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Introduction

What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet; so Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd, retain that dear perfection which he owes without that title: Romeo, doff thy name; and for that name, which is no part of thee, take all myself (Romeo and Juliet, Act II, Scene 2), yet these lovers could not discard their names, for though names do not define us, we are in large part defined by them.

Nomen atque omen quantivis iam est preti (Plaut. *Pers.* 625), which grew into the saying *nomen est omen*, *quod non omnis veritas est, sed pergravis mihi – spero quoque tibi*.

I am not going to tell you my name, not yet at any rate. A queer half-knowing, half-humorous look came with a green flicker into his eyes. For one thing it would take a long while: my name is growing all the time, and I've lived a very long, long time; so my name is like a story. Real names tell you the story of things they belong to in my language, in the Old Entish as you might say. It is a lovely language, but it takes a very long time saying anything in it, because we do not say anything in it, unless it is worth taking a long time to say, and to listen to. (Treebeard, in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Two Towers*)

Names are important to us, they are a part of our identity, our primary mean of self-identification and the first thing that comes to mind when asked: “Who are you?” For all their brevity, they encapsulate our entire being, whilst at the same time failing to do so. Names are a historical constant as much as breathing, eating, and sleeping, and a societal more than script, maths, or theses, but they also change constantly, whether in the extension of language, culture, and religion, or by adhering to the fashions and interests of a society. When Alexander the Great conquered Babylon, he did so at the head of an army of names, as well as an army of men. Those who followed him spoke and wrote mainly Greek – albeit still in many dialects. They may have worn Phoenician textiles, eaten Syrian dishes, and slept under a Babylonian sky, but Greek was and remained their first means of communication and identification. Those who saw them coming, on the contrary, mainly spoke Aramaic and Akkadian. They bore lofty names such as Anu-uballit, Marduk-balāssu-iqbi, and Nanāya-iddin; held lofty titles such as *sepīru* and *paqdu*; and were incomprehensible to almost all newcomers.

Though this must have changed over the following decades and centuries, the Greeks had brought with them their own institutions and practices. The Babylonians were ruled by Greek kings, administered by a Greek bureaucracy, and increasingly went to buildings like Greek theatres and gymnasiums. To live in this world of Greek (and Aramaic), to interact with its leaders and officials, it was useful to have – at the very least – a Greek name, so no potential collocutor had to bother (and potentially give up) trying to pronounce and understand these very different Akkadian names. To advance in this world

of βασιλεῖς and στρατηγοί, it was equally important to show one's connection to the new ruling elite (which did not mean abandoning the old), if not by dressing the part then at least by giving it a name.

Though the names and identities of many of those who took this cultural step are lost to us, together with all the papyri and many of the inscriptions who told of them, there are still some sources which remain. Clay tablets (mainly from Uruk, but also from Babylon, Nippur, Borsippa, and Larsa) offer scant evidence for the use of Greek names within this most traditional of Babylonian environments. Though it is not always clear whether the bearers of these names are of Greco-Macedonian or Babylonian (or even another) origin themselves, they stand as some of the few remaining witnesses of a great cultural exchange. For the adaptation of a “foreign” name was no small affair since it had social implications and served as the first step to those willing to take part in Greek cultural (and often also political) life as it eased social interaction between Babylonians and Greek settlers, both in informal and formal contexts. Yet, it is also important to note that not all names are equal and certain names (certainly basilophoric and theophoric names) denoted conscious political and social acts.

From this perspective, the large presence of uncommon Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia is especially significant, for it displays a phenomenon as of yet unknown from any other region of the Hellenistic world and, if properly studied, could tell us much about the social world and worldview of those that chose and those that bore them. Perhaps, at this point a simple thought-exercise, which I have repeated with many friends and colleagues in the past few months, is in order. Imagine, if you will, that the country you live in is suddenly invaded by a foreign power with a language and onomasticon completely different from your own.¹ In your search to live and thrive in these new circumstances and to ease social interaction with these newcomers and new elites, you (and your descendants) choose to adopt new names, according to the practices of their language and onomasticon. What name would you choose? What names would you give to your children? Would you choose a normal, common name or would you choose a name with an obvious political or social connection? Few, if any, among you will have thought to choose an uncommon name, yet let us imagine for a moment that for some reason you did or had to. What would your reason be and what would you seek to express through your new name? For you would most certainly seek to express something. One such name might tell us the story of one person or a small group of persons, yet shared peculiarities might declaim a whole history.

¹ Here I have to mention that this thesis was written during the Russian invasion of Ukraine and I would be remiss not to point out that for many this thought exercise, or at least parts of it, is an unfortunate reality.

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Looking into and beyond the cuneiform: the Study of Greek Names in Hellenistic Babylonia

The Status Quaestionis

The study of Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia has quite a long and yet at the same time very limited history. Almost as soon as scholars started to dig up and translate tablets and inscriptions written in Late Babylonian and Aramaic, they discovered them; names of kings, nobles, and officials, but also of more enigmatic witnesses and neighbours (Loftus 1857, 232-233; Clay 1915; 1920; 1923; Contenau 1913; Schroeder 1916; Rutten 1935; Aymard 1938, 30-31). With these they confirmed what scholarship had known for centuries: that from the end of the fourth century BCE onwards Greeks and Macedonians, successors of the mighty armies of the Great Alexander, had ruled over and lived in Babylonia, both as inhabitants of the successive Hellenistic kingdoms (mainly the Seleucid) and afterwards as an important part of its population under the Parthian and Sassanian kingdoms. Perhaps partially for this reason, it took some time before scholars started to study these names more closely.

The first to take a closer look at this subject was American Assyriologist Raymond A. Bowman in his 1939 article on “Anu-uballit. Kefalon”. After a short discussion of Greek-Akkadian linguistic and social exchange, through the figures of Anu-uballit / Kephālôn, Anu-uballit / Nikarchos (as well as their descendants), and Aristeas / Ardi-beltis, Bowman (1939, 235-242) gives a list of 42 Greek names, though clarifying that he does not consider all of these to be “true” Greek names, some being just Greek-sounding and therefore easier to accept for a Grecophone audience. Though short and limited in its discussion, this article was the first to look at these Greek names as a group, a cohesive phenomenon in need of further study, and can be regarded as the basis for all further research.

Characteristically for the study of this subject, it took a little over two decades before someone would follow in Bowman’s footsteps. The German orientalist, historian, and theologian, Wolfgang Röllig (1960) was quick to discern that there were two possible avenues to explore this topic: the first being a socio-cultural study, the second a philological.² Röllig chose the latter and, based on Ungnad’s (1928/9) observations on the transcription of Babylonian into Greek in the Graeco-Babyloniaca, made a number of observations on the transcription of Greek names into cuneiform (cf. *infra*), thus making it easier to both recognise and analyse Greek names in the cuneiform sources.

The Russian scholar Gagek Khorenowitsch Sarkisian (1974a) was the first to study the socio-cultural background of these names, albeit only for Uruk as their main place of origin. Though he only had knowledge of a limited corpus (48 names and 69 individuals), which has been expanded upon over the last few decades, he made some far-reaching conclusions about the evolution of the Greek community

² Cf. Aymard (1938, 30-31) who already noted *que l’intérêt linguistique de ces à peu près helléno-akkadiens et très largement dépassé par l’intérêt historique qu’offre leur présence (dans un milieu de civilisation aussi franchement orientale)*.

and of its socio-cultural influence in Uruk. He distinguished four phases: a first in which Greek colonists had little official interaction with the local temple-community (before 225 BCE), a second in which Greeks become more involved in local contracts and Babylonians started to adopt Greek names (225-190 BCE), a third which saw a large influx of new Greek colonists and Greek names (middle 2nd century BCE), and a fourth in which individuals with Greek names slowly disappeared from the sources (from 130 BCE onwards). As a general trend, he suggested that Greek (cultural) presence in Uruk slowly grew until it reached a highpoint during the reign of Antiochos III as a *renovator imperii* and saw a sharp decline after the conquest of Mesopotamia by the Arsacids. According to Sarkisian, this Greek presence never reached beyond the upper layers of society. Despite the historiographical importance of this article, Sarkisian's analysis does have a number of shortcomings.

The first is of course the limited corpus of Greek names Sarkisian had access to (by no fault of his own) which means that there are limitations to his conclusions, but far more importantly is the second. As Sarkisian (1974a, 495) himself specifies, the temple-community continued to use its own local laws and practices, meaning that they still used cuneiform tablets. Therefore Sarkisian's analysis does not, and could not, consider the wider Urukian society. For centuries the Babylonians had been using Aramaic as a second language as well as papyri for their communication and administration; a practice which had only intensified during the Achaemenid period. When discussing the cuneiform sources available to us (since all the papyri have long since disintegrated), it is therefore important to keep in mind that they originate from a very specific and (at least administratively) very conservative part of society (cf. Boiy 1995, 14-15; 122; Beaulieu 2006; Clancier 2011, 755-756; Monerie 2014, 26-29). A connection between certain traditional families and both Greek names and individuals is therefore a given, yet only a small part of the story. Finally, Sarkisian bases his ethnic / cultural identification of the persons behind the Greek names seemingly only on the basis of double names and genealogical practices (family names, three- or four-tiered names etc.), differentiating between Greeks and Babylonians. This does not reflect Babylonian society as it had developed in the previous centuries, with an influx of many new populations and cultures, and ignores a large part of the Urukian population which did not belong to the priestly families, but may well have adopted Greek naming practices (Sherwin-White 1983, 216; Funck 1974, 24-37; Boiy 1995, 134; Clancier 2011, 752; Monerie 2014, 87; 96-97; Pearce and Langlin-Hooper 2014, 185-186).

American Assyriologist Laurence Timothy Doty took quite a different and much more minimalistic view in his dissertation (1977, 155-160). Unlike Sarkisian's idea of a gradual development, he posited that Greeks only started to participate in the transactions related to the temple community of Babylon from the reign of Antiochos IV onward (ca. 145 BCE) and never in great numbers. The Greeks didn't take an interest in the activities of the temple either, rather some Greek settlers from the (unlocated) polis of Antiocheia-on-the-Ištar-Canal became involved in those business activities that were still regularly documented in cuneiform, in the belief that these were most certainly not limited to the

temple community and were more closely connected to Seleucid fiscal and legal policies (Doty 1977, 308-335). A combination of both perspectives, though far closer to Doty's minimalism, was followed by English historian Susan M. Sherwin-White (1983).³ She disagreed with Sarkisian's hypothesis of slow assimilation and connected the choice for a second Greek name with the socio-economic background of the concerned Babylonians, mainly connected to the upper layers and priestly families of Babylonian society, more specifically represented by the Ah'ūtu. Nor was the entrance of Greeks into the cuneiform a consequence of such an assimilation, but rather an example of the continued economic importance of the ancient Babylonian communities as well as of the continued use of cuneiform as a language used for legal documents well outside the confines of the temple communities. Greek presence in the traditional Babylonian cities was therefore minimal – even if there were some Greeks living inside them – and Greek cultural / onomastic influence quickly disappeared after the Parthian conquest.⁴

Sherwin-White also added some important, even essential, considerations to the study of Greek onomastics in Hellenistic Babylonia. Firstly, she stressed the importance of the phenomenon of second names as markers of (cultural) identity, being the first to delve deeper into the subject of Greek-Akkadian double names (apart from some notes by Dhorme 1925, 292; Koschaker 1926, 292; Krückmann 1931, 15; Rutten 1935, 68-71; Bowman 1939, 232-234; Sarkisian 1974, 497; Funck 1984, 51; Mehl 1987, 22-24; Wallenfells 1994, 147). Though these names in and of themselves may not be sufficient to decide the level of Hellenisation of a specific individual, they still remain one of the very few – and perhaps even the clearest – example(s) of a congruence of Greco-Macedonian and local cultures on the level of local elites and perhaps even wider society (1983, 212-215). Secondly, she pointed out the importance of wider studies, reaching beyond the onomasticon of Uruk and encompassing the whole of Babylonia. For though it is true that most material did (and indeed still does) originate from Uruk, this is more thanks to the accident of preservation (as well as the placement of archives and the focus of archaeological excavations) than to the “uniqueness” of Uruk (1983, 216).

Once again there was a hiatus in research, until Belgian Assyriologist Tom Boiy decided to take a fresh and closer look at the subject, first in his master's thesis (1995) and a decade afterwards in an article (2005). Boiy focused on double names as clear indicators of the double identity, both Greek and Babylonian, of different inhabitants of Hellenistic Babylonia.⁵ Studying and later working at the KULeuven, he had access to the innovative onomastic research on Ptolemaic Egypt being done there by Willy Clarysse (1985; 1991) and later by the team behind the *Trismegistos*-project – though at that time still in its early phases – and was thus able to compare information from both regions. This

³ Zadok (1979) could also be considered as a part of this development, but he merely offers some analyses of Greek names, without studying either their philological or socio-economic background in depth.

⁴ Scholz (1978) also gives a short list of 39 Greek names, fewer than Sarkisian (1974a), in his discussion of the transcription of Akkadian into Greek and Greek into Akkadian.

⁵ This master's thesis, despite its many research additions, seems to have escaped wider scholarly attention, probably because it was written in Dutch. I thank Dr. Tom Boiy for loaning me his copy.

allowed him to make an interesting observation about Greek-Akkadian double names. For whilst in Egypt and in other parts of the Hellenistic world there is, at least in some cases, a clear (theophoric or phonetic) relationship between the Greek and local names of an individual, this seems not to be the case in Hellenistic Babylonia (1995, 14; 127-128; 2005, 55; Monerie 2014, 76).⁶ Though this may simply be a consequence of the limited number of double names we have for Hellenistic Babylonia – Boiy (1995, 43-51; 2005a, 49-50) lists only 17 – and there may be some exceptions to this rule, it is an interesting observation which seems to parallel the absence of clearly Greek temples in Babylonia.⁷

At the same time, Boiy framed these double names both within Babylonian and Greek naming practices, discussing double Akkadian and Akkadian-Persian/Aramaic double names from the same period as well as the unique formula with which Greek-Akkadian double names were connected in the cuneiform tablets. For whilst double names had a long history during the first millennium, the Hellenistic period brought with it a new formula: “PN_x ša šumšu šanû PN_y” which in Greek became “ὡι ἄλλο ὄνομα” (BRM 4 58) (Boiy 1995, 121; 2005a, 54-55; cf. Pearce and Langlin-Hooper 2014, 189). This formula differs completely from its (most common) equivalent “ὄς / ἡ / ὁ / ἡ / καί (καλεῖται)” in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, as well as in the rest of the Hellenistic world, and seems to be a direct translation of the Babylonian (Boiy 2005a, 58; Haussolier 1909, 36; Coussement 2016, 55-61; Broux 2015, 110-146). Yet perhaps Boiy’s most important – and unfortunately seemingly forgotten – addition to this research subject was the completion of a list of 72 Greek names (of 104 individuals), greatly expanding on previous research (1995, 55-87). All the while, Boiy retained many of his predecessors’ views about this influx of Greek individuals and names into Babylonia, though he did differentiate between Babylon and Uruk, the former being more heavily hellenized than the latter (1995, 135-151; 2005, 59). Before discussing French Assyriologist Julien Monerie’s *d’Alexandre à Zoilos* as the next exponent of this field of study, it may therefore be appropriate to devote some lines to the evolution of the study of Hellenistic Babylonia, much like he does (Monerie 2014, 65-72).

Grosso modo the history of the historiography of Hellenistic Babylonia can be divided into three phases. The first was characterized by what might be called the ‘colonial’ model (ca. 1830-1975),

⁶ Coussement 2016, 87-92 (Egypt); Amadasi Guzzo and Bonnet 1991, 6-8 (Phoenicia); Colvin 2004, 65-67 (Lycia). For Ptolemaic Egypt there are 83 such double names (about 21% of the total corpus).

⁷ To which Monerie (2014, 78) adds two more. Röllig (1960, 376) has proposed an identification of Nanāya with Demeter on the basis of the double name Nanāya-iddin – Dēmētrios, whilst Boiy (1995, 128; 2005, 55) himself adds the possibility of an identification of Nanāya with Artemis on the basis of the double name Artēmidōros – Min-Nanāya, but these are far from certain. Building on that, the Artēmidōros of BiMes 24 27 // 29 could be named after his grandfather Nanāya-iddin (Monerie 2014, 76). Monerie’s hypothesis of a phonetic relationship between Stratōn and Ištar (2014, 76) is quite convincing because of the parallels (Duyrat 2005, 209-212; Elayi 2005), although the supposed connection between Stratonike and Ištar has been criticized (Del Monte 1997, 41-42; Stevens 2014, 81). At least as of this writing no Greek temples have been found in Babylonia. On the other hand it may be wrong to categorize Seleucid temples outside of Asia Minor as non-Greek or local. There seems to be a lot of variation in the decoration of these – seemingly – completely traditional structures (cf. Salaris 2017) with many exhibiting a clear Greek influence. Instead of separating “Greek” from “local” temples. Should we not look at them as part of a deliberate Seleucid policy of adding some Greek spice to the dishes that were the existing local religions and religious structures?

relying on the idea of a clear separation between the Greeks (in the new *poleis*) and the Babylonians (in the old cities), and on the idea of a decline of Babylonian culture since the Achaemenid conquest as well as its replacement by a new “hellenized” identity. This phase was not only characteristic of the study of Ancient History previous to the decipherment of cuneiform, but became quickly ingrained in the budding field of Assyriology as well, which was still much more strongly focussed on the third and second millennium BCE to the exclusion of ‘late’ phases of Ancient Mesopotamian history (e.g. Droysen 1833; 1836; 1843; Meyer 1925; Goossens 1941; Eddy 1961). The second phase followed a ‘post-colonial’ paradigm (ca. 1975-2000) and was inspired by both the recent (second) social turn in history and linguistics and the publication of numerous new texts (e.g. Sarkisian 1974b; Doty 1977; McEwan 1981; van der Spek 1986).⁸ It sought to present a more “native” view and was quick to assert the limited evidence for a Greek cultural influence, stressing the resilience of Babylonian culture, even if at times this meant passing over the limitations of the cuneiform sources and the limitations of the archaeological excavations (e.g. Kuhrt and Sherwin-White 1987; 1993; Downey 1988). The third phase could be called ‘post-post-colonial’ (ca. 2000-present) – at the risk of becoming quite a mouthful – and started around the change of the millennium. It is mainly characterized by a new appreciation of the cultural diversity of Babylonia preceding the arrival of Greek settlers and a larger focus on the material culture (e.g. Rempel and Yoffee 1999; Oelsner 2002; Langin-Hooper 2007; 2011).⁹

Monerie’s *Dictionnaire Prosopographique* is then perhaps the largest step forward in the study of Greek names from Hellenistic (and from pre-Hellenistic) Babylonia. For not only does he offer a new, revised list of ca. 108 Greek names for ca. 174 individuals from Hellenistic Babylonia, he also looks at their context and distribution and even stresses their limitations (2014, 24-29; 87-88; 113-176).¹⁰ In a more limited manner, Monerie sought furthermore to distil from this information a possible evolution of the adoption and use of Greek names by Babylonians: a process possibly starting with Greek names as signs of royal favour (ca. 250 BCE), slowly developing into an individual and more varied choice as a sign of affiliation and perhaps loyalty to the Greek rulers (ca. 200 BCE), before becoming much

⁸ The first being that of the French *Annales* school.

⁹ The dates provided are of course very tentative and there has ever been considerable overlap. Furthermore, this evolution is certainly not limited to Hellenistic Babylonia and corresponds (in some way or form) to evolutions in the studies of the Achaemenid period, Hellenistic Central Asia etc. The tradition of considering the Ptolemies as double-faced - and the Seleucids as chameleon kings is very much a part of this, for whilst it recognizes the attention the Hellenistic kings devoted to their non-Greek/Macedonian subjects, it still culturally and mentally separates both (cf. Strootman 2017, 178-179).

¹⁰ He also lists 12 individuals from pre-Hellenistic Greek Babylonia, including kings, workers, and refugees (though not exhaustive; Simon 2017; Pirngruber 2015), as well as 42 royals / rulers / usurpers / regents and 20 supra-regional officials, only some of which will be discussed in this thesis. Partially preserved names are considered as independent names and individuals. This work was aided by a number of new source publications (Kennedy 1968; Jordan 1969; Doty 1977; 1978-1979; Van Dijk and Mayer 1980; Sachs and Hunger 1988; 1996; Weisberg 1991; van der Spek 1992; von Weiher 1993; 1998; Stolper 1993; Del Monte 1997; Rochberg 1998; Kessler 2000; Boiy 2003; Jursa 1997; 2006; Corò 2005; McEwan 2007; Doty and Wallenfells 2012), though Monerie did have to consult various unpublished tablets. Those from the British Museum have recently been published by Corò (2018).

more varied, much less connected to the kings, and – with the disappearance of double names – fully Greek (ca. 150 BCE), without forgetting to stress that such developments would have varied between communities (2014, 81-87). The *Dictionnaire Prosopographique* can therefore be considered the most recent standard publication, though more detailed research on different parts of the corpus has continued.

The first of these already appeared before the publication of Monerie's *Dictionnaire*. Building on American Assyriologist / Archaeologist's Stephanie M. Langin-Hooper's previous analyses of terracotta figurines of Hellenistic Babylonia (2007; 2011; 2020), she and Laurie Pearce (2014) took a closer look at the incorporation of Greek names into the Urukian onomasticon, based on local traditions.¹¹ Arguing against the explanation that these Greek names were merely / only indicators of a process of "Hellenisation" – here understood with its original connotation of Greek (cultural) superiority and dominance – and in favour of a process of entanglement more suited to the complexities of culture and identity, they posited that Greek names became part of the Babylonian corpus through the traditional process of maternal-line papponymy, meaning that sons were named after their maternal grandfather (cf. Monerie 2014, 79-80).¹² These Greek names would then not be indicators of a "Hellenising" identity *per se*, but rather of the inclusion of Greek names in Babylonian documents and society through traditional Babylonian naming practices. Langin-Hooper and Pearce are of course completely right in their assertion that one must look beyond the simple explanation of "Hellenisation" for the appearance and choice of these Greek names, but it is a step too far to discount

¹¹ Pearce (2010) already expressed a desire to study this phenomenon more closely in an article focused on the Aramaic writing on seals from Seleucid Uruk. Though very interesting, this small corpus falls outside the scope of this study, yet it further demonstrates all those parts of Hellenistic Babylonia that are (almost completely) lost to us.

¹² A modern re-imagining and historical correction of the term "Hellenisation" follows the same principle whilst at the same time stressing its main connecting characteristic across all the Hellenistic kingdoms, namely that of the Greek cultural *koinè*, at times permeating society, at times a veneer, at times a (small or large) part of a cultural hybrid, and will be adhered to throughout this thesis. One might best compare this cultural situation to the Northern French / Flemish *Hutsepot*-dish (basically a stew made up off all possible kinds of meat and vegetables depending on their availability). It is a dish which has its counterparts all over the world and throughout history, each with their own unique, constantly evolving mix of ingredients. Yet no single word or definition manages to encapsulate all of the richness present in each variation, be it a personal or regional variation, one based on season, on wealth, or simply on fancy. Does this then mean that we should abandon the word *Hutsepot* / *Hohepot* since to the uninitiated it might claim this modern, regional variant for one "culture" or the other and since it does not fully represent the long history of, the many influences on, and the many variations of this dish? Such a decision, however well-intended, would only complicate matters further and lead to new, equally problematic terms (though admittedly with a much less loaded history). To once again return to my Flemish roots, here we risk "throwing the baby away with the bath-water". The many *Hutsepotten* of Hellenistic Babylonia were each unique in their own right, parts of *longue durée*-processes which included ingredients from many different regions and peoples, yet what connected them at this time and in this part of the world was the addition of a Hellenistic, not Hellenic (!), sauce, itself varied and varying, prepared in many different ways with many different spices. This Hellenistic sauce is the "foreign" innovation which often we notice the first and which, underneath and within it, hides a lot more. It can be thick sauce or no more than a vinaigrette, but it is (almost) always recognizable and its taste would have been familiar to the Sogdian farmer in the *chôra* around Alexandria Eschata, the Babylonian priest helping clean the ruins of the Esangila, and the Athenian comic all.

the social, economic, and political opportunities that lay behind the adoption of a Greek name or to think of these families as “Babylonianizing” their Greek in-laws (2014, 200).

Firstly, the practice of maternal-line papponymy is not unique to the Babylonian part of Hellenistic society, for the Greeks also followed it (albeit mostly for second sons) (Thompson 2001, 678; Herman 1990, 352-353). One can therefore easily imagine Greek and Babylonian ancestral naming traditions becoming completely entangled in a select few families. Secondly, Langin-Hooper and Pearce use the existence of Akkadian-Akkadian double names to argue that double names were not always (or, possibly, ever) intended to showcase one’s acculturation into Hellenized society (2014, 197).¹³ Certainly, this was not always the case, yet the existence of Egyptian-Egyptian double names does not invalidate the fact that inhabitants of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt specifically varied between their Greek and Egyptian names according to their (legal) context (Clarysse 1985; Broux 2015; Coussement 2016). The status, meaning, and context of Greek-Egyptian double names were of course different from those of Greek-Akkadian double names, but it remains clear that the existence of Akkadian-Akkadian double names does not affect the meaning of Greek-Akkadian double names. Thirdly, the inconsistent use of double names is remarkable (2014, 197-198; cf. Pearce 2011, 304-304), but this does not mean that there wasn’t any logic behind them, simply that we cannot find it, especially given the loss of all papyri – Greek or Aramaic. Fourthly, whilst Langin-Hooper and Pearce (2014, 197; cf. Pearce 2011, 303-304) consider the possibility that double names served to follow both the practice of paternal and matrilineal papponymy if the couple only had one son, there is (to my knowledge) not a single example of this practice, which must remain purely hypothetical. Fifthly, some sons of people with double names not having a secondary Greek name does not mean that such names didn’t have a social bearing (2014, 197-198). There are multiple possible explanations for this: their Greek names may have simply been lost to time, they may have been too low in the family succession to receive Greek names (although this explanation has other problems), or they may have deliberately chosen not to use their Greek names, perhaps even as a political or social statement (Aymard 1938, 38; Monerie 2014, 85-86). Lastly, in most cases the name of the (Greek) mother is not given (let alone her ancestry) and in those rare cases that it is, circumstances are quite exceptional (2014, 198-199).

More recently, two new publications on the onomasticon of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, building on Monerie’s prosopography, have been in the works. American and Italian Assyriologists, Laurie Pearce and Paola Corò, have been writing on the Urukian onomasticon and its social distribution and meaning, whilst English Classicist / Assyriologist Kathryn Stevens has been working on a comparison of the Babylonian and wider Hellenistic Eastern onomasticon with special attention to social and religious factors.¹⁴ Though only the first stage of a much larger research project, Pearce

¹³ With the exception of Nikarchos – Anu-Uballit.

¹⁴ P. Corò and L. Pearce, *Constructing identities: Greek names as a marker of Hellenizing identity*, in: *Studia Orientalia Electronica* (*forthcoming*). I owe thanks to professor Laurie Pearce for sharing this unpublished article

and Corò's contribution is extremely important for further studies of the social history of Hellenistic Babylonia, since it is the first to not only use Social Network Analysis to study the social dynamics of the Hellenistic period, a method which – as Still's work (2019) has demonstrated – is well-suited to the world of the Babylonian priestly elites, but also the first to combine these names with a closer look at seal impressions as indications of layered identities.¹⁵

It focuses on three parts of Urukian society: the well-known Aḥ'ūtu-family, the Dumqi-Anu/Arad-Rēš-family, and the “clay workers” (*ēpiš dulli ṭīdi*). The high-ranking Aḥ'ūtu-family is of course the most famous of these and will receive more attention in a later chapter of this thesis, but it is important to note that Pearce and Corò finally and extensively compare the different branches of this family and their very specific forms of Hellenisation with the Anu-uballit - Kephalôn-branch as the most clearly hellenised in its naming practices (*forthcoming*, 5-11). The Arad-Rēš-family offers a perspective from the lower part of the urban elite (Dumqi-Anu's sons and brother being *atū*). Though only one member of this family bears a Greek name (Anu-uballit - Zôilos), it had multiple interactions with the Aḥ'ūtu-family, owned property in a neighbourhood inhabited by multiple Greeks, and was connected to other Greeks through intermediary figures such as Ṭāb-Anu (*forthcoming*, 11-16). Yet it is most clearly amongst the *ēpiš dulli ṭīdi ša bīt ilāni ša Uruk*, suddenly appearing in our sources during the second century BCE, that Greek names stand out (*forthcoming*, 16-23). Belonging to the lower strata of Urukian society, Monerie (2015b) has argued that these were freedmen – not oblates as is clear from the lack of family names and priestly prerogatives – working within the tenured land system of the temple (Corò 2012, 150-153; Monerie 2018, 305-306).¹⁶ In the texts where they appear with agency (as sellers, buyers, or witnesses), they are almost exclusively connected to individuals and groups belong to the same lower strata as they themselves, which makes Pearce and Corò (*forthcoming*, 18-19) suggest that they operated within the same (geographic as well as social) part of Hellenistic Uruk. Though most clay workers bore Akkadian or West-Semitic names (or names combining both), the case of Phanaia, daughter of Šibqat-Šušinak (with an Elamite theophoric), dedicated to the temple by Šamê-ramāt – Kratô, and her sons proves interesting enough to warrant further discussion, especially given the social importance of her youngest Nikolaos - Rīḫat-Anu. Many of these individuals will be referenced later, so it suffices to say here that Pearce and Corò prove that Greek names and the sense of identity that came with them were not limited to the upper layers of society.

Despite the importance of the Aḥ'ūtu as the family (/clan) with the most Greek names, roughly half of them are not connected to any family (*forthcoming*, 24) and it is clear that more study of these names

with me and her willingness to discuss the subject, as well as to professor Paola Corò. K. Stevens, Greek Names in Hellenistic Babylonia, in: T. Kaizer and J.-B. Yon (eds.), Conference Proceedings of 'Greek Onomastics East of the Mediterranean', held in Oxford on June 28-9, 2019 (*forthcoming*).

¹⁵ Though the results of the SNA for such a relatively small dataset are considered prudently and closely compared to the textual material (Pearce and Corò *forthcoming*, 25).

¹⁶ This is quite clear from their dedication to the temple, a Greek practice to free slaves as is also observed in nearby Susa.

and individuals is needed. Nonetheless, Pearce and Corò provide a necessary and solid base for further research both into the dynamics of individuals with Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia, as well as into the names themselves. Corò has even provided an overview of Greek naming practices in Mesopotamia and of the transcription of Greek into Akkadian as an aid for such research.¹⁷ Research on Greek onomastics in Hellenistic Babylonia has always been sporadic with often intervals of ten years or more between publications. Recently, however, it seems to be going through a renewal based on Monerie's prosopography. With wider research turning more and more towards the first millennium and the Hellenistic period, more interest for the cultural and social history of Babylonia, and innovations in the study of Greek onomastics (especially in Egypt), one can only hope this momentum continues for there is still much to be done. This thesis hopes to be a part of that and to provide new insight and inspiration to scholars interested in the history of Hellenistic Babylonia.

The Appearance of Greek Names in Cuneiform Documents

THE LISTING OF GREEK NAMES

Though in both the Astronomical Diaries and the Royal Chronicles Greek names appear independently, most of our sources have a legal and/or economical background which means that they require a more formal identification of all concerned parties. The standard Greek identification is personal name / patronymic, which fits quite well with the identification of lower class individuals within Babylonian society (although one would often expect mention of their profession for the conformity of the witness list if nothing else). When it comes to high-ranking Babylonians who have adopted Greek names however, we get a three- or even four-tiered name (PN₁ / PN₂ (/ PN₃) // FN) and even if the person in question does not belong to a priestly/noble family, we may still get a three-tiered name (PN₁ / PN₂ / PN₃). Any of these elements (except of course the family name) can be Greek and many of the people with Greek names identified in our sources are therefore not contemporary with them. A petition from Roman Egypt at the end of the second century CE demonstrates that it was possible to retroactively change one's parent's names and though the social, cultural, and legal circumstances of Roman Egypt were obviously quite different, we cannot be completely certain that any ancestor truly bore a Greek name based solely on posthumous sources (SB XVIII 13175; Boiy 1995, 13; Broux 2013, 314; Corsten 2019, 148-149).

THE TRANSCRIPTION OF GREEK INTO AKKADIAN: AN OVERVIEW

Though this thesis hopes to be more of a (socio-)historical than a philological study, it is necessary to devote some time and pages to the transcription of Greek into Akkadian so as to properly understand the Greek names as they appear in the Late Babylonian texts. Röllig (1960), Scholz (1978), Streck (1994; 2001), Sarkisian (1974a; 1974b), Monerie (2014, 31-63; 2015), and Corò (*forthcoming*) have

¹⁷ P. Corò, Greek names in Babylonian, in: M.M. Gross and C. Waerzeggers (eds.), *Personal Names in Cuneiform Texts from Babylonia (c. 750-100 BCE): An Introduction* (*forthcoming*). My thanks go to professor Caroline Waerzeggers for sharing this publication with me.

already devoted some time to this subject, so their analyses will be taken as the general guidelines and expanded upon where necessary.¹⁸ Two small tables offer the most important rules:¹⁹

Babylonian	Greek	Babylonian	Greek	Babylonian	Greek
<i>a/--/ia</i>	α	--/intervocalic <i>m=w</i>	F (<i>digamma</i>)	<i>E</i>	Aι
<i>B</i>	β	<i>u</i> but also <i>a/i</i>	O	<i>a-ma</i>	αυ*
<i>G</i>	γ	<i>P</i>	Π	<i>'e-mu/e/u</i>	ευ*
<i>D</i>	δ	<i>r/(l)</i>	P	<i>U</i>	Oυ
<i>e/i</i>	ε	<i>S</i>	σ, ζ (final)	<i>a-a (aya)</i>	Aια
<i>Z</i>	ζ	<i>t</i>	T	<i>a-mu/u</i>	Aο
<i>a-e/e-e/i-e/e- ?e/e-?a-a</i>	η	<i>i/--</i>	Υ	<i>e- 'u/i- 'u/i/e</i>	Eο
<i>T</i>	θ	<i>P</i>	Φ	<i>i- 'a</i>	Iα
<i>i/?i-i</i>	ι (idem ει) ²⁰	<i>K</i>	X	<i>i- 'u/i/u</i>	ιο[ι]
<i>q</i> (before ρ sometimes <i>g</i>)	κ	<i>pv-sv(?)</i> ²¹	Ψ	<i>i- 'u-ú/i-ú</i>	Iω
<i>L</i>	λ	<i>u</i> but also <i>a/i</i>	Ω	<i>u- 'i/u-i</i>	Ωι
<i>M</i>	μ	<i>C₁C₂-</i>	<i>v₁C₁C₂/C₁vC₂</i>		
<i>n/--(before t/d/t)/assimilat ed to next</i> ²²	ν	<i>C₁C₂C₃</i>	<i>v₁C₁C₃/v₁C₁v C₂/v₁C₁C₂v₂ C₃</i>		
<i>v₁k-v₁s</i>	ξ	<i>h/--</i>	' (spiritus asper)		

Figure 1: basic rules for the transcription of the Greek alphabet into Akkadian (see Coró forthcoming)

(Nominative case) name endings	
Babylonian	Greek

¹⁸ Coró (forthcoming, 200-201) also offers an overview of the pronunciation of the Greek alphabet.

¹⁹ Based on Monerie 2014; 2015 and Coró, forthcoming.

* These are still pronounced as diphthongs in *koinè*-Greek (Petroneas 2001).

²⁰ Which is pronounced as an *ī*.

²¹ Interpreting the *pv-si* of *'pa-si-li-pu-su* / *'pi-si-li-pu-su* as a Greek *ψ* (Jursa 2006, 196) is theoretically possible, but unlikely given the small number of Greek names starting with a *ψ* (cf. infra).

²² As is common in Akkadian, which raises some interesting questions about Babylonian pronunciation.

