coming to be more and more reflected in writing. The number of occurrences of the single letter for the double is quite large. Many cases, firmly and neatly written, ^{reveal a} ~~be~~ ^{tendency towards} conservatism in writing. Since the writers seem in these cases to have written with assurance and not in confusion, and since the number is quite large, we may conclude that the old method of designating the long consonant with only one letter was still being employed although going out of use. The writers of ostraka numbers P 17291 (Hippocrates Alkmeonidou) and # 4692 (Xanthippous Appiphronos) had doubts in their minds as to how many pi's and rho's to use, and after writing with the single letters, changed their minds and later inserted, the one a pi in Hippocrates, the other a rho in Appiphronos. Though the more frequent (~~hence~~ more standard) usage was to designate the long consonant with two letters, the other designation by one letter which began to be replaced at the end of the sixth century was occasionally employed.

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1. ἱππαρτος # P5287, P4795, P2776
ἱπποκράτης P5299
ἱπποκράτης P2242, P15487, P12195, P15606;
(Ἀλκμειονίδου)

Taken individually, the names which appear in the tabulation above raise some points which should be noticed. The origin of the long pi in ἵππος is obscure because the history of the word has not been satisfactorily explained¹. If the word is to be connected with Latin equus and Sanskrit aṅva-, the double pi in Greek would originate from the assimilation of two phonetic elements: the IE *k̂w and ~~the~~ proto-Greek *i'kuos. The word, however, may be a foreign loan word.

Since the name Ἀππιφω² appears in literary sources and in later inscriptions with one rho, one would expect that in this early decade that the name would appear likewise with one rho. In eight times out of ten, however, the name is written with two rho's and in one case³ ~~app~~ occurs in metre where a long syllable is required, ~~for the~~ so that from this one would suppose that the name originally contained a lengthened rho which later became shortened. Here is strong evidence in support of Dittenberger's suggestion (made with less evidence before him)³ that the name is derived not from Ἀπ. (επι) + φρω but from Ἀππιφω (Ἀππιφω). In later occurrences the name is spelled with one rho so that the origin was obscured. The shortening of the rho may have occurred through the effects of popular etymology which connected the name with ἀπι- (επι-) which is so common in the epics.

The doubling found in the forms Καλιχχένος and Ἀππιπτόνυμο indicates the way in which the writers divided their syllables as they wrote. Further instances of the effect of syllabic division in producing the doubled continuant are the spellings Δεπιπτόνυδες, Δεπιπτόνυδες, Ἀπιπτόνυδες, Ἀππιπτόνυμο. The writing of the double sigma before voiceless consonants is a phenomenon

1. For a summary of opinions cf. Schwyzer p 301.
 2. Pl6873 cf. AJA(LI) 1948, 341 ff.
 3. Ditt. Syll. # 27 n2.

which is well known in Attic although none of the examples gathered by Hermann are as early as these¹. Although the best suggestion seems to be that this doubling was the effect of syllabic division, Sturtevant² has suggested the possibility that the double sigma is intended to distinguish the sigma pronounced s, from the voiced s (i.e. z) before the voiced consonants β and μ . Since the only other evidence for the pronunciation of s before voiced consonants as z does not occur until the middle of the fourth century (when zeta does begin to replace sigma in this position), Sturtevant's suggestion probably should be rejected ~~because~~ in view of the fact that it ^{requires} ~~supposes~~ the pronunciation of sigma as z (before voiced consonants) at a ^{very} ~~rather~~ early date. He has also proposed the possibility that the sigma in this position, before the unvoiced consonant, might be stronger and that the double sigma was written to express this. This seems to be contradicted by the spellings Ἰσχυροῦς - 5 times Ἰσχυροῦς , Ἀπυροῦς , Ἀπυροῦς which indicate that in this position the sigma may have been obscured in rapid pronunciation.

In the case of the demotic Ἰσχυροῦς (these are the earliest and most frequent occurrences of the name), the largest number appear spelled with one rho. In view of the fact that the indication of lengthened consonants by the double letter is what is now expected at this period, one could infer from this that the single rho is expected historically (etymologically) and that the double rho arose, not historically, but in some other way, probably through syllabification (i.e. the continuant was heard at the end of one syllable and at the beginning of the next, hence written twice). This variation between one and two rho's continues on into imperial times³.

1. cf. Silbenbildung, pp 117 ff.

2. cf. Pronunciation of Latin and Greek 88.