<i>Cu-su</i>	-C-ος
<i>V-su</i>	-V-ς
<i>Cu-ú-ru</i>	C-ωρ
<i>Cu-ú-nu/Cu-nu/Ci-nu</i>	C-ων
<i>an-dar/an-da-ri/an-dar-ri-is/and-dar-su/an-der/a-dar</i>	-ανδρος
<i>ar-ku-su/ar-qu-ra-su/ar-qu-su/ar-qu-ú-su/(C)ar-su</i>	-αρχος
<i>e-du-su</i>	-αδης
<i>du-ru-us/du-ur-su/du-ur/du-ru/ʔu-du-ru(?)</i>	-δωρος
<i>ig-nu-us/ig-nu-su/ig-nu-us-su/ig-is-su</i>	-V-γονος
<i>gi-ra-te/gu-ra-te/uq-ra-te</i>	-κρατης
<i>uq-la-e/uq-ra-la-e</i>	-V-κλης
<i>ni-qé-e/ni-qé</i>	-νικης
<i>pa-lu-su/pa-lu-ú-[su?]</i>	-φιλος
<i>Ci-de-e/Ci-di-e</i>	-ιδης/ειδης
<i>pa-tu-su</i>	-φαντος
<i>i-si/ip-su/lip-su/pi-is-su/pi-li-su/pi-su/pi-is/lip-i-si/lip-pu-us/lip-is/lip-us/lip-su/li-pi-su</i>	-ιππος
<i>Ci-ia/Ci-su/Ci-e-su/Ci-si</i>	-C-ιος

Figure 2: the transcription of Greek case endings into Akkadian (see Coró forthcoming).

Though an important aid, these tables should always be taken with a grain of salt, since even during the Hellenistic period there was never a standardised way to translate Greek (Monerie 2015b, 350). This is partially because transliteration was based on pronunciation, an already difficult basis with many opportunities for mistakes, and thus often represented linguistic features which had disappeared from the written language, e.g. the use of the digamma. A second complication is that there are large differences in the exactitude of the vocalisation of vowels, so we have the name Dēmias which is vocalised as a *de-e-mi-ia*, whilst the name Zēnophilos is vocalised as *ze-ʾ-an-na-pa-lu-su*, although such extreme examples are rare. Thirdly, some writers will have naturally had more experience than others, be it because they often interacted with speakers of ancient Greek and/or because they had learnt that language themselves. A final example of this linguistic complexity is the transcription of voiced and voiceless consonants from Greek into Akkadian. Whilst as a general rule voiced consonants as *θ*, *φ*, and *χ* are transcribed as voiceless *t*, *p*, and *k* and voiceless *τ* and *κ* as *t* and *q* (though *π* remains *p*), there are exceptions for *-αρχος* becomes *-ar-qu-su* and the *κ* in *Σέλευκος* remains

voiceless (Monerie 2014, 41-44). Presumably for a similar reason, voiceless σ is transcribed as z when followed by an v , but not when followed by α , ε , ω , or a consonant.²³

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²³ The only example is the name Syros, transcribed as *^mzu-ú-ur-su* (cf. Corò 2018, 286-287). Monerie (2014, 168-169) is of course theoretically correct when he transcribes *zu* as *sú*, but the latter transcription is rarely used (personal communication with professor Michael Jursa).

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Research methodology

Uncommon Personal Names as a Unique Social Phenomenon

DEFINITION OF UNCOMMON NAMES

Perhaps the most important – at the very least the most basic – question for this thesis is what exactly an uncommon personal name is. Unfortunately, literature on that subject is sorely lacking, to the point of non-existence. In the domains of Ancient History and Assyriology scholars only discuss unique names / hapax legomena or categorize names as uncommon on the basis of unknown criteria – presumably their own understanding of the language / culture and its onomastic practices, a sort of “gut feeling” if you will (e.g. Masson 1966; Seira 2019; Jursa *forthcoming*; Gießler *forthcoming*).²⁴ Databases and lexica may exist, but they are never used for this purpose which garners little interest. In the field of medieval history – though more advanced in its studies of onomastics, the situation is much the same (e.g. Bouchard 1988; Skinner 1999; Quémener 2014). Who cares about uncommon names?

It is only in more recent, even contemporary history that some have tried to define uncommon names in a more concrete manner or rather pointed out the need to define. To quote López Franco (2016, 173): *une révision du concept et de la terminologie concernant le prénom « rare », « peu usité » ou « non conventionnel » semble nécessaire*. She herself proposes to define the uncommon names (*rare*s) as names that appear infrequently in a sufficiently large and representative corpus; unusual names (*peu usités*) as names that are infrequently used in terms of spatio-temporal standards and the discursive traditions of a specific linguistic community; and unconventional names (*non conventionnels*) as names that have the perception of being “original” or “non-conformist”, names that do not correspond to the *mores* and practices of their time. In and of themselves our Greek names are of course both unusual and unconventional in a sense, since they only make up such a small part of the names in our (cuneiform) sources, which are predominantly Akkadian (Pearce and Corò *forthcoming*, 4). At the same time, it is interesting to take a closer look at unusual and unconventional names within our (much smaller) corpus of Greek names as double expressions of Hellenic / Hellenistic identity, both common and very individual.

Another interesting approach is the one favoured by Ogiwara (2015a, 2015b, 2021) who has been studying unusual Japanese names as an indication of the rise of individualism in Japanese. His approach is interesting to Assyriologists because he focuses on the use of uncommon signs, uncommon sign meanings, and uncommon sign pronunciations (*kanji*). Though this methodology is in general not really applicable to the study of Greek names, it offers huge possibilities for the study of Akkadian and Sumerian names. Nonetheless, even here most scholarship still focuses on unique

²⁴ Tataki 1988, 411-419 is a rare exceptions to this rule, though he only discusses the rarity of personal names in a specific corpus.

names and/or relies on “gut feeling” (e.g. Gardarsdóttir 1999; DeAza 2019). This lack of interest in uncommon, unusual, and non-conventional names is all the more surprising when considering the many social phenomena they may indicate: social hierarchy (especially when there are no or very little family names) and mobility, unique cultural expressions or religious affinities, migration patterns (both long- and short-distance), linguistic and onomastic knowledge (e.g. archaic, foreign, and “new” names), individual identity and parental desire, and so much more. This is not to say that in these names we will find the answers to all our questions, but we may find some answers and be able to come up with more questions.

THE METHODOLOGY BEHIND UNCOMMON NAMES

One problem does stand out when contemplating the study of uncommon names and the different categories proposed by López Franco, namely the (very) limited scope of our corpus (cf. Pearce and Corò *forthcoming*, 4). As previously discussed, both the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* and *Trismegistos* give lists of names throughout the Hellenistic world and both are very useful when looking at certain specific names, but none of the published editions of the *Lexicon* (VI and VIIa are still forthcoming and will correct this) differentiate between Greek names and names of a foreign origin and its editors have elected to only look at the attestations of personal names, not at the number of people behind them (which can make quite a big difference). *Trismegistos* offers, on the contrary, not only a separation between Greek names and foreign names (as well as presumably Greek names), but also tries to group together different attestations of one and the same person. Therefore, though the *Lexicon of Greek Person Names* will still be used as a comparative tool, this study will mainly rely on the information gathered through the *Trismegistos* project as both a comparative and contextualising tool.²⁵

For this reason it is important to keep a few things in mind. The *Trismegistos* project was after all built around the study of Ptolemaic Egypt and though its reach has significantly expanded (the basic database now consists of material from the eighth century BCE to the eighth century CE) and it has become intrinsically linked with a number of other projects and databases, the focus on Egypt greatly influences the nature and appearance of its sources. This means that it is unique in a couple of ways. Firstly, whilst for most of the Greek world our information comes from stelae, coins, and occasionally ostraca, most Greek names from Egypt are found on papyri, which because of their perishable nature mostly come from sites which are nowadays in or at the border of the desert and are not representative of the whole of Egypt. This has the huge advantage that more of our names come from the lower strata of society, since for obvious reasons only few people could afford a stela or were granted the honour of being named in one and fewer still got to press their names on coins, and that these documents are more comparable to the legal (and even historiographical) sources from Hellenistic Babylonia.

²⁵ Cf. Bloch 1928. Both professor Mark Depauw and Dr. Yanne Broux provided invaluable assistance in gathering and studying this data and are kindly thanked.

Secondly, almost no Greek names date from before the Hellenistic period and they are part of a society having undergone (at least in the past few centuries) and undergoing much the same processes as Babylonia.

Thirdly, even though the Greek names and their social context in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt are comparable to those from Hellenistic Babylonia there are some important differences. The most basic one is that the royal names (as born by ordinary inhabitants) do not correspond (Corò *forthcoming*). Obviously, we find far more *Ptolemaioi* in Egypt than *Seleukoi*, *Antiochoi*, and *Demetrioι* (though the latter do appear around the first century BCE). More importantly is that in Egypt we have Greek names coming from small villages and communities, whilst in Babylonia these only come from the larger urban centra. There are of course cultural and social differences as well, but given how much is still to be explored, their possible influence on naming practices will be discussed at a later stage through the medium of the names themselves. Fourthly, Greek names from Trismegistos span from approximately the second half of the fourth century BCE to the eighth century CE, which is a much larger period than our comparatively extremely small corpus from Hellenistic Babylonia (second half fourth to first half first century BCE with a few names from later centuries). This means that we must dive deeper into the naming practices of specific communities and even specific names to truly understand their comparable evolution to our Hellenistic Babylonian story. All of this notwithstanding it is clear that even with access to the hitherto unpublished LGPN VI – which discusses the Greek names from the whole Hellenistic east, Trismegistos still remains by far the largest, most representative, and most accessible database of Greek names from the Hellenistic period.

Unique Names

The hapax legomena are therefore not simply the names which appear only once in our corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, since it is simply too small and not representative enough to truly be able to count these as hapaxes. A name is only considered a hapax legomenon if it is not found in the Trismegistos database or in any of the (published and unpublished) volumes of the LGPN.²⁶ These names are some of the most significant names within our corpus since they not only express the Greek identity (even if superficial) of their bearers, but also their individualism within that identity.²⁷ They do, however, require some extra attention, because it is not always clear whether or not these names are truly Greek in form and structure. For not only are we dealing in these instances with unique (possible) Greek names which have been transcribed into cuneiform, with all the complications that come with that transcription and all the possibilities of misunderstanding, but also with names that have then been tentatively re-transcribed into Greek, once again with many possible complications and misunderstandings.

²⁶ My thanks to Mr. Richard Catling who was kind enough to provide me with (some of the) data from the unpublished LGPN VI.

²⁷ Though it is impossible to be completely certain that these names are truly unique given the limitations of our sources.

Unusual names

My definition of unusual names differs slightly from the one given by López Franco. They are not as much names that are infrequently used in a specific linguistic community, since the corpus is too small and too varied to make such conclusions. Rather, they are names that are very much connected to a specific linguistic community different from the one discussed. In this their appearance is unusual, because they are so infrequently used outside of the spatio-temporal standards and the discursive traditions of a specific linguistic community. They can demonstrate a conscious or unconscious association with another society, another world, another tradition and in this way are indications of hypodermic cultural exchanges and influences.

Unconventional names

Unconventional names are quite difficult to determine given the limitations of our corpus, since – thanks to the large variety in names – only very few trends can be observed, yet in a sense these Greek names are already somewhat unconventional as they appear in our cuneiform sources, at the very least in the legal and administrative documents telling the story of traditional, priestly elites. They are unconventional in the sense that they are fully Greek names (cf. *infra*), seemingly without any Babylonian influence, and in the sense that for certain individuals and families (mostly those belonging to the traditional elites) they represent a unique step towards an active participation in this new, Hellenistic political constellation. This didn't mean they left behind their old traditions and practices – in fact those remained very much alive, vibrant, and changing – but it was a step that had never been taken in such a way before. In another sense, these names are (almost) utterly conventional, at least in the eyes of a Greek audience.

Absent names

Related to our unusual and unconventional names are those names that do appear in Hellenistic Egypt, but not in Hellenistic Babylonia, names that we would expect in an environment where different cultural, religious, and intellectual interreact and co-develop. These names can only be “discovered” through a comparative study of our Hellenistic Babylonian corpus with other corpora from the Hellenistic world and will therefore only be undertaken in a limited manner, yet such a comparison leads us to the subject of uncommon names themselves.

Uncommon names

Even though uncommon names are quite an important part of a society's onomastic practices, they are hardly ever discussed or defined in studies about pre-modern societies. It is nonetheless quite clear that the only way to classify a name as uncommon is by taking a closer look at its (low) number of appearances and the connected percentage of the total known names from a specific region and period it makes up. As we have seen before, most scholars do not follow this methodology (or at least don't

clarify their methodology), which makes it necessary to look at how modern institutions determine this classification. Seemingly only in France are the characteristics of uncommon names well-defined.

The scholars at the INSEE (*l'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*) have different ways of classifying unusual names when discussing the data for different parts or even the whole of the French territory. Aussanaire, Blouin, and Métois (2012) talk about a maximum of three name attestations per year to classify a name as uncommon in the Centre Val de Loire department, which comes to a percentage of 0,03097467 based on all the names given between 2000 and 2020.²⁸ Sébastien (2021), who discusses names given in the period between 1946 and 2020 in the whole of France (except Mayotte), classifies those names as uncommon which are given less than 20 times. Though it is difficult to give the exact percentage of the total onomastic corpus such a name would make up, data from the INSEE permits the calculation of the percentage of a name appearing in the same region for a period from 1900 to 2020 which appears less than 33 times (extrapolated from the 20 times and rounded up), which comes to 0,0000381038%, a significantly smaller number. It is clear by now that any definition of uncommon names or any upper limit after which a name becomes “common” is quite arbitrary. This is not unexpected, yet it is nonetheless important to try and argue in favour of a specific limit whilst recognising its arbitrariness.

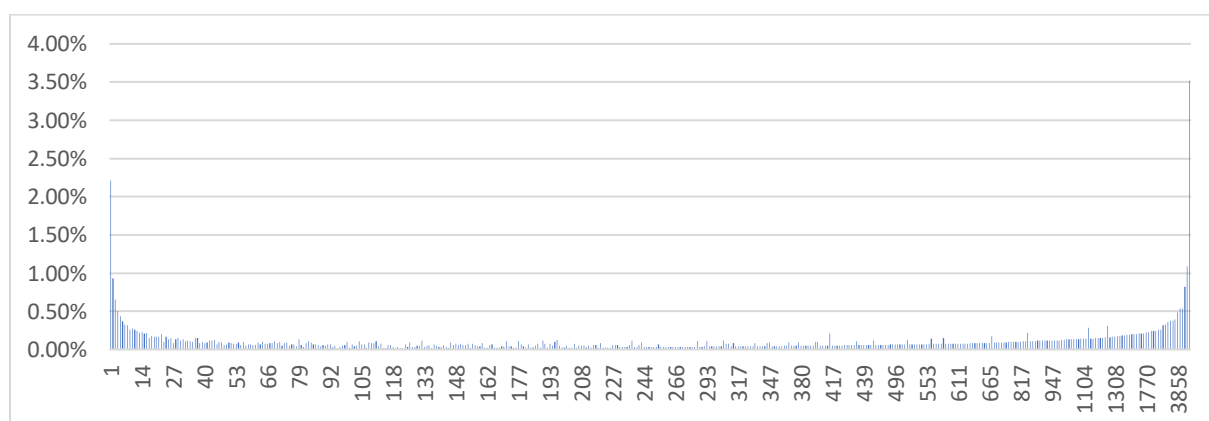


Figure 3: Percentage of the frequencies of all Greek names in the TM-corpus in relation to the total number of individuals with Greek names²⁹

The corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia itself is, as previously stated, neither sufficiently large, nor sufficiently representative to be useful for classifying names as uncommon, which is why it is necessary to turn to the Trismegistos corpus. Its much larger temporal limits does, however, mean that it requires a much closer look at the names to be able to determine whether they even appear in those centuries encompassed by the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus. This consideration notwithstanding, a graph based on the frequency of each name (as expressed by the number of people

²⁸ For the data see: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3532172>.

²⁹ This data was kindly provided by professor Mark Depauw. A graph like this (more quantitative in approach) is not all that common, since most scholars focus simply on the frequency of each individual name (more qualitative in approach) (P. Chareille 2008, 107-110).

bearing that name, not the number of attestations) presented as a percentage of the total number of people with Greek names in the Trismegistos corpus (Figure 3) makes clear that both uncommon and popular names make up quite an important part of its onomastic corpus.³⁰ This is not unusual when looking at large corpora of names; it is in fact one of their defining characteristics (cf. Sébastien 2021), which begs for further study into the distribution of these popular names across people from multiple social and cultural backgrounds as they may have served as a sort of unifiers. Yet this is not a study of onomastics in Hellenistic Egypt, but of onomastics in Hellenistic Babylonia, so let us return to the subject at hand. This research started with the observation of the presence of a large number of strange and unexpected Greek names within the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus; an initial observation, which, though at the start not based on quantifiable evidence, is still valid. The second step is therefore to look at the frequency with which each name from the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus appears in the much larger Trismegistos corpus and visualize this by connecting this frequencies to the previous graph (Figure 4).

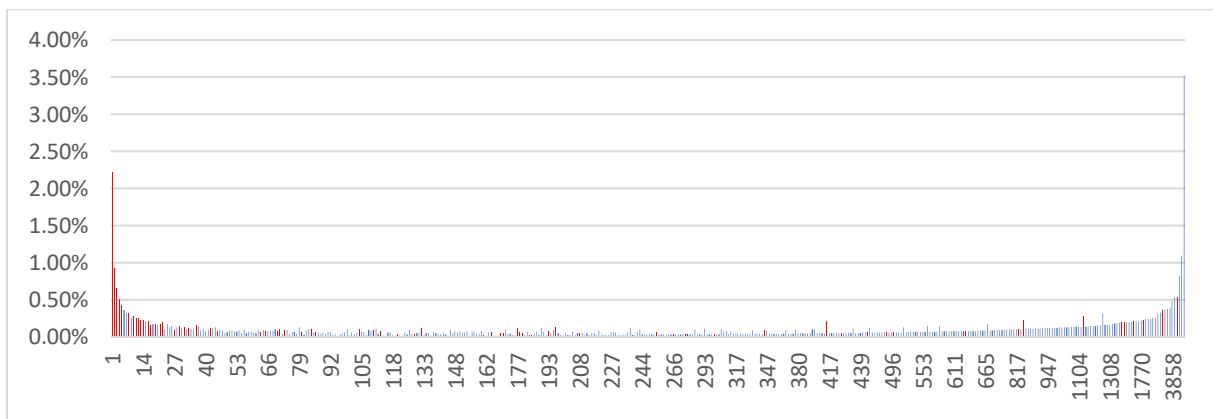


Figure 4: Percentage of the frequencies of Greek names in the TM-corpus in relation to the total number of individuals with Greek names with the frequency and connected percentage of each Hellenistic Babylonian Greek name highlighted

It is immediately clear that many names from the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus are infrequently attested within the Trismegistos corpus, but still the need remains to determine the upper limit of uncommon names. I therefore propose to define as uncommon names, names which appear less than 40 times in the Trismegistos corpus consisting of 397377 Greek personal names and therefore make up less than 0,010067021% of that corpus. This number is somewhere in between the different classifications of the INSEE and keeps in mind the proportional importance of uncommon names without allowing the uncommon to become too common (for the TM corpus all uncommon names make up ca. 10,64% of the whole corpus).

Besides this we must define what constitutes an unusual name. As previously stated, unusual names are names connected to a very specific linguistic community. It is therefore important to remember that Hellenistic Egypt is itself quite a specific linguistic community and that its Greek naming

³⁰ Popular names are names that appear extremely frequently in a sufficiently large and representative corpus.

practices do not necessarily reflect those of the rest of the Hellenistic world. With this in mind the number of attestations of each Greek name as a personal name in the Trismegistos corpus is compared to the number of attestations of each name in all the LGPN corpora (considering the LGPN is still mostly based on name attestations and not on people attestations). This allows for a comparative approach of the data from Hellenistic Babylonia with not only the data from Hellenistic Egypt, but also from the Aegean Islands, Cyprus, and Cyrenaica (LGPN I), from Attica (LGPN IIa), from the Peloponnesos, western Greece, Sicily, and Magna Graecia (LGPN IIIa), from central Greece, being the Megarid to Thessalia (LGPN IIIb), from Macedonia, Thrace, and the northern Black Sea region (LGPN IV), from coastal Asia Minor from Pontos to Ionia (LGPN Va), from coastal Asia Minor from Caria to Cilicia (LGPN Vb; all together making up LGPN online), from inland Asia Minor (LGPN Vc), and in a few cases even some data from the Hellenistic East, constituting Syria, Mesopotamia, Judea, Central Asia, and northern India (LGPN VI). These corpora also have their limitations, existing mostly of numismatic and epigraphical sources, which represent the more elite layers of society, yet this comparison allows us – in a cautious manner – to identify unusual names. In many cases it is even possible to find names which are both uncommon (in comparison to the Trismegistos corpus) and unusual.

This allows us to come to the following categorisation of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia: it consists of a total of 197 individuals with Greek personal names for whom 187 names can be fully reconstructed. These are made up of 111 different personal names of which 32 are uncommon, 21 are both uncommon and unusual, and 3 are solely unusual.

Comparative methodologies

The purpose of this research paper is, however, not only to define what uncommon (and unusual) names are, but also to demonstrate that the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus consists of an unhabitual amount of uncommon names. One could refer to the previous graph (Graph 2) as a demonstration, but the whole Trismegistos corpus is simply too large and too varied to be used as a parallel corpus. It is for this reason that we will take a look at the Greek names from Memphis for the period from the fourth to the first century BCE (as gathered through the Trismegistos database).³¹ This age-old Egyptian city had for millennia been the capital or a capital of Egypt. It had served as a royal residence, as a religious centre (with important *necropoleis* and temples, such as the cult-centre of Ptah), as a port-city on the mighty Nile, and under the Ptolemies it served as the second city of their empire, right behind glowing Alexandria, after a short service as Ptolemaios I's satrapal capital. Its history was long, its treasures many, and any traveller walking through its streets needed only to look around to see and feel the weight of ages (Thompson 2012). Change a few names, and one adjective, and it was not too dissimilar to Babylon. This does not mean that there weren't large differences, its

³¹ This corpus was for obvious reasons not studied as extensively as the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia and may contain mistakes.

onomastic corpus for one was much larger, but it does mean that the context of its Greek names and the people behind them was comparable to that of the inhabitants of the Babylonian cities.

To properly make a comparison of corpora of widely varying extensions, a more complete methodology is necessary than is currently present in the fields of Ancient History and Assyriology, which is why one must turn to our academic relatives in Medieval History, namely the recent work of French medievalist Pascal Chareille (2008; Chareille and Bourin 2014) which brings together, discusses, and expands upon similar, previous research. Enthusiasm must, however, be tempered by humility for history is not and should not seek to be an exact science. I have already discussed the many shortcomings of our data corpora, of which much has been lost, never analysed, or never even been written down. This means that any results must be approached with caution and interpreted with their historical context in mind. Quantified does not equal objective and the quantification of data needs to be followed by a qualitative analysis (Furet 1975; Chareille 2008, 36-40).



Figure 5: a reminder that humility and caution is required when adopting these statistical methodologies

Three different corpora will be analysed and compared before a final comparison is made between the uncommon names in the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia and those in the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Memphis. These corpora are: the Greek names from Hellenistic Egypt as gathered in the Trismegistos database, the Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, and the Greek names from Hellenistic Memphis (based on data from TM). None of these corpora can be considered as “complete”. All of them are based on the data that are available at this moment and new names may be added at each moment.

As a first step some basic parameters will be identified and calculated. The first of these is the number of people within each corpus, the corpus size, identified as n . The second is the number of names within each corpus, the stock of names, identified as K_n . Together with the total number of hapaxes within each corpus, expressed both as a number (K_{In}) and as a percentage, it denotes the observed extension of the corpus (Chareille 2008, 41). The smaller the size of a corpus, the higher of course the

number of hapaxes, which a comparison of the percentage of hapaxes from Hellenistic Babylonia and Memphis clearly demonstrates.³²

The second step is to determine what Chareille calls *la condensation* of each corpus, though density is perhaps an easier way of defining it. It consists of the mean number of individuals per name (r_d) calculated through the formula $r_d = \frac{n}{K_n}$, which represents the density itself, and its inverse expressed as a percentage, which represents the stock of names for 100 people (s_d) and is calculated through the formula $s_d = \frac{K_n}{n}$ (Chareille 2008, 41-42). Once again the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus demonstrates significantly more variety amongst its names, partially due to its small size, though presumably also partially due to the same sets of circumstances which led to the proliferation of uncommon names.

The third step is closely connected to the second and consists of a calculation of the rate of homonymy within a corpus, that is to say the probability that two individuals within the same corpus will have the same name. It is presented as *RH* and is calculated as the division of the sum of the frequency of each name (n_k), multiplied by its frequency minus 1, divided by the total corpus size, multiplied by the total corpus size minus one: $RH = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K_n} n_k(n_k-1)}{n(n-1)}$ (Chareille 2008, 155-157). Once again the huge naming variety in the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus is laid bare and to be explained by both its small size and its unique historical context.

The fourth step is to visualize the concentration of each corpus by taking a closer look at its most popular names. This is achieved by calculating the percentages of the total corpus the two, five, and ten most popular names make up (*C2*, *C5*, *C10*), as well as by calculating the minimal numbers of different names required to name a quarter and half of the corpus size (*Mn25*, *Mn50*) (Bourin and Chareille 2014, 142). Here the data from the Hellenistic Babylonian and the Hellenistic Memphite corpus correspond quite well, demonstrating that even though the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus has a much larger name variety in its most popular names, they still make up the same percentage of the total corpus size.

The fifth and last step is to determine the richness of the corpus, which is by far the most discussed and debated parameter, with large numbers of different formulae having been proposed and being in use, which has led to a certain amount of confusion. This thesis is, however, an analysis of the unhabitual naming practices of Hellenistic Babylonia in the context of a master's degree in Assyriology, not an analysis of the different formulae which may be used to calculate the richness of a corpus (*SW*). Therefore the formula of Shannon-Weaver will be used, not because it is in the opinion of experts the most reliable, but because it is decent and useful enough for the comparison of different

³² Both are remarkably smaller than the percentages of hapaxes from medieval Cluny and St.-Victor de Marseilles as analysed by Bourin and Chareille (2014, 147; 151).

corpora (Bourin and Chareille 2014, 143; Shannon 1948; Shannon and Weaver 1949; further formulae can be found in Chareille 2008, 110-119). It goes as follows: $SW = -\sum_{k=1}^{K_n} \frac{n_k}{n} \log_2(\frac{n_k}{n})$.

Parameters	TMPeople	GHB ³³	Memphis	Corpus
n	141221	196	1493	Size
K _n	8518	111	385	Extension
K _{1n}	15433	78	204	
% hapaxes	10, 93%	39, 59%	13, 66%	
r _d	16,579	1, 765765...	3, 878	Condensation
s _d	6, 03%	56, 63%	25, 79%	
RH	0, 29%	0, 01%	0, 11%	Homonymy
C2	9, 22%	10, 66%	11, 86%	Concentration
C5	13, 00%	20, 30%	21, 70%	
C10	16, 99%	32, 49%	31, 15%	
Mn25	28	7	7	
Mn50	164	24	20	
SW	7,964	1, 326	29, 889	Richness

Figure 6: a comparative statistical analysis of the TMPeople, Greek Names from Hellenistic Babylonia, and Memphite corpus (based on TM)

Now that the unhabitual nature of the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, namely its huge name variety concentrated around the uncommon and unique names, has been demonstrated through a comparison with the whole Trismegistos corpus and the Hellenistic Memphite corpus, the time has come to turn to a far more simpler comparison of the Hellenistic Babylonian and Hellenistic Memphite corpus. For the Hellenistic Babylonian corpus there are a total of 66 individuals with uncommon Greek names for a total of 196 individuals with Greek names, which come to ca. 33, 50% of the total population. For the Hellenistic Memphite corpus on the contrary 345 such individuals exist for a total of 1493 individuals with Greek names, which comes to ca. 23, 11 % of the total population.

³³ Monerie's prosopography (2014) is taken as the basis for these calculations, though royals and major officials are excluded. A number of further individuals are added, namely: Theogenès and Kalli-, the sons of Mār-bīt-Nanāya, mentioned in the Lehmann-text (Spar and Jursa 2014, 213-227; Pirngruber 2015), a second Trôilos (van der Spek 1998, txt. 9), as well as Nikarchos / Anu-aḥ-ittannu // Aḥ'utu, a witness in a legal text from Uruk (YOS 20 46) and another Nikarchos, grandfather of Anu-aḥ-iddin and father of Nidintu-Anu, equally of the Aḥ'utu (VS 15 43). The identification of this last Nikarchos is somewhat problematic, since he could both be Nikarchos / Anu-ikṣur and Nikarchos / Anu-aḥ-ittannu. In the first case a new son and grandson must be added to the family tree of the former as composed by Boiy (2005b, 107). The name *"su-sa-mar-us* as proposed by Pirngruber (2015) and originally read by Lehmann (1892, 332) as Sôsimachos is left aside for the moment, since, whilst its form and context could indicate a Greek connection, this case is still in doubt (Spar and Jursa 2014, 220-221). The total number of personal names includes ten which have only been partially preserved.

In the past chapter unique, uncommon, and unusual names have been defined and labeled. It has been demonstrated that the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia contains an extraordinary amount of uncommon and unique names in comparison with the corpora from Hellenistic Egypt and Memphis. In the next chapters this unhabitual social phenomenon will be further analysed and explained so as to come to a better understanding of the onomastic and cultural practices of Hellenistic Babylonia. Before we come to this however, it is necessary to discuss the rather complex relationship between name and name variant, as well as its relevance to this research project.

Uncommon names, name variants, and background

THE COMPLICATED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NAME AND NAME VARIANT

Ancient Greek name variants

Like any other language, ancient Greek was not monolithic. In the many centuries of its long history from the rise of the Mycenaean civilization to the conquests of Alexander the Great, many local and regional dialects developed and co-existed (for an overview see: Karali 2007; Chadwick 2007; Panayotou 2007a; 2007b; 2007c; Méndez Dosuna 2007a; 2007b; Bubenik 2007). These naturally had a large influence on the development of Greek onomastics, both in the emergence of local names and in the blossoming of various variants of supra-dialectal names. Thus, a rather straightforward and clear name like *Δημοκράτης*, written here in the standard Attic-Ionic dialect, became *Δαμοκράτης* in a context dominated by the Doric dialect, or even *Δαμοκράτεις*, whilst a uniquely Thessalian name like *Σίμων* could spread across the Greek world in many variants like *Σίμιον*, *Σιμίης*, *Σιμμίον*, *Σιμμίας* and others (García Ramón 2007, 49; Katsikadeli 2013; Minon 2018).

The role of Greek dialects during the Hellenistic period

The language of the Hellenistic world, no matter where one finds oneself, was on the contrary indisputably the Greek *koine*, a mixture of various Greek dialects, centered around the Attic-Ionic. This new *lingua franca* had already started to develop in the late sixth and early fifth century BCE with the advent of the transregional political alliances, and stabilized during the period of the Athenian Hegemony. During the early Hellenistic period, which saw the migration of many Greeks to Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Central-Asia, the reach and scope of the *koine* only expanded in its interaction with many new dialects and languages, before it eventually nativized in all these regions and even became a part of the Hellenistic literary world, previously still dominated by the Attic dialect (Clarysse 1998, 1; Bubenik 2001; Hinge 2009, 70; Horrocks 2010, 79-113).

This linguistic uniformity was nonetheless not complete and there is evidence of multiple Greek dialects being spoken throughout Ptolemaic Egypt during the third century, as well as the retention of the Macedonian and Doric dialects at the royal court and amongst elite society (Ruijgh 1984; Clarysse 1998; Hinge 2009). One should expect Greek immigrants to have grouped together according to their own regional customs and dialect, seeking familiarity thousands of kilometers away from their native

poleis, much as their modern equivalents (Clarysse 1998, 3-5).³⁴ Though such dialects, as well as the ethnic statements and sense of belonging that accompanied them, disappeared from daily life during the next few decades and centuries, replaced by an identification with local communities, there is one domain where they remained present much longer, namely the domain of onomastics (Clarysse 1998; Davies 2000).

When a Greek-speaking community, no matter its make-up, location, or linguistic origin, adopted the *koine* as its standard language, it theoretically had the choice to its own dialectal names, to adapt them to the *koine*-standards, or to adopt a whole new set of names (Davies 2000, 24). Reality often saw a vastly more complex combination of these three choices repeated over succeeding generations and often highly variable. A first example of such a pattern is found within the onomastica of Thessaly and Arcadia, which even saw names switching between their Attic form in inscriptions written in Attic and North-West *koine* and their dialectal form when an inscription was written in dialect, though the Arcadian onomasticon was more conservative (García Ramón 2007, 33-43; Davies 2000, 32). A second example, is provided by king Nikoklewes of Paphos (Cyrus) at the end of the fourth century BCE. Though by this stage the intervocalic -w- tends to disappear from the written (Cypriot) script, it is continuously used when writing his name in a deliberate effort to hang on to an older onomastic form (Davies 2000, 23-24). This may have been due to the familial or even royal importance of the name Nikoklewes, yet whatever the explanation, it demonstrates that names often do not follow the standard linguistic / dialectal practices due to their personal, familial, social and cultural meaning. Individuals bearing names standardly written in *koine* might even – theoretically – switch back to a dialectal variant if it was socially advantageous, for example to Doric amongst the Alexandrian elites, or even due to a sudden large influx of dialect-speakers / -name-bearers (Clarysse 1998, 11-13).

What does this mean for our research? Firstly, the form of a personal name, be it a dialectal or *koine*-Greek, does not necessarily indicate the origin or the cultural affiliation of its bearer. Though it is indeed far more likely that individuals with non-*koine* Greek names, after the first generation of Greek settlers, are expressing a significant cultural affiliation with a specific dialect. Secondly, the dialectal form of a name does not necessarily indicate that the same dialect was spoken by its bearer due to the occasional conservatism of onomastics. Thirdly, some dialectal name forms may well have been chosen not in the first place due to their cultural affiliation, but more so due to the social affiliation that accompanied it. Though not much is known about local Greek elites throughout the Seleucid Empire, just like in Ptolemaic Egypt, the Doric dialect, namely in its connection to the Macedonian language, may have held such a prestigious position (Edson 1958; Tataki 2011, 236; cf. van der Spek 2005: *peliganes*; Stevens 2014: *Antiochos the Macedonian*).³⁵

³⁴ Though it would be a step too far to presume that Cyrenaican Doric was the standard language of the Alexandrian citizens based on the writings of Theokritos alone as Ruijgh (1984) has done.

³⁵ My thanks go to professor emeritus van der Spek for pointing me to Edson's article and the *peliganes*.

Complications to the study of Greek name variants

This linguistic and dialectal complexity of Greek onomastics is complicated by two further problems. Firstly, the recognition of Greek name variants is made difficult by the transcription of these names into cuneiform. As we have previously discussed, though there are rules for this transcription, they are not always strictly adhered to and the possibility of mistakes only increased since one can assume that not all cuneiform scribes were sufficiently familiar with the Greek language in its written and/or spoken form. This means that it is not always possible to discover what name variant is hidden behind the cuneiform.

Secondly, despite the large role name variants play in Greek onomastics, an overview of Greek personal names and their name variants is still lacking. Commonly, variants of Greek personal names are presented in both general and specific studies of Greek onomastics and names without much further discussion (e.g. García Ramón 2007) as well as listed in the TM Nam-datasets (though orthographic mistakes and name variants are not differentiated). One can hope that the forthcoming publication of LGPN-Ling (planned for January 2023; cf. Minon 2018) will stimulate further publications on this subject, but for the moment the study of name variants has to be undertaken with little theoretical and research basis.³⁶

Studying uncommon names and uncommon name variants

Considering the problems in identifying the Greek name variants presented in cuneiform tablets and the possible dialectal forms originally hidden behind the *koine*-standardized name variants, as well as more generally the presence of many supra-dialectal names in our corpus, it was necessary for the identification and study of the uncommon and unusual names to not only study the attestations of the name variants present in our sources, but also of all other name variants of every singular name. For this purpose, we present here two tables listing the attestations of the Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, one with all possible name variants (including also feminine names when the present name variant is masculine and vice-versa) and one with only the exact name variant which is written on the clay tablet(s), at least as far as it can be identified, divided by database and publication.³⁷ Names are consequently only recognized as uncommon and/or unusual when their TM-attestations do not pass beyond the number of forty in both tables. With the lack of research on this subject in mind, at the end of the first table a list of all name variants is presented for the purpose of transparency.

³⁶ See the LGPN-website (<https://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/lgpn-ling#tab-3029101>).

³⁷ All these names were derived from Monerie (2014). Pre-hellenistic, supra-regional, and royal figures were excluded as much as possible, unless there is some possibility they came from Babylonia itself. The reason for the choice to include both masculine and feminine names was the sparsity of the data available for some of the uncommon names. Though no research on the relation between masculine and feminine name variants exists, one can safely assume that they were closely related (cf. Katsikadeli 2013).

GREEK NAMES FROM HELLENISTIC BABYLONIA (ALL VARIANTS)

Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonian in a comparative context (all name variants)							
Greek names (# variants)	TMatt. %	TMatt. pp.	LGP N onl.	LGP N Vc	LGP N VI	LGP N VI %	Classificati on
Athènéphilos (2)	0	0	8	0	1	0,0054268	Uncommon
Drakontidès (2)	0	0	36	0	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Hérotheos (1)	0	0	4	0	0	0	Uncommon
Kantharos ² (3)	0	0	17	0	0	0	Uncommon
Kebros ² (2)	0	0	2	0	0	0	Uncommon
Keraunos (2)	0	0	4	0	0	0	Uncommon
Kratô (2)	0	0	3	0	0	0	Uncommon
Lamenès (1)	0	0	10	0	0	0	Uncommon
Latikiros (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Uncommon
Mimôn (1)	0	0	3	0	0	0	Uncommon
Mnèsinos (2)	0	0	11	0	0	0	Uncommon
Pasilipos (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Uncommon
Phainis (2)	0	0	30	0	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Phanaia (1)	0	0	6	0	0	0	Uncommon
Polymnis (5)	0	0	16	0	0	0	Uncommon
Polyteudas (1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	Uncommon
Tatedidos (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Uncommon
Theomelès (1)	0	0	2	0	0	0	Uncommon
Antiochis (1)	0,00070811	1	62	20	13	0,0705487	Uncommon
Eurydamos (4)	0,00070811	1	50	2	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Hagnotheos (2)	0,00070811	1	46	0	0	0	Uncommon
Isitheos (2)	0,00070811	1	1	0	0	0	Uncommon
Stasinikos (1)	0,00070811	1	1	0	0	0	Uncommon
Antôn (4)	0,00141622	2	15	0	0	0	Uncommon
Alexippos (2)	0,00141622	2	54	1	0	0	Uncommon
Hèsiodos (1)	0,00141622	2	11	0	1	0,0054268	Uncommon
Theoboulos (3)	0,00141622	2	21	1	1	0,0054268	Uncommon
Athènadès (4)	0,00212433	3	82	0	0	0	Uncommon
Zènophilos (1)	0,00354055	5	10	0	0	0	Uncommon
Thrasymakhos (3)	0,00354055	5	105	2	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Myrtilos (4)	0,00424866	6	62	0	4	0	Uncommon
Aristeus (3)	0,00424866	6	134	2	1	0,0054268	<i>Uncommon</i>
Charmôn (4)	0,00566488	8	34	0	0	0	Uncommon
Thèrôn (2)	0,00637299	9	72	1	0	0	Uncommon
Sôsandros (3)	0,0070811	10	235	17	2	0,0108536	<i>Uncommon</i>
Dromôn (1)	0,0070811	10	45	2	2	0,0108536	Uncommon

Nikarchos (3)	0,0070811	10	237	2	7	0,0379877	<i>Uncommon</i>
Trôilos (4)	0,00849732	12	28	140	3	0,0162805	<i>Uncommon</i>
Diophanès (4)	0,00920543	13	146	24	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Hekataios (4)	0,00991354	14	393	4	3	0,0162805	<i>Uncommon</i>
Philos (10)	0,01699464	14 + 10 (f.)	322	1	1	0,0054268	<i>Uncommon</i>
Himeros (7)	0,01132976	16	28	3	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Hipponikos (4)	0,01132976	16	113	7	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Attinas (7)	0,01203787	17	102	6	0	0	<i>Uncommon</i>
Aristokratès (7)	0,01345409	19	641	7	ND	ND	<i>Uncommon</i>
Mènophilos (6)	0,01557842	21 + 1 (f.)	629	174	ND	ND	<i>Uncommon</i>
Menès (6)	0,01487031	21	193	1	ND	ND	<i>Uncommon</i>
Nikèratos (9)	0,01557842	22	263	6	7	0,0379877	<i>Uncommon</i>
Antigenès (5)	0,01911897	27	338	3	1	0,0054268	<i>Uncommon</i>
Eudoxos (14)	0,053816359	29 + 47 (f.)	104	13	3	0,0162805	<i>Uncommon</i>
Dèموκρατès (6)	0,021951409	31	502	9	7	0,0379877	<i>Uncommon</i>
Sôsipatros (4)	0,026908179	33 + 5 (f.)	211	3	17	0,0922559	<i>Uncommon</i>
Timarchos (6)	0,025491959	36	244	12	ND	ND	<i>Uncommon</i>
Aristoklès (8)	0,034697389	42 + 7 (f.)	674	8	ND	ND	Unusual
Philinos (7)	0,038237939	45 + 9 (f.)	471	14	ND	ND	Unusual
Mènodôros (6)	0,048859589	63 + 6 (f.)	506	62	ND	ND	
Mariôn ³⁸ (4)	0,054524469	67 + 10 (f.)	39	30	27	0,1465241	
Diophantos (5)	0,050275809	70 + 1 (f.)	442	33	0	0	
Archias (2)	0,049567699	70	319	12	ND	ND	
Xenôn (6)	0,052400139	73 + 1 (f.)	639	19	ND	ND	
Athèniôn (9)	0,061605569	82 + 5 (f.)	277	18	9	0,0488414	
Timokratès (7)	0,062313679	88	585	22	ND	ND	
Seleukos (4)	0,06089745	86	270	47	ND	ND	

³⁸ This name and its variants are extremely problematic and require a complete study of their own. To present a short list: it could be an original Greek name, one influenced by Semitic Mar-, or a Greek derivation of the deified Egyptian Marres. Its (possible) variant Marôn (TM Nam 3988; 721 individuals in TMPeople) is already attested at the start of the fifth century BCE, whilst Mariôn only appears in the second century BCE.

	9						
Nikolaos (12)	0,075059658	106	363	25	26	0,1410973	
<i>Menandros</i> (3)	0,080724538	113 + 1 (f.)	1357	322	ND	ND	
Hèphaistiôn (5)	0,080016428	113	153	5	0	0	
Dioklès (16)	0,085681308	121	759	45	ND	ND	
Dionysia (11)	0,092762408	131	201	14	23	0,1248168	
<i>Agathoklès</i> (12)	0,106216498	132 + 18 (f.)	789	16	ND	ND	
<i>Theogenès</i> (16)	0,116130037	164	546	20	ND	ND	
<i>Antiochos</i> (15)	0,121086807	165 + 6 (f.)	893	177	ND	ND	
Stratôn (8)	0,121086807	170 + 1 (f.)	736	38	ND	ND	
<i>Apollônides</i> (7)	0,120378697	170	837	67	ND	ND	
<i>Antipatros</i> (7)	0,127459797	177 + 3 (f.)	672	56	ND	ND	
Athènodôros (11)	0,133124677	178 + 10 (f.)	594	31	ND	ND	
<i>Andronikos</i> (8)	0,128876017	182	500	81	0	0	
Satyros (6)	0,138789557	195 + 1 (f.)	586	5	ND	ND	
<i>Aristôn</i> (13)	0,145162547	201 + 4 (f.)	1394	49	ND	ND	
Kallinikos (20)	0,152243646	209 + 6 (f.)	129	13	12	0,0651218	
Dèmias (7)	0,157200416	222	279	238	1	0,0054268	
<i>Poseidônios</i> (15)	0,185524816	255 + 7 (f.)	636	35	ND	ND	
<i>Apollodôros</i> (15)	0,188357256	265 + 1 (f.)	1453	10	ND	ND	
Nikanôr (5)	0,198978905	281	547	22	ND	ND	
<i>Timotheos</i> (38)	0,202519455	282 + 4 (f.)	465	171	ND	ND	
Kephalôn (8)	0,209600555	296	60	1	2	0,0108536	Unusual
Theodosios (30)	0,263416914	345 + 27 (f.)	157	21	61	0,331036	
<i>Philippos</i> (18)	0,291033203	409 + 2 (f.)	1248	118	ND	ND	

Hèliodôros (18)	0,32431437 3	432 + 26 (f.)	371	38	ND	ND	
Syros (25)	0,37600640 1	478 + 53 (f.)	128	50	ND	ND	
<i>Diodôros (14)</i>	0,38946049 1	482 + 68 (f.)	992	129	ND	ND	
Stephanos (27)	0,37600640 1	519 + 12 (f.)	492	115	ND	ND	
<i>Artêmîdôros (13)</i>	0,50417430 8	623 + 89 (f.)	1802	135	ND	ND	
Zôilos (19)	0,62242867 6	875 + 4 (f.)	916	22	ND	ND	
<i>Diogenès (16)</i>	0,68545046 4	886 + 82 (f.)	1255	133	ND	ND	
<i>Alexandros (24)</i>	0,83132112 1	1126 + 48 (f.)	2540	764	ND	ND	
<i>Dèmètrios (42)</i>	1,2838034	1547 + 266 (f.)	3879	347	ND	ND	
<i>Theodôros (76)</i>	1,18891666 3	1548 + 131 (f.)	1716	176	ND	ND	
<i>Isidôros (47)</i>	1,54651220 4	1675 + 509 (f.)	519	23	ND	ND	
Didymos (38)	1,52810134 5	1824 + 334 (f.)	137	14	ND	ND	
<i>Hèrakleidès (40)</i>	2,04502163 3	2888	1632	63	ND	ND	
<i>Apollônios (45)</i>	3,15746241 7	4272 + 187 (f.)	4251	715	ND	ND	
uncommon: uncommon names uncommon: uncommon/unusual names unusual: unusual names ND: no data TM: Trismegistos database, attestation based on persons LGPN: Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (online: I-VB; offline: VC-VI), attestations (almost exclusively) based on names, no totals of Greek names available except for LGPN VI. <i>Personal name</i>: name shared with the Memphis corpus Personal name: name selected as part of the control corpus (cf. infra)							

Name variants: *Ἀθηνόφιλος; Ἀθανόφιλος; Δρακοντίδης; Δρακοντίδας; Ἡρόθεος; Κάνθαρος; Κανθαρίς, Κανθάρα; Κέβρος; Κέβρις; Κέρανος; Κέραννος; Κρατώ; Κρατώι; Λαμένης; Μίμων; Μνησῖνος; Μνασῖνος; Μυρτίλος; Μύρτολος, Μυρτιλλίς, Μυρτίλη, Μύρτιλλα; Φαῖνις; Φαινίς, Φαναῖος; Πόλυμνις; Πολύμνις, Πολυμνής, Πολύμνια, Πολύμνεια; Πολυτείδης; Θεομέλης; Ἀντιοχίς; Χάρμων;*

Χαρμίων, Χάρμον, Χάρμιον; Εὐρύδαμος: Εὐρύδημος, Εὐρυδάμας, Εὐρυδάμα; Ἀγνόθεος: Ἀγνοθέα; Ἰσιθεός: Ἰσιθέα; Στασίνικος; Ἄντων: Ἀντίων, Ἀντιώ, Ἄντον; Ἀλέξιππος: Ἀλεξίππα; Ἡσίοδος; Θεόβουλος: Θεοβούλη, Θεοβούλα; Ἀθηνάδης: Ἀθανάδας, Ἀθανάδης, Ἀθηνάδα; Ἀριστεύς: Ἀριστεά, Ἀρίστεια; Θρασύμαχος: Θρασυμαχίς, Θρασυμάχα; Ζηνόφιλος; Σώσανδρος: Σωσανδρίς, Σωσάνδρα, Σώσανδρα; Θήρων: Θηρύων; Δρόμων; Νίκαρχος: Νικαρχίς, Νικάρχα; Φίλος: Φίλιος, Φίλλος, Φίλις, Φιλίς, Φίλις, Φίλη, Φιλίη, Φίλα, Φιλία; Ἱμερος: Ἱμέριος, Ἱμέρως, Ἱμερίς, Ἱμέρις, Ἱμέρα, Ἱμερία; Τρωίλος: Τροίλος, Τροειλος, Τρωίλη; Διοφάνης: Διοφάνεις, Διοφάνης, Διοφάνεια, Διοφάνια; Ἐκαταῖος: Ἐκαταῖς, Ἐκαταίη, Ἐκαταία; Ἱππόνικος: Ἱππονικίς, Ἱππονίκη, Ἱππονίκα; Ἀττίνας: Ἀττινᾶς, Ἀτίνας, Ἀττίνης, Ἀττίνης, Ἀττίνη, Ἀτινία, Ἀτιννία; Ἀριστοκράτης: Ἀριστοκράτεις, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἀλιστωκρατης, Ἀριστοκράτεια, Ἀριστοκάρτης, Ἀριστοκράτεις; Μηνόφιλος: Μενόφιλος, Μηνώφιλος, Μηνοφίλα, Μηνοφίλη, Μηνοφιλίδης; Μένης: Μέννης, Μένες, Μέννεις, Μήνης, Μηνῆς; Νικήρατος: Νικείρατος, Νικάρετος, Νικαρετίς, Νικάρατος, Νικήρατος, Νικηράτη, Νικαρέτη, Νικαρέτα; Ἀντιγένης: Ἀντιγένεις, Ἀντιγένεια, Ἀντιγένια, Ἀντιγένη; Εὐδόξος: Εὐδόξιος, Εὐδωξίος, Εὐδόκιος, Εὐδόξη, Εὐδόξια, Εὐτοξία, Ευτεξία (Coptic), Δοξία (Coptic), Ευδωξία (Coptic), Τεξία (Coptic), Τουξία (Coptic), Δουξία (Coptic), Εὐδοκία; Δημοκράτης: Δημοκράτης, Δημοκράτεις, Δημοκράτη, Δημοκράτα, Δημοκράτη; Σωσίπατρος: Σοσίπατρος, Σωσιπάτρα, Σωσιπατρία; Τίμαρχος: Τίμαρκος, Τίμαρχος, Τίμαρχος, Τιμάρχη, Τιμάρχα

Ἀριστοκλῆς: Ἀριστοκλεῖς, Ἀριστοκλῆς, Ἀριστοκλέας, Ἀριστοκλέα, Ἀριστόκλεια, Ἀριστόκλεια, Ἀριστόκλεια; Φιλῖνος: Φίλιννος, Φιλιννίς, Φίλιννα, Φιλίνα, Φίλινα, Φιλίνη; Μηνόδορος: Μينوδορος, Μηνωδορος, Μηνόδορος, Μηνωδορίς, Μηνωδόρα; Μαρίων: Μαριώ, Μάριον, Μάριν; Διόφαντος: Διοφάντης, Διοφαντίς, Διοφάντη, Διοφάντα; Ἀρχίας: Ἀρχείας; Ξένων: Ξένων, Ξενίων, Ξενώ, Ξεννώ, Ξενοί; Ἀθηνίων: Ἀθηνίων, Ἀθάνων, Ἀθηνιον, Ἀθάνιον, Ἀθηνώ, Ἀθανώ, Ἀθάνιον, Ἀθηνώι; Τιμοκράτης: Τιμοκράτεις, Τιμούκρατος, Τιμοκρέτης, Τιμοκράτεια, Τιμοκρατέα, Τιμοκράτη; Σέλευκος: Σελευκίς, Σελεύκεα, Σελεύκεια; Νικόλαος: Νικόλας, Νικόλαις, Νίκολος, Νικαλαος, Νικολαως, Νκώλαος, Νίκολα, Νικόλα, Νικολάα, Νικολέα, Νικολαῖς; Μένανδρος: Μενάδρος, Μενανδρίς, Μενάνδρα; Ἡφαιστίων: Ἡφρεστίων, Ἡφαιστίων, Ἡφαισιων, Ἡφαιστιών; Διοκλῆς: Διοκλεῖς, Διοκλέας, Δειωκλῆς, Διοκλιος, Διοκλέως, Διοκλείας, Διοκλίας, Διοκλῆς, Δίοκλος, Διοκληκλῆς, Θιωκλῆς (Coptic), Διοκλέα, Διόκλεια, Διοκλῆς, Διόκλεια; Διονυσία: Διονουσία, Διόνυσα, Διονῦσα, Διονυσίη, Διονουσία, Τενεσία, Διονουσεία, Διονουσια, Διενουσια, Δινουσια; Ἀγαθοκλῆς: Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Ἀγοθοκλῆς, Ἀγαθοκλέας, Ἀγατοκλῆς, Ἀγαθοκλεῖς, Ἀγαθοκλίας, Ἀγαθόκλεια, Ἀγαθοκλέα, Ἀγαθόκλεια, Ἀγαθοκλείη; Ἀντίοχος: Ἀντιώχος, Ἀντίνοχος, Ἀντιουχος, Ἀντίοχους, Ἀντιώχιος, Ἄντιχος, Ἄντοχος, Ἀντιοχᾶς, Ἀντιοχία, Ἀντιόχα, Ἀντόχα, Ἀντιόχη, Ἀντιοχεία, Ἀντιοχίς; Θεογένης: Θεογένεις, Θεόγονος, Θεαγένης, Θεγένης, Θευγένης, Θεγένης, Θεακένης, Θαιαγένης, Θεογενος, Θεογένης, Θεογένεια, Θεογενίς, Θεόγινις, Θεογινίς, Θεογόνη; Στράτων: Στρατίων, Στράτιον, Στατων, Σράτων, Στρατώ, Στρατώι, Στρατῶ; Ἀπολλωνίδης: Ἀπολλωνίδας, Ἀπολλωνιάδης, Ἀπολλωνίδης, Ἀπολλωδης, Ἀπολωνιτη, Ἀπολλωνίτης; Ἀθηνόδορος: Ἀθηνώτωρος, Ἀθηνώδωρος, Ἀθηνάδωρος, Ἀθανόδωρος, Ἀθηνδώρος, Ἀθηνोटωρος, Ἀθηνोटώρος,

Ἀθηνόδωρος, Ἀθηνოდώρα, Ἀθανοδόρα; Ἀντίπατρος: Ἀντιπ, Ἀντιπατρς, Ἀντιπατρ, Ἀντίπατρα, Ἀντιπάτειρα, Ἀντιπατρίς; Ἀνδρόνικος: Ἀνδρωνίκος, Ἀδρονικος, Ἀντρωνίκος, Ἀνδρωνίχος, Ἀνδρονικε (Coptic), Ἀνδρονίκα, Ἀνδρονίκη; Σατύρος: Σατύριος, Σάτουρος, Σατύρα, Σατύρη, Σατυρία; Ἀρίστων: Ἀριστέων, Ἀρίστιον, Ἀριστίουν, Ἀριστωίς, Ἀρριστων, Ἀρισστων, Ἄριστον, Ἀριστώ, Ἀριστιώ, Ἀριστώι, Ἀρισσώ, Ἀριστοί, Ἀριστού; Καλλίνικος: Καλίνιχος, Καλίνικος, Καλλινικε (Coptic), Καλινικος, Καλλίνιγκος, Καλινικε (Coptic), Καλινεικος, Καλλινίκης, Καλλινιχος, Καλινεκος (Coptic), Καλινεκε (Coptic), Καλλινικ (Coptic), Καρινικος (Coptic), Καλινικος, Καλλινιχ, Καλιπεκε (Coptic), Καρινικ (Coptic), Καλλινίκη, Καλινίκη, Καλλινίκα; Δημίας: Δημᾶς, Δαμᾶς, Δάμας, Δαμίας, Τεμᾶς, Δεμᾶς; Ποσειδώνιος: Ποσιδωνίς, Ποσιδονίος (Greek and Coptic), Πωσειδώνιος, Ποσειδώνις, Ποσειδωνίς, Ποσιδώνιος, Ποσειδόνιος, Ποσειτῶνος, Ποσιδωνεῖος, Πωσιδώνιος, Ποσειδωνος, Ποσιδιώνιος, Ποσειδωνία, Ποσιδονία; Ἀπολλόδωρος: Ἀπολλώδωρος, Ἀπολόδωρος, Ἀπολλωδορος, Ἀπουλλοδώρος, Ἀπολωδορος, Ἀπολλοδωρο, Ἀπολλόδορος, Ἀπολαδορυς, Ἀπολλδωρο, Ἀπολλωδωρ, Ἀπολλόδδωρος, Ἀπελλόδωρος, Ἀπολλόδουρος, Ἀπολλοδόρα; Τιμόθεος: Τιμόθεος, Τιμοθείος, Τιμοθε (Coptic), Τιμοθέως, Τειμοθης, Διμόθεος, Τιμόθις, Τιμοθ (Coptic), Τιμόθνος, Τιμοθίος, Διμοθ (Coptic), Θιμοθέος, Διμοθε (Coptic), Διμοθεος (Coptic), Τεμωθε (Coptic), Τιμ (Coptic), Τιμθ (Coptic), Τιμοθο (Coptic), Θεοτιμος (Coptic), Τιμωθης, Τιμωθε (Coptic), Τιμωθεα (Coptic), Τιμοθήας, Τιμωθειος, Θιμωθεος, Τιμότιος, Τιμωέος, Τιμωθέως, Τιμθεις, Τιμοθαιος, Τιμόθης, Τιμομοθεος, Τιμοθῆς, Τιμόθιος, Τιμοθέα, Τιμόθηα; Νικάνωρ: Νικήνωρ, Νικάνορ, Νικανορε, Νακανωνρος; Κεφάλων: Καιφάλων, Κεφάλλων, Κεφαλίων, Κεφαλαίων, Κεφαλλέων, Κεφάλουν, Κεφαλω; Θεοδόσιος: Θεοδωσίος (Greek and Coptic), Θεοδοσε (Coptic), Θευτοσε (Coptic), Θεοδόσις, Θεοδοσι (Coptic), Θευδόσιος (Greek and Coptic), Θεωδοσίος, Θεοδώσις, Θευδοσε (Coptic), Θεωδώσιος, Θεοδοσεῖος, Θεοδωσι (Coptic), Θεδοσε (Coptic), Θεοδοσιον (Coptic), Θεοδωσε (Coptic), Θεδίσσος, Θετοσι (Coptic), Θευδοσι (Coptic), Θευτοσι (Coptic), Θευτοσυ (Coptic), Θωδωσι (Coptic), Θεοτοσιος (Coptic), Θεοδος (Coptic), Θηδοσίος, Θεοδοσία, Θεοδωσία (Greek and Coptic), Θεοδασία, Θευτνωσα, Θεωδοσία, Θευτοσία; Φίλιππος: Φίλιπος (Greek and Coptic), Φιλιππος, Φλιψ, Φιλλιππος, Φεΐλιππος, Φλίππος, Φειλειπος, ππιλιππος(Coptic), Φιλεππος (Coptic), Φιλιππε (Coptic), Φλιππος (Coptic), Φιλιππούς, Φιλιπᾶς, Φίλιππα, Φιλίππη, Φιλιππία, Φιλιππίς; Ἡλιόδωρος: Ἡλιόδωρος, Ἡλιόδορος, Ηλιεδωρος, Ἡλιωδόρος, Ἡλιάδωρος, Ηλιωτορος, Ελιοδωρος, Ἡλειοδόρος, Ηλιοδωιρος, Ἡλιοδώροος, Ἡελιόδωρος, Ηλιωδ, Ηλιοδω, Ἡλilioδώρος, Ἡλιοδωρ, Ἡλλιοδωρος, Ἡλιοδωρίς; Σύρος: Σῆρος, Συροῦς (Greek and Coptic), Σιρε (Coptic), Συρος (Coptic), Σοῖρος, Σιρ, Σιρι (Coptic), Σιρος (Coptic), Σῆρε, Σύροος, Συρο, Ανασιρε (Coptic), Συρος (Coptic), Συρω (Coptic), Σύρης, Σούριος, Συρᾶς, Σούρας, Σύριος, Συρίης, Σύρωος, Σύρα, Σούρα, Συρία; Στέφανος: Στεφανε (Coptic), Στεφ (Coptic), Στεφεν (Coptic), Στεφαν (Coptic), Στεφα (Coptic), Στεφν (Coptic), Στεφνε (Coptic), Στυφανου (Coptic), Στεφανου (Coptic), Σταφανουῖς, Στέφαρος, Σετεπφεν (Coptic), Στε (Coptic), Σταφάνος, Σεγανονος (Coptic), Στεφενος (Coptic), Στεφην (Coptic), Στφανος (Coptic), Σταίφανος, Στεκς (Coptic), Στεφάνιος, Στεφανής, Στεφανουῖς, Στεφανᾶς, Στεφάνη, Στεφάνις; Διόδωρος: Διωδωρος, Διοδορος, Διοδωρο, Διοτρο, Διοιδωρος, Διεδωρος, Διοωρος, Δινδωρος, Διοδώρα, Διωδώρα, Διοδώρα, Διόδουρος, Διοδωρίς;

Ἀρτεμίδωρος: Ἀρτεμιδορος, Ἀρτεμίδωρος, Ἀρτεμδώρος, Ἀρπετεμίδωρος, Ἀρτεμιδρος, Ἀρτεμιτωρος, Ἀρδιμιδωρος, Ἀρτεμίδορυς, Ἀρτεμιδώρα, Ἀρτεμιτωρα, Ἀρδεμιτωρα, Ἀρτεμιδώρη; Ζώιλος: Ζοίλος, Ζωίλλος, Ζοείλος, Ζωῖλλος, Ζοίλλος, Ζωίοιος, Σωίλος, Ζουεῖλος, Ζοηλ, Ζωῖλᾱς, Ζοιλᾱς, Ζοῖλλίς, Ζουῖλος, Ζωῖλα, Ζοιλατ, Ζωιλατ, Ζωιλοῦς, Ζοῖλοῦς; Διογένης: Διωγένης, Διογενεῖς, Διογεῖνης, Διωγήνης, Τιωγένης, Τιογενής, Διογήνης, Διογένης, Διονένης, Διογενᾱς, Διογενοῦς, Διογενίς, Διωγενίς, Δειωγένης, Διογένεια; Ἀλέξανδρος: Ἀλεχάνδρος, Ἀλεξ (Coptic), Λεξανδρος, Ἀλεξαδρος (Greek and Coptic), Ἀλεξανδος, Ἀλάνδρος, Ἀλεξάνρος, Ἀλεξατρος, Ἀλεξάντρος, Ἀλεκξ (Coptic), Ἀλεκσε (Coptic), Ἀληξ (Coptic), Ἀλξ (Coptic), Ἀλέξανδερ, Ἀλάξανδρος, Alixander, Ἀλεξανδρίς, Ἀλεξανδρᾱς, Ἀλεξάνδρα, Ἀλεξάνδρη, Ἀλεξανδια, Ἀλεξᾱδρα, Ἀλεξανδρήα; Δημήτριος: Διμητριος (Coptic), Δημητρείος, Δημητρὸς (Greek and Coptic), Δημετριος, Δαμάτριος, Δημήτρις, Δημήτρεῖς, Διμητριος, Δεμήτριος (Greek and Coptic), Δημήτριο, Τιμητρίος, Δημητρίος (Greek and Coptic), Δημητρης, Τιμητρε (Coptic), Δητριος, Δημυτρίος, Δεμητρε (Coptic), Δημητρε (Coptic), Δημητρι (Coptic), Δημητριου (Coptic), Διμητρε (Coptic), Διμητριο (Coptic), Διμητριου (Coptic), Δημηττρίος, Τουμητριου (Coptic), Δημήτεριος, Ζημητριος, Δημητρειο, Τεμητρε (Coptic), Δημήδριος, Δητριος (Coptic), Δημημητριος, Δημηττρίος, Δαμάτρινς, Δαμάτρινς, Δημητρία, Δημητρεῖα, Δημητρία, Δημημητρια, Δημητρίη, Δαματρία; Θεόδωρος: Θεοδωρε (Coptic), Θεόδωρος (Greek and (Coptic), Θεῶδωρος, Θεόδωρος (Greek and Coptic), Θεοδωρου (Coptic), Θεοδ (Coptic), Θεωδρε (Coptic), Θεοδρε (Coptic), Θήδωρος, Θεώδωρος, Θεοδορε (Coptic), Θεοδωρ (Coptic), Θεωδωρου (Coptic), Θέδωρος, Θεοθωρος, Θωτερ (Coptic), Θευδῶρος (Greek and Coptic), Θεοδω (Coptic), Θεοδορ (Coptic), Θεοδωρα (Coptic), Θεωτορος (Coptic), Θεοδωρο (Coptic), Θεωδωρε (Coptic), Θεοτῶρος, Θεοδωρυ (Coptic), Θεοτρε (Coptic), Θεοτωρε (Coptic), Θεόδωρε (Greek and Coptic), Θεωτρε (Coptic), Θεόδωρους, Θεοδῶρος, Θεοδερ (Coptic), Θεοδε (Coptic), Θεωδορ (Coptic), Θεωδορε (Coptic), Θεοδουρου (Coptic), Θεοδερ (Coptic), Θεοτορος (Coptic), Θεοτωρος (Coptic), Θεοωδωρος (Coptic), Θεωδορ (Coptic), Θεωδορε (Coptic), Θεωδρ (Coptic), Θεωδερος (Coptic), Θεωδωρ (Coptic), Θεωτρι (Coptic), Θεοδωρ (Coptic), Θεοτερ (Coptic), Θεοτορε (Coptic), Θεοτωρ (Coptic), Θεοδωρος (Coptic), Τεωτωρος (Coptic), Θεοδωρ, Θεωρος (Coptic), Θερος (Coptic), Θεῶδρος, Θεωτωρος (Coptic), Θεόδουρος, Θεώτωρος, Θεοδῶρα, Θευδῶρα, Θεωδῶρα (Greek and Coptic), Θεωδῶρα, Θεοδῶρα (Greek and Coptic), Θεοδῶρη, Θεοδωρωα (Coptic), Θευδωρα (Coptic), Θιοδωρα (Coptic), Θωτρα (Coptic), Θευτωρα, Θουδωρα (Coptic), Θεοδωρᾱς, Θεοδωρίς, Θεδῶρα, Θεδωρίς; Ἰσίδωρος: Ἰσίδωρος, Ἰσιδωρε (Coptic), Εἰσίδωρος, Εἰσιδωρε (Coptic), Ἰσιδωρ, Ἰσδῶρος, Ἰσόδωρος, Ἠσίδωρος, Εἰσιτρε (Coptic), Εἰσιτρου (Coptic), Ἰσιτρε (Coptic), Ἠσῆδωρος, Εἰσεδῶρος, Οἰσιτωρος, Εἰδορος, Ἰσιτρος, Εἰσιδρε (Coptic), Ἰσιδωρωρος, Εἰσιδωρου (Coptic), Εἰσιδρε (Coptic), Εἰσιδωρος (Coptic), Εἰσιτωρος (Coptic), Εἰεσίδωρος, Ἰσιδωρε, Ἰσιδωρου (Coptic), Ἰσίσωρος, Ἠσίδωρος, Ἰσιτωρος (Coptic), Ἰσιδοδορος, Ἰσιδωρος, Ἰσιτορος, Ἰσιδουρος, Εἰσειδῶρος, Ἰσίδωρος, Ἰδιδῶρος, Ἰσιδῶρα, Ἰσιδωρα, Ἰσιδῶραι, Ἰσοδῶρα, Εἰσιδῶρα, Ἰδωρα, Ἰσιδωρα, Ἰσιδῶρα, Εἰσιτῶρα, Σεδῶρα; Δίδυμος: Διδημος, Διδίμος, Δίδυμος, Δικυμος, Δυδύμος, Δυδυμος, Δίδωμος, Διδύνμος, Διμος, Τηδυμος, Διδύνος, Διδυμε (Coptic), Δειδύμος, Δίδιδυμος, Didumos, Didimus, Τιδυμος, Τιτεμος (Coptic), Σίδυμος, Διδύμη, Διδύμη, Διδύμα, Διδωμη, Δυδύμη, Διτυμη,

Δυδιμη, Σιδύμη, Διδυμᾶς, Διδυμίας, Διδύμεια, Διδύμης, Διδυμέος, Διδυμεύς, Διδυμῖς, Δίδυμις, Δίδυμους, Δίδυμυς; Ἡρακλείδης: Ἡρακλίδης, Ἡρακληΐδας, Ἡρακληΐδης, Ἡρακλείδας, Ἡρακλείδος, Ἡρακλειδ, Ζηρακλειδῆ (Coptic), Ἡρακλείτης, Ἡρακλίδας, Ἡράκλιτε, Ἡρακλειδῖς, Ἡερακλείδης, Ἡρακειδῆς, Ἡηρακλείδης, Ἡρακλήδης, Ἡρακλιτε (Coptic), Ἡρακλέδης, Ἡρακλειδῆ (Coptic), Ἡρακλόδης, Ἡρακλιτᾶς, Ἡρακεΐδε, Ζηρακκλειδῆς (Coptic), Ἡερκλείδης, Ἡραλκειδῆς, Ἡρακλειδο, Ἡρακλίτης, Ἡρηκλίδης, Ἡρακλειδῆς, Ἡκλείδης, Ζηρακλειδε (Coptic), Ζηρακλειδῆς (Coptic), Ἡρακλειδο, Ἡρακλειδῆς, Ἡρακληειδῆς, Ἡρακεΐδε, Ἡρακλίτις, Ἐρακλείται (gen.), Ἡρακεδῆς, Ἡρακλείδης; Ἀπολλώνιος: Ἀπολλωνῖς, Ἀπολώνιος, Ἀπολλινῖος, Ἀπολλόνιος, Ἀπολλώνιον, Ἀπολόνιος, Ἀπολωῖος, Ἀπολωνῖς, Ἀπολλώνιο, Ἀπολλωῖος, Ἀπλωνῖος, Ἀπολλωνῖος, Ἀπωλλώνιος, Ἀπολώνειος, Ἀπωλώνιος, Ἀπολλωνιομ, Ἀπολλωνιῆος, Ἀπωλλώνιος, Ἀπλωνῖς, Ἀπελωνῖος, Ἀπολωῖος, Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἀπολλωνιος, Ἀπωλλωνιος, Ἀπολλνῖος, Ἀπελωνῖος, Ἀπολλωνιοος, Ἀπολλνῖος, Ἀπολλλῶνιος, Ἀπολλωνιῆος, Ἀπωλλωνι, Ἀπωλωνι, Ἀπολλωνιομ, Ἀπολνε, Ἀπολλώνλιος, Ἀπολλωνία, Ἀπλωνία, Ἀπολωνία, Ἀπολλωνλία, Ἀπωλωνία, Ἀπλονία, Ἀπολλωνεία, Ἀπολλωνια, Ἀπολλωνίη.

GREEK NAMES FROM HELLENISTIC BABYLONIA (SELECTED VARIANTS)

Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonian in a comparative context (selected variants) ³⁹				
Greek names	TMatt.	TMatt. Var.	LGNP online Var.	LGNP Vc Var.
Athênophilos	0	0	5	0
Drakontidès	0	0	35	0
Hèrotheos	0	0	4	0
Kantharos²	0	0	12	0
Kebros²	0	0	1	0
<i>Keraunos⁴⁰</i>	0	0	3	0
Kratô	0	0	2	0
Lamenès	0	0	10	0
<i>Latikiros</i>	0	0	0	0
Mimôn⁴¹	0	0	3	0
Mnèsinos	0	0	3	0
<i>Pasilipos</i>	0	0	0	0
Phainis	0	0	28	0
Phanaia⁴²	0	0	6	0
<i>Polymnis⁴³</i>	0	0	11	0
<i>Polyteudas⁴⁴</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Tatedidos</i>	0	0	0	0
Theomelès	0	0	2	0
Antiochis	0,00070811	1	62	20
<i>Eurydamos</i>	0,00070811	1	26	1
Hagnotheos	0,00070811	1	40	0
Isitheos	0,00070811	1	0	0
<i>Stasinikos</i>	0,00070811	1	1	0
Antôn⁴⁵	0,00070811	1	3 + 4(?)	0
Alexippos	0,00141622	2	50	1
Hèsiodos	0,00141622	2	11	0
Theoboulos	0,00141622	2	17	2

³⁹ Iotticism is not taken as a quality of a name variant.

⁴⁰ The -ος is more likely an -ης as Monerie (2014, 148) suggests, yet this name variant is not attested elsewhere. Another possibility would therefore be *Κεράνης* (IG XII 2, 534; Eressos; hell.), yet the digamma is also clearly present in the form of a -man-.

⁴¹ Though Heller (2017, 548) has suggested reading Memnôn, due to the rarity of the name Mimôn, the cuneiform text is clear in its reading and there is no reason to suppose a contraction or assimilation of -m- and -n-. Consequently, the rarity of the name is not enough reason to deny its appearance.