3. cf. Lademann, page 129.

In agreement with Aristotle's discussion in the Constitution of Athens¹

... Προηγούμενον δὲ τῶν δήμων τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν
τόπων, τοὺς δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν κτισμάτων...

we can suggest the derivation as $\Phi\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$. The word $\Phi\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho$ is a heteroclit, so that the tau of the Attic ~~κεκλιμένη~~ stem need not appear².

The form $\Phi\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ appears nine times. This is the first time that this spelling with the aspirate occurs. The conditions of its occurrence are unique as well: The aspirate written after initial rho is known and the aspirate (in Attic of the fifth century) occurs in composite word such as $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\rho\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\acute{\omicron}\rho\omicron\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\chi\omicron\delta\omicron\nu$ (cf. *Majoranius*³ pp 88ff) where the two elements are quite distinguishable³; but this form belongs to neither category.

Keeping in mind that, by this time, the word was being written (hence probably pronounced) with a double rho (although the single rho was as yet the most used form), the significance of this spelling with the aspirate may be an attempt to represent the aspirate which we learn from grammarians⁴ was pronounced after the second of two rho's that occurred within a word between vowels, and which is indicated in later times by Latin loan words like Tyrrhenus where h is written after double r. This spelling $\Phi\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ may be interpreted as ~~the earliest~~ direct evidence ~~available~~ for the pronunciation of the aspirate with the second rho of two between vowels. It could be argued, however that the second aspirate is due to assimilation. ^{to}from the aspirate is ϕ .

1. 21.9

2. cf. Schwyzler p. 519

3. Herodian 1.547.5 f.
Schol. Dion. Thr. 143. 17-22.

List of Variant Spellings and variant cases [i.e. not according to the most frequent ^{formula:} nominative, genitive of the father's name].

- 5879 ἡάβρον | ἡο Πατροκλέος
- 15479 ἡάβρον | Μαραθόν(ι)ος
- 17777 Πατροκ(δ)έ(ος) | ἡάβ(ρ)ον
- 18587 [Α]δικιβ[ι]άδες | [κ]δινί[ο]
- 19077 Ἄδικιβ[ι]άδ[ε] | ἡν ἐς [καμβονιδῶν]
- 15647 Ἄνδρόνιχο[ς]
- 5345 [Ἀριε]τέδες | [λυε]ιμάχο
- 5978 [Ἀριε]τείδες | λυει[μ]άχο [ε...]ς ηικέτας [ε...]εν
- 5976 Ἀριτείδες | [λυε]ιμα | ἄδοπεκε[ε] | λυειμάχο
- 6127 Ἄριτείδες | λυειμάχος
- 6927 Ἄριτεδες | λυειμάχος
- 7044 λυειμάχο | Ἄριτετέδες
- 12213 Ἄριετε[ι]δες...
- 12245 Ἄριτείδεν | λυειμάχο
- 13320 Ἄριετ[ε]ίδες | ἡο λ[υ]ειμάχο
- 16871 ἡο λυειμάχο | Ἄριτείδες
- 9945 Ἄριετ[ε]ίδεν | τὸν Δα... | ἄδεφ[όν]
- 12196 Ἄρχενος | Φιδοεεένος
- 5213 Ἄχαρνίον | χευφεταιιό|νον
- 12218 [Αχα]ρνιό[να] | χειφ[ε]ταιιό | να
- 5004 Βουταδίονα | ἡο Μαρ(α)θόνιος | [ε]βουταδίονα
- 6133 Βουταδίον | Μαραθόνιος the "υ" is written over "ο"
- 3558 Ἐράτυδος Καταρίο

LIST OF VARIANT Spellings (CONTINUED)