⁴² Only the masculine version has been preserved.

⁴³ The cuneiform text reads *ṁpu-ul-me-e-nu-ú-su* and thus has an omicron instead of a iota. Since this variant is only attested here, it is most likely an orthographic mistake. It is equally impossible to differentiate between the two main name variants *Πόλυμνις* and *Πολύμνις* on the basis of the cuneiform.

⁴⁴ This variant is not attested elsewhere and the closest parallel (and likely name variant) *Πολυτείδης* is attested only once in Pisidia (TAM III 1, 440).

⁴⁵ From the Roman period on, this name was used as a Greek transcription of the Latin Antonius (TM Nam 36464), yet its presence in the fourth and, following Plutarchus, in the eighth or seventh century BCE makes clear that it existed already before Flaminius, Pompeius, or any other Roman general ventured into the eastern Mediterranean (cf. infra).

Athènadès ⁴⁶	0,00070811	1	53	0
Zènophilos ⁴⁷	0,00354055	5	10	0
Thrasymakhos	0,00354055	5	103	2
Myrtíl(l)os ⁴⁸	0,00424866	6	58	4
Aristeus	0,00424866	6	127	2
Charmôn	0,00070811	1	23	0
Thèrôn	0,00637299	9	71	1
Sôsandros	0,00566488	8	225	16
Dromôn	0,0070811	10	45	2
Nikarchos	0,0070811	10	233	2
Trôilos	0,0070811	10	28	140
Diophanès	0,00849732	12	140	24
Hekataios	0,00991354	14	351	3
Philos ⁴⁹	0,00354055	5	12	1
Himeros	0,00778921	11	19	2
Hipponikos	0,01132976	16	101	7
Attinas ⁵⁰	0,00920543	13	96	6
Aristokratès	0,01203787	17	588	7
Mènophilos	0,0141622	20	596	171
Menès	0,01345409	19	178	1
Nikèratos	0,01345409	19	162	6
Antigenès	0,01911897	27	272	3
Eudoxos	0,00566488	8	95	7
Dèmokratès	0,01911897	27	228	9
Sôsipatros	0,022659519	32	175	3
Timarchos	0,024783849	35	237	12
Aristoklès	0,029032509	41	538	7
Philinos	0,031864949	45	404	12
Mènodôros	0,042486599	60	492	54
Mariôn	0,047443369	67	32	16
Diophantos	0,049567699	70	437	33
Archias	0,049567699	70	317	12
Xenôn	0,051692029	73	578	17
Athèniôn	0,057356909	81	175	18

⁴⁶ This name variant is a bit more complicated, since the cuneiform text reads: *^ma-ta-ni/é-e-du-su*. There are three masculine variants: *Ἀθηνάδης*, *Ἀθανάδας*, and *Ἀθανάδης*. *Ἀθανή-δα/ης* is theoretically also possible (especially in Boeotia and Thrace e.g. IG 7 525; 1737; 1738; 2406; 2463; SEG 54 627), yet it is never attested (not even in these regions), so the *-ni/é-e-* should probably not be interpreted as an *η* in this position. It is nonetheless comparable to the *-ti-e-* used to denote the *η* in the names *Ἀθηνίων*, *Ἀθηνόδορος*, and *Ἀθηνόφιλος* and the *-ta-* more than likely refers to an *α*. A more plausible possibility is therefore that here we have a case of metathesis where *α* and *η* have been switched. A similar mistake is attested in the transcription of *Ἀλέξιππος* as *‘a-lik-se-e-up-pu-su* (BRM 2 52).

⁴⁷ *‘ze-’an-na-pa-lu-su* / *‘ze-ia-na-pa-lu-su* is a rare, but clear example of the indifference to the quality of the vowel in Late Babylonian, reinforced in the transcription of a foreign language (cf. Hackl 2021, 1437).

⁴⁸ The cuneiform text reads *^mme-êr-tù-lu-su* and thus clearly has an omicron instead of a iota. Since this variant is only attested on an Augustean coin from Ilion (Dorpfeld, Troja, p. 530), it is most likely a simple orthographic mistake.

⁴⁹ This also includes the name variant *Φίλλος*.

⁵⁰ This also includes the name variant *Ἀττινᾶς*.

Timokratès	0,061605569	87	530	22
Seleukos	0,060897459	86	264	47
Nikolaos	0,070102888	99	327	21
Menandros	0,079308318	112	1347	315
Hèphaistiôn	0,075767768	107	153	5
Dioklès	0,082140758	116	688	44
Dionysia	0,086389418	122	197	0
Agathoklès	0,087097528	123	685	15
Theogenès	0,058065019	82	296	19
Antiochos	0,112589487	159	797	157
Stratôn	0,118962477	168	703	38
Apollônides	0,111173267	157	697	66
Antipatros	0,122503027	173	640	52
Athênodôros	0,126043577	178	464	31
Andronikos	0,121086807	171	493	79
Satyros	0,135957117	192	530	5
Aristôn	0,140205777	198	1232	47
Kallinikos	0,123211137	174	98	13
Dèmias	0	0	2	0
Poseidônios	0,169946396	240	608	31
Apollodôros	0,157200416	222	1425	10
Nikanôr	0,197562685	279	529	22
Timotheos	0,150827427	213	435	170
Kephalôn	0,191897806	271	22	0
Theodosios	0,183400486	259	112	19
Philippos	0,273330454	386	1178	112
Hèliodôros	0,284660213	402	347	38
Syros	0,304487293	430	82	50
Diodôros	0,331395472	468	953	124
Stephanos	0,304487293	430	460	107
Artèmidôros	0,43123898	609	1702	132
Zôilos	0,581358297	821	882	22
Diogenès	0,599769156	847	1209	124
Alexandros	0,780337202	1102	2359	759
Dèmètrios	1,043046006	1473	1531	304
Theodôros	0,902132119	1274	1356	139
Isidôros	1,142889514	1614	467	16
Didymos	1,243441131	1756	93	13
Hèrakleidès	1,899859086	2683	1265	62
Apollônios	2,875634644	4061	4028	696
Certain name variant				
Semi-certain name variant				
Uncertain name variant				

ONOMASTIC HABITS: BETWEEN GREEK AND BABYLONIAN

Now that the uncommon and unusual names have been defined and identified, and their large presence within the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia has been demonstrated, and before we get to the methods by which they will be studied, it is necessary to devote some time and pages to the onomastic practices of both the Babylonian and Greek language, as well as of their mingling in Hellenistic Babylonia. This discussion will not be exhaustive, but merely related to the nature of the Greek names discussed in this thesis. After all, onomastics is and has always been far more than simply based on the vocabulary of a language and beyond just the names, it is important to understand a society's naming practices.

The unwritten rules of Babylonian onomastics in the first millennium BCE

The Babylonian onomastic can be separated in sentence names, compound names, simple names, hypocoristics, and nicknames. The first of these categories is often theophoric in nature, combining the theophoric element with a description of favourable actions performed by the gods (e.g. Nabû-šum-iddin) – possibly related to the circumstances of its bearers conception and birth - divine qualities (e.g. Bēl-dannu), personal statements of the newborn (e.g. Ana-Bēl-atkal), equations of the god with family, members, officials, and concepts (e.g. Bēl-usātu), and personal questions, either to the divine or more general (e.g. Ammēni-ilī). The second is equally dominated by theophoric elements, adding a reference to the name-bearer as servant of the god (e.g. Arad-Ištar), as a divine gift (Nidintu-Anu), and as one protected / favoured by the divine. Interestingly, it is also the most popular category in our sources, both because it reflects the more elite layers of society and because sentence names were often replaced by hypocoristics. The third, namely simple names, on the contrary reflect a more varied series of natural phenomena (e.g. Burāšu), animal names (e.g. Uqūpu), physical and other personal characteristics (e.g. Nummuru), geographic origin (e.g. Bābilāya), time of birth (e.g. Ulūlāya), social rank (e.g. Zikaru), and occasionally occupational titles (e.g. Tābiḥu), although these latter are more common as family names. Fourthly, there are the hypocoristic, which in form mostly reflect sentence name and largely replace them in our sources, and likely served as simplified and simpler equivalents (e.g. Balātu < Itti-Nabû-balātu; Iddināya < Iddin-Nabû). Lastly, there are the nicknames. Although these are at time related to hypocoristics, most often they have no (clear) relation to the main name of their name-bearer (e.g. Dādīa) (Gießler *forthcoming*; for the feminine names see Cousin and Watai 2016; *forthcoming*).

The varying use of these categories of personal names was dominated by a set of rules centered around personal, familial, regional, social, and/or political circumstances. As previously stated, favourable theophoric sentence names and servile theophoric compound names may reflect a divine appeal for a good birth or speedy conception of the newborn. On the familial level, in the Late-Babylonian onomasticon we find both the practices of papponymy and maternal-line papponymy (Jursa 2007, 133; Langin-Hooper and Pearce 2014), reflecting a desire to bind one's own name to the recent and/or

distant past, paralleled by the use of family names amongst local elites and the increased use of archaic, often Sumerian, sign readings (Thissen *forthcoming*).⁵¹ The regional level is best reflected in the theophoric names where local theophoric elements present both a personal connection to one's own city and community, as well as a conscious distancing from the more supra-regional theophorics and the dominance of the Babylonian pantheon (Kessler 2004). On a social level, simple names, especially those concerning animals and flora, are more likely to be connected to the lower levels of society, especially slaves, whilst 'historical' names referencing ancient and mythological kings might reflect more socially conservative and higher levels. There is little to be said about the political level, but one extremely interesting characteristic of Babylonian onomastics is that contemporary royal names were actively avoided, denoting a certain kind of taboo around them (Joannès *forthcoming*).

The unwritten rules of Greek onomastics in the Hellenistic period

In some ways the rules behind Greek onomastics are very similar to those of Babylonian onomastics. Though it did not have sentence names, compound names were quite common, often also including a theophoric element, though not as often as in Babylonian. These theophoric compound names existed in multiple forms, presenting the name-bearer as a servant (e.g. Θεόδουλος), a gift (e.g. Θεόδωρος), a beloved (e.g. Αθηνόφιλος), and an appearance of the god (e.g. Διόφαντος) or as one protected by the divine (e.g. Θεομέλης), but also listing divine qualities and epithets (e.g. Διοκλής) or combining two theophoric elements (e.g. Ἡρόθεος). The "godless" compound names often, but far from exclusively, present abstract values and ideals, such as victory, fame, or glory, be it through a combination of these values with animals that are thought to be representative of them (e.g. Ἱπποκλής), through a combination with other values (e.g. Ἀριστοκλής), or even by combining them with more common substantives (e.g. Στρατοκλής). Greek compound names can thus – to a certain degree – be seen to have combined what the Babylonians did in their sentence and compound names (Letronne 1851; Bechtel 1917; Davies 2000; Katsikadeli 2003; Thompson 2007).

The simple names were even more complicated. They could be directly derived from a theophoric element, usually with an added suffix (most commonly representing filiation) (e.g. Αθηνίων), represent natural phenomena (e.g.), animal names (e.g. Κόραξ), plant names (e.g. Μυρτίλλος), physical and other personal characteristics (e.g. Χαροπῖνος), as well as geographic origin (e.g. Σύρος), both in a straightforward form and in a derived form with a suffix.⁵² What differentiates them the most from the Babylonian simple names, however, is that they were far more likely to have an insulting meaning (e.g. Σατύρος) (Curbera 2013, 107-108). Though insulting simple names were not wholly absent from the Babylonian onomasticon and more common amongst feminine than amongst masculine names, their numbers did not even come close to those within the Greek world (Gießler *forthcoming*; Cousin

⁵¹ This may have partially led to the prominence of specific names amongst certain families, such as the connection of the personal name Zēriya to the Gimil-Anu.

⁵² On the relationship between suffixes of personal names and the social position of their name bearers in Thessaly, see Vottéro 2017.

and Watai *forthcoming*). Various explanations have been offered for these insulting names, varying from an apotropaic meaning to considering many of them as names originally attributed to children, yet their large presence has not yet been fully explained (Curbera 2013). Closely connected to these simple names were the hypocoristics, mostly based on the compound names (e.g. *Δίωννος* < *Διονύσιος* < *Διονύσοδωρος*), and the nicknames (e.g. *Πλάτων*). It is often difficult to determine to which compound name(s) a hypocoristic refers and over time many of these come to be seen as independent names (Katsikadeli 2013; Davies 2000 3233). Much the same is true of nicknames, which can seldomly be separated from the larger category of simple names (Thompson 2007, 682-683). A final category of Greek personal names is that of the so-called *Lallnamen* (e.g. *Mã*), based on the babbling of children and easy to recognize (Letronne 1851, 5-6; Dobias and Dubois 1990, VIII-XIII; Thompson 2007, 679-681; Katsikadeli 2013).

On the personal level, much like in Babylonia, certain theophoric names could be given as thanks for divine intervention during the conception or birth of the newborn, though these same names could equally be connected to regional religious practices (Letronne 1851, 40). The practices of papponymy and matrilineal papponymy were dominant as well within Greek onomastics, with more and more instances of patronymy from the fourth century BCE on. The Greeks even went a step further by constructing compound names based on familial name elements (e.g. *Ίσίδωρος*, son of *Ίσίθεος*), which may have led to the steady increase in irrational Greek compound names (Minon, Dubois, and Le Feuvre 2007, 15; 19; Davies 2000, 678-679; Katsikadeli 2013; Fraser 2019, 150; Nieto Izquierdo 2020). On the social level, ever since Bechtel (1917) Greek compound names have been considered to belong to a higher social stratum than simple names and though this image is to be heavily nuanced (Davies 2000, 681-682; Matthews 2012), there still remains some truth to it, with simple names, especially those based on animals, geographic regions (ethnics; Fraser 2009; 2019; Lewis 2017), and personal characteristics, being more common amongst the lower classes of multiple Greek communities (Masson 1990, 151-154) and even amongst slaves (Nilsson 1909, 96-106; Curbera 2013, 107-108). So here too, the social component of onomastics is comparable to the one in Babylonia. Historical and mythological names, be they simple or compound names, are more ambiguous in their social status, yet much like the theophoric names can reflect local and regional cultural practices (Davies 2000, 688; Decourt and Tziafalias 2007).

Mixing Babylonian and Greek onomastic practices in Hellenistic Babylonia

When taking a closer look at the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, it quite quickly becomes clear that they are almost completely in sync with standard Greek onomastic practices and that when they seem to follow Babylonian practices, this is rather due to the overlap of Babylonian and Greek onomastic rules, than to a significant cultural influence of the local onomastic on Greek names. Thus, when instances of papponymy and matrilineal-line papponymy appear in our corpus of Greek names, they do so in the first place because of the guidelines of Greek onomastics and only in

the second place can some local influence be hypothesized (contra: Langin-Hooper and Pearce 2014; cf. *supra*). This adhesion to standard Greek onomastic practices is clearest in the prevalence of royal names with five Alexandroi, six Antiochoi, three Dèmètrioi, and four Seleukoi (Monerie 2014, 75; Corò *forthcoming*), as well as in the presence of the semi-insulting, semi-mythological name Satyros.

Absent Greek names

There is, furthermore, one category of names which is so notably absent from this corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, that it may reveal an interesting practice amongst its Babylonian elites and the people they interacted with, at least as far as is recorded in the cuneiform sources. These are the so-called hybrid names, which combine theophoric elements from one with onomastic elements from the other culture.

Both in Hellenistic Egypt and in Hellenistic Gandhara, places which due to their strong local elites, their long-standing (religious) traditions, and multicultural character with the presence of both many languages and cultures can be compared in culture and, to an extent, in social make-up to Hellenistic Babylonia, hybrid names make up a meaningful part of the local onomasticon with 203 hybrid (Greek/Latin-Egyptian) names for Egypt, compared to 9301 Greek and 2339 Latin names, and 23 hybrid (Greek-Sanskrit/Iranian) names for Gandhara, compared to 22 Greek names (Dogaer and Depauw 2017; Baums 2018).

Furthermore, a clear majority of the attestations of hybrid names (ca. 85 %) in Egypt and two of the three hybrid names in Gandhara are theophoric in nature, a process which is naturally eased by the prominence of theophoric names in both local cultures. In Gandhara, these names combine a Greek theophoric element with a Sanskrit name element, yet in Egypt next to Greek theophoric elements, both universal Egyptian and local are popular, demonstrating a clear continuation of local traditions in Roman times when the Greek language was more and more preferred (Dogaer and Depauw 2017, 207-212; Baums 2018). Depauw and Dogaer (2017, 211) consider these name to be a result of the long-lasting contact between the different cultures, whilst Baums (2018, 39) points to the prestige of the Greek rulers (though far less is known about the cultural contacts in the Indo-Greek kingdoms and in their successors).

Why then are these hybrid names completely absent from the Babylonian onomasticon? A number of explanations might be offered to nuance the significance of this absence. Firstly, our names almost exclusively come from a very conservative part of society which placed high significance on its own language and onomasticon, and would therefore be far less inclined change it (Jursa and Debourse 2020). Secondly, most attestations of hybrid names date from the first to fourth century CE and one might therefore assume that the Greek and local languages had stood side by side and intermingled for so long that these name were not really considered as hybrids by the local population (Dogaer and Depauw 2017, 197-198; Baums 2018, 40). Similar developments are likely to have taken place in

Babylonia, but unfortunately our source material here is far too lacking. Thirdly, the majority of hybrid names from Hellenistic Egypt come from children of mixed marriages (Dogaer and Depauw 2017, 206). Whilst our clay tablets inform us of two such marriages (Antiochis: YOS 20 54; BiMes 24 6 // VS 15 7; and Dionysia: VS 15 13), once again we find our information limited by the nature of our sources and the social practices of their authors (cf. Still 2019), though further research is a desideratum).

Nonetheless, some hybrid names already appear in Egypt in the third century BCE (Dogaer and Depauw 2017, 198) and hybrid names which combine Aramaic / Hebrew / Phoenician / Elamite and Akkadian elements are found throughout Babylonia (Sonnevelt *forthcoming*; Abraham *forthcoming*; Zadok *forthcoming*; Gorris *forthcoming*)⁵³. When we consequently also take into account the lack of a connection between (theophoric) double names as proven by Boiy (1995, 14; 127-128; 2005a, 55; cf. Monerie 2014, 78; *Status Quaestionis*), then we are forced to consider that despite the need for nuance, this lack of overlap in onomastic meaning and practices is yet another characteristic typical of the studied onomasticon. This only further highlights the importance of the large number of uncommon names found within, since, if the cuneiform-bound/connected elites did not express their unique, multi-layered identity through the fusion of or the connection between Babylonian and Greek onomastics, they must have done so and, more importantly, chosen to do so (in part at least) through an exploration of the depths of the Greek onomasticon itself.

Unique Greek names

Another eccentricity of our Greek onomasticon from Hellenistic Babylonia is closely related to the problems that must arise when one discusses uncommon and unique Greek names. For what do we do when there are Greek names which only appear in our cuneiform sources? This is the case for four personal names, three of which even have no variants elsewhere. These names are: Latikiros, Pasilipos, Polyteudas, and Tatedidos.

The only one which can be compared to another Greek name is Polyteudas, an unknown Greek, likely an official in the service of Seleukos I who appears in a Royal Chronicle concerning the crown prince Antiochos I and the Sin temple in Babylon (BCHP 5). Unfortunately, the passage in which Polyteudas appears is fragmentary and all that one can determine is that he performed some action on the 28th of Tebêtu sometime around 285 BCE. The name itself is, however, quite well preserved and reads *ṣpu-lu-uṭ-ṣu-da-a*. Its closest possible name variant, Πολυτείδης, is attested only once in Pisidia (TAM III 1, 440), in the period following the Roman conquest and offers little further information. The variation between -ης and -ας can easily be explained as a dialectal variant (cf. Masson 1979a, 551; 1986, 177-178), yet the variation between εἰ and εὐ is more complex. An explanation might have been found by deconstructing both names, but whilst Πολυ- quite clearly is derived from πολύς (cf. Bechtel 1917,

⁵³ Interestingly there are no Iranian-Akkadian hybrid names (Tavernier *forthcoming*).

379), -τεύδας and -τείδης defy explanation. There can nonetheless be no doubt that here we have to do with a Greek name, if not because of its form, then because its bearer is clearly identified as being Greek through the use of an ethnic.

The name Pasilipos, written either as *^mpa-si-li-pu-su* or as *^mpi-si-li-pu-su* is a little more complex and various deconstructions are possible. Firstly, there is *Πασί-λιπος*, which combines *πᾶσι* (all) with *λίπος* (animal fat), a seemingly meaningless name, but one that would fit into a wider pattern of *πᾶσι*-names (cf. Bechtel 1917, 361-363). Secondly, there is *Πάσιλ-ιππος* which combines an unfamiliar name element with *ἵππος* (horse) (cf. Bechtel 1917, 224). Both explanations would have *Πάσιππος* as the closest cognate, a name most familiar in Macedonia (see LGPN). Another explanation would be that *^mpi-si-li-pu-su* is a wrongfully transcribed version of Philippos, more commonly transcribed as e.g. *^mpi-il-li-ip-su*, *^mpi-li-ip-su*, *^mpi-il-pi-li-su*, or *^mpi-il-pi-su*. These explanations are more likely than a name starting with *ψιλ-* as Jursa (2006, 196) once suggested. Though it would be theoretically possible to connect this name element to the verb *ψιλόω* (to strip bare), no similar name is known (cf. Jursa 2006, 196). That this name is Greek in origin is almost completely certain, since its bearer is the son of a Poseidônios and acts as a witness in a debt note from Babylon (Jursa 2006, txt. 6).

Tatedidos, *^mta-te-di-du-us-su*, despite the Greek appearance of its terminative and the name of the father of its bearer, Hipponikos, this is perhaps the most enigmatic name of these four. *-διδω/ως*, which appears in no other Greek name, may well have some distant connection to the verb *δίδωμι* (to give), which could make *Τατε-* into a theophoric, but I know of no such god or any such word from or in the Greek world. Tatedidos does, however, appear in a context filled with uncommon and unconventional names, next to his wife Kratô, also known as Šamê-rammata (cf. Frahm 2020, 53), the daughter of Artemidôros (YOS 20 62), who gives her slave Phanaia to the Bīt Rēš as a dedication for the health of the king.

The final name, Latikiros, transcribed as *^mla-a-ti-ki-ru*, is born both by a witness and his father to a sale of duties in service of Aya (OECT 9 26) in Larsa. Since he is accompanied by a number of other Greeks and a council of officials of the people of Larsa (cf. Monerie 2014, 150), one might assume he held some official position himself. The name may be deconstructed as *Λατί-κιρρος* from *λάτος* (Nile perch) and *κιρρός* (orange-tawny), but has no parallel anywhere else. Another possibility, as suggested to me by professor Michael Jursa, is that Latikiros is a West-Semitic name, though one almost as enigmatic as a Greek *Λατίκιρρος*.

Despite their unclear origin, all these names fit within the pattern of the transcription of Greek names. The question therefore arises how best we should explain these names. The first possibility is that these are “true” Greek names, perhaps new in form and composition, but nonetheless fully based on Greek onomastic practices and vocabulary. Many similar “new” Greek names have been found elsewhere and such innovation would not be wholly unexpected in a region where other rarities of

Greek onomastics are well-known and -represented (Masson 1979b; Curbera 2013). A second possibility is that these names are “Hellenised” forms of local or perhaps even hybrid names (cf. Dana 2007). This could especially be the case for Tatedidos, which – as previously suggested – might be a theophoric compound name and would in and of itself be quite significant, since the “Hellenised” form was chosen over the original. A third possible explanation would consider these names as pseudo-Greek personal names, names which in appearance are Greek, but do not fully conform to Greek onomastic standards, likely due to a lack of understanding of these practices. This is, however, unlikely for multiple reasons: primarily, because all other Greek names and onomastic practices demonstrate an in-depth comprehension of the language, but also because these four names date from the start to the end of the third century BCE, by which time the Greek language had already had a large presence in Babylonian for over a century, and because they are found in combination with more standard Greek names.

Methodology: the Three-pronged Approach

RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS

Basic considerations

We are thus in the possession of a rather small corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia characterized by a large number of uncommon Greek personal names. These names are furthermore fully Greek. That is to say, where normally we would have expected at least some amount of exchange between Babylonian and Greek names and onomastic habits, our Greek personal names display no (formal) Babylonian influences in the use of specific deities, nor in the introduction of new theophoric name elements, nor in more general changes to the Greek onomasticon or onomastic practices, and in the few places where Babylonian onomastic practices seem to have been followed, this is due to their overlap with Greek onomastic habits.

It is therefore necessary to study the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia as a fully Greek onomastic corpus. This does not mean that we will neglect the possible Babylonian influences on the local onomasticon, on the contrary they are taken as the primary movers behind most of its characteristics, but that we will not look at the Babylonian onomasticon to get a better understanding of the Greek. This study will consequently be based on the assumption, reinforced by the lack of hybrid names, the absence of formal connections with the Babylonian onomasticon, and the large number of uncommon names, that all individuals within our sources, no matter their cultural, linguistic, or social environment did not choose their names / did not have their names chosen for them arbitrarily, but that these Greek personal names were chosen based on an in-depth understanding of Greek onomastics and, likely also, the Greek language. This does not necessarily mean that all persons with Greek names mentioned in our sources actually spoke or even wrote Greek, merely that they had

access (be it through their friends, colleagues, or family members) to sufficient data on Greek onomastics to deliberately choose specific names.

Source limitations

Our sources do have important limitations and before we proceed to defining our research methodology, it would be beneficial to reflect on them so as not to overestimate the potential results of this research project. Firstly, it is important to remember that the reach of the cuneiform source material is limited. Most of the Urukian tablets come from semi-private, quasi-inseparable archives found within the confines of the Ešgal- and Bīt Rēš-temples, whilst elsewhere temple archives are more dominant, which means that the cuneiform tablets only reflect the social world of the Babylonian elites, often specifically of those most closely connected to the temple communities. Secondly, both the private archives of these families and the public temple archives were in part written down on perishable materials like papyrus and leather scrolls (Hameeuw and Van Overmeire 2014; Hackl 2016, 105; De Breucker 2020; Corò 2021).⁵⁴

This means that the Greek names found within our sources are not necessarily representative of the larger presence of Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia, nor even of those Greek-named individuals the cuneiform-bound elites interacted with in their daily lives, since these interactions (likely primarily performed and recorded in Greek and/or Aramaic) would have been logged on papyri or parchment and have therefore been lost.⁵⁵ This does mean, however, that the presence of Greek names amongst these elites and in these texts is but the tip of a very large iceberg and signifies that Greek culture penetrated into even these very conservative parts of Babylonian society. Furthermore, the uncommon personal names only become more meaningful, since this part of society would have been the most likely to express its new Greek identity (layer) in a special fashion.

The Practice of Name-Giving

It is equally important to understand the practice of name-giving in Hellenistic Babylonia, since it is through this act that specific names and name variants gain their meaning. Though Monerie (2014, 75-87) has connected the adoption of Greek names during the early Seleucid period mainly to the assonance of Greek names and Akkadian words, namely Stratôn to Ištar / Ashtarte, and the predilection towards royal names, reality must have been far more complicated. Firstly, though Monerie (2014, 75-76) gives a parallel from Phoenicia in the double names Ger-‘aštar – Gèrostratos and ‘Abd‘štar – Stratôn (Duyrat 2005, 209-212) as well as in the name of Stratonike from the Antiochos cylinder. Stevens (2014, 84) has already argued against this latter identification and even if

⁵⁴ My thanks go to Dr. Céline Debourse for pointing me to the mention of papyri / parchment texts in Hackl’s article.

⁵⁵ The presence of Aramaic as a lingua franca would not have stopped *koine*-Greek from becoming one. In fact, it would have been more socially advantageous and prestigious to learn Greek, not only for members of the elite, but also for the lower ranks of Babylonian society who in their daily lives would equally have interacted with Greco-Macedonian officials and neighbours (cf. Evans 2012).

the similar pronunciation of Stratôn and Ashtarte had an impact on the choice of name, this must not have been as important as the ideological (military) and cultural significance of the name Stratôn. Secondly, of the twenty royal names attested as personal names in the cuneiform sources (Alexandros, Antiochos, Dèmètrios, Philippos, and Seleukos) fifteen are dated to the second century BCE and one to the first. It is consequently rather unlikely that they represent an early phase of Greek onomastics in Babylonia.

One must rather explain the choice of personal names by the same rules that governed it both within the earlier and contemporary Babylonian and Greek onomasticon, the same which we have presented previously in our discussion of both onomastic practices (cf. *supra*). Personal preference, familial practices, and social and cultural connotation must have continued to dominate the choice of personal names and must have continued to give new meanings to these names as alluded to in a passage of Theophrastos' *Characters* (XXVIII 2): *τούτου ὁ μὲν πατήρ ἐκ ἀρχῆς Σωσίας ἐκαλεῖτο, ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις Σωσίστρατος, ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐνεγράφη <Σωσίδημος>*.⁵⁶ It is due to these same rules that the study of personal names has already been recognized as very important to our understanding of linguistically varied pre-koine Greece, because *they may be highly revealing if we are interested in the cohesion and cultural continuity of a specific community. It tells us something not only about the natural preservation or otherwise of onomastic characters, but also about a set of deliberate choices in name-giving and name-preserving that, in their turn, reflect specific attitudes to language but also to community life, kinship, continuity, etc.* (Davies 2000, 24-25). Thus, uncommon and unusual names and name variants may serve to highlight cultural and social ties (amongst others through the practice of *xenia*), as well as patterns of migration in the ancient Greek world (e.g. Herman 1990; Habicht 2000; Hithcam 2010; Matthaia 2010; Catling 2010).

When the different Greek dialects and name variants are intermixed and standardized according to a new, common *koine*-dialect (cf. *supra*) in a non-Greek cultural context, the significance of the cultural and social connections of personal names only increases, since they are not merely used to connect the name-bearers to their own communities, but more importantly to connect them to (cultural and dialectal) parts of both the classical Greek world and (social) parts of the Greek communities of the wider Hellenistic world (cf. Mairs 2015). Thanks to the conservatism of Greek onomastics it is even *linguistically justified to use in the study of personal names data which stretch over a much longer period than is sometimes possible for other lexical items* (Davies 2000, 24).

⁵⁶ Whilst there is one attestation of a local person receiving an (uncommon) Greek personal name from the king (YOS 1 52), it is safe to assume that these individuals either chose their own Greek name upon reaching a certain age or social position, or – more likely as the decennia passed – had their Greek names chosen for them by their parents. It may be theoretically possible that some received their Greek names from other, minor Greek officials, but this is unattested elsewhere and also rather unlikely for individuals connected to or a part of the traditional elites. Monerie (2014, 80-86) would date such a change from names granted by officials to personal choice in the second half of the third century BCE and whilst it is true that in this period a lot more Greek personal names appear, we should be careful not to overestimate the social and linguistic conservatism of the Babylonian priestly elites, especially of those whose ancestors had survived and profited from Xerxes' reprisals.

THREE HYPOTHESES FOR UNDERSTANDING THE UNCOMMON GREEK NAMES FROM HELLENISTIC BABYLONIA

Now the time has come to proceed to the second and main step in this research project for there is little point in highlighting the unhabitual characteristics of the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, if one does not seek to explain them. This methodology, itself partially new, partially based on previous research, will do so on the basis of three hypotheses: 1) the large number of uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia is representative of specific cultural and social ties between their name-bearers and the rest of the Hellenistic world, 2) the large number of uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia demonstrates the desire of a specific part of this community to express its Greek identity through uncommon names, 3) the large number of uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia is indicative of the value attributed to certain name categories and meanings.

The Geographic Origin and Spread of Personal Names

The choice in studying the geographic origin and spread of uncommon personal names is not only because of their relevance to our corpus, but also because of their importance in identifying cultural regional patterns. Over twenty-four years ago, professor Willy Clarysse in his article on *Ethnic diversity and dialect amongst the Greeks of Hellenistic Egypt* noted that thanks to the publication of the first two volumes of P.M. Fraser's *Lexicon of Greek Proper Names* it was a lot easier and perhaps even accurately possible to study the geographic origin (or in our case, the cultural affiliation, since many of our name-bearers were of local descent) of a family by checking all the uncommon proper names in a corpus (specifically the Fasti of eponymous priests) (1998, 6-7). Nowadays, with the publication of nine volumes of the LGPN on the Greek mainland and Asia Minor, with two more in publication on the Near-East and Lower-Egypt, and with the large amount of data gathered through the Trismegistos project, the situation is close to ideal (Mairs 2015, 5-6), so much so that to Hornblower and Matthews' statement: *the idea that Greek personal names could provide evidence about where people come from is no longer a hypothesis based on impressions about frequency; the Lexicon has made it a testable fact* (2000, 10), can be added *and so useful for the study of social and cultural history that its application is not only desirable, but also necessary.*

Unlike common and frequent names, be it because they were supra-dialectal or because they had become popular throughout the Hellenic world due to political or religious evolutions, uncommon (and unusual) names are far easier to connect to a specific geographic (and therefore likely also cultural) origin. Though as Mairs (2015, 7) already noted, some limitations and constraints must be born in mind. Firstly, the coverage of our study is limited to the names that have been published in the LGPN and TM, which though they have a coverage more than sufficient for the purposes of this study, are not perfect and are not always completely up to date. Nonetheless, the situation is close to ideal. Secondly, even amongst the uncommon names, few occur exclusively in one region, we can therefore only state that a name is more likely to have originated from or to have been culturally connected to

one region than another. Thirdly, the chronological scope of the LGPN is from the appearance of the earliest Greek written records to, approximately, the sixth century CE, whilst the TM-corpus only covers the eighth century BCE to the eighth century CE (though both, at times, also include later name and person attestations), whilst the corpus of Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia only covers the end of the fourth to the start of the first century BCE. Fourthly, the total number of names and individuals is not constant across regions. There is little we can do about the first two constraints, but the last two can be addressed and resolved to a certain extent.

For this research project, all attestations of uncommon personal names in the LGPN and TM-corpora will be gathered and grouped according to geographic origin. In the first stage, by dividing them across various regions of the Hellenistic (e.g. Phokis, Attica, Pamphylia, Arsinoites ...) and in the second stage by grouping these regions together based on their geographical position (e.g. Eastern Central Greece, Southern Coast of Asia Minor, Fayum ...). This option was preferred above dividing these name and person attestations along the lines of the Greek dialects, due to their reduced significance in a world of expanded and nativized *koine*-Greek (Bubenik 2001). As one can see, not all regions where Greek names can be found are listed here. This is because this division of geographic origins only attests the origins of uncommon names and those selected for the control corpus.

The Hellenic World (~ LGPN)

- *Aegean Isles: North Aegean Isles, Cyclades, Dodekanesos*
- *Arabia: Arabia*
- *Cyprus: Cyprus*
- *Cyrenaica: Cyrenaica*
- *Dalmatia: Dalmatia*
- *Eastern Black Sea Coast: Kolchis*
- *Eastern Central Greece: Attica, Boeotia, Euboea, Opuntian Lokris, Phokis, ?*
- *Epiros: Epiros*
- *Illyria: Illyria*
- *Inland Asia Minor: Armenia Minor, Eastern Phrygia, Galatia, Kappadokia, Kibyratis-Kabalis, Lykaonia, Isauria, Milyas, Paphlagonia, Phrygia, Phrygia/Pisidia, Pisidia*
- *Ionian Isles: Ionian Isles*
- *Magna Graecia: Italia, Sicily, Sardinia*
- *Kreta: Kreta*
- *Macedonia: Macedonia*
- *Northern Black Sea Region: Cimmerian Bosporos, Hypanis region, Tauris*
- *Palestina: Palestina*
- *Paeonia: Paeonia*

- *Peloponnesos: Achaia, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinthia, Elis, Laconia, Megaris, Messenia, ?*
- *Phoenicia: Phoenicia*
- *Sarmatia: Sarmatia*
- *Southern Black Sea Coast: Bithynia, Pontos*
- *Southern Coast Asia Minor: Cilicia, Lycia, Pamphylia*
- *Syria: Syria*
- *Thessalia: Thessalia*
- *Thrakia: Thrakia*
- *Western Black Sea Coast: Moesia*
- *Western Central Greece: Aitolia, Akarnania, Doris, Ozolian Lokris*
- *Western Coast Asia Minor: Aeolis, Ionia, Karia, Lydia, Mysia, Troas, ?*
- *?: ?*

Hellenistic Egypt (~ TM):

- *Egypt: ?*
- *Upper-Egypt: U1, U5, U6, U11, Antaiopolites (U10a), Aphroditopolites (U22a), Apollonopolites (U2), Diospolites (U7), Herakleopolites (U20), Hermopolites (U15), Kynopolites (U17), Krokodilopolites (U19), Latopolites (U3), Lykopolites (U13), Oxyrynchites (U19), Panopolites (U9), Pathyrites (U4a), Peri Thebas (U4b), Thinitis (U8), ?*
- *Lower-Egypt: Alexandreion, Boubastites (L18), Gynaikopolites (L3), Leontopolites (L13), Letopolites (L2), Menelaïtes (L7), Memphites (L1), Saïtes (L5), L4, L10, L11, L13, L14, L16, ?*
- *Fayum: Arsinoïtes*
- *Eastern desert : Eastern desert*
- *Western desert: Western desert*
- *Libya: Libya*
- *Red Sea: Red Sea*
- *Sinai: Sinai*
- *Sudan: Sudan*

Once this division done, this corpus is then studied in four different ways. On a primarily level, name attestations are divided into attestations of all different variants of a personal name (AV), since many of them had lost their original dialectal value and had been standardized to koine-Greek and since others may have theoretically returned to a dialectal value, and attestations of only the selected variant present in the cuneiform tablets based on a close reading of the text (cf. *supra.*). On a secondary level, name attestation are then divided according to chronological markers for, as Thompson (2007, 689; cf. Parker 2013, 11-13) states *the greatest changes in Greek personal names came in Roman times* and our own corpus ends at the start of the first century BCE. Since the Romans did not conquer all these

regions at the same time and since not all the sources in which our names appear are precisely dated, a *terminus ante quem* of 31 BCE is chosen for this further division into pre-Roman (LT) and all attestations (AT). At this point, an invested reader may ask: why not simply leave out all the attestations postdating the Roman conquest of Egypt? This is because, as previously stated, *the total number of names and individuals is not constant across regions*, and the Roman conquest led to changes in previously underrepresented areas, which may still reflect earlier onomastic practices, since due to the conservatism in Greek onomastics it is *linguistically justified to use in the study of personal names data which stretch over a much longer period than is sometimes possible for other lexical items* (Davies 2000, 24; Matthews 2012). Finally, the absolute numbers of the attestations per region are converted into percentages and compared with the percentages of a control corpus of attestations of randomly selected common Greek personal names (cf. *supra*).

In this way both the third and the fourth constraint are, if not resolved, then circumvented and because specific attention is paid to repeating patterns, the risk of a bias due the unequal geographical or chronological distribution of attestations is limited. The “Hellenic” corpus thus serves to understand the geographic origin and spread of uncommon Greek personal names, whilst the “Hellenistic-Egyptian” corpus serves as a *comparandum*, since much like Babylonia it had only a minimal Greek (onomastic and cultural) presence before the conquests of Alexander the Great.

The Social Context of Personal Names

Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia did not merely derive their meaning from their connections to the rest of the Hellenistic world and their geographic and cultural origins. They gained new meanings in the linguistically and culturally mixed community they were a part of and whilst it was already an important self-expression to bear a Greek name in the culturally and socially conservative environment of the Babylonian priestly elites, to express one’s identity through the choice of an uncommon name was even more extraordinary.

It would therefore be reasonable to assume that this pattern of uncommon Greek personal names was connected to a specific part of the community represented in our sources. In a forthcoming article professors Laurie Pearce and Paola Corò will discuss the social position of individuals with Greek personal names in the Urukian corpus and thanks to their kindness I was able to profit from its insights and will use its results to study the social position of those with uncommon Greek personal within Babylonian society, based on the presumption that individuals with Greek names present in the cuneiform source material from Babylon, Larsa, Kutha, and elsewhere held mostly similar positions. Their research demonstrates that persons with Greek names appeared in various layers of the Urukian society: amongst the high-ranking Aḫ’ūtu-family at the top of Urukian society, the Dumqi-Anu/Arad-Rēš-family, representative of the lower urban elites, and the “clay workers” (*ēpiš dulli īīdi*), who represent temple dependants or in a wider sense those who worked / loaned temple land and mainly

interacted with the lower classes of society (cf. *supra*). In a step further than Pearce and Corò, Greek-named individuals who appear as witnesses and neighbours will receive some more attention, since one can presume that their appearances were not happenstance and that they belonged to the same or a similar social stratum.

As Corò and Pearce have done, the position of these name-bearers will be studied by building a database around the sources and the people they are connected with. This will be done through the use of *FilemakerPro* and will be based on the model of the TM-database.⁵⁷ The gathered data will afterwards be extracted and through the intermediary of *Excel* transferred to *Gephi*, a tool for digital *Social Network Analysis*.⁵⁸ This methodology, which has already been successfully applied multiple times in both the fields of Ancient History and Assyriology (e.g. Tambs 2022; Waerzeggers 2014; Still 2019), allows for the visualization and further study of social networks, making such research far easier. The database data will be converted from a 2-mode (also representing the sources as nodes, besides just the people attested), which will still provide background on the date and location of the attestations, to a 1-mode network (representing the sources as edges), both undirected.⁵⁹ Individuals belonging to traditional Babylonian and Urukian families will be highlighted as well as members of the royal family (Seleucid and Arsacid) and bearers of both common and uncommon Greek names. Since many bearers of uncommon Greek names only appear as parents (or even on occasion as grandparents), however, all persons with an uncommon Greek name in their name formula (including patro- and papponymic) will be considered bearers of uncommon Greek personal names in the supposition that parents and children are likely to have belonged to the same or at least a similar social stratum (cf. Corò and Pearce *forthcoming*). Combined with a qualitative analysis of the social networks, this should clarify the social position of those bearing uncommon Greek personal names.

The Intrinsic Meaning of Personal Names

On a very basic level, the uncommon Greek personal names themselves might be able to tell us something about their meaning to the population of Hellenistic Babylonia. By dividing them in theophoric and non-theophoric names as well as into compound names, simple names, and hypocoristics (nicknames and *Lallnamen* are not present) (cf. *supra*) as well as according to their conveyed values, and comparing their distribution to that of the common names from our previously used control corpus, we may be able to discern patterns in the composition and structure of uncommon

⁵⁷ My thanks go to professor Mark Depauw and Dr. Yanne Broux for their advice and assistance in building this database.

⁵⁸ It would take too long to explain the methodology and the use of *SNA* and *Gephi* here, so the reader is kindly referred to Morrissey 2015 and Scott 2017.

⁵⁹ As a handy guide for changing a 2-mode into a 1-mode network through the MultimodeNetworksTransformation-plugin, see M. Seire's blogposts tailored to Assyriologists and based around the work behind Prosobab (<http://persiababylonia.org/archives/methods/gephi-guidelines-for-cuneiform-archives-part-1-acquiring-a-dataset-via-prosobab/>).

names which further clarify their presence in the local onomasticon and their importance to those who chose them and those who bore them.

The Three being One

These three hypotheses, if true, are of course closely interconnected. The cultural ties of a personal name, its social position, and its etymologic structure are sides of the same triangle and it would be unwise to separate them. Therefore, whenever possible and advisable, information garnered through the exploration of these three methodologies will be carefully brought together and combined with an eye for the chronological and geographical distribution of these uncommon Greek personal names and eventually synthesized in a wider analysis of their role in the Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia.

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The Three-pronged Approach

The Geographic Origins and Distribution of Uncommon Names

THE SEARCH FOR PATTERNS

The goal of this first approach is, in essence, to find patterns within the geographic distribution of uncommon names and name variants by comparing their distribution with the distribution of our control corpus (cf. *supra*). Ideally, we would thus be able to connect all uncommon names to one specific part of both the Hellenic World and Hellenistic Egypt, yet reality is rarely that simple or straightforward and we must therefore look into various regional patterns.

The question that arises then is what exactly constitutes a pattern within this research project? Firstly, the distribution percentages of all uncommon names in a specific region are added up and divided by the total number of uncommon names, more specifically the total number of uncommon names which actually has attestations within a geographical unit (Hellenic World, Hellenistic Egypt) considering the extra restrictions of chronology and the possible exclusion of name variants (LTLV, ATLV, LTAV, ATAV). This mean percentage is then compared to and divided by the mean percentage of the control corpus, calculated in the same way. If the resulting number is higher than 1,5, meaning that uncommon names are 50% more common in a specific region, the possible existence of a pattern in geographical distribution is further examined. Secondly, distribution percentages of uncommon names in this specific region larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus are highlighted in light gray and if such a percentage is higher than 10 in dark gray (see the tables *infra*), since this indicates that certain uncommon names have an unusually large presence in this region (and so are also unusual names) which may have unduly influenced the mean percentage.⁶⁰ To confirm this, the calculation of the mean percentage of uncommon names for this region is repeated without the unusual name and once again compared to the mean percentage of the control corpus.⁶¹

To illustrate: the mean percentage of uncommon name attestations for Attica (3,02%) is more than 1,5 times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus attestations (2%) => there are four names with a larger distribution percentage than the mean percentage of the control corpus, one of which has a distribution percentage of over 10% (12,33%) => upon exclusion of this uncommon name from the calculation of the mean percentage of uncommon name attestations, the result changes (2,14%) and the difference with the mean percentage of the control corpus for Attica is too small to be able to speak of a pattern.

⁶⁰ In certain cases, when the division of the mean percentage of the uncommon names by the mean percentage of the control corpus is slightly smaller than 1,5, but elsewhere larger, the colours are changed to light blue and darker blue.

⁶¹ When the mean percentage of the control corpus for a specific region is 0 and the mean percentage of the uncommon name corpus is not, this is not considered to be a sign of the existence of a pattern.

If more than one name amongst the uncommon names has an unusually large presence in a specific region, however, this is also considered to be a pattern or, more specifically, a substrate. A division is thus made between patterns, which show the hidden connections between the uncommon names, and substrates, which show the obvious. Thirdly, the discovered patterns are divided into general patterns, a combination of patterns and substrates, and substrates. If such a pattern is repeated across multiple divisions (LTLV, ATLV, LTAV, ATAV), it is considered to be more meaningful and studied in more detail.

THE HELLENIC WORLD

Limited time – limited variants

DODEKANESOS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in the Dodekanesos is not quite one-and-a-half time as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus names (1,4219411), though I include it here nonetheless for reasons that will become obvious later. A small number of uncommon names (6/46) have an above average presence (Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Hekataios, Himeros, and Alexippos), whilst a larger number (9/46) have a larger presence, specifically Charmôn (68, 42105%), Phainis (32, 14286%), Aristeus (20, 72072%), Sôsipatros (20, 37037%), Nikarchos (19, 89796%), Timarchos (18, 13853%), Aristokratès (15, 4334%), Thrasyamakchos (12, 64368%), and Polymnis (12, 5%).⁶² If one excludes these from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes a lot smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (1, 762773%). Though there is thus no pattern to be found here, there is clear evidence of a substrate.

CYRENAICA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Cyrenaica is almost thrice as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus names (2,8264345). A medium number of uncommon names (10/46) have an above average presence (Timarchos, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Hipponikos, Hekataios, Sôsandros, Thrasyamakchos, Aristeus, Phainis, Myrtilos) and two a larger presence, specifically Polymnis (62, 5%) and Philos (14, 28571%). Once these latter have been excluded from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes smaller than the mean percentage of the

		LTLV	46 CC	15 LTLV / CC	
Aegean Isles	North Aegea	2,034196	12,6039807	2,84396856	12,8176634
	Cyclades	4,36343309	5,60899109	0,77793547	0,98332905
	Dodekanesos	6,20635165	4,36470373	1,4219411	
Arabia	Arabia	0,01011122	0,03048506	0,331678	
Cyprus	Cyprus	0,16339356	0,65300399	0,25021832	
Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	2,24843375	0,79550181	2,82643449	
Dalmatia	Dalmatia	0	0		
Western Blar	Moesia	0,51735155	2,22657115	0,23235348	
Eastern Cent	Attica	19,7517343	38,4779778	35,9065485	0,85913871
	Boeotia	2,6534536	5,50566212	0,48194995	
	Euboea	5,61954384	2,86353698	1,96244849	
	Opuntian Lo	1,28688364	0,08455947	15,2186813	
	Phokis	9,15625123	4,46263238	2,05176014	
	?	0,01011122	0		
Epiros	Epiros	1,94638476	2,40878509	0,80803587	
Ilyria	Ilyria	1,55604413	0,65906655	2,36098179	
Inland Asia	Armenia Mir	0	2,20621268	0	2,78076682
	Eastern Phry	0	0		
	Galatia	0,05512952	0,09628209	0,57258333	
	Kappadokia	0,08181522	0,08130081		
	Kibyrtis-Kal	0,36231884	0,06535948	5,54347826	
	Lykaonia	0	0		
	Isauria	0	0		
	Milyas	0	0		
	Paphlagonia	0,01341922	0,13747225	0,097614	
	Phrygia	0,34629233	0,18574005	1,86439236	
	Phrygia/Pisic	0,01011122	0		
	Pisidia	1,33712633	0,22722816	5,88450976	
Ionian Isles	Ionian Isles	0,2669821	0,49108541	0,46162685	
Magna Graec	Italy	2,76693254	3,5437849	3,75811244	0,94296936
	Sicily	0,77682536	0,96029024	0,80897663	
	Sardinia	0	0		
Eastern Blad	Kolchis	0,01011122	0		
Kreta	Kreta	2,72941901	0,37733017	7,23350332	
Macedonia	Macedonia	1,62108586	6,14635994	0,26366151	
Northern Bla	Cimmerian B	0,19529783	0,33953098	0,35289104	0,57519885
	Hypanis regi	0,22511192	0		2,54796922
	Tauris	0,47874575	0,01336005	35,8341193	
Palestina	Palestina	0,01634521	0,02766252	0,59087937	
Paeonia	Paeonia	0	0		
Peloponnesc	Achaia	0,38816083	5,47409254	0,51034875	0,76057956
	Arcadia	1,15436275	0,52357315	2,20477838	
	Argolis	1,42634893	0,99188661	1,43830612	
	Corinthia	1,16849558	0,62461089	1,87075797	
	Elis	0,34099882	0,26247157	1,29918383	
	Laconia	0,42937021	0,34059297	1,26065496	
	Megaris	0,42849165	0,54017854	0,7932408	
	Messenia	0,08271141	0,24391362	0,33910123	
	?	0,05515213	0,02834133	1,94599668	
Phoenicia	Phoenicia	0,01541782	0,07552942	0,20413003	
Sarmatia	Sarmatia	0	0		
Southern Bla	Bythynia	0,33432472	1,86184442	1,37035473	0,24396947
	Pontos	1,52751597	0,32233534	1,69269407	0,43969847
Southern Co	Cilicia	0,41634543	1,19398518	1,23246121	2,49945133
	Lycia	0,76752852	0,89747982	0,85520422	0,47769891
	Pamphylia	0,01011122	0,36951031	0,02736385	
Syria	Syria	0	0,08658009	0	
Thessalia	Thessalia	3,51976071	4,49140913	0,78366513	
Thrakia	Thrakia	1,73875201	2,39101469	0,72720256	
Western Cer	Aitolia	0,83288896	2,0596832	0,72741245	1,44708069
	Akarmania	0,49031697	0,30921336	1,58569141	1,4233368
	Doris	0,02683843	0		
	Ozolian Lokr	0,70963884	0,41045487	1,72890831	
Western Coa	Aeolis	0,22642826	15,2989175	0,38913757	15,7411802
	Ionis	7,49080182	7,03995736	1,06404079	
	Karia	3,59206659	4,21018553	0,85318487	
	Lydia	0,68158026	1,24846448	0,54576785	
	Mysia	3,01620716	2,00570955	1,50381054	
	Troas	0,29183345	0,84734366	0,34440979	
	?	0	0		
	?	0,06105649	0,06289308	0,97079823	

Figure 8: comparative analysis (LTLV)

⁶² On the existence of a small cult of Hekate in Rhodes see: Parker 2000, 75 with further references.

control corpus (0, 605505%). This means that one cannot truly speak of a Cyrenaican pattern, nor of a substrate, since only two uncommon names have a larger presence.

EUBOEIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost twice as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus names for the region of Euboea (1,9624485). Whilst a medium number of uncommon names (13/46) have an above average presence in Euboea (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Hipponikos, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Thèrôn, Athènadès, Theoboulos, Alexippos, Eurydamos), but the mean distribution percentage is dominated by the overwhelming presence of Hèrotheos (50%), Theomelès (50%), Antôn (33,33...%), Hèsiodos (20%), and Philos (14, 28571%). When these names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average of uncommon names, it becomes smaller than the mean of the control corpus (2, 216585%). Since 5 out of 53 uncommon names have an unusual presence in Euboea, it is nonetheless possible to speak here of an Euboean substrate.

OPUNTIAN LOKRIS

In Opuntian Lokris, the mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is over fifteen times higher than the mean percentage of the control corpus (15,218681). Only small number of uncommon names (5/46) have an above average presence (Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Hagnotheos) and only one is overwhelmingly present, Mnèsinos (50%). Even when this name is excluded from the calculation of the medium average (0, 20437%), it is still more than twice as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (2,416878). Though Mnèsinos in itself does not represent enough evidence of a substrate, there is still enough evidence for an Opuntian Lokrian pattern amongst the uncommon names.

PHOKIS

The Phokian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is around twice as high as that of the control corpus (2,0517601) and is characterized by a small number of uncommon names (4/46) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Thrasymakchos) and a larger number (7/46) with an overwhelming presence, namely Kratô (100%), Antôn (66, 66...%), Phainis (64, 28571%), Menès (63, 37209%), Lamenès (60%), Dromôn (17, 3913), and Eurydamos (13, 6363...%). When these latter names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average, only a very small number remains (0, 918857%), much smaller than the mean average of the control corpus. We can therefore only speak of a very clear Phokian substrate.

ILLYRIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from the region of Illyria is over five times as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (5,5434783). There is a medium number of uncommon names (10/46) with an above average presence (Nikèratos, Hipponikos, Diophanès,

Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Alexippos, Antiochis, and Myrtilos) and a small number with a larger presence (2/46), specifically Phanaia (33, 33...%, at least in its masculine form) and Philos (14, 28571%). When these latter are excluded from the mean average (0, 544522%), the difference between the mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names and the control corpus decreases by a lot (0,826202). There is consequently no Illyrian pattern in the uncommon names and one cannot quite speak of a substrate.

KIBYRATIS-KABALIS

In the Kibyratis-Kabalis region the mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over five times higher than the mean percentage of the control corpus (5,5434783), yet this is only due to the large presence of Trôilos (16, 66...%) and there is neither pattern nor substrate there.

PHRYGIA

The difference between the Phrygian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names and of the control corpus is somewhat smaller (1,8643924). There is only a small number of uncommon names (6/46) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Antigenès, Mènophilos, Hipponikos, Hekataios, Nikarchos) and only one, Trôilos, with a larger presence (11, 11...%). The presence of Trôilos has a large influence on the mean percentage and once it is removed, the mean distribution percentage become smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (0,107074). This means that there is neither a Phrygian substrate, neither a pattern.

PISIDIA

The mean percentage of uncommon names from Pisidia is over five times larger than that of the control corpus (5,8845098). There are only a small number of names (4/46) with an above average presence (Hekataios, Diophanès, Dromôn, and Eurydamos) and only one name with a large presence, namely Mnèsinos (50%). Once Mnèsinos is excluded from our calculations, any thought of a pattern disappears since the new mean percentage is quite a bit smaller (0,255729).

KRETA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names surpasses that of the control corpus from Kreta sevenfold (7,2335033). There are only six names (6/46) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Aristokratès, Thèrôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, and Aristeus) and two with a larger, specifically Philos (14, 28571%) and Zènophilos (100%). Especially the latter overwhelms the mean percentage, since after their removal, it becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0,256081). No pattern or substrate is discernable.

TAURIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from Tauris is even almost thirty-six times as high as that of the control corpus (35,834119). There are two names (2/46) with an above average

presence (Démokratès and Attinas) and one, Eurydamos, with a larger (18,1818...%). Even after the latter's exclusion from our calculations, the mean percentage (0,085344) is still almost eight times as large as that of the control corpus. With only two uncommon names with an above average presence, there is only a small pattern and no substrate.

ARCADIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Arcadia is over two times as large as that of the control corpus (2,2047784) with a medium number (13/46) of names with an above average presence (Timarchos, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Thrasyamakchos, Aristeus, and Alexippos), and only one, Hèsiodos, with a larger (20%). After the exclusion of Hèsiodos, the mean percentage of uncommon names is quite a bit smaller (0, 735571%) and not quite large enough to speak of a pattern (1,404906).

CORINTHIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Corinthia is almost two times as large as that of the control corpus (1,870758). It is characterized by a small number of names (5/46) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Thèrôn, Thrasyamakchos, and Kantharos) and one, Mimôn, with a much larger presence (33, 33...%). Once Mimôn has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it is smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 453722%). Therefore we cannot speak of either pattern or substrate.

UNCERTAIN PELOPONNESIAN ORIGIN

One cannot really speak of a pattern here, since there are only two names with an above average presence in this category (Aristokratès and Alexippos) and the lack of a specific regional connection does not really help either.

PONTOS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Pontos is almost five times as large as that of the control corpus (4,738856). It is characterized by a medium number of names (12/46) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hekataios, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Aristeus, and Eurydamos) and one, Keraunès, with a much larger presence (50%). Once Keraunès has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it is quite a bit smaller (0, 450353%) and just short of the required size to be able to speak of a pattern (1,397141). Therefore we cannot speak of either pattern or substrate.

AKARNANIA

The Akarnanian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is just over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5856914). It is characterized by a medium number of names (5/46) with an above average presence (Nikèratos, Menès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Sôsandros,

Thrasymakchos) and one, Philos, with a much larger presence (14, 28571%). Once the latter has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it is quite a bit smaller (0, 183753%) than that of the control corpus. Therefore there is no discernable pattern.

OZOLIAN LOKRIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Lokris is almost one-and-three-quarters as large as that of the control corpus (1,7289083). It is characterized by small number of names (6/46) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Eurydamos), as well as one, Lamenès, with a large presence (20%). Without Lamènes, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 280964%). Pattern and substrate are therefore absent.

MYSIA

The Mysian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,503810538). It is characterized by a medium number of names (10/46) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Dromôn, Sôsndros, Alexippos, Myrtilos) and four, Mènophilos (37, 43017%), Attinas (31, 14754%), Athènodôros (11, 76471%), and Theoboulos (11, 76471%) with a larger presence. Once these have been excluded from the calculation of the mean average, it is decidedly smaller than that of the control corpus (1,110436). Though there is thus no pattern, there is a small Mysian substrate.

SUMMARY

We are thus able to discern only two small patterns of only six names within the attestations of the uncommon selected name variants in the pre-Roman period, namely in the Opuntian Lokris (6) and not quite fully in Tauris (2), where there are only three, and in Pontos, where there are twelve. The three substrates are a lot clearer, with one in Euboea (five names), one in Phokis (seven names), and one in Mysia (four names), as well as two that are not quite there, in the Dodekanesos (nine names), since it does not differ enough from the control corpus, and in Illyria (two names).

[illegible]

Figure 9 & 10: tables of attestations (total numbers and percentages) – LTLV

DODEKANESOS

Once again the mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in the Dodekanesos is just short of the limit of one-and-a-half time as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,4776598), though I will include it again. An almost medium number of uncommon names (9/49) have an above average presence (Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Hekataios, Himeros, Dromôn, Thèrôn, Alexippos, Polymnis), whilst a slightly smaller number (8/49) have a larger presence, specifically Charmôn (65, 21739%), Phainis (32, 14286%), Aristeus (24, 03101%), Sôsipatros (13, 6612%), Nikarchos (17, 02128%), Timarchos (15, 32567%), Aristokratès (13, 14476%), Thrasymakhos (11, 42857%), with Polymnis having fallen into the former category. If one excludes these eight names from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes a lot smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (1, 488313%). Though there is thus once again no pattern to be found here, there is clear evidence of a substrate.

CYRENAICA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Cyrenaica is also just short of the limit (1,4855459). A medium number of uncommon names (9/49) have an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Philos, Sôsandros, Thrasymakhos, Phainis, and Myrtilos) and only one a larger presence, specifically Polymnis (45, 4545...%). Once it has been excluded from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (0, 883461%). This means that one cannot truly speak of a Cyrenaican pattern, nor of a substrate.

EUBOEIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is more twice as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus names in Euboea (2,426652348). Whilst a medium number of uncommon names (17/49) have an above average presence in Euboea (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Hipponikos, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Thèrôn, Thrasymakhos, Athènadès, Theoboulos, Hèsiodos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Drakontidès), but the mean distribution percentage is dominated by the overwhelming presence of Hèrotheos (50%), Theomelès (50%), Antôn (14, 28571%), Hèsiodos (20%), with Philos having fallen into the former category. When these names

	ATLV	49 CC	15 ATLV / CC	
Aegean Isles	North Aegea	1,72165556	10,6889523	2,53427901
	Cyclades	3,80416253		9,81369523
	Dodekanesos	5,16313421		0,67934729
Arabia	Arabia	0,00781922		1,00498655
Cyprus	Cyprus	2,26088681		3,78528699
Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	1,79307506		3,49412923
Dalmatia	Dalmatia	0		0,02072764
Western Blai	Moesia	0,88637048		0,79716686
Eastern Cent	Attica	15,811612	31,3004638	2,83615253
	Boeotia	2,26068271		1,4855459
	Euboea	4,17003886		0,33581188
	Opuntian Lol	0,87646786		0,76481851
	Phokis	8,17384316		0,54642372
	?	0,00781922		2,42665235
Epiros	Epiros	1,24225454		14,2402839
Illyria	Illyria	1,20019392		3,23996956
	Armenia Min	0,01962012	8,20768505	0,0159109
	Eastern Phry	0,16603486		7,58495034
	Galatia	0,13368312		0,23668034
	Kappadokia	0,32747889		0,57927511
	Kibyrtis-Kat	0,17684443		0,42803216
	Lykaonia	0,05807915		0,50088422
	Isauria	0,00265731		0,26683508
	Milyas	0,01563844		0,3694677
	Paphlagonia	0,07462411		0,3838933
	Phrygia	2,36658965		1,70561364
	Phrygia/Pisic	0,08773786		0,04952434
	Pisidia	3,87863712		3,13075941
Ionian Isles	Ionian Isles	0,21285655		0,28742354
Magna Graec	Italy	2,93940055	3,99803584	2,74036138
	Sicily	1,05859529		3,88523609
	Sardinia	0		0,10726405
Eastern Blad	Kolchis	0,00781922		0,92463855
Kreta	Kreta	1,60891119		0
Macedonia	Macedonia	2,60845726		0,52403429
Northern Bla	Commerian B	0,49205499	1,86164006	3,07024029
	Hypanis regi	0,25547537		0,3396145
	Tauris	1,11410979		1,10118493
Palestina	Palestina	0,01172883		0,45143461
Paeonia	Paeonia	0,02834467		0,23689045
Peloponnes	Achaia	0,23847917	4,90283381	99,434299
	Arcadia	0,69926355		0,04951162
	Argolis	1,14478324		0,35234745
	Corinthia	1,32840232		3,41322339
	Ells	0,36529121		0,67682957
	Laconia	0,54716666		1,43642336
	Megaris	0,31631385		0,44073702
	Messenia	0,19551807		0,5768963
	?	0,06761573		0,51555597
Phoenicia	Phoenicia	0,01143314		0,30281196
Sarmatia	Sarmatia	0		0,78305027
Southern Bla	Bitthynia	0,66575659	1,79260932	0,40389409
	Pontos	1,12685272		0,21903304
Southern Co	Cilicia	0,56627278	2,00168496	2,85994817
	Lycia	1,34224921		0,04416591
	Pamphylia	0,09316298		0
Syria	Syria	0		0,38371564
Thessalia	Thessalia	5,50445693		0,88339622
Thrakia	Thrakia	1,18301935		2,29419861
Western Cer	Aitolia	0,57663321	1,29538265	2,40839227
	Akarnania	0,28527303		4,43795629
	Doris	0,01693624		0,23512481
	Ozolian Lokri	0,41654017		0,8859728
Western Coa	Aeolis	0,37246209	15,3446733	0,18105242
	Ionis	6,68804942		0,151500047
	Karia	4,23407336		0,51656355
	Lydia	1,22964026		0,03418803
	Mysia	2,61487612		3,95565746
	Troas	0,20557205		1,39154034
	?	0		0,52037409
	?	0,03841173		1,10918883
	?	0,03841173		1,29453932
	?	0,03841173		1,31446281
	?	0,03841173		0
	?	0,03841173		1,57926427
	?	0,03841173		1,33690763
	?	0,03841173		1,09078372
	?	0,03841173		1,00092776
	?	0,03841173		0,57189185
	?	0,03841173		1,53109675
	?	0,03841173		0,3332886
	?	0,03841173		0,01120448
	?	0,03841173		0,03820439
	?	0,03841173		1,00542711

Figure 11: comparative analysis (ATLV)

are excluded from the calculation of the mean average of uncommon names, it becomes only slightly larger than the mean of the control corpus (2,001026). With 4 out of 53 uncommon names having an unusual presence in Euboea, it is nonetheless possible to speak here of an Euboean substrate.

OPUNTIAN LOKRIS

In Opuntian Lokris, the mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is little over fourteen times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (14,242084). Only small number of uncommon names (5/46) have an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Hagnotheos) and only one has a much larger presence, Mnèsinos (33%). Even when this name is excluded from our calculation, the medium average (0, 200837%) is still more than three times as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (3, 254483). Mnèsinos in itself is not enough evidence of a substrate, but there is enough evidence for an Opuntian Lokrian pattern amongst the uncommon names.

PHOKIS

The Phokian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is around twice as high as that of the control corpus (2,0517601) and is characterized by a small number of uncommon names (5/49) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Thrasymakchos) and a larger number (7/49) with an overwhelming presence, namely Kratô (100%), Lamenès (80%), Antôn (28, 57143%), Phainis (64, 28571%), Menès (61, 45251%), Dromôn (17, 02128%), and Eurydamos (10, 71429%). When these latter names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average, only a small number remains (0, 916028%), much smaller than that of the control corpus. A Phokian substrate is nonetheless clearly present.

ILLYRIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from the region of Illyria is close to three times as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (2,7931837). There is a medium number of uncommon names (12/49) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Nikèratos, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Alexippos, Antiochis, and Myrtilos) and with only one, specifically Phanaia (33, 33...%, at least in its masculine form) having a larger presence, Philos having been relegated. When these latter are excluded from the mean average (0, 530754%), there is little difference with that of the control corpus. There is consequently no Illyrian pattern in the uncommon names, nor a substrate.

KIBYRATIS-KABALIS

In the Kibyrtis-Kabalís region the mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is a little over two times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (2,1498869). There are two names with an above average presence (Mènophilos and Thèrôn), yet the very large presence of Trôilos (50,

59524%) unduly affects the mean average, which becomes much smaller (0, 045211%) when it is excluded from our calculations. There is thus neither a Kibyratean pattern nor substrate

KRETA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is three times as large as that of the control corpus from Kreta (3,0702403). There is a medium number of names (9/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Eudoxos, Aristokratès, Trôilos, Philos, Thèrôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, and Aristeus) and two with a large, specifically Zènophilos (40%) and Polymnis (18, 1818...%).⁶³ Once these have been removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it is much closer to that of the control corpus (0,439464). No pattern or substrate is discernable.

TAURIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from Tauris is almost a hundred times as high as that of the control corpus (99,434299). There are four names (4/49) with an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Mènophilos, Attinas, and Philos) and one, Eurydamos, with a larger (35, 71429%). Even after the latter's exclusion from our calculations, the mean percentage (0, 393273%) is still over thirty-five times as large as that of the control corpus (35,0996). With four uncommon names with an above average presence, it is thus finally possible to speak of a pattern.

ARCADIA

The Arcadian mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is about one-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (1,5865778). There are a lot of names (16/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, Hèsiodos, Alexippos, and Antiochis), but no outliers. It is consequently safe to speak of an Arcadian pattern.

ARGOLIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Arcadia is almost two times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,9843831). There is a relatively large number of names (15/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Polymnis, Myrtilos) and only one with a larger presence, namely Aristeus (10, 07752%). Once it is excluded from our calculation of the mean average (0, 958685%), it remains still large enough (1,661797) to be able to speak of a pattern.

CORINTHIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Corinthia is over two-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (2,5766403). It is characterized by a relatively small number of

⁶³ Polymnis here is an excellent example of a name which is only represented from the Roman conquest on.

names (8/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Aristokratès, Thèrôn, Thrasyimakchos, Aristeus, Antiochis) and two, Mimôn (33, 33...%) and Kantharos (20%), with a larger presence. If these are removed from our calculations, the mean percentage (0, 250178%) becomes about half the size of that of the control corpus. Therefore, we cannot speak of a pattern and not quite of a substrate either.

UNCERTAIN PELOPONNESIAN ORIGIN

One can still not speak of a pattern here, since there are only two names with an above average presence in this category (Eudoxos and Aristokratès), besides the lack of a specific regional connection which makes regional study impossible.

PONTOS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Pontos is almost four times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (3,8302449). There is a quite large number of names (17/49) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dèmkokratès, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos, Hekataios, Diophanès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Eurydamos, and Antiochis), whilst only Keraunès has a larger presence (33, 33...%). Once the latter has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes quite a bit smaller (0, 455884%), yet just large enough to be able to speak of a pattern (1,54958).

OZOLIAN LOKRIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Ozolian Lokris is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5792643). There is a small number of names (6/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Eurydamos, Sôsandros) and Lamenès, with a larger (10%). Once it has been excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 216885%). This means that there is no Lokrian pattern or substrate.

MYSIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Mysia is around one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5792643). It has a medium number of names (9/46) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmkokratès, Eudoxos, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Dromôn, Athènadès, Sôsandros, Antiochis) and four, Mènophilos (19, 66146), Attinas (25, 4902%), Theoboulos (10, 52632%), and Antôn (14, 28571%) with a larger presence. Once these have been excluded from the calculation of the mean average, it is not that much larger than that of the control corpus (1,292561). A pattern does therefore not exist, but a substrate does.

SUMMARY

We are thus able to discern only five different patterns: a first in Pontos (18), a second in Arcadia (16), a third in Argolis (16), a fourth in Pontos (18), a fifth in Opuntian Lokris (6), and a sixth in Tauris (5). There are also three substrates: one in Euboea (4), one in Phokis (7), and one in Mysia (4), as well as two that are not quite there, in the Dodekanesos (8) and in Corinthia (2).

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 12 & 13: tables of attestations (total numbers and percentages) – ATLV

DODEKANESOS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in the Dodekanesos is around one-and-a-half time larger than that of the control corpus (1,5050087). Only a small number of uncommon names (3/47) have an above average presence (Eurydamos, Hekataios, Himeros), yet many more (10/47) Charmôn (53, 33...%), Phainis (34, 48276%), Kratô (33, 33...%), Athênophilos (33, 33...%), Dêmokratès (22, 39186%), Nikarchos (19, 9005%), Sôsipatros (19, 67213%), Aristeus (19, 49153%), Timarchos (18, 30986%), Thrasyamakchos (13, 48315%) have a much larger presence. If one excludes all these from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it does not even come close to the mean percentage of the control corpus (1, 896598%). We are thus left with a substrate so large that it can almost be considered a pattern.

EUBOEIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names falls just short of our limit, since it is not large enough in comparison with the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,4099249). It will nonetheless be discussed here, since a larger pattern is starting to become visible in Euboea. A more or less medium number of uncommon names (12/47) have an above average presence (Timarchos, Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Nikêratos, Hipponikos, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Thêrôn, Theoboulos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, and Charmôn), but Hêrotheos (50%), Theomelès (50%), Hêsiodos (16, 66...%), Antôn (10%) far surpass them. If they are excluded from our calculations, the mean average of uncommon names becomes smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (1, 95434%). This means there is no pattern, only a substrate, once again large enough to be also considered a pattern.