- 2232 [Θ]επιθεοκδέες | ho | Neokde | ηως
- 9950 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós | Φρεάριος
- 13305 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Φρεάριος | Neokδέες } ος
- 15427 Θεπιθεοκδέ[ς] | Neokdeos | Φρεάριος } <ς>
- 3258 [Neok]deós | [Θεπιθεοκδέες
- 4897 [Θεπιθε]οκδέα | N | Neokde'los]
- 4898 [Θεπιθεο]κδές | [Neokde']ous
- ~~5355~~
5459 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 5965 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeos
- 9951 Θεπιθεοκδές | Neokdeós
- 9956 [Θεπι]θεοκ[δές] | [Ne]okde'los]
- 10672 [Θ]επιθεοκδέες Neokde's
- 10824 [Θε]πιθεοκδές | N [eokdeós] "Θο" undered below
- 12223 [Θε]{ν}πιθεοκ[δές] | Neo]kdeó [ς] (?)
- 12246 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 13319 Θεπιθε<ο>κδές | Neokdeós
- 15352 [Θ]επιθεοκδέες | Neokdees
- 15459 Θεπιθεοκδέες | ho Neokdeoi
- 15461 Θεπιθετοκ<η>ές | Neok<η>έ[ος]
- 15578 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 15583 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 15586 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 15614 [Neok]deós | [Θεπι]θεοκ<η>ές
- 16762 [Θε]πιθεοκδέες | [W]eokdeós
- 17138 Θεπιθεοκδέες | Neokdeós
- 17606 Θε[πι]θεοκδέες | [W]e[okde']os

LIST OF VARIANT SPELLINGS (CONTINUED)

- 17634 ~~Θεμ~~ [ισθοκδέες] | Νεο[κλέο]υς
- 17652 Θεμ|εθοκδέες | Νεοκδέας
- 17690 Θεμ|εθοκδέες | Νεοκδέως
- 17727 Θεμ|ε(θο)κ[δέες] | Νεοκ[δέος]
- 17895 Θεμ|ε[κδέες] | Νεο[κδέος]
- 17923 Ηεμ|ε [θοκδέες] | Νεοκέδος
- 17947 Θεμ|εθo|κδέες | Νεοκδέος
- 18013 Θεμ|εεθοκδέες | Νε [οκδ]έος
- 18014 [Θεμ|εθ]οκδέες | [Νε]οκδέος
- 18018 Θεμ|εστοκδέ[ες] | Νεοκδέ[ος]
- 18030 [Θεμ|ε]θοκ[δέες] | Νεο[κδέος]
- 18240 [Θεμ|εθoκδ.]εες | [Νεο]κδ[έος]
- 18482 Θεμ|εθoκδέες | Νεοκδέως
- 2441 [Θεμ|ε]θoκδέες φ|ρεάρρι[ος]
- 3219 Θεμ|εθoκδέες | φρεάρριος
- 3254 [Θεμ|εθoκ]δέες φρεάρ[ριος]
- 3648 Θεμ|εστοκδέ[ες] | φρεάρριος
- 3989 [Θεμ|εθo]κ[δέες] | [φρε]άρριος
- 4668 [Θεμ|ε]θoκδέες | [φρε]άρριος
- 5958 Θεμ|εθoκδέες | φρεάρριος - the second 'θ' is corrected to tau "τ"
- 5960 θ|Θεμ|εθoκδέες | φρεάρριος
- 5962 Θεμ|εθo|κδέες φ|φρεάρριος
- 5966 Θεμ|εθoκδέες | ηο φρεάρριος "ε" is written over "α"
- 5109 Θεμ|εθoκδέες | φρεάρριον
- 6112 [Θεμ|εθoκδέες] | φρεάρριος
- 7110 + P7253 [Θεμ|εθoκδέες] | φρε[άρριος]

LIST OF VARIANT SPELLINGS CONTINUED

- 9960 Θεμισθ<ο>|κδēs | Φρεάρηι [ς]
- 13318 Θεμισθουκδēs] | Φρεαρρ,ι [ος]
- 14681 Θε<ε>μισθουκδέει | Φρεαρρίοι
- 15460 Θεμισθουκδέες | Φρεάρηιος
- 15464 Θεμισθουκδέ<ε>|ς | Φρεάριος
- 15467 Θεμισθουκδέες | Φρεάριος
- 15500 Θεμιστοκδ [ες] | Φρεάριος
- 15501 [Θεμισ]θουκδέες | [Φρ]εάριος
- 15502 [Θ]εμισθουκδēs | Φρεάρηιος
- ~~15577~~
~~15580~~ Θεμισθουκδέες | Φρεαρριος
- 15612 Θεμισ [Θο] | κδēs [Φρε] | άρριος
- 15613 [Θεμ]ισθουκδει Φρεαρρ, [ίοι]
- 15625 Θεμισ [Θ]ουκδέε [ς] | Φρεάρριος
- 15631 Θεμισθο [κδēs] | Φρεάρρ [ιος]
- 15635+15815 Θεμισ [Θουκδēs] | Φρεάρρ [ιος]
- 15646 Θεμισ [ις] θουκδēs] | Φ<ρ>εάρ [ιος]
- 15805 Φρε<α>ρ, [ς] | Θε<μι>στ<ο>κ [δēs]
- 16669 Θεμισθουκδ | έες Φρεάρριος
- 16995 Θεμιστοκδēs | Φρεάρριος
- 17278 Θεμισστοκδēs | Φρεάρρ,ι<ο>
- 15813 [Φρεα]ρί [οι] | [Θεμισθ]ουκδέει
- 15839 [Φρε]άρριος | [Θεμισ]θουκδ<ε>ς
- 17616 [Θεμ]στοκδēs | [Φρε]άρριος
- 17621 [Θεμισθουκδēs Φρε]άρριος
- 17632 [Θεμισ]σεθουκδēs | [Φρεα]ρριος
- 17693 Θεμισθουκδέες [Φρεα]ρριος