OPUNTIAN LOKRIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Opuntian Lokris is almost twelve times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (11,824693). Only a small number of uncommon names (5/47) have an above average presence (Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Hagnotheos) and only one has a much larger presence, Mnêsinos (33%). Even when this name is excluded from our calculation, the medium average (0, 200837%) is still more than three times as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus (3,254483). Mnêsinos in itself is not

		LTAV	47 CC	15 LTAV/CC	1,07200612
Aegean Isles	North Aegea	2,44342603	14,0944486	2,91882965	0,83712526
	Cyclades	4,1060077		5,21563198	0,78725027
	Dodekaneso	7,54501491		5,01326991	1,50500872
Arabia	Arabia	0,00998901		0,02999371	0,33983506
Cyprus	Cyprus	0,1570585		0,66558904	0,23596918
Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	0,65636232		0,99372787	0,66782097
Dalmatia	Dalmatia	0,0087558		0	
Western Bla	Moesia	0,36238885		1,55987902	0,23231856
Eastern Cent	Attica	18,8239997	35,8688186	22,581061	39,2250963
	Boeotia	3,99729955		7,71136539	0,51836469
	Euboea	4,44146719		3,15014449	1,4099249
	Opuntian Lol	1,23636287		0,10455771	11,8246931
	Phokis	7,35970027		5,67796763	1,2961857
	?	0,00998901		0	
Epiros	Epiros	2,02772404		2,58321077	0,78496368
Illyria	Illyria	1,25812605		1,05050812	1,19763573
Inland Asia	Armenia Mir	0	2,16410114	0	0,77220159
	Eastern Phry	0		0	
	Galatia	0,0543554		0,09392673	0,57869999
	Kappadokia	0,07796919		0	
	Kibyratis-Kal	0,35460993		0,06472492	5,4787234
	Lykaonia	0		0	
	Isauria	0		0	
	Milyas	0		0	
	Paphlagonia	0,01266464		0,25098047	0,05046066
	Phrygia	0,33283734		0,14361336	2,31759323
	Phrygia/Pisic	0		0	
	Pisidia	1,33166465		0,21895612	6,08187916
Ionian Isles	Ionian Isles	0,27037902		0,52424989	0,51574455
Magna Graec	Italia	2,32770623	3,28772646	2,59690536	3,56832061
	Sicily	0,92514057		0,97141525	0,95236364
	Sardinia	0,05487967		0	
Eastern Black	Volcanis	0,00998901		0	
	Kreta	2,64427901		0,45290727	5,83845568
	Macedonia	1,59837492		4,71535904	0,33897205
Northern Bla	Cimmerian B	0,15144904	0,75152689	0,45105751	0,46317873
	Hypanis regi	0,15470935		0	
	Tauris	0,4453685		0,01212121	36,742901
Palestina	Palestina	0,00945626		0,01836547	0,51489362
Paeonia	Paeonia	0		0	
Peloponnese	Achaia	0,59594907	8,64515865	0,69018786	4,22737695
	Arcadia	1,15993802		0,60808794	1,9075169
	Argolis	4,08737748		1,07817324	3,79102109
	Corinthia	1,15875898		0,47869686	2,420653
	Elis	0,32605414		0,18788781	1,73536608
	Laconia	0,54050663		0,32443893	1,66597339
	Megaris	0,49590591		0,61089993	0,81176292
	Messenia	0,23229721		0,22327773	1,04039583
	?	0,04837122		0,02572665	1,88019867
Phoenicia	Phoenicia	0,01372684		0,06349449	0,2161894
Sarmatia	Sarmatia	0,0175116		0	
Southern Bla	Bithynia	0,35137038	1,46944259	1,18915959	1,44816563
	Pontos	1,11807221		0,25906004	4,31678043
Southern Co	Cilicia	0,28630428	2,01503529	1,04974661	2,26921185
	Lycia	0,96324148		0,86788982	1,10986608
	Pamphylia	0,76548953		0,35158206	2,17727131
Syria	Syria	0		0,04273504	0
Thessalia	Thessalia	5,14435419		4,26146313	1,20718026
Thrakia	Thrakia	1,80658532		2,36020633	0,76543533
Western Cer	Attolia	0,63618072	1,68759976	0,592102118	1,59352635
	Akarnania	0,41939048		0,35629997	0,69073409
	Doris	0,02532928		0	1,17858688
	Ozolian Lokr	0,60615928		0,3162052	1,91698076
Western Coa	Aeolis	0,17831001	13,9606835	0,41207918	13,9053575
	Ionis	6,59738137		6,45801186	1,02158087
	Karia	3,09542768		3,50379936	0,8834489
	Lydia	1,09972445		1,21697703	0,9036526
	Myria	2,76053184		1,60931864	1,71534199
	Troas	0,22930814		0,70517144	0,32518069
	?	0		0	
	?	0,05312771		0,05873715	0,90449931

Figure 14: comparative analysis (LTAV)

enough evidence of a substrate, but there is enough evidence for an Opuntian Lokrian pattern amongst the uncommon names.

PHOKIS

Whilst the Phokian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is only around one-and-a-third times of the control corpus (1,2961857), if only for later comparison it will be presented here. There is a small number of uncommon names (6/47) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Eurydamos) and the same number (6/47) with an overwhelming presence, namely Kratô (66, 66...%), Lamenès (66, 66...%), Antôn (20%), Phainis (62, 06897%), Menès (61, 23596%), and Dromôn (17, 3913%). When these latter names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average, it slightly decreases (1, 2625277%). A substrate may still be identified, though on a provisional basis, but no pattern can be identified.

KIBYRATIS-KABALIS

In the Kibyratis-Kabalis region the mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is almost five-and-a-half times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (5,4787234). This is solely due to the presence of Trôilos (16, 66...%), here the only uncommon name attested in this region. There is thus neither a Kibyratean pattern nor substrate.

PHRYGIA

The Phrygian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over two times as large as that of the control corpus (2,3175932). There is a small number of names (6/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Mênophilos, Hipponikos, Nikarchos), yet it is mostly the larger presence of Trôilos (11, 11...%) which influences the mean percentage. Once it has been excluded from our calculations, the mean distribution percentages becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 098527%). No pattern is therefore present.

PISIDIA

The Pisidian mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is around six times larger than that of the control corpus (6,0818792). Though there is a small number of names (5/47) with an above average presence (Hekataios, Diophanès, Dromôn, Eurydamos, Charmôn), the large presence of Mnèsinos (50%) is significant. Without it, the mean distribution percentage is only slightly larger than that of the control corpus (0, 267835%), which disproves the existence of a pattern.

KRETA

The Kretan mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost times as large as that of the control corpus (5,8384557). There is a medium number of names (9/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dêmokratès, Aristokratès, Philos, Thèrôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, and Aristeus) and two with a larger presence, namely Zênophilos (100%) and Charmôn (10%). Once these

have been removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it is a lot smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 317358%). No pattern or substrate is discernable.

TAURIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from Tauris is almost thirty-seven times as high as that of the control corpus (36,742901). There are four names (4/47) with an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Attinas, Philos, and Kantharos) and one, Eurydamos, with a larger (11, 90476%). Even after the latter's exclusion from our calculations, the mean percentage (0, 196251%) is still around sixteen times as large as that of the control corpus (16,19072). With four uncommon names with an above average presence, one can speak of a small pattern.

ARCADIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from Arcadia is almost two times as large as that of the control corpus (1,9075169). There are a lot of names (15/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, Alexippos, and Charmôn), but only one, Hèsiodos, with a larger presence (16, 66...%). Once it is removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes too small in comparison with the mean percentage of the control corpus (0, 822835%). There is thus no pattern.

ARGOLIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Arcadia is almost two times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,9843831). There is a relatively large number of names (15/49) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Polymnis, Myrtilos) and only one with a larger presence, namely Aristeus (10, 07752%). Once it is excluded from our calculation of the mean average (0, 958685%), it remains still large enough (1,661797) to be able to speak of a pattern.

CORINTHIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Corinthia is almost two-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (2,420653). It is characterized by a relatively small number of names (8/47) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Thèrôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, Athènadès, Kantharos) and one, Mimôn (33, 33...%) with a larger presence. If it is removed from the calculation of the mean percentage, its size becomes very close to that of the control corpus (0, 459312%). Therefore, we cannot speak of a pattern or of a substrate.

ELIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Elis is almost one-and-three-quarters as larger than that of the control corpus (1,7353661). There is a medium number of names (9/47) whose presence is above average (Antigenès, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Trôilos, Philos, Nikarchos, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Myrtilos), but none with an outlying presence. This means that there is a clear Elean pattern.

LACONIA

The Laconian mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is very similar, both in comparative size to that of the control corpus (1,6659734), and in the presence of a medium number of names (11/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Philos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Alexippos, Eurydamos), but none with an outlying. A Laconian pattern is equally clear.

UNCERTAIN PELOPONNESIAN ORIGIN

There is still no pattern here, since there are only two names with an above average presence (Aristokratès and Alexippos).

PONTOS

The Pontic mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over four times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (4,3167804). There is a medium number of names (13/49) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hekataios, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Aristeus, and Eurydamos), with only Keraunès having a larger presence (33, 33...%). Once it has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes smaller (0, 41774%), yet still large enough to be able to speak of a pattern (1,61286).

PAMPHYLIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Pamphylia is more than twice as large as that of the control corpus (2,1772713). There is only a very small number of names (3/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Mènophilos, Philos), and only one with an even larger, Keraunès (33, 33...%). Once it has been removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes quite a bit smaller than the control corpus's (0, 057493%). There is thus no Pamphylian pattern.

OZOLIAN LOKRIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Ozolian Lokris is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5792643). There is a small number of names (8/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Philos, Nikarchos,

Eurydamos, Sôsandros) and only Lamenès, with a larger (16, 66...%). Once it has been excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 257018%). This means that there is no pattern or substrate connected to Ozolian Lokris.

MYSIA

The Mysian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,715342). It has a medium number of names (12/47) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Philos, Dromôn, Athènadès, Sôsandros, Alexippos, Myrtilos) and three, Zènophilos (36, 50794%), Attinas (32, 20339%), and Theoboulos (10%) with a larger presence. Once these have been excluded from the calculation of the mean average, it is smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 159856%). A pattern does therefore not exist, but a small substrate does.

SUMMARY

Six patterns can be found: one in Pontos (14), one in Argolis (15), one in Laconia (11), one in Elis (9), one in Opuntian Lokris (6), and one in Tauris (4), with hints of a pattern in Phokis (6), though the difference with the control corpus is not large enough. There are also one clear substrates in Dodekanesos (10) and in Mysia (3) as well as a less clear one in Euboea (4), once again because the difference with the control corpus is not large enough.

Figure 15 & 16: tables of attestations (total numbers and percentages) – LTAV

All time – all variants

DODEKANESOS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in the Dodekanesos is almost one-and-three-quarters larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,7395446). A small number of uncommon names (5/50) has an above average presence (Nikèratos, Hekataios, Dromôn, Thèrôn, Hagnotheos), whilst a larger number (12/50) has a larger presence, Charmôn (51, 42857%), Athènophilos (37,5%), Kratô (33, 33...%), Phainis (33, 33...%), Aristeus (22, 62774%), Dèmokratès (17, 61252%), Nikarchos (17, 0833...%), Timarchos (15, 32567%), Sôsipatros (12, 03704%), Polymnis (12, 5%), Aristokratès (12, 25115%), Thrasymakchos (12, 14953%). If one excludes these from our calculations, the mean distribution percentage becomes about half the size of the mean percentage of the control corpus (1, 448339%). There is thus clearly a large substrate.

ARABIA

The Arabian mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost six times as large as that of the control corpus (5,9945683). This is only due to the above average presence of two names (Timarchos and Thrasymakchos), which is too few to be

	ATAV	50 CC	15 ATAV / CC	
Aegean Isles	North Aegea	1,87801714	12,0822742	2,52807135
	Cyclades	3,55987525		3,84014986
	Dodekaneso	6,64438183		3,81960994
Arabia	Arabia	0,11981237		0,01998682
Cyprus	Cyprus	2,26429294		0,81411356
Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	1,36560912		1,11608178
Dalmatia	Dalmatia	0,00609756		0
Western Blar	Moesia	0,91509234		2,54904777
Eastern Cent	Attica	16,1688499	30,926389	20,6043005
	Boeotia	3,2632444		5,36339932
	Euboea	3,73221512		1,90752307
	Opuntian Lo	0,84719385		0,07262384
	Phokis	6,90714289		3,75389736
	?	0,00766284		0
Epiros	Epiros	1,30079724		1,91767038
Illyria	Illyria	1,04312705		0,71937253
Inland Asia	Armenia Min	0,0171644	8,17064556	0,0448698
	Eastern Phry	0,18744507		0,18733444
	Galatia	0,25347576		0,53196439
	Kappadokia	0,33472465		0,3887491
	Kibyrtis-Kat	1,06034354		0,44302719
	Lykaonia	0,05829442		0,1951779
	Isauria	0,00249066		0,16464435
	Milyas	0,05168931		0,03703704
	Paphlagonia	0,10248288		0,47277278
	Phrygia	2,20625287		1,50446647
	Phrygia/Pisic	0,08281959		0,044447
	Pisidia	3,81318741		2,40553842
Ionian Isles	Ionian Isles	0,24546333		0,32002931
Magna Graec	Italia	2,59450966	3,47491207	2,54485046
	Sicily	0,85610217		1,12492381
	Sardinia	0,02439024		0
Eastern Blad	Kokhitis	0,00766284		0
Kreta	Kreta	1,56522895		0,86980675
Macedonia	Macedonia	2,09924794		6,76614002
Northern Bla	Cimmerian B	0,4160349	1,28993662	1,04538067
	Hypanis regi	0,17548359		0
	Tauris	0,69841813		0,01014713
Palestina	Palestina	0,00727273		0,04512671
Paeonia	Paeonia	0,02739726		0
Peloponnese	Achaia	0,51483986	5,7047949	0,50101191
	Arcadia	0,79232738		0,51118568
	Argolis	1,46140179		0,6317184
	Corinthia	1,0862039		0,46203045
	Elis	0,39003596		0,26515199
	Laconia	0,73008462		0,66654493
	Megaris	0,3587686		0,48987896
	Messenia	0,31142037		0,20222357
	?	0,05929593		0,02140839
Phoenicia	Phoenicia	0,01007557		0,03924759
Sarmatia	Sarmatia	0,01219512		0
Southern Bla	Bithynia	2,79039118	3,70463639	1,61322717
	Pontos	0,91424521		0,25598266
Southern Co	Cilicia	1,15177223	2,59973906	2,20816606
	Lycia	1,34137168		1,43275423
	Pamphylia	0,10659515		0,46804383
Syria	Syria	0		0,02244669
Thessalia	Thessalia	4,92138873		3,93228592
Thrakia	Thrakia	1,56161807		2,36414071
Western Cer	Aitolia	0,43073903		0,58095536
	Alkarnania	0,30696569	1,14853018	0,26630654
	Doris	0,01581028		0
	Ozolian Lokr	0,39501518		0,23375059
Western Cos	Aeolis	0,17850073	13,3894493	0,27736585
	Ionis	5,93588153		5,72405936
	Karia	3,4403412		4,15652643
	Lydia	1,21657092		2,11620361
	Mysia	2,35918881		1,73422218
	Troas	0,25897319		0,57532537
	?	0		0,01014713
?	?	0,03631257		0,06540651

Figure 16: comparative analysis (ATAV)

able to speak of a pattern.

CYPRUS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Cyprus comes close to three times that of the control corpus (2,7812987). A relatively small number of uncommon names (7/50) has an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Philos, and Charmôn) and only one a larger, namely Stasinikos (100%). Once it has been excluded from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it becomes much smaller than the mean percentage of the control corpus (0, 269687%). This means that there is no Cypriot pattern of substrate.

EUBOEIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost twice as high as the mean percentage of the control corpus names (1,9565767). Whilst a medium number of uncommon names (15/50) have an above average presence in Euboea (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Antigenès,

Nikèratos, Hipponikos, Nikarchos, Theoboulos, Hèsiodos, Antôn, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Charmôn, Kantharos, Drakontidès), the mean distribution percentage is dominated by the overwhelming presence of Hèrotheos (50%) and Theomelès (50%). When these names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average of uncommon names, it becomes smaller than the mean of the control corpus (1,804391). There is thus no pattern, only a small substrate here.

OPUNTIAN LOKRIS

In Opuntian Lokris, the mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost twelve times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (11,665505). Only small number of uncommon names (6/50) have an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Hagnotheos) and only one has a much larger presence, Mnèsinos (33, 33...%). Even when this name is excluded from our calculation, the medium average (0, 184211%) is still more than two-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (2,536514). One name is not enough evidence of a substrate, but there is clearly Opuntian Lokrian pattern.

PHOKIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Phokis is almost twice as high as that of the control corpus (1,8399925). It has a small number of uncommon names (6/50) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Thrasymakchos, Eurydamos) and a similar number (5/50) with an overwhelming presence, namely Lamenès (80%), Kratô (66, 66...%), Phainis (60%), Menès (56, 99482%), and Dromôn (17, 02128%). When these latter names are excluded from the calculation of the mean average, it gets a lot smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 166824%). A Phokian substrate is nonetheless clearly present.

ILLYRIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from the region of Illyria is just short of the limit of one-and-a-half times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,4500513). There is a medium number of uncommon names (11/50) with an above average presence (Hipponikos, Diophanès, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Athènadès, Alexippos, Antiochis, and Myrtilos). Only Phanaia (33, 33...%, at least in its masculine form) has a larger presence. When it is excluded from the mean average (0, 38414325%), it is about half the size of that of the control corpus. There is consequently no pattern, nor a substrate connected to Illyria.

KIBYRATIS-KABALIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Kibyratiss-Kabaliss is a over two times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (2,3934051). There are two names with an above average presence (Zènophilos and Thèrôn), yet the large presence of Trôilos (50, 59524%) unduly affects the mean average, which becomes much smaller (0, 0494273%) when it is excluded from our calculations, which means there is no pattern or substrate.

PHRYGIA

The Phrygian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is also short of the normal limit (1,4666514). There is a medium number of uncommon names (12/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Eudoxos, Attinas, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Himeros, Sôsandros, Theoboulos, Antiochis, Polyteudas, Myrtilos) and two with a larger, namely Mnèsinos (33, 33...%) and Aristokratès (17, 559152%). When they are excluded from the calculation of the mean average (1, 2382064%), it becomes smaller than that of that of the control corpus. There is consequently neither pattern, nor substrate here.

PHRYGIA/PISIDIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost twice as large as that of the control corpus (1,8633336). There is only a small number of names (3/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Mènophilos, and Diophanès). This indicates a very small pattern.

PISIDIA

The Pisidian mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is a little over one-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (3,0702403). There is a small number of names (3/50) with an above average presence (Hekataios, Charmôn, and Antiochis) and three with a larger presence: Polyteudas (100%), Mnèsinos (33, 33...%), and Trôilos (28, 571429%) Once these have been removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage, it is a lot smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 6118002%). No pattern is present and only a very small substrate.

KRETA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Kreta is almost two times as large as that of the control corpus (1,7995146). There is a small number of names (7/50) with an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Aristokratès, Himeros, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, and Charmôn) and one with a larger, specifically Polymnis (12, 5%). Once this name has been removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage (1, 342071%), it is still large enough to be able to speak of a pattern (1,542954).

TAURIS

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from Tauris is almost sixty-nine times as high as that of the control corpus (68,829107). There is a small number of names (4/50) with an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Mènophilos, Attinas, and Philos) and only one, Eurydamos, with a larger (18, 86792%). Even after the latter's exclusion from our calculations, the mean percentage (0, 327612%) is still over thirty-two times as large as that of the control corpus (32,28615). There is thus a small pattern.

ARCADIA

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Arcadia is about one-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (1,5499796). There are a lot of names (19/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Philos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, Hèsiodos, Alexippos, Charmôn, and Antiochis), but no outliers. It is consequently safe to speak of a large Arcadian pattern.

ARGOLIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Argolis is over twice as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (2,3133754). There is a relatively large number of names (15/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Zènophilos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasymakchos, Athènadès, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Myrtilos) and two with a larger presence, namely Antôn (20%) and Aristeus (10, 21898%). Once they are excluded from our calculation of the mean average (0, 892731%), it becomes too small to be able to speak of a pattern, and two names does not a substrate make.

CORINTHIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names from Corinthia is over twice as large as that of the control corpus (2,3518372). It is characterized by a relatively small number of names (8/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, Athènadès, Antiochis, Kantharos) and one with a larger presence: Mimôn (33, 33...%). If it are removed from our calculations, the mean percentage (0, 428524%) becomes about the same size as that of that of the control corpus. Therefore, we cannot speak of a pattern, nor of a substrate.

ELIS

The Elean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is just short of the limit of one-and-a-half times larger than the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,4709901). There is a medium number of names (10/50) with an above average presence (Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos, Trôilos, Philos, Nikarchos, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Athènadès, Myrtilos), whilst only Zènophilos has a larger presence (10%). Once it has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes quite a bit smaller (0, 1939142%) and too small to be able to speak of a pattern.

MESSENIA

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Messenia is over one-and-a-half times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,5399805). There is a quite large number of names (15/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Eudoxos,

Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Trôilos, Philos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Athènadès, Antiochis, and Myrtilos), but none with a larger presence. There is thus quite a large pattern.

UNCERTAIN PELOPONNESIAN ORIGIN

One cannot speak of a pattern here, since there are only two names with an above average presence in this category (Eudoxos and Aristokratès).

BITHYNIA

The Bithynian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over one-and-a-half times as large as the mean percentage of the control corpus (1,7296951). There is only a small number of names (3/50) with an above average presence (Mènophilos, Hipponikos, and Antôn), and two, Himeros (13, 043478%) and Isitheos (100%), with a larger. If these are excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes quite a bit smaller (0, 551585%) than that of the control corpus, which means there is no Bithynian pattern or substrate.

PONTOS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Pontos is over three-and-a-half times as large the mean percentage of the control corpus (3,5715123). There is a quite large number of names (17/50) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos, Hekataios, Philos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Eurydamos, and Antiochis), but only Keraunès has a larger presence (25%). Once the latter has been excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes smaller (0, 4226992%), yet still large enough to be able to speak of a pattern (1,6512806).

OZOLIAN LOKRIS

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Ozolian Lokris is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,6899003). There is a small number of names (8/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Dèmokratès, Antigenès, Aristokratès, Philos, Nikarchos, Eurydamos, Sôsandros), with only Lamenès, having a larger presence (10%). Once it has been excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 1989951%). This means that there is no Lokrian pattern or substrate.

MYSIA

The Mysian mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is less than one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,3603729). It has a medium number of names (13/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Himeros, Philos, Dromôn, Athènadès, Sôsandros, Theoboulos, Antôn, Alexippos, Antiochis, Myrtilos) and two with a larger presence, namely Mènophilos (19, 66146) and Attinas (25, 4902%). Once these have been excluded from the

calculation of the mean average, it becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 5486184%). Only a small substrate thus exists.

SUMMARY

Consequently five patterns can be identified: a first in Arcadia (19), a second in Pontos (17), a third in Messenia (15), a fourth in Kreta (7), a fifth in Opuntian Lokris (6), a sixth in Tauris (4), Phrygia/Pisidia (3) very small, Kreta (7), Tauris (4). Only one substrate exists in Phokis (5), whilst for the Dodecanese it is difficult to decide whether there is a substrate (12) or a pattern (5).

[illegible]

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HELLENISTIC EGYPT

Limited time – limited variants

APHRODITOPOLITES (U22A)

The Aphroditopolean mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names is almost six times as large as that of the control corpus (5,953125), but this is only due to the rather large presence of Herakataios (10%).

THINITIS (U8)

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in the Thinitis is not quite one-and-a-half time as large as that of the control corpus (1,3756377). There is a very small number (3/32) of names with an above average presence (Timarchos, Antigenès, Zènoophilos) and a bit more (4/32) with a larger, namely Philos (100%), Attinas (11, 11...%), Dromôn (11, 11...%), and Nikarchos (10%). Once these have been removed from our calculation of the mean percentage it becomes way smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 559191 %). There is thus clearly no pattern and even the existence of a substrate is not entirely clear.

SUMMARY

No patterns or substrates are present within the confines of this corpus.

		LTIV	32 CC	15 LTIV / CC	
Egypt	Egypt	1,58886102	5,50654385	0,28854052	
Upper-Egypt	U1	1,05785406	44,337775	1,52671418	44,7787124
	U5	0	0,16666667	0	0,99015297
	U6	0	0		
	U11	0	0		
	Antaiopolite	0	0,2020202	0	
	Aphroditopo	0,3125	0,05249344	5,953125	
	Apollonopoli	0,20833333	0,39153658	0,53209161	
	Diospolites (	0,13020833	0,34897208	0,37311963	
	Herakleopoli	12,6346523	12,7768478	0,98808818	
	Hermopolite	10,3903562	8,71353312	1,19243894	
	Kynopolites (	0	0,0617284	0	
	Krokodilopol	0	0		
	Latopolites (	0	0,05249344	0	
	Lykopolites (	0,13020833	0,1320132	0,98632813	
	Oxyrynchites	2,31421206	3,39763323	0,68112474	
	Panopolites (	0	0,35079758	0	
	Pathyrites (	0,390625	1,22986188	0,31761697	
	Peri Thebas (	11,1159221	11,1646746	0,99563333	
	Thinitis (U8)	5,6629033	4,11656587	1,3756377	
	?	0	0,0941601	0	
Lower-Egypt	Alexandreon	4,72071331	10,2699731	3,97190061	8,69991325
	Boubastites (	3,125	0	1,18852755	1,18046845
	Gynaikopolit	0	0		
	Leontopolite	0	0,03472222	0	
	Letopolites (	0	0,07638889	0	
	Menelaites (	0,12019231	0		
	Memphites (	1,67906746	3,47959341	0,48254703	
	Saites (L5)	0,625	0,88279448	0,70797905	
	L4	0	0		
	L10	0	0		
	L11	0	0		
	L13	0	0,25451364	0	
	L14	0	0		
	L16	0	0		
	?	0	0		
Fayum	Arsinoites	43,6831896	39,2550794	1,11280373	
Eastern dese	Eastern dese	0,12019231	0,50743547	0,23686225	
Western des	Western des	0	1,1689824	0	
Libya	Libya	0	0		
Red Sea	Red Sea	0	0		
Sinai	Sinai	0	0		
Sudan	Sudan	0	0,08333333	0	

Figure 19: comparative table (LTIV)

Figure 20 & 21: tables of attestations (total numbers and percentages) – LTLV

U1

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in U1 is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5949493). There is a small number of names (5/34) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Antigenès, Menès, and Hekataios), with only Zênophilos having a larger presence (26, 31579%). Once it has been excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (9, 868425%). This means that there is no pattern or substrate.

APHRODITOPOLITES (U22A)

The Aphroditopolitean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over four times as large as that of the control corpus (4,3922735). This is all due to the above average presence of Hekataios (9, 0909...%) and there is no pattern.

		ATLV	34 CC	15 ATLV / CC	
Egypt	Egypt	2,49593323	5,6412517	0,44244316	
Upper-Egypt	U1	1,61687693	38,5343095	1,59494933	0,89788005
	U6	0	0,14910875	0	
	U11	0	0,03284058	0	
	Antaiopolite	0	0,01494768	0	
	Aphroditopolite	0	1,11542186	0	
	Aphroditopolite	0,26737968	0,06087501	4,39227348	
	Apollonopolite	0,51301897	0,28775315	1,78284399	
	Diospolites (	0,10141988	0,25671652	0,39506564	
	Herakleopolite	9,68424159	6,00858411	1,61173438	
	Hermopolite	11,1885032	9,19683858	1,2165597	
	Kynopolites (	0	0,04219409	0	
	Krokodilopolite	0	0,18518519	0	
	Latopolites (	0,21008403	0,15915602	1,31998795	
	Lykopolites (	0,10141988	0,12537366	0,8089409	
	Oxyrrhites	6,72340107	13,6776421	0,49156141	
	Panopolites	0,49019608	0,7412994	0,66126599	
	Pathyrites (	0,25621864	0,62104396	0,4125612	
	Peri Thebas (	4,87838943	7,08298523	0,68874765	
	Thinitis (U8)	2,50316015	1,72319954	1,4526235	
	?	0	0,4220768	0	
Lower-Egypt	Alexandreon	4,90008155	10,4779368	6,9505007	1,4745587
	Bouastites	2,94117647	0,27317419	10,7666703	1,5075082
	Gynalkopolite	0,66176471	0,27333894	2,42104074	
	Leontopolite	0	0,02487562	0	
	Latopolites (	0	0,05771634	0	
	Menelaïtes (	0,10141988	0		
	Memphites (	1,33873479	1,71039862	0,78270339	
	Saites (L5)	0,53475936	0,29160637	1,83383977	
	L4	0	0,15988396	0	
	L10	0	0,00796495	0	
	L11	0	0,22218926		
	L13	0	0,17056658		
	L14	0	0,03527337	0	
	L16	0	0,21351313	0	
	?	0	0,18691589	0	
Fayum	Arsinoïtes	45,7705171	41,5588319		
Eastern dese	Eastern dese	1,69189161	1,26038372	1,34236231	
Western des	Western des	1,02941176	1,52147889	0,67658629	
Libya	Libya	0	0,03284072		
Red Sea	Red Sea	0	0,04219409	0	
Sinai	Sinai	0	0,00796495	0	
Sudan	Sudan	0	0,06756294	0	

Figure 22: comparative table (ATLV)

APOLLONOPOLITES (U2)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Apollonopolites is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,782844). There is a small number of names (3/34) with an above average presence (Dêmokratès, Menès, Diophanès), but none with a larger. This means that there is a very small Apollonopolitean pattern.

HERAKLEOPOLITES (U20)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Herakleopolites is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,6117344). There is only one name (1/34) with an above average presence (Diophanès), but more with a larger presence (15/34), namely Zênophilos (60%), Sôsandros (37, 5%), Sôsipatros (28, 57143%), Himeros (22, 22...%), Mênophilos (21, 05263%), Nikarchos (20%), Thrasymakchos (20%), Aristokratès (18, 1818...%), Aristeus (16, 66...%), Myrtilos (16, 66...%), Himeros (15, 38462%), Antigenès (14, 81481%), Eudoxos (14, 28571%), Hipponikos (12, 5%), and Timarchos (10,3 4483%). Once they been excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 872132%). This means that there is a large substrate, but no pattern.

THINITIS (U8)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is almost one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,4526235). There is a small number of names (4/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Antigenès, Mênophilos, Attinas), with Philos (25%), Thrasymakchos (20%),

Nikarchos (10%), and Dromôn (10%) having a larger presence. If they are excluded from our calculations, the mean percentage becomes much smaller than that of the control corpus (0, 670248%). This means that there is no pattern and an uncertain substrate.

ALEXANDREON

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Alexandreion is not quite one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,4745587). There is a small number of names (8/50) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos), with four others, Zènophilos (40%), Aristeus (33, 33...%), Himeros (22, 22...%), and Trôilos (20%), having a larger presence. Once they are excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 701574%). This means that there is no pattern, only a small substrate.

BOUBASTITES (L18)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Boubastites is over ten times as large as that of the control corpus (10,76667), but this is only due to the very large presence of Stasinikos (100%). Therefore, there is neither pattern nor substrate.

GYNAIKOPOLITES (L3)

The Gynaikopolitean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is almost two-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (2,4210407). This is caused by the large presence of Dromôn (10%) and Sôsandros (12, 5%), which means there is no pattern.

SAITES (L5)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Saïtes is almost two times as large as that of the control corpus (1,8338398). This is only due to the large presence of Hekataios (18, 1818...%). This means that there is no pattern or substrate in the Saïtes.

SUMMARY

Only in the Apollonopolites (3) is there a small pattern, whilst a large and small substrate exist in the Herakleopolites (15) and in the Alexandreion (4), as well as a potential substrate in the Thinitis (4).

[illegible]

Figures 23 & 24: tables of attestations (total numbers and percentages) – ATLV

Limited time – all variants

EGYPT

With only two names, Hipponikos (7, 692308%) and Nikarchos (20%) and no certain geographic origin, no pattern is discernable here.

APHRODITOPOLITES (U22A)

Once more it is the presence of Hekataios (9, 0909...%) which causes the mean distribution percentage to be more than five times as large as that of the control corpus (5,4119318).

HERMOPOLITES (U15)

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names from the Hermopolites is little over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,6582794). There is only a very

small number of names (2/32) with an above average presence

(Aristokratès and Attinas). Isitheos (100%), Hagnotheos

(100%), Athènadès (66, 66...%), Mènophilos (28, 57143%), Diophanès (25%), Eudoxos (20%),

Hipponikos (15, 38462%), Dèmokratès (11,11...%), Dromôn (11,11...%), and Nikarchos (10%) do,

however, have a larger presence (10/32). When these are excluded from the calculation of the mean

average, it becomes much smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 095041%). This means that there

is only a Hermopolitean substrate.

LYKOPOLITES (U13)

The mean distribution percentage of the uncommon names in Lykopolites is almost two times as large

as that of the control corpus (1,8457031). Only Timarchos (4, 166...%) and Sôsipatros (3, 33...%)

have an above average presence. Thus, there is no pattern.

SUMMARY

There is only a substrate (10) in the Hermopolites.

		LTAV	32 CC	15 ATAV / CC	
Egypt	Egypt	1,10542085	5,85598615	0,18876767	
Upper-Egypt	U1	1,07429595	44,4683389	1,29700143	0,82829203
	U5	0	0,14492754	0	1,02233231
	U6	0	0	0	
	U11	0	0	0	
	Antaiopolite	0	0,19047619	0	
	Aphroditopo	0,28409091	0,05249344	5,41193182	
	Apollonopoli	0,17361111	0,38555537	0,45028841	
	Diospolites (	0,13020833	0,33699634	0,38637908	
	Herakleopoli	15,0691176	13,3403728	1,12958744	
	Hermopolite	12,8729951	7,76286266	1,65827938	
	Kynopolites	0	0,06060006	0	
	Krokodilopo	0	0	0	
	Latopolites (	0	0,05249344	0	
	Lykopolites (	0,234375	0,12698413	1,84570313	
	Oxyrynchites	2,36763086	3,67457929	0,64432706	
	Panopolites	0	0,21402018	0	
	Pathyrites (L	0,37059295	1,19452463	0,31024304	
	Peri Thebas	8,35762139	10,6892712	0,78187009	
	Thinitis (U8)	3,53379976	3,88093972	0,9105526	
	?	0	0,09339323	0	
Lower-Egypt	Alexandreon	5,25890776	10,6487436	5,28170856	10,1981901
	Boubastites	3,125	0	0,99568306	1,04417975
	Gynaiopolit	0	0	0	
	Leontopolite	0	0,03436426	0	
	Letopolites (	0	0,07526406	0	
	Menelaïtes (	0,10416667	0	0	
	Memphites (	1,38415404	3,45872887	0,40019154	
	Saites (L5)	0,77651515	1,10515472	0,70263026	
	L4	0	0	0	
	L10	0	0	0	
	L11	0	0	0	
	L13	0	0,24296963	0	
	L14	0	0	0	
	L16	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	0	
Fayum	Arsinoites	43,67333	38,420978	0,11965791	
Eastern dese	Eastern dese	0,10416667	0,87053725	0,11965791	
Western des	Western des	0	1,11645712	0	
Libya	Libya	0	0	0	
Red Sea	Red Sea	0	0	0	
Sinai	Sinai	0	0	0	
Sudan	Sudan	0	0,0408998	0	

Figure 25: comparative table (LTAV)

[illegible]

100

U1

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the first nome of Upper-Egypt is almost twice as large as that of the control corpus (1,9141237). There is only a small number of names (6/34) with an above average presence (Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Menès, Aristokratès, and Hekataios), and one, Mènophilos (23, 80952%), having a larger presence. Once it is removed from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes too small (1, 063823%) to be able to speak of a pattern.

APOLLONOPOLITES (U2)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Apollonopolites is close to twice times as large as that of the control corpus (1,8308432). There is a very small number of names (4/34) with an above average presence (Dèmokratès, Eudoxos, Menès, Diophanès). This means that there is a small pattern.

HERAKLEOPOLITES (U20)

The Herakleopolitean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is around one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5389315). There is a small number of names (4/34) with an above average presence (Eudoxos, Menès, Diophanès, Philos), with twelve others, Zènophilos (60%), Sôsandros (30%), Sôsipatros (28, 57143%), Nikarchos (20%), Thrasymakchos (20%), Mènophilos (19, 04762%), Aristeus (16, 66...%), Aristokratès (15, 38462%), Himeros (15, 38462%), Antigenès (14, 81481%), Hipponikos (12,5%), Timarchos (10, 71429%), having a larger presence. Once they are excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 738669%). This means that though there is no pattern, there is a large substrate.

HERMOPOLITES (U15)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Hermopolites is more than one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5784916). There are only names with a much larger than average presence, specifically Isitheos (100%), Hagnotheos (100%), Athènadès (66, 66...%), Aristeus (33, 33...%), Myrtilos (33, 33...%), Eudoxos (25, 67568%), Mènophilos (19, 04762%), Diophanès (15, 38462%), Hipponikos (12, 5%), Nikèratos (11, 76471%), Attinas (11, 76471%), Nikarchos (10%), and Dromôn (10%) (13/34). This means that there is a large Hermopolitean substrate.

		ATAV	34 CC	15 ATAV / CC	
Egypt	Egypt	2,93304348	6,21644897	0,47181976	
Upper-Egypt U1		1,73281394	41,8708506	0,90527793	1,9141237
	U5	0	0,17013985	0	0,98673978
	U6	0	0,03232786	0	
	U11	0	0,02005115	0	
	Antaiopolite	0,35771065	1,06894092	0,33464025	
	Aphroditope	0,24509804	0,05891855		
	Apollonopoli	0,58695713	0,32059388	1,83084322	
	Diospolites (I)	0,10504202	0,24023177	0,43725281	
	Herakleopoli	9,13844752	5,93817694	1,53893149	
	Hermopolite	14,1201516	8,94534481	1,5784916	
	Kynopolites (I)	0	0,04065041	0	
	Krokodilopol	0	0,1826484	0	
	Latopolites (I)	0,39925472	0,14976458		
	Lykopolites (I)	0,18907563	0,11322019	1,6699815	
	Oxyrynchites	6,74812951	13,9046894	0,48531322	
	Panopolites (I)	0,32679739	0,70358933	0,46447178	
	Pathyrites (I)	0,24509804	0,58232549	0,42089526	
	Peri Thebas (I)	5,22517551	7,00973179	0,74541732	
	Thinitis (U8)	2,45109891	1,64272503	1,4920932	
	?	0	0,40418027	0	
Lower-Egypt	Alexandreon	4,781752	10,2894738	2,86939399	7,45608646
	Boubastrites (I)	2,94117647	0,74810793	1,66646756	1,38000999
	Gynaiopolite	0,72829132	0,29102141	3,93148684	
	Leontopolite	0	0,03710601	2,50253519	
	Letopolites (I)	0	0,05425529	0	
	Menelaites (I)	0,08403361	0		
	Memphites (I)	1,13033449	2,10817607	0,53616702	
	Saites (U5)	0,62388592	0,49744898	1,25417068	
	L4	0	0,21228602	0	
	L10	0	0,0076365	0	
	L11	0	0,21090215		
	L13	0	0,0076365		
	L14	0	0,03072197	0	
	L16	0	0,20121348	0	
	?	0	0,18018018	0	
Fayum	Arsinoites	41,5644519	40,8129093		
	Eastern dese Eastern dese	1,3193686	1,27792397	1,03243122	
	Western dese Western dese	0,55222335	1,58498273	0,34840969	
	Libya	0	0,02956393		
	Red Sea	0	0,04065041	0	
	Sinai	0	0,0076365	0	
	Sudan	1,47058824	0,14026918	10,4840439	

Figure 28: comparative table (ATAV)

LYKOPOLITES (U13)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Hermopolites is more than one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,5784916). There are only two names, Timarchos and Sôsipatros, both with an above average presence, which means there is no pattern.

ALEXANDREON

The Alexandrean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names is over one-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (1,6664676). There is a medium number of names (10/34) with an above average presence (Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Dêmokratès, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos, and Philos), and smaller number with a larger presence (6/34), namely Zènophilos (40%), Trôilos (16, 66...%), Aristeus (16, 66...%), Himeros (15, 38462%), Dromôn (10%) and Sôsandros (10%). Once they are excluded from the calculation of the mean percentage, it becomes smaller than that of the control corpus (1, 923629%). This means that there is no pattern, only a substrate.

BOUBASTITES (L18)

The Boubastitean mean distribution percentage of uncommon names almost four times as large as that of the control corpus (3,9314868). This is all due to the very large presence of Stasinikos (100%) and no pattern is present.

GYNAIKOPOLITES (L3)

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in the Gynaikopolites is around two-and-a-half times as large as that of the control corpus (2,5025352). There is only one name with an above average presence (Mènophilos) and two, Drômôn (10%) and Sôsandros (10%), with a larger. If these are excluded from our calculations, the mean average becomes too small to be able to speak of a pattern or even of a substrate (0, 14881%).

SUDAN

The mean distribution percentage of uncommon names in Sudan is more than ten times as large as that of the control corpus (10,484044). This is all due to the large presence of Antôn (50%), which means there is no pattern, nor a substrate.

SUMMARY

We must conclude that there exists only a small pattern in the Apollonopolites (4) and three substrates, in the Herakleopolites (12), in the Hermopolites (13), and in the Alexandreion (6).

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COMPARISON AND FURTHER ANALYSIS

The Hellenic World

SUBSTRATES

By far the most distinctive substrate within the corpus of uncommon Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia, is the Dodecanesian. It is made up of names such as Charmôn, Phainis, Aristeus, Sôsipatros, Nikarchos, Timarchos, Aristokratès, Thrasymakchos, and Polymnis, as well as Kratô, Dèmokratès, and Athènophilos in their name variants Kratôi, Damokratès, and Athanophilos, and pretty constant no matter which chronological or onomastic limitations are imposed. It is already quite notable that eleven out of fifty-three uncommon Greek names have a significant connection to the Dodecanese, yet, interestingly enough, a closer study of the geographic and chronological spread of the bearers of these names throughout Hellenistic Babylonia reveals a strong consistency in appearances.

These names do not only appear throughout all of Babylonia, but also from the mid third century BCE to the start of the first, which means that they were more than just part of a short-lived fashion. The date of their appearance in itself could be quite significant too since it is at the same time as Rhodes chooses to abandon its allegiance to the Ptolemies and joins with the Seleucids against them in the context of the Second Syrian War (Verhelst 2020, 161-164). We should of course be careful not to see too much in this connection between events, since one political choice, no matter how significant for the regional power-balance at the time, is unlikely to have influenced onomastic patterns thousands of kilometers away for multiple centuries, yet the connection is there. Literature on Dodecanesian onomastics is limited, except for a passage in Nilsson's *Timbres amphoriques de Lindos* (1909, 76-106).⁶⁴ In general, these uncommon names fit quite well within the pattern of names that Nilsson presents: composite names make up the largest group and we have some hypocoristics, but except for Athanophilos, there are no theophoric composite names, which is far less than one would expect if these were fully representative of Nilsson's onomastic corpus. The mysteries of the why and the how this Dodecanesian substrate came to exist amongst the uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia thus remain for others to take up and solve.

The second substrate is quite a bit smaller, but equally significant, since it connects our corpus to Phokis and more specifically the Delphi itself. Kratô, Antôn, Phainis, Menès, Lamenès, Dromôn, and Eurydamos, all belong to this substrate, though the last one disappears from view once the name variant Eurydamas is included in our study. Like the Dodecanesian substrate, the Phokian is spread throughout Babylonia, but it has one important difference. The earliest attestations of Phokian names are from the end of the fourth century BCE, yet by the start of the second century BCE they disappear from our corpus. One possible explanation could be that this is evidence of a Delphian migration to

⁶⁴ Masson (1990, 183-186) gives no further insights.

Babylonia whose onomasticon lost ground over time, since Lamenès, who appears as an official connected to the *arṭabu* of Nabû in three texts (CT 49 54; 70; 89) could well be a first generation Greek migrant, but the ethnic origin of his contemporary Dromôn, who only appears later as the father of a woman named Šalimāku (likely a West-Semitic name), is less certain. The last Phokian name-bearer Kratô is equally significant, both due to her own enigmatic nature (cf. *supra*; Frahm 2020) as due to the connection of this name to our previous substrate.

However, this hypothesis must be nuanced. Since the Delphian onomasticon is famous for its large number of uncommon names and since all our names are clearly “local”, that is: not panhellenic, but (almost certainly) of Delphian origin (Fraser 2000), this substrate may not be only the consequence of a deliberate choice, but also simply the consequence of the large number of uncommon names that came from Delphi. Of course, we should not take this nuance too far and the existence of a large Delphian substrate is clearly significant. It is more difficult to determine whether these names represent the full range of local, Delphian onomastics, because there are no names from Delphian tomb stones (which would represent a more wealthy part of the population) and since civic identities (e.g. demotics) are not present in the source material, which consists mostly of *proxenia*-decrees and manumissions (Fraser 2000, 142; Tataki 2011, 238-243).⁶⁵

A third, Euboean, substrate, consisting of the names Hèrotheos, Theomelès, Antôn, Hèsiodos, and to a lesser degree Philos, since it loses significance when name variants are added and / or in the Roman period is also quite interesting, especially since it is connected to the Phokian through Antôn. The dominance of the names Hèrotheos and Theomelès nonetheless diminishes the significance of this substrate. Both limit it to the first half of the second century BCE in Uruk and both have only very few attestations in the Hellenic World (Hèrotheos has four, Theomelès only two). This does not negate the existence of a substrate, in fact the small number of attestations of both names makes their presence in Babylonia all the more significant, but it is not as meaningful a substrate as the previous ones.

The fourth substrate is Mysian and made up of the names Mènophilos, Attinas, and Theoboulos, as well as Athènophilos in this name variant and pre-Roman conquest and Antôn post-Roman conquest and in this name variant. The reason for the existence of this small substrate in Babylonia from the mid third to the mid second century BCE is not quite clear. The fifth and sixth substrate are not really substrates at all. Phanaia and Philos form the Illyrian, but only if they are studied as these name variants (for Phanaia, Phanaios) and before 31 BCE, and Polyteudas, Mnèsinos, and Trôilos the Pisidian, but only really if the Roman period and all name variants are included.

⁶⁵ The existence of a Delphian name, *Βαβύλος*, from the end of the third century BCE on was a surprise, but it is likely not connected to Babylon, since as an ethnic name it would then have to have been a form of *Βαβυλών* (cf. IG XII 5, 715).

PATTERNS

The first and by far largest pattern within the corpus of uncommon Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia is Pontic. No less than thirteen names, seventeen if attestations post 31 BCE are included, have an above average presence in Pontos, which does not exceed 10% of the attestations of each name. These names are: Sôsipatros, Dêmokratès, Nikèratos, Menès, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hekataios, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Eurydamos, and Philos if name variants are included. To these are added Antigenès, Attinas, Hipponikos, and Antiochis post 31 BCE. It is not entirely clear why all these uncommon names had a connection to Pontos, yet most of them also had a similar connection to other, less central parts of the Hellenic World.

The second pattern is smaller, consisting of five names, Dêmokratès, Antigenès, Nikarchos, Dromôn, and Hagnotheos and is connected to Opuntian Lokris. Except for Nikarchos, which is more connected to the Dodekanesos, all of these names have their largest presence in Attica, which may indicate some onomastic influence. The third pattern is even smaller and is made up of two names, Dêmokratès and Attinas, to which Philos can be added, unless limited to that name variant and/or pre-31 BCE, as well as Mènophilos after the Roman conquest of Egypt. Here, there could be a further connection Mysia through Attinas and Mènophilos which both have a larger presence there.

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pattern are closely related and demonstrate a clear connection to the southern Peloponnese. Arcadia has Timarchos, Eudoxos, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Trôilos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Thèrôn, Thrasyimakchos, Aristeus, Hèsiodos, Alexippos, and Antiochis, and also Damokratès, various name variants of Philos, and Charmiôn if attestations post 31 BCE are included. The Argolis has Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasyimakchos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Polymnis, and Myrtilos, if either all variant or all dates are included. Messenia has Timarchos, Sôsipatros, Eudoxos, Nikèratos, Mènophilos, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Nikarchos, Dromôn, Sôsandros, Thrasyimakchos, Alexippos, Eurydamos, Polymnis, and Myrtilos only if all dates and variants are included. Laconia has Timarchos, Dêmokratès, Aristokratès, Hipponikos, Diophanès, Philos, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Aristeus, Alexippos, and Eurydamos, only if all variants but no attestation post 31 BCE are included. This means that we can speak to a certain degree of a Peloponnesian pattern including at the very least: Timarchos, Dêmokratès, Aristokratès, Nikarchos, Sôsandros, Alexippos and Eurydamos. This pattern is also either the consequence of different name variants being included or of later attestation dates of the more *koine*-standardized name variant. Considering that there is also a somewhat uncertain pattern in Elis with the names, Antigenès, Nikèratos, Aristokratès, Attinas, Hipponikos, Trôilos, Philos, Nikarchos, Thèrôn, Thrasyimakchos, Athènadès, and Myrtilos, somewhat similar and somewhat different, one might speak of an inclusion of the Peloponnese through the uncommon names and find herein possible hints of a standardization of some name variants in Hellenistic Babylonia.

Two final patters, a sixth and a seventh, only appear if all name variants and dates are included in our analysis. In the borderlands of Phrygia and Pisidia, we thus find Timarchos, Mènophilos, and Diophanès, whilst Kreta has Dèmokratès, Aristokratès, Himeros, Thèrôn, Thrasymakchos, Aristeus, and Charmôn.

CONCLUSIONS

What unifies all these patterns and substrates, is a lack of a connection to those regions and onomastica we would expect local elites to wish to connect themselves to, namely the Macedonian because of its obvious political relevance or the Attic because of some cultural (Tataki 2011, 236). Rather, the choice seems to have been made to openly distance oneself from the Macedonian onomasticon through the use of an uncommon Greek personal name. This hypothesis can be verified – to an extent – by comparing the mean geographic distribution percentages of the corpus of uncommon Greek names (ATAV) to those of the control corpus (ATAV) and then to the geographic distribution of all the name attestations in the LGPN corpus.

This is why, on a very preliminary basis, I have constructed a table of the geographic distribution of all name attestations in the LGPN, based on the online version, the books, and a combination of both where necessary. The reader should keep in mind, however, that due to the complexity of the data, its various origins, and various times of publication, this is no more than an approximation of an approximation.

Besides the clear existence of the Dodecanesian and Phokean substrates, this table makes quite clear the social status of Macedonian names. Whilst they make up only 0, 49452262% of all name attestations in the LGPN-corpus, they make up 6, 76614002% of all name attestations of our control corpus. This makes all the more significant their smaller part amongst attestations (2, 09924794%) of uncommon Greek personal names. This, I argue, proves that a large part of the people represented in the cuneiform documents who chose to bear Greek names themselves and/or give them to their children, did so not by demonstrating their loyalty to the new regime through the choice of Macedonian names, but by choosing very specific uncommon Greek personal names, often from or at least associated with

		ATAV	50 CC	15 DATAV	
Agean Isles	North Aegea	1,87801714	12,0822742	2,52807135	10,1878312
	Cyclades	3,55987525		3,84014986	2,58280566
	Dodekaneso	6,64438183		3,81960994	5,09277674
Arabia	Arabia	0,11981237		0,01998682	
Cyprus	Cyprus	2,26429294		0,81411356	0,71383266
Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	1,36560912		1,11608178	1,56795923
Dalmatia	Dalmatia	0,00609756		0	0,14943184
Western Bla	Moesia	0,91509234		2,54904777	0,52328019
Eastern Cent	Attica	16,1688499	30,926389	20,6043005	31,7017441
	Boeotia	3,2633244		5,36339932	4,51332523
	Euboea	3,73221512		1,90752307	2,38768424
	Opuntian Lo	0,84719385		0,07262384	0,11959922
	Phokis	6,90714289		3,75389736	2,35328266
	?	0,00766284		0	
Epiros	Epiros	1,30079724		1,91767038	0,89712854
Illyria	Illyria	1,04312705		0,71937253	0,61869081
Inland Asia	Armenia Mir	0,01716544	8,17064556	0,0448698	6,42002888
	Eastern Phry	0,18744507		0,18733444	0,81623109
	Galatia	0,25347576		0,53196439	0,72888335
	Kappadokia	0,33472465		0,3887491	0,58213913
	Kibyratis-Kal	1,06034354		0,44302719	0,94819338
	Lykaonia	0,05829442		0,1951779	0,59100829
	Isauria	0,00249066		0,16464435	0,360679
	Milyas	0,05168931		0,03703704	0,03950806
	Paphlagonia	0,10248288		0,47277278	0,20587192
	Phrygia	2,20652787		1,50446647	4,10964427
	Phrygia/Pisid	0,08281959		0,044447	
	Pisidia	3,81318741		2,40553842	2,86446855
Ionian Isles	Ionian Isles	0,24546333		0,32002931	0,22979176
Magna Grae	Italia	2,59450966	3,47491207	2,54485046	3,66977426
	Sicily	0,85601217		1,12492381	1,41153958
	Sardinia	0,02439024		0	0,00026876
Eastern Blac	Kolchis	0,00766284		0	0,01478193
Kreta	Kreta	1,56522995		0,86980675	1,08660596
Macedonia	Macedonia	2,09924794		6,76614002	0,49452262
Northern Bla	Cimmerian B	0,4160349	1,28993662	1,04538067	1,05552781
	Hypanis regi	0,17548359		0	1,1234264
	Tauris	0,69841813		0,01014713	0,36390415
Palestina	Palestina	0,00727273		0,04512671	
Paeonia	Paeonia	0,02739726		0	0,03843301
Peloponnes	Achaia	0,51483986	5,7047949	0,50101191	3,75115428
	Arcadia	0,79232738		0,51118568	0,91755448
	Argolis	1,46140179		0,6317184	1,23012503
	Corinthia	1,08662039		0,46203045	0,5410185
	Elis	0,39023596		0,26515199	0,27386878
	Laconia	0,73008462		0,66654493	1,28683387
	Megaris	0,3587868		0,48987896	0,4383513
	Messenia	0,31142037		0,20222357	0,40583107
	?	0,05929593		0,02140839	
Phoenicia	Phoenicia	0,01007557		0,03924759	
Sarmatia	Sarmatia	0,01219512		0	0,01343811
Southern Bla	Bithynia	2,79039118	3,70463639	1,61322717	1,86920983
	Pontos	0,91424521		0,25598266	1,48518045
	Elis	1,15172723	2,59973906	2,20816606	4,10896412
Southern Co	Cilicia	1,34137168		1,43275423	1,74319225
	Pamphylia	0,10659515		0,46804383	4,80896376
	Syria	0		0,02244669	0,80171793
	Thessalia	4,92138873		3,93228592	0,04837721
	Thrakia	1,56161807		2,36414071	3,44795149
Western Cer	Aitolia	0,43073903	1,14853018	0,58095536	2,90773928
	Akarnania	0,30696569		0,26630654	1,0810125
	Doris	0,01581028		0	0,43781378
	Oroilian Lok	0,39501518		0,23375059	1,42094626
Western Cos	Aeolis	0,17850073	13,3894493	0,27736585	0,31498941
	Ionia	5,93588153		5,72405936	0,05187112
	Karia	3,44033412		4,15652643	0,61627194
	Lydia	1,21657092		2,11620366	0,32090218
	Mysia	2,35918881		1,73422218	5,07772606
	Troas	0,25897319		0,57532537	7,0262527
	?	0		0,01014713	3,0294886
	?	0,03631257		0,06540651	2,71691805
	?				0,34105935

Figure 31: comparative table including the LGPN-corpus (ATAV)

linguistically less valued parts of the Hellenic World, but not limited to one specific dialect, though with some connection to the Doric dialect group.⁶⁶

Hellenistic Egypt

SUBSTRATES

A first substrate connects many of the uncommon Greek names of Hellenistic Babylonia to the Egyptian Hermopolites (U15), albeit only when all name variants are included. These names are: Isitheos, Hagnotheos, Athènadès, Mènophilos, Diophanès, Eudoxos, Hipponikos, Dèmokratès, Dromôn, and Nikarchos before the Roman conquest, and also Aristeus, Myrtilos, and Attinas after. A second substrate connects others to the Herakleopolites, yet only when post-conquest attestations are also included. These are: Zènophilos, Sôsandros, Sôsipatros, Himeros, Mènophilos, Nikarchos, Thrasymakchos, Aristokratès, Aristeus, Myrtilos, Himeros, Antigenès, Eudoxos, Hipponikos, Timarchos, of which Eudoxos, Antigenès, and Myrtilos lose their significance if other name variants are added to our analysis. The concentration of these uncommon names in two regions of Upper-Egypt, may be significant.

A third substrate ties a smaller number of names to the Alexandreion, once again only when post-conquest attestations are included. Zènophilos, Aristeus, Himeros, and Trôilos are joined by Dromôn and Sôsandros if their name variants are included. A fourth substrate may exist in the Thinitis (U8) and consist of, Philos, Thrasymakchos, Nikarchos, and once again Dromôn.

PATTERNS

There exists only one small pattern in the Apollonopolites (U2) and then only when attestations after the Roman conquest are included. The three names with an above average presence (according to the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia) are: Dèmokratès, Menès, and Diophanès. Eudoxos is only added through its name variant Eudoxios.

CONCLUSIONS

Conspicuously absent from these substrates and patterns is the Fayum, where a great number of Greek immigrants lived and where many onomastically Hellenized communities existed. Since most substrates and the pattern are also connected to Upper-Egyptian nomes (even when we consider that names from these regions are far better preserved due to the drier climate), there may be indications of a pattern here.

⁶⁶ Dodecanese and the southern Peloponnese (Doric), Euboea (Ionic), Phokis and Elis (Northwest Greek, a Doric dialect).

The Social Context of Uncommon names

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS

As previously discussed, Corò and Pearce (*forthcoming*) in their analysis of Greek personal names from Hellenistic Uruk focus on three groups as representatives of the total onomastic corpus. These are the Aḫ'utu-clan, since it is not only the most politically important Urukean family, but also the most Hellenized (especially the Anu-uballit - Kephālôn-lineage), the Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš-family, and the clay-workers, namely the figure of Nikolaos – Rīḫat-Anu. Their analysis thus leads to a three-tiered social classification of Greek name-bearers in Hellenistic Babylonia. In the first place, we have the traditional elites, characterized by family names and often by the possession of prebends (though not in Babylon following the dissolution of the prebendary system there; Hackl 2018), and since they held the most important local political offices, we can refer to them as the upper urban elites.⁶⁷ In Uruk these are the Aḫ'utu, Sîn-lēqi-unninni, Ḫunzû, Ekur-zākir, Luštammar-Adad, Kurī, Gimil-Anu, Šumāti, Ebabbar-šum-ibni, Kidin-Marduk, and Imbi-Anu. Nippur has the Aba-Enlil-dari, Enlil-apla-ittannu, AB.SUM.MU, and Ḫanab. Only the Arad-Ea remain in Babylon. In the second place, there are those families which though they bear no family name or lengthy lineage, still are influential and rich enough to sometimes buy prebends from the upper urban elites and live in the same neighbourhoods as them (e.g. YOS 20 79). They too are most often connected to the temple and hold minor offices, which makes them easy to recognize. The third group is that of the lower-class temple dependents. Though less wealthy than the members of the upper and lower urban class, they could still possess some capital and even property in the same neighbourhood (e.g. BiMes 24 27 // 29).

Though this three-tiered social classification will be taken as the basis for this part of our research, three further considerations will be added. Firstly, not only clear members of these groups, but also those merely connected to them (be it as witnesses, neighbours etc.) will be discussed, since we can presume to that these individuals mostly moved in the same social circles. Secondly, since many of these individuals are connected to both the upper and the lower urban elites when property exchanges hands between them, they are placed in the latter category. Thirdly, state officials and temple officials get a more nuanced look, since they can appear in connection to both upper urban elites and temple dependents due to their administrative roles. To achieve this goal of classifying the individuals who bore uncommon Greek names, *Gephi* will be used to look at the ego networks of uncommon name-bearers. For this purpose, the people with uncommon and common Greek names as well as those with family names and royals were highlighted in the network.

⁶⁷ A further advantage of *SNA* and the digitisation of sources is that it becomes a lot easier to reconstruct broken family names.

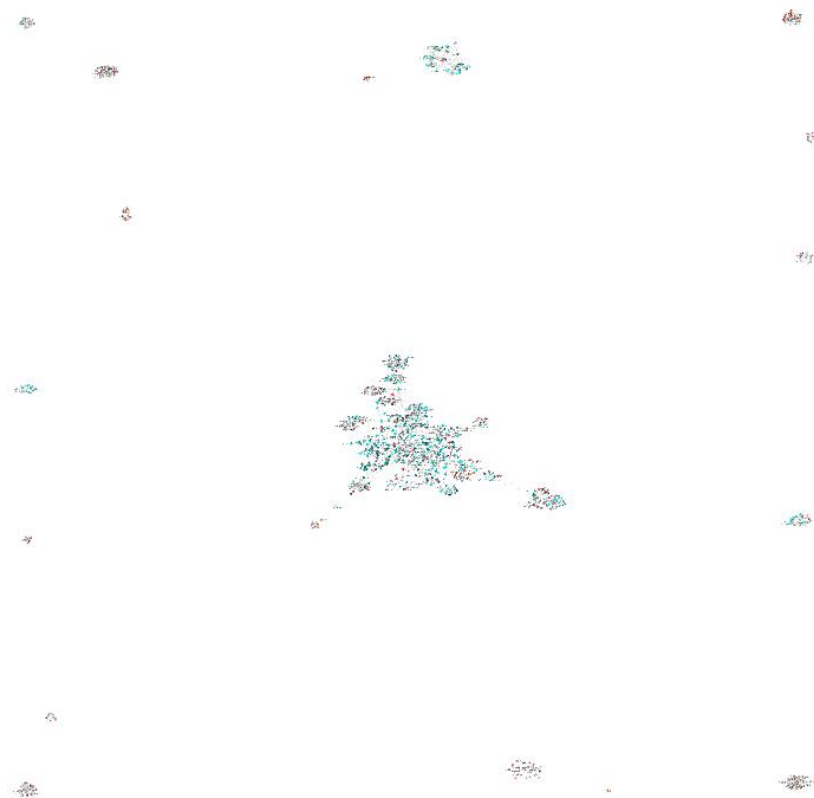


Figure 32: network of the corpus of uncommon Greek name bearers from Hellenistic Babylonia

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNCOMMON GREEK NAME BEARERS

The inclusion of all descendants of bearers of uncommon names in our network as themselves bearers of uncommon names does pose two small problems. Firstly, since the descendants of Nikarchos / Anu-iksur // Ah'utu were quite procreative and influential within our corpus (Boiy 2005b), they would make up too large a part of our analysis and calculations, even though none of them bore a Greek name, either common or uncommon (at least as far as known from the limited source material). For this reason, they, as well as the second (and possibly third) son of Theomelès (BiMes 24 27 // 29) and two of Phanaia's three known sons, are excluded. Secondly, some full name formula's include multiple uncommon names. When this is the case, on the basis of the social position of the child, that of its (grand)parent is determined.

Since the social distribution of uncommon names can only be considered in light of the distribution of common names, here too the control corpus will be used to form a *comparandum*. This should allow for a more detailed and complete understanding of the social circumstances and backgrounds which led to the use of uncommon Greek names. The distribution of uncommon Greek personal names will also be connected to the distribution of the various substrates and patterns.

Upper urban elites

The clearest group of uncommon name bearers amongst the upper urban elites are members of the great, traditional families. For Uruk, all of these belong to the Ah'utu-clan, more specifically Nikarchos / Anu-ikšur // Ah'utu (NCTU 8; VDI 1955/4, 3; YOS 1 52; 20 43; 46; 52; 62; 65; 66; 69; BiMes 24 13; 25; 45; 49; BRM 2 31; 33; 38; 44; VS 15 32; 46; 47; 48; Iraq 59 38; BagM.Beih. 2 89), Nikarchos / Anu-aḫ-ittannu // Ah'utu (YOS 20 46), Nikarchos / [...] // Ah'utu (BRM 2 33), Antiochis / Diophantos (YOS 20 54; VS 15 7; BiMes 24 6), Dèmokratès / Kephalôn – Anu-uballit / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Ah'utu (JANEH 2, 1-36), Dèmokratès // Ah'utu (RIAA² 297), and Polymnis / [...] -iddin / Nidintu-Anu // Ah'utu (OECT 9 63). In Nippur, they are paralleled only by Eudoxos - [...] / Enlil-uballit // AB.SUM.MU (van der Spek 1992, txt. 1).

It is interesting to note that for the Ah'utu-clan only three distinct uncommon Greek personal names are attested (if one excludes Antiochis, who only married into this clan) and only two which are repeated. These are Nikarchos and Dèmokratès, both names with some political as well as cultural meaning. Nikarchos is of course, in the case of Nikarchos / Anu-ikšur // Ah'utu, a name received from the king and its familial significance, even if apparently not to this own descendants, must have been great. Considering the name Dèmokratès only appears from the second century BCE and then only in Uruk, one might wonder if there is a connection to the supposed poliadisation of Uruk as suggested by Clancier and Monerie (2014, 220-223). Though the name Dèmokratès predates the word *δημοκρατία*, at least in Athens there must have been some connection between political belief and choice of personal name and one might suspect likewise for Uruk (Lambert 2019), since besides our two Ah'utu's three more individuals with the name Dèmokratès appear.

Lower classes

The only case of someone who is clearly from a low social stratum bearing an uncommon Greek personal name is Phanaia, daughter of Šibqat-Šušinak and mother of the more famous Nikolaos – Rīḫat-Anu, who is donated together with her eldest sons Ḫatam-Anu and Mīn-Nanāya, for the purpose of clay and gypsum work to the temples of Uruk by Kratô – Šamê-rammata and her husband, Tatedidos. Though Nikolaos would have an intriguing presence in Uruk, despite his low status as a clay worker, and would rise above his compatriots to interact with the top layers of Urukian society (Monerie 2015a; Corò and Pearce *forthcoming*), the same cannot be said about his mother. An explanation for her uncommon Greek name (predominately connected to Ionian and Illyria) must therefore be sought in the names of her former owners, since it is most likely that she owned this name to them. Unfortunately, whilst Kratô as a personal name bears connections to both the Dodekanesos and to Phokis, Tatedidos is a hapax legomenon, thus no common pattern can be discerned. Another possibility is that her name is in some way connected to the Elymaïs, in accordance with her matronymic (Corò and Pearce *forthcoming*). A third is, however, even more likely. *φαναῖος* (giving or bringing light) as an adjective is connected to both Zeus (Eur. *Rhes.* 354) and Apollo (Achae. 35; at

least in Chios), one might suggest that it was in some way connected to either Delphic Apollo or to the light bringer by his sister, Artemis, in the Elymaïs (e.g. Diod.Sic. XXXI 18a).

Lower urban elites

The far majority of uncommon Greek name bearers seem to belong, however, to the lower urban elite. None of them possess any family names, but most if not all of them appear in the same environment as both members of the upper- and lower-urban elites, with the one important difference to more traditional lower urban elites being that all but three of them ever perform prebends.

Whilst most of the time it is nearly impossible to determine if someone bearing a Greek name and no family name is of Greek, Babylonian, or another origin, some of these uncommon Greek names bearers include in their name formulae Babylonian elements. The first of these is Aristokratès / Nanāya-iddin (st. II BCE), who bought a whole *kalûtu*-prebend from Rīḫat-Anu / Nidintu-Anu / Rīḫat-Anu // Sîn-lēqi-unninni (BiMes 24 47). The second is Antigenès / Anu-bēlšunu (mi. II BCE), who together with his brothers Anu-aḫ-ittannu, Anu-balāssu-iqbi, and Nidintu-Anu appears in a *rēsinūtu*-contract for a butcher's prebend (cf. VDI 1955, 4/8), owned by Nidintu-Anu, Anu-aḫ-ittannu, and Anu-aḫḫē-iddin / Anu-bēlšunu (YOS 20 70). The third is Hèrotheos / Marduk-eriba (mi. II BCE) who ensures Hèliodôros – Marduk-eriba / Uballissu-Nabû, likely his father, is remunerated for his prebendary work through his representative Akit-Nanaya and Hèliodôros' representative Nabû-muṣetiq-ṣeti / Nabû-šûm-līšir. Though none of them bears an official title, Aristokratès' acquisition, Antigenès' performance, and Hèrotheos' remuneration of a prebend firmly place them amongst the lower urban elites (CT 49 138).

Athènophilos / Anu-uballit / Anu-zēr-iddin / Rīḫat-Anu (mi. II BCE), the last of whom had been a member of the *kiništu*, is the fourth. Together with his brothers Athènodôros and Kephalôn, he sold a developed *bīt ritti*, a house and its passageway, and a house with a second story in the Irigal temple district for 1 mina 10 shekels of silver to Anu-ab-uṣur / Anu-bēlšunu / Nikarchos // Aḫ'utu (VDI 1955/4, 3). Considering his descent of a member of the *kiništu*, the price of the property, and the presence of members of the Ekur-zākir and Ebabbar-šum-ibni-clans as well as of members of the lower urban elite as both witnesses and neighbours, Athènophilos and brothers clearly belong to the latter.

The fifth is Charmôn, whose son Apollônios – Rīḫat-Ištar (mi. III BCE) sells one house in the Adad temple district measuring ca. 159 m² for 1,333 mina of silver to Nidintu-Anu / Anu-zēr-uṣabši, a sale which is guaranteed by Anu-ab-utir / [...] // Aḫ'utu and witnessed by members of the Sîn-lēqi-unninni, Ḫunzû, Ekur-zākir, Kurī, and Aḫ'utu-clans, whilst keeping the house next to it for himself (YOS 20 96). Nidintu-Anu's sons Nanāya-iddin and Anu-zēr-uṣabši would later sell the same house to Anu-aḫ-ittannu / Kidin-Anu / Ištar-aḫḫē-iddin, this time in a sale witnessed by members of the Gimil-Anu, Ḫunzû, Kurī, and Aḫ'utu-clans (Corò No. 58-RE). We can therefore conclude that Apollônios bore a

close personal connection to (at least) members of the Sîn-lēqi-unninni, Ekur-zākir, and Aḥ'utu-clans as well as to Nidintu-Anu and his sons as the buyers of one of his houses and to the sons of Nanāya-ittanu, one of which, Lâbâši, held the temple office of barber (*gallābu*).

The sixth is Diophanès / Stratôn / Ina-qibīt-Anu (st. II BCE), who appears twice as a witness.. Once he assists Lâbâši / Tanittu-Anu// Aḥ'utu in the sale of a house, or more likely a share of one (ca. 13 m²), to Anu-aḥ-iddin / Anu-aḥḥē-iddin / Tattannu // Ekur-zākir for 9 shekels of silver (VS 15 14), another time he helps Anu-uballissu, whose ancestry has been lost, though possibly the son of Illut-Anu / Anu-uballit // Kurī (VS 15 32; CM 12 6; RIAA² 296) in the lease of (part of) a temple enterer's prebend to Anu-balāssu-iqbi, perhaps the son of Anu-zēr-lišir // Aḥ'utu (YOS 20 69). Twice his appearance in the witness list follows witnesses belonging to the upper urban elites (Aḥ'utu; Aḥ'utu and Kurī), but precedes or is the first of members of the lower urban elites. Diophanès' position is thus nicely in-between.

Interestingly enough, a generation later, Diophanès / Stratôn / Kidin-Anu (mi. II BCE), who is our seventh, serves as a guarantor to Nanāya-iddin – Dèmètrios / Nidintu-Anu / Tanittu-Anu // Aḥ'utu in the sale of his temple enterer's and butcher's prebends to Diophantos / Kephalôn – Anu-uballit / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Aḥ'utu for 9,5 mina of silver (BRM 2 55). Though there is no proof of a direct relation between both Diophanoi, it is interesting that the naming pattern Diophanès / Stratôn appears twice within our sources. Unfortunately, the witness list has been lost, so we do not know which other possible candidates Diophanès surpassed to become the guarantor. Since Diophanès / Stratôn / Kidin-Anu is also described as an Urukean (^{lú}UNUG^{ki}-a-a), he ties in nicely to our next figure.