List of Variant Spellings

- 17651 Θεμιστοκλ[ές] | Φρεαριος[ς]
- 17655 Θεμισθοκλαες | Φρεάριον
- 17664 Θεμισθοκλές | Φρεάρριος
- 17665 Θε | [Θεμ]ισθοκλές | [Φρ]εάριος
- 17669 Θεμισθοκδέει | Φρεαρρίοι
- 17682 Θεμισθοκ[ιδές] | Φρεάρριος
- 17687 [Θεμισ]θοκδές | [Φρεά]ρριος
- 17689 Θεμισθοκδέες | Φρεάρριος[ς]
- 17927 Θεμιστοκ[ιδές] | Φρεάριος
- 17928 [Θεμι]στοκδέ[ς] | Φρε]άριος
- 17936 Φρεάριος | Θεμισεθοκδέει[ς]
- 17939 [Θεμι]εθοκλάες | [Φρεά]ριος
- 17953 Θεμ<ι>εθοκδές | Φρεάριος
- 18042 [Θεμισθο]κδέες | [Φρεάτ]ριος
- 18043 [Θεμι]εθοκδές | [Φρεά]ρριος
- 18045 Θμισθοε | Φρεάριος
- 18053 Θεμ,θ[οκδές] | Φρεά[ριω]
- 18054 Θεμιθο[κδές] | Φρεά[ριος]
- 18056 [Θεμισθοκδές | Φρεά]ρριος[ς]
- 18057 [Θεμισθοκδ]εί | [Φρεα]ρρίοι
- 18062 [Θεμισθοκδ]έει | [φ]ρεα[ρρίοι]
- 18066 [Θεμισθοκδ]εί | φ[ρεα]ρρίοι
- 18236+18484 Θεμιστοκδές | Φρε[ά]ριος
- 18515 Θεμισκδε
μισθοκ[ιδές] | Φρεάρ[ριος]
- 18621 Θεμισθοκ<δ>εί | Φρεαρρίοι

List of variants in Spelling

- 19607 Θεριαθο [κδēs] | φρεάφιο [ς]
- 2451 Θεριαθθ [οκδēs] | θ
- 5967 [Θεριαθο] κδέες | [·]ος
- 5969 [Θεριαθ] οκδέες | [·]εος
- 5977 [Θερια] γλιθο | κδ [ēs]
- 9963 Θεριαστο | κδēs
- 9964 [Θερ]ιαστοκ [δēs]
- 15498 Θεριαθο | κδέες
- 15922 Θεριαθοκ | δέα
- 18069 [Θεριαθ] οκδέες | [·]ος
- 18072 [Θερ]ιαθουδēs
- 18090 [Θεριαθ] οκδέες | [·]ος
- 19614 [Θεριαθοκ] δέες
- 19615 [Θοκυ] δίδει | [Μεδε] γίο
-
- 2776 ήπαρχος
- 4759 ήπαρχος | χάρμων
- 4997 [ηιππ]αρχος | [χ]αρμίδα
- 5212 ήίπαρχος | χάρμος
- 5287 ήπαρχος χάρμο
- 6134 ήπαρχος | χάρμο
- 15740 ήπαρχēs
- 7065 ή[παρ]χος | χάρμο
- 2442 ηιποκράτες | Άδικμεονίδο
- 6885 [ηιπποκράτες] | [Αδικμ]εονίδω
- 9974 ηιππ³κράτες | Άδικμεονίδο