The eighth is Sôsandros / Diodôros / Stratôn (mi. II BCE) and appears twice as witness. Though he has no Babylonian name element, the three-tiered structure of his name and his ethnicon, Urukean, could indicate a Babylonian descent, since only one other Greek name bearer without Babylonian name elements in their name has a three-tiered name structure (Babyloniaca 15 7: Syros / Kephalôn / Syros) and since all other attestations of the ethnicon Urukean, refer to people of Babylonian descent (BRM 1 98; 2 37; 41; BiMes 24 23; CM 12 7; cf. YOS 20 87; cf. van der Spek 1986, 126; Sarkisian 1974, 501; Funck 1974, 44), even if its exact meaning and purpose still remain to be defined. The first time, he assists Dèmokratès and Diophantos, the sons of Kephalôn / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Aḥ'utu in officializing the sale of an undeveloped lot (ca. 49, 5 m²) in the Lugalira temple district for 4 shekels of silver to Min-Nanāya / Idat-Nanāya / Mattana, likely a member of the lower urban elite, appearing next to members of the Ḫunzu and Ekur-zākir-clans (JANEH 2, 1-36). The second time he helps Ana-rabut-Anu / Anu-eriba / Nanāya-iddin // Kurī by witnessing his sale of shares in a butcher's prebend for 1/3 mina silver to Idat-Anu / Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš (BRM 2 40), further witnessed by members of the Aḥ'utu, Ekur-zākir, Gimil-Anu, and Luštammār-Adad-clans. Both times Sôsandros is the final witness, yet also the only one not belonging to the upper urban elites. Since the buyers both times are

members of the lower urban elites, his presence could be related to them, yet it is equally possible that he served as some minor official.

Aristeus / Ayata-Nanāya / Mak-Ištar (mi. II BCE) who received a *bīt ritti* (ca. 702, 5 m²) in the Rēš quarter of Uruk from Anu-balāssu-iqbi / Anu-bēlšunu / Nikarchos // Aḥ'utu is the ninth. These properties are seemingly more connected to members of the lower urban and in general the lower classes, possibly unified by their capacity to construct something on it (Corò 2012, 151-152; cf. 2018, 63-81). Neither the size of this *bīt ritti* nor the presence of members of the Ḫunzû and Aḥ'utu-clans as witnesses and of Kidin-Anu / Anu-bēlšunu / Anu-aḥḥē-iddin // Aḥ'utu as a neighbour is not that significant since members of these families appear elsewhere too as both neighbours and witnesses to these donations (Corò No. 96-RE; No. 97-RE), and the absence of any professional title makes it impossible to properly connect him to one social stratum (cf. Monerie 2015a, 427), yet because of his name he is nonetheless placed here.

Zēnophilos, whose daughter Šibqat-Ištar (end III BCE), the wife of Philos, owns a house in the Adad temple district, whilst also appearing as a neighbour to Ḫa(n)innā / Anu-balāssu-iqbi, a fisher (*bā'eru*), who sells one-half of his full share in roofed house with a wooden door and bolt for ten shekels of silver to Kidin-Anu / Illut-Anu, *sepīr makkūr Anu*, is the tenth (Corò No. 74-RE; 75-RE). Though no measurements are given, the quite large price for even one-half of share indicates it is quite large, which might reflect on the house of Šibqat-Ištar, yet since the sale occurs between two members of the lower urban elite (albeit with witnesses from the Ekur-zākir, Ḫunzu, Luštammar-Adad, and Ebabbar-šum-ibni-clans, as well as one other fisherman), it does prove Šibqat-Ištar's and her father's social status one way or the other. Her husband, Philos, too bears an uncommon Greek personal name and likely belonged to the same social stratum as his wife.

The eleventh and final person is Šalimāku / Dromôn, wife of Rīḫat-Nanaya / Ate'-Bēl, weapon bearer (*zēnabarru*), a clearly Persian title, who together owe money to Mūrānu / Bēl-bullissu // Abu-ul-īde, who appears elsewhere as a carpenter of the *rukūbu*-boat (CT 49 118; Boiy 2004, 242), for five vats of prime beer and ca. 20 loafs of bread (CT 49 111). Since the witness list has been lost, we are forced to base Šalimāku's social position on the title of her husband and the position of their debtor, which means that she and her father likely belonged to the lower urban elites.

Others only bear uncommon Greek personal names, yet it would be a mistake to presume that this means that all of them were of fully Greek or Macedonian descent, since Greek onomastics were adopted by various ethnic groups during the Hellenistic period including the Babylonians and to separate these groups, even the ideologically endogamous temple elites (Still 2018; VS 15 7; 13; YOS 20 54; BiMes 24 6), according to ethnic descent would be a largely pointless exercise (Monerie 2014, 73; Aymard 1938, 31-32; Sherwin-White 1983, 216; van der Spek 1986, 88-89; Sherwin-White 1993, 151-152). The first of these, Athēnadēs / Alexippos (both bearing an uncommon Greek personal name;

mi. II BCE), sells a share in a *bīt qāti* within the confines of the Bīt Rēš to the son of Ari'ābu. Amongst the witnesses we find members of the Ḫunzu and another unknown clan, whilst one neighbouring house belongs to members of the Sîn-lēqi-unninni and another likely to the lower urban elites, which connects father and son to both social groups.

The second is Dēmokratēs / [...] (mi. II BCE) who sells a *bīt qāti* and a house with a roof-room for fifty shekels of silver to Idat-Anu / Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš, known from elsewhere as a gatekeeper of the temple (*atû*), whilst also owning a house right next to it (YOS 20 79). The witnesses to this sale include members of the Aḫ'utu, Ḫunzû, Ekur-zākir, and Kurī-clans, specifically some who are quite central to our network such as Kidin-Anu / Anu-bēlšunu / Anu-aḫḫē-iddin // Aḫ'utu and Ina-qibīt-Anu / Anu-ab-uṣur / Anu-mār-ittannu / Ḫunzu, which clearly shows the connectedness of Dēmokratēs, though much of it may also rely on the connections of Idat-Anu. We thus have two owners of *bīt qāti*'s in a mixed environment of upper and lower urban elites with uncommon Greek personal names, the father of one of whom also has an uncommon Greek personal name.

The third is Antôn, the father of Aristôn (end III BCE). He is a neighbour of a house in the Adad temple district (ca. 265 m²), a part of the inheritance of Nidintu-Anu / Tanittu-Anu / Anu-bēlšunu, whose brother Lâbâši, father Tanittu-Anu, and uncles Mukîn-apli, Anu-uballit, Anu-zēr-lišir, and Nanāya-iddin also appear in the same text as inheritors (VS 15 50; Baker 2015, 397-398). Though the witness list has been lost, the other neighbours also seem to belong to the lower urban elite due to their lack of family names. Attinas' son, Artemidôros (end III BCE), our fourth, appears two times as a neighbour (YOS 20 43; 46). The first time, he appears in an inheritance division of a built house (ca. 209 m²) and an undeveloped plot (ca. 111 m²) between Anu-uballit and Anu-bēlšunu / Nidintu-Anu / Nanāya-iddin // Sîn-lēqi-unninni and their uncle Anu-uballit, not only as a neighbour on one side, but also as the current possessor / occupant of the house of Arad-Nergal, a courtier (*manzaz pāni*). Members of the Ekur-zākir, Kurī, and Aḫ'utu-clans are furthermore listed among the witnesses (YOS 20 46). Some ten years later this same house, which has fallen in disrepair, is divided between Anu-uballit and Anu-bēlšunu as well as their brother Anu-aḫḫē-iddin (YOS 20 43 // BiMes 25 53); at which point Arad-Nergal's house seems also to have come into the possession of Artemidôros. Though the witness list is damaged, this time besides members of the Aḫ'utu-clan, we find members of the Luštammar-Adad-clan. It is equally interesting to note that the sons of Nidintu-Anu possess a second, presumably more important, house, since it did not fall into disrepair, right next to Nikarchos / Anu-ikṣur // Aḫ'utu. Whilst witness lists and the further connections of the sons of Nidintu-Anu do not reflect the social status of Artemidôros or of his father, he does have important connections to both the upper urban elite and the royal (?) court.

The fifth is Hēsiodos / Stasinikos (once again both father and son bearing uncommon names; end III BCE). He is the neighbour to two house (one divided) in the Adad temple quarter which, together with

a *bīt qāti*, Nidintu-Anu / Iqīšaya and his cousins Rīḫat-Anu and Anu-aḫḫē-iddin / Anu-ab-uṣur / Rīḫat-Anu // Šumati divided amongst themselves (Baker 2015, 394-396). Hēsiodos' house is next to both Nidintu-Anu's (ca. 146 m²) and Rīḫat-Anu's (ca. 81 m²) share, meaning it is approximately 105 m². Other neighbours include two members of the Aḫ'utu, one being Anu-aḫ-iddin / Nidintu-Anu / Nikarchos, and Apollōnios / Apollōnios, showing once again the connectedness between different families of the upper urban elites, bearers of Greek names (both common and uncommon), and in equal part to members of the lower urban elite, equally reflected in the (badly damaged) witness list.

Isitheos, whose son Isidōros (mi. II BCE) owns a house next to the aforementioned, is the sixth (VS 15 30). A generation earlier, Nidintu-Anu's uncle Anu-aḫḫē-iddin / Sumuttu-Anu / Anu-aḫḫē-iddin // Šumati had sold part of it to Nidintu-Anu / Anu-bēlšunu – Antiochos / Nidintu-Anu // Aḫ'utu for 1/3 mina silver, an action guaranteed by Libluṭ / Anu-iqīšanni // Luštammar-Adad and witnessed by members of the Sîn-lēqi-unninni, Ḫunzû, Ekur-zākir, Luštammar-Adad, and Kurī-clans (Baker 2015, 390-398). This Šumati-property thus had three Greek neighbours in two generations.

The seventh and eighth, Antiochos / Dēmokratēs and the two sons of Theomelēs, appear in the same text and in similar circumstances (mi. II BCE). They are neighbours to the house which Mattanat-Anu / Antu-banat, a clay worker, sold a house (ca. 207 m²) and undeveloped plot in the Adad temple quarter to Nidintu-Anu / Anu-aḫ-ittannu / Bēl-eriš *arad ēkalli* for 1 mina 10 shekels of silver *under the seal of the king* (BiMes 24 27//29). This final expression and its implication must remain mysterious here (cf. Corò and Pearce *forthcoming*; Joannès 2012, 248-249). Though most of the witnesses belong to the upper urban elite (Aḫ'utu, Luštammar-Adad, Kurī, including one Artemidōros / [...] / Nanāya-iddin // Luštammar-Adad), the contract itself is dominated by members of the lower urban elite (*arad ēkalli*) and of the lower classes in the figures of Mattanat-Anu and his guarantor Nikolaos / Phanaia. The price of this house is the same as the price of the developed *bīt ritti*, the house and its passageway, and the house with a second story in the Irigal temple district which Athènophilos, Athènodōros, and Kephalôn sold, so we should consider that some members of the clay workers did come into quite some capital. Though they appear next to lower class individuals, Antiochos and Theomelēs' sons are thus still more likely to have belonged to the lower urban elites, a status which could also be ascribed to their fathers.

The ninth is Hèrotheos / Zōilos and to a certain extent his son, whose name as well as almost all of the information on the tablet containing it have been lost (BagM.Beih. 2 113; 114; mi. II BCE). Hèrotheos is mentioned in a letter from Anu-balāssu-iqbi to Anu-bēlšunu and Nidintu-Anu as a rather disgruntled land owner in the vicinity of Suqaya, which informs us of a hitherto unmentioned aspect, namely land property in the countryside. One can also consider this as a characteristic of lower urban elites, as well as of upper, and a way through which elites from various cities and communities could interact, as

demonstrated in this letter by the mention of a previous letter sent by Anu-balāssu-iqbi's brother to Bēl-uballissu, the Babylonian.

The tenth, Poseidōnios / Myrtilos (mi. II BCE), is a witness to the same *rēsinūtu*-contract for a butcher's prebend in which, amongst others, Antigenēs / Anu-bēlšunu appears (YOS 20 70). His position in the witness list is as expected right after the members of the upper urban elite (no family names have been preserved), but before one of the lower classes, specifically Rīḫat-Bēl / Bidata, a clay worker. Poseidōnios is further identified by the ethnonym "Greek", which might refer to his ethnic origin or even a legal status. The eleventh is Pasilipos / Poseidōnios (mi. III BCE), a witness to a debt note concerning one mina of silver owed by Bēl-bullissu / Nabû-ittannu, coincidentally also the scribe, to Ea-tabtanâ-bulliṭ / Mūrānu (Jursa 2006 txt. 6). Though this text is from Babylon and the witness list is badly damaged, meaning no family names have been preserved, Mūrānu is known to be a member of the lower urban elite and the further unspecified debt of one mina of silver as well as his functioning as scribe points in the same direction for Bēl-bullissu.

The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth all donate slaves to Babylonian temples. Kebros / Trôilos (end III BCE) donates six slaves, two women and four men, to a temple of Nergal either in or nearby Seleukeia on the Tigris or in Kutha (Doty 1978-1979). About two decades later the couple Kratō / Artemidōros and Tatedidos / Hipponikos (end III BCE) donate three slaves, Phanaia and her two eldest sons, to the temples of Uruk (YOS 20 62), as witnessed by members of the Aḫ'utu and other clans. Nikanôr / Dēmokratēs (mi. II BCE) on the contrary only donates one slave-woman, Araḫuna, to the temples of Uruk (BRM 2 53) (Baker 2001). The wealth of these bearers of uncommon Greek names thus seems to go in descendo and whilst there can be no doubt that Kebros and likely also Kratō and Tatedidos were rather wealthy and belonged to the lower urban elites. Nikanôr's, and by consequence Dēmokratēs' status, are not quite as easy to define since he only donates one slave woman and the family names of the witnesses of his donation are lost. His belonging to the lower urban elites is nonetheless quite likely.

It is also within the same social stratus that we have to position the many bearers of Greek names who appear merely as officials or likely officials without explicit information on their social status. The first of these is Kantharos (end IV BCE), the scribe of Theod..., for whose health ...-Bēl / Bagabarta (an Iranian name; Hackl 2013b, 45; Tavernier 2007, 132) gave 1 mina of silver for the removal of debris from the Esagila, the same amount he gave for the health of his son Bēlet-Akkad-ayali(?) (CT 49 5). His position as the scribe of another Greek (official) and his close connection to the seemingly quite wealthy son of Bagabarta would indicate that Kantharos was, if not a very important official, then at least a member of the lower urban elite (van der Spek 2006, 269-271). The second is Drakontidēs (end IV BCE). On the orders of Kallinikos, both a herald (*azdakarru*) and the person in charge of the property of Bēl, he receives three mina of silver for food from the property of Bēl

(Stolper 1993 txt. A2-7), quite a large payment. Both Kallinikos and Drakontidès are further denoted with the ethnicon “Greek”, but the latter is given no official title. The large amount of money which is provided to him for food nonetheless connects him to the urban elites.

The third is Mimôn (end IV BCE). He owns a piece of land somewhere in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Borsippa and appears as a neighbour to Nabû-lindar / Bêl-nādin-aḥḥē and Manaki'-Bêl / Nabû-[...] *sepīrū ša ganzabar* who rent another (ca. 8000 m²) from Ea-bullissu / Bêl-epuš // Arad-Ea (MAH 16062). Since the text mentions that Mimôn's land is being occupied and worked by Bêl-ab-ušur and Bêl-apla-ušur and since he bears the title *rab asî* (chief of the doctors), we can assume that this is just a piece of land which he owed and rented out, much like Ea-bullissu, and therefore belonged to the same or a similar social stratum.

The fourth is Lamenès (end IV BCE), a minor official connected to *the arṭabu* of Nabû in Borsippa (Monerie 2014). Thrice he receives orders from Nabû-kušuršu / Bulluṭu, *bêl minu* of the brewers, to distribute barley / dates to other minor officials, appearing in conjunction with both Bêl-ušuršu and Bêl-pî-ušur, officials of the same rank. Lamenès connections to the brewers and to the temple elites of Borsippa thus firmly places him among the lower urban elites. Trôilos, scribe of the *bît šarri*, is the fifth (end IV BCE). He briefly appears in a court case between the *kiništu* of the Ebabbar and Šalimātu', the governor of Bît-šar-Bābili (van der Spek 1998 txt. 9; Joannès 2006, 113-114; Jursa 2006, 147-148; cf. Clancier 2012, 317-318). His position as a state official is enough to connect him to the lower urban elites.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth figures are all quite similar in their appearance and closely grouped together. Mnèsinos (mi. III BCE) appears as one of the officials (probably next to the *paqdu* of Nikanôr) to whom a document written by Mūrānu is read in the courthouse (*bît dīni*) (CT 49 117). Keraunès and Theoboulos appear in the same archive, but as officials belonging to the custom house (*bît abistāti*). In the first, Mūrānu // Abu-ul-īde is ordered by Bêl-ibni, the *šatammu* of the Esangila, and the *paqdu* of Nikanôr, to give half a mina of silver from the rent of the *bît abistāti*, supervised by Keraunès and Theoboulos, as rations for the bow-makers (CT 49 118; Boiy 2004, 261-262). Nine years later, Mūrānu's son Bêl-tabtanâ-bulliṭ is told to give 1, 5 mina from the *bît abistāti* of Keraunès to Bêl-ušuršu for the rations of the weavers by Bêl-rē'ûšunu, the new *šatammu* (CT 49 128; Jursa 2006). All three officials seem to play a rather important role within Uruk, either within the royal or temple administration, which would situate them in the lower urban elite.

Hagnotheos (st. III BCE) is the ninth and appears in a badly damaged tablet. He is sent a message from Antiochos I in a context which also mentions the queen, an *āšipu* named Kidin-Anu, various offerings to the gods of the Bît Rēš, a message from queen Apama to Hippo..., and a member of the Sîn-lēqi-uninni (YOS 20 87). The lack of a title once again makes our work difficult, but since he was high enough in the ranking to receive a direct order from the king, he would at least have

belonged to the lower urban elite. Latikiros / Latikiros and Eurydamos / Hekataios (all uncommon names; end III BCE) are the tenth and eleventh. Both are witnesses to the sale of duties in the Ebabbar in Larsa for Aya by members of the local *kiništu* to other members of the upper urban elites (albeit whose family names have been lost; OECT 9 26). Most of the witnesses bear Greek names such as ...rillos, Menandros, Apollonidès, ...tôn, and ...dôros, and only three are of local origin. Monerie (2014, 150) has connected these individuals with Greek names to the college of the officials of Larsa (^{lú}UKKIN ^{ša} ^{lú}SAG.URU *gab-bi* ^{ša} ^{lú}UD.UNUG^{ki}), which is mentioned only a few lines earlier. Once again, we are talking of influential local officials, who in all likelihood were a vital part of the lower urban elites.

The twelfth and final name-bearer of this group is Sôsipatros (end III BCE), who receives five shekels of silver to buy five vessels of wine to make libations at the gate of the Esangila and 6, 5 shekels for the bitumen of the reed basket (CT 49 150). Since the other persons appearing in this text are mostly minor temple officials such as brewers, butchers, millers, cleaners and porters of the Day One temple, diviners, and reed workers, we can safely connect Sôsipatros to the same social stratum, which is that of the lower urban elite.

High(er) ranking state officials

Besides the aforementioned, comparatively low-ranking officials, this study also includes some who belong to higher strata of the royal administration. Of course an effort was made to exclude supra-regional officials as much as possible, since their naming patterns would not necessarily reflect those of the inhabitants of Hellenistic Babylonia, yet since most of the time they bear no titles in our source material and we thus cannot know what exactly their position was and whether or not they were of local stock, others were included. The first of these is Nikèratos, an official mentioned in an administrative account listing gifts intended for Seleukos I. Two shekels of silver are given to Ṭab-ṣulê-Bêl, the *širku* who was sent to him, presumably with the gifts for the king (CT 4 29d). Though McEwan (1985, 173) believes Nikèratos was with Seleukos I in the eastern provinces, the text itself gives no indication of his exact location. Two shekels would nonetheless allow Ṭab-ṣulê-Bêl to buy ca. 17, 2 kg of barley at this time (Pirngruber 2017, 110), which at 354 calories per 100 gram and with a minimal necessary intake of 2000 calories per day, would have sustained him for about 30, 5 days of travel. Naturally, Ṭab-ṣulê-Bêl would not have made such a journey on only barley, and likely not even alone, especially since he had to bring a horse bought from Mithropastes and three saddle-girths (?) with him. We thus cannot say on the basis of this text alone where Nikèratos was, what distance Ṭab-ṣulê-Bêl would have had to travel, nor even what position he held in the state apparatus since we do not know which if any further officials separated him from the king, making it equally possible that he served as a local official somewhere in Babylonia or directly at the Seleucid court.

The second, Polyteudas (st. III BCE) is mentioned only with the ethnicon “Greek” in an almost completely broken context in a royal chronicle (BCHP 5). Other officials mentioned include the crown prince, the epistatès (?), and a herdsman, which does not really help to situate Polyteudas himself, though it is clear from his appearance in a chronicle that he was a man of some local importance. Much the same can be said about Phainis and Menès (mi. III BCE), who are the third and fourth figures in this group. Phainis is mentioned in an astronomical diary (AD -261A), though without the presence of other officials, whilst Menès appears in another chronicle (BCHP 10) which also includes Seleukos the *epistatès*, an Antiochos, and a *kalû*.

The fifth, Theomelès (mi. III BCE), also appears in a royal chronicle (BCHP 16) where he likely receives a piece of land by orders of the satrap and communicates with the Nergal-(ina-)teši-etir *šatammu* of the Esagila. A *philos* of the king, multiple satraps, and another official named Timokratès are also mentioned. Mènophilos is the sixth (mi. II BCE) and is mentioned in relation to leather documents sent to the king, as well as disease and the appointment of Bagayāša, a brother of Phraates II, to an unknown position (AD -134B1). It is thus likely that he held a high local office.

Numbers seven, eighth, and nine are less likely to have been of local origin. Thèrôn (mi. III BCE) was the satrap of Babylonian in a period of local unrest (AD 1 -261C; Boiy 2004, 143). Himeros (mi. II BCE), who served as a supervisor of the local priests and temples (*rab kumarī*; Mitsuma 2005), informed Phraates II of the local situation and is known from other texts to have been a good friend of the king who would even represent his interests whilst the king was away and was characterised by his brutality towards his subjects before being defeated by Hyspaosinès, the king of Characene (Monerie 2014, 144; Boiy 2004, 174; Just. XLII 1, 2-3; Diod.Sic. XXXIV-XXXV 21; FGrHist. 87 F 13; Pomp.Trog. Prol. XLII). Timarchos (end II BCE), a military commander, appointed from the entourage of Phraates II would later flee from Hyspaosines and return to Babylonia with fresh Median troops (AD 3 -126A).

Unclear social status

Lastly, there are two uncommon name bearers whose social status is unsolvable, since they only appear in horoscopes. The first of these is Thrasymakchos (st. III BCE), whose son was born on the first of September 288 BCE (Rochberg 1998 txt. 4) and the second is Aristokratès who was born on the second of June 233 BCE (Rochberg 1998 txt. 10). Nothing further can be said about them, since no information on the social backgrounds of any of the new-borns who are the subjects of these texts is given.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE COMMON GREEK NAME BEARERS

Upper urban elites

Once again for Uruk, Greek names are limited to the Aḥ'utu-clan, more specifically Kephālôn – Anu-uballit / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Aḥ'utu (OECT 9 42; VS 15 7; 12 // Boissier 1924; BRM 2 55; BiMes 24 31; 33; 54; WVD OG 51 pl. 58, 1.2; SpTU 5 313; NCTU 23; YOS 20 54; JANEH 2, 1-36), *rab ša rēš āli* and the father of both Dēmokratēs and Diophantos, Kephālôn / Ina-qibīt-Anu / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Aḥ'utu (NCTU 25) as well as his brothers Agathoklēs, Hērakleidēs, and Seleukos, and their uncle Alexandros, Kephālôn – Nidintu-Anu / Anu-bēlšunu // Aḥ'utu (VS 15 36), Kephālôn / Dēmokratēs // Aḥ'utu (RIAA² 297), and Kephālôn / Antiochos / Nidintu-Anu // Aḥ'utu (Corò No. 99-RE).

Lower classes

Nikolaos – Rīḥat-Anu (mi. II BCE) is the only person with a Greek name in the control corpus who clearly belongs to the lower classes, even despite his function as an intermediary between the clay workers and the lower and upper urban elites (Corò No. 97-RE; 104-RE; BiMes 24 27 = 24 29; Monerie 2015a; Corò and Pearce *forthcoming*).

Lower urban elites

The first group of the lower urban elites is that of the Greek name bearers with Babylonian elements in their name structure. Athēniôn, Athēnodōros, and Kephālôn, brothers of the previously mentioned Athēnophilos/ Anu-uballit / Anu-zēr-iddin / Rīḥat-Anu are the first, second, and third (mi. II BCE). Once again it is clear that due to their descent of a member of the *kiništu*, the price of the sold property, and the presence of members of the Ekur-zākir and Ebabbar-šum-ibni-clans as well as of members of the lower urban elite as both witnesses and neighbours, the brothers clearly belong to the latter (VDI 1955/4, txt. 3). The fourth, Hēliodōros – Marduk-eriba / Uballissu-Nabû, has also been mentioned previously as (likely) the father of Hērotheos / Marduk-eriba (mi. II BCE) and is remunerated by his son for his prebendary work through his representative Akit-Nanaya and Hēliodōros' representative Nabû-mušetiq-ṣeti / Nabû-šum-līšir.

Stratôn - Ḥaninna / Diogenēs is the fifth (mi. II BCE). He buys an undeveloped plot (ca. 112 m²) in the Rēš temple quarter from Amatiya / Rīḥat-Anu, wife of Ḥaninna – Ina-qibīt-Anu / Rīḥat-Bunene, the clay worker, for 2 shekels of refined silver. The neighbours include both members of the lower (carpenter) and upper (Aḥ'utu) urban elites, same as presumably the witnesses (whose family names have been lost), which also include one Idat-Anu / Aristôn / Anu-....(BIN 2 136).

Zôilos – Anu-uballit / Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš / Dumqi-Anu (mi. II BCE), the sixth, guarantees his father's sale of a house and an undeveloped lot in the Iṣtar Gate district to Anu-aḥ-ittannu / Anu-šum-līšir / Anu-aḥ-ittannu // Luštammar-Adad for 2 mina of silver together with his brothers Idat-Anu and

Nidintu-Anu (BRM 2 49). The social position of their father makes clear that all brothers belonged to the lower urban elites.⁶⁸

Nikanôr / Nidintu-Anu is the seventh (Corò No. 103-RE; mi. II BCE). He is the owner of a *bît ritti* next to a house and an undeveloped lot (180 m²) which Idat-Anu – Šalammaya / Ḥaninnā / Rīḫat-bēlet-šēri, the clay worker, bought from Ana-rabûti-Anu / Dumqi-Anu / Ana-rabûti-Anu // Kurī for 8 shekels of silver. Other neighbours include the seller himself and Ubar / Anu-aḫḫē-iddin, the builder, which might indicate that Nikanôr is closer to the bottom level of the lower urban elite. Kephālôn, number eight, and his son Anu-bēlšunu appear together in a fragmented administrative text (mi. II BCE?) and Kephālôn is specifically described as a member of the *kiništu*, which makes him a clear member of the lower urban elite (BagM. Beih. 2 116).

There is no direct information on Syros / Kephālôn / Syros, numbers nine, ten, and eleven (mi. II BCE), but his attendant (*pāliḫu*) Dēmētrios / Arkhias is mentioned in two texts, both as the receiver of a *bît ritti* and the buyer of an undeveloped plot next to it for 10 shekels silver from a member of the Aḫ'utu-clan in the quarter of the Šamaš gate in Uruk. Dēmētrios thus seems to have some land and capital, and since Syros held a higher social position, he clearly belongs to the lower urban elite (Rutten 1935 t. 7, f. 11; Corò No. 108-RE). Stratôn, grandfather of Sôsandros / Diodôros, number twelve, has also been discussed previously (JANEH 2, 1-36; BRM 2 40).

The thirteenth is Stratôn / Ina-qibīt-Anu (end III BCE). His son Diophanès has been mentioned previously and his social status has already been defined (VS 15 14; YOS 20 69). The same is true of the fourteenth, Stratôn / Kidin-Anu, father of Diophanès (BRM 2 55; st. II BCE). Dionysia / Hērakleidès, wife of Anu-bēlšunu (mi. III BCE). Though we cannot study the social status of her husband only on the basis of his personal name, it is clear that she is a woman of wealth, since she buys a built house in the temple quarter of Uruk for 2, 5 mina of silver from Anu-bēlšunu / Nidintu-Anu / Ana-rabut-Anu // Kidin-Marduk, with a Greek name bearer, Nikanôr / Andronikos, as her neighbour and witnesses from the Aḫ'utu, Luštammar-Adad, Šumati, and Kurī-clans (VS 15 13).

Others only bear common Greek personal names. The first is that same Nikanôr / Andronikos (mi. II BCE), neighbour of the same built house, property of Anu, which Anu-bēlšunu / Nidintu-Anu / Ana-rabut-Anu // Kidin-Marduk sells to Dionysia. Kephālôn / [...] (st. II BCE) is the second and appears as a neighbour in the sale of a finished house in the Ištar-gate quarter by Anu-ab-ušur / Ana-rabut-Anu / Itti-Anu-nuḫšu to / Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš / Dumqi-Anu, gatekeeper (*atû*) and Nanāya-iddin / Idat-Anu / Ša-Anu-iššu, the oil-presser (*šāḫitu*) next to Idat-Anu / Ša-Anu-iššu and the sons of Anu-mūkin-apli son of Ušuršu-Anu, the scribe of the property of Anu (*sepīr makkūr Anu*; OECT 9 56). Though

⁶⁸ Monerie (2014, 169) reads *zu-ú-ur-su*, but this should be corrected to *zu-ú-lu-su* as suggested to me by professor Michael Jursa.

members of the Aḥ'utu, Luštammar-Adad, Ḫunzu, Šumati, and Sîn-lēqi-unninni-clans appear amongst the witnesses, the environment is thus clearly that of the lower urban elites.

Nikanôr is the third and is a neighbour to a sold his house in the Šuanna quarter of Babylon, though it is being occupied by the sons of Bēl-bullissu (mi. III BCE). Though the witness list is partially broken, it includes two men of Persian origin (Pāpā and Piršīna') and members of the lower urban elite (CT 49 130; Boiy 2004, 247; 257; Stolper 2006, 251). Number four, Nikolaos / Apollonidēs (mi. II BCE), is the owner of a storehouse (*bīt qāti*) which neighbours Anu-mār-ittannu / Kidin-Anu / Tanittu-Anu // Ḫunzu's storehouse in the courtyard of the north gate of the Irigal, though he sold it to Dumqi-Anu / Arad-Rēš / Dumqi-Anu, member of the *kiništu*, for one mina and fifteen shekels of silver. The only other mentioned neighbour is Mušallim-Anu / Anu-ab-ušur // Ḫunzu and the witness list includes members of the Ḫunzu, Ekur-zākir, and Sîn-lēqi-unninni-clans as well as one *sepīr makkūr Anu* (BRM 2 48 // AoF 05 04+05).

The fifth is Nikanôr, whose son Zo-...-tos (mi. III BCE) as the neighbour to an undeveloped plot (ca. 61 m²) in the Kirimahḫu district next to ...-Anu / Anu-aḫ-ittannu, the oil presser, Rīḫat-Ištar / Ina-qībit-Anu // Ekur-zākir, and Sumuttu-Anu / Anu- aḫ-ittannu which Anu-mār-ittannu / Illut-Anu // Kurī and Ina-qībit-Anu and Anu-aḫ-ittannu / Anu-bullissu // Kuri divided between them (TLC 13 240), an act witnessed by members of the Aḥ'utu, Luštammar-Adad, Ḫunzu, Ekur-zākir. Zôilos is the sixth. His son, Hêrotheos (mi. II BCE), has already been discussed as a land-owner (BagM.Beih. 2 113; 114).

The seventh is Hêphaistiôn, whose son Isidôros, serves as a the second witness (mi. II BCE), before a *sepīr makkūr Anu* and members of the Luštammar-Adad and Kurī-clans as well as other members of the lower elite, but after Lâbâši / Anu-aḫḫē-iddin / Nidintu-Anu // Aḥ'utu, in a sale of a temple enterer's prebend by Rubuttu, the daughter of Anu-uballiṭ / Nidintu-Anu // Aḥ'utu to Anu-aḫ-ittannu / Antipatros // Aḥ'utu for 1 mina of silver (Doc.Jur. 5). Nikanôr / Stratôn (st. II BCE), the eighth and ninth, is a witness to the sale of shares of properties by Anu-aḫḫē-iddin and Mannu-iqapu / Anu-ušallim // Ḫunzu to Anu-zēr-iddin / Nidintu-Anu / Nikarchos // Aḥ'utu for 10 shekels of silvers. Once again, the Greek name bearer appears between members of the upper (Aḥ'utu, Luštammar-Adad, Kurī) and lower urban elites in the witness list (VS 15 47). Another Nikanôr, number ten (end II BCE), is a witness to the dedication of two slaves Šelattī and Nahišat, mother and daughter to the temples of Uruk by Didymos / Diophantos / [...] // Aḥ'utu next to another bearers of common Greek names such as the son of Diophantos and Aristoklēs / Andronikos (BiMes 24 44).

The eleventh is Satyros / Dêmias (st. II BCE). He is the third of only four witness to a rare marriage contract from Babylon between Nabû-apla-ušur / Libluṭ and Bēl-bullissu / Nabû-nādin-aḫi father of Nanāya-aḫ-ukīn, the bride, who gives quite a large dowry (CT 49 193; Roth 1989 No. 40). As the only non-Babylonian amongst the witnesses, Satyros is likely to have belonged to the same social stratum as the groom and bride, which due to the dowry seems to have been the lower urban elite. The twelfth,

Nikanôr / Dêmokratès (mi. II BCE), has been mentioned previously as the dedicant of a slave woman (BRM 2 53).

Finally there is Nikolaos (end III BCE), the thirteenth, who receives two *kurru* of barley in rations from the Bīt Rēš (YOS 20 99). Besides the relatively large amount of rations he receives, the list also includes a certain Ubar, a builder (*arad ekalli*) which seems to place Nikolaos amongst the lower urban elites.

It is also within the same social stratus that we have to position the many bearers of Greek names who appear merely as officials or likely officials without explicit information on their social status. Nikanôr – Bagaya (end II BCE) who together with Hērakleidēs – Anu-bēlšunu oversaw a quitclaim presented by Nidintu-Anu who had bought a prebend in the Irigal and the Bīt Rēš in relation to Arad-Bīt Rēš and his co-owners' food rations is the first (Kessler 1984; Monerie 2012, 349). The second is Xenôn (st. I BCE). He serves as a messenger to the governor of the land (*šakkanak māti*) and twice receives rations to the value of only one shekel per month from the Esabad, quite a low amount (McEwan 1981, txt. AB 244; Hackl 2016, No. 3). Kallinikos, both a herald (*azdakarru*) and the person in charge of the property of Bēl, is the third and orders the distribution of remunerations from the property of Bēl for food (Stolper 1993 txt. A2-7).

High(er) ranking state officials

The first high official is the Nikanôr (end IV BCE) who appears in an fragmentary royal chronicle (BCHP 3) together with mentions of utensils and a battle and who may be the same who received Media after the Treaty of Triparadeisos (Diod.Sic. XIX 92, 4-5; 100, 3; App. Syr. 55).⁶⁹ The second is also called Nikanôr (mi. III BCE) and appears only through the actions of his bailiff (*paqdu*; CT 49 117; 118; 123 // 122; 182?). Though we do not know his exact office, it is likely he was high up in the administration (Boiy 2004, 209-210). A third official, likely a general, bears the name Nikanôr too and is mentioned in two astronomical diaries (st. II BCE). In one he makes sacrifices for the health of the king (AD 3 -140A), in another he leaves for Seleukeia on the Tigris (AD 3 -140B). Philinos, general of Babylonia above the four generals, is the fourth (AD 3 -137E; -132B) and was a predecessor of Timarchos.

Unclear social status

Nikanôr, born on the second of July 229 BCE, is mentioned in a horoscope.

⁶⁹ Yet another high official is called Nikanôr and appears in an unpublished fragmentary building inscription concerning the Esangila and the Ezida (BM 41143; mi. III BCE). He was not included in this study, but makes for an interesting figure in an interesting context. My thanks to Dr. Céline Debourse for pointing him out to me.

CONCLUSIONS

If we thus gather and analyse all uncommon name bearers, we get a total of 64 individuals with uncommon Greek names, which is 32, 65% of the total number of Greek name bearers included in this study. Of these eight seem to belong to the upper urban elites (12, 5%), one to the lower classes (1, 56%), and forty-four to the lower urban elite (68, 75%). There are also nine high-ranking state officials (14, 06%), three of which are almost certainly not of local origin, as well as two persons whose social status is quasi-impossible to determine (3, 13%). For the bearers of common Greek names from the control corpus, there is a total of 42 individuals, 21, 43% of the total number of Greek name bearers. Five of these belong to the upper urban elites (11, 90%), one