LIST OF variant spellings

- 10413 ηιποκρ[ά]τες | Ἄδικ[ρ]μεονίδου
- 12195 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 12221 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15481 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15482 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15483 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15487 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15589 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15590 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεόνου
- 15605 [ηιπ]οκράτες | ~~Ἄδικμε~~ Ἄδικμ(ε)ονίδου
- 15606 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15607 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμ(ε)ονίδου
- 15623 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15624 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15643 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15728 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15787 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 15832 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 16872 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 17291 Ἄδικμεονίδου | ηιποκράτες see on π inserted above
- 17648 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικ^{N appears}μεονίδου
- 17628 ηιπ(ο)κράτες | Ἄδικμ(ε)ονίδου
- 17645⁹⁵¹ [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμ(ε)ονίδου
- 18179 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 18185 [ηιπ]οκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου
- 19252 ηιποκράτες | Ἄδικμεονίδου

- 9946 ηιποκρά[στε] | s'Αδοπεκε | θεν
- 12191 ηιποκ(ρ)άτες | [Σ...] ηη[Σ.]
- 12232 ηιπιποκρα never finished
- 4760 ηιπο[κράτες] | Άναχρίδες
- 4622 Καδδίαλ | Διδυμίλο
- 9477 Καδδίαλ | Κρατίου
- 17912 Άριστονύμο | Καδδισφένες
- 16761 Καδίχ[γενος] | Άριστ[ονύμο] έχ[ε]ση [Σγαϊόνον]
- 4697 Καδιχγενος[ς] | Άριστ[ονύμο] appears ΤΟΝ ΝΥΜ ΟΛΙΓΙΣΤΑΝ
THESE DO NOT
- 6047 Καδ[δίχγενος] | Άρικε[τ] [ονύμο]
- 6108 Άριστονύμο | Καδίχγενος
- 1877 Καδίχ[γενος] Άριστο[νύμο]
- 7252 [Καδδίχγενος] Άριστονύμο
- 9965 Καδδίχγενος Άριστονύμο
- 9966 [Κα]δδιχγενος[ς] | [Α]ριστονύμο
- 9967 Καδίχ[κε]εν[ος] | Άρικε[τ]ονύμο[ς]
- 9970 Άρικε[τ]ονύμο] | Καδδίχγενος]
- 10138 Καδδίχγενος [Άρ]ιστονύμο.
- 10140 Καδίχ[ε] [νος] | Άριστονύμο]
- 10614 Καδίχ[ε]θενος | Άριστονύμο]ν
- 15468 Καδίχγενος | Άριστονύμο[ς].
- 15469 Καδίχγενος | Άριστονύμο
- 15471 Καδδιχγενος | Άριστονύμος
- 15472 Καδίχγενος | Άριστονύμο
- 15473 Καδίχγενος | Άριστονύμο

- 15490 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 15492 Καδδ Σιχγενος] | 'Αρι[στο]νύ]μο [ο]
- 15496 [Καδδ(ι)χγενος : ho | ['Αριστο]νύ]μο
- 15597 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 15601 Καδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 15609 [Κα]δ(ι)χγενος | ['Αρι]στο[νύ]μο
- 15619 [Καδδ(ι)χ]γενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 15640 [Καδδ(ι)χ]γενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 15797 Καδ(ι)χγενος] | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 16637 Καδδ(ι)χγενος] | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 17017 [Κα]δ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 17290 Καδ(ι)χγενος] | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 17598 [Καδδ(ι)χ]γενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17610 [Κα]δ(ι)χγενος] | ['Αρι]στο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 17625 Καδδ(ι)χγενος] | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17627 [Κα]δ(ι)χγενος | ['Αριστο]νύ]μο
- 17636 'Αριστο[νύ]μο] | Καδ(ι)χγενος
- 17637 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17639 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17641 Καδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17650 + P17683 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17657 Καδ(ι)χγενος] | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο [ο]
- 17660 Καδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17661 Καδ(ι)χγενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17662 Καδδ(ι)χγενος | - | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17668 [Καδδ(ι)χ]γενος | 'Αριστο[νύ]μο
- 17693 Καδ(ι)χγενος || 'Αριστο[νύ]μο

- 17730 ~~Κα~~κιδίχγευος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 17772 Καδ[δ]ίχ]γευος | 'Αρι[εστο]νύμο 101?
- 17778 Καδδίχγευος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 17786 + 1842 Καδδ.ιχ[εευ]ος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 17771 καδδ λί]χγευος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 17914 καδδίχ[ε]υος] | 'Αριεστο[ν]ύμο]
- 17919 Καδδίχγευος | 'Αριστονύμο || Καδδίχγευος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 1792~~8~~⁷ ~~Κα~~Καδδισενου | 'Αριστονύμο
- 179~~4~~⁴⁹ Καδδίχγευος | 'Αριστονύμο
- 17968 Καδίχγευος | 'Αρι[εστ]ονύμο
- 18098 Καδίχγευος | 'Αριεστο[ν]ύμο]
- 18101 καδίχ[ε]υος] | 'Αριε[στ]ονύμο]
- 18112 [καδδ.ιχ]ε]υος | ['Αριεστο]νύμος
- 18114 καδίχ[ε]υος] | 'Αρι[εστο]νύμος]
- 18120 Καδδί]γγευος | [Αριε]στονύμο]
- 18122 Καδιχεένου | 'Αριστονύμο
- 18132 [καδδ]ί]χευο[ε] | ['Αριε]στο[ν]ύμο]
- 18136 [καδ]δ]ίχγευος | 'Αρ[ε]στο[ν]ύμο]
- 18142 Κκαδίχ[ε]υος] | 'Αρ[ε]στο[ν]ύμο]
- 18145 Καδίχ[ε]υος] | 'Αρι[εστο]νύμο]
- 18150 [καδδ]ίχ]ε]υος | ['Αριεστο]νύμος
- 18157 [καδδ]ίχ]ε]υος | ['Αριεστο]νύμο
- 18158 [καδ]ίχ]ε]υος] | ['Α]ριε[στ]ονύμο]
- 18167, 18491 ['Αριεστ]ονύμο] | [καδδ]ί]γγευος
- 15493 [Κ]αδδ.ιχγευ[ε]ος | έχε λουπεγαόνον
- 15600 Καδδίχ]γευον | χειφετ||αόν[α]

- 18493 [Αρ]ι[ετ]ονίωω | [Καδδί]γενος
- 19599 ·Καδίγενος | Ἀριστονύωω | Κ
- 3786 [Καδδ]ίγενος | [ho πρ]οδότες
- 17729 Καδίγενος
- 17776 Καδδ(ί)γενος]
- 18163 Καδίγενος[ς]
- 18166 Καδίγενος
- 18168 Καδίχ[γενος]
- 18171 Καδίγενος τ[όλ]
- 17674 Κδαδι || Κδαδίγενος | Κδεστένος
- 7688 Ιιδιγένες Ἀριε(το)νύ[ωω]
- 5948 Κριτία[ς] | Λεαίδου
- 7233 [Κυδρoκ]δέες | [τιμοκ]ράτος
- 15478 Κυδρoκδέες | τιμοκάτος
(p)
- 17774 Κυδ(ρ)οκδέες | Τιμοκράτος
- 18004 Κυδρoκδέες ⊕ Τιμοκράτος
- 19618 Κ[υ]δρoκδέες
- 15620 Κυδρo [κδές] | Κ(ρ)οθε[ς]
- 2650 Μεγακδέες [η]ο ηιποκρά[τος]
- 2651 Μεγακδέες & ho ηιποκρά[τος]
- 4682 [Με]γακ[δέες] | [ηιπ]οκάρ[τος]
- 5299 Μεγακδέες | ηιποκράτος
- 4660 [Μεγ]ακδέες | [ηιππο]κράτ[ος]
- ~~14490 Μεγακδέες | ηιποκράτος~~
- 14955 [Μεγακ]δέες | ηιποκράτως
- 17965 Μεγα[κ] | δέει | ηιπο[κράτ] | ος

12216 [Μεδ]άνθιος: | φάδ(ά)νθο

12217 Μεδ[άνθιος] | φάδ(ά)νο

2020 [Μένον [αρχ]έτιος

17647 Ὀνομα(τ)ος Κονθουεύς

373 [Φαι]αξ | [Σ'εραγίς]τράγο | [Ἄχα]ρνυ[ς] N.B. -- ΞΞ

10750 Λε(ά)νθιπος | Ἀρίφρονος

11024 [Χε]άνθιπος | [Ἄρ]ρίφρονος

11053 Χε(ά)νθι[πος] | Ἀρίφρ[ονος]

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Χε(ά)νθιππον κατά]φροιν ἀδειτερον πρ[υτ]ανείον
Γοῦτρακλον Ἄρρι]φρονος παῖδα μα[δ]]ιστᾶδίκειν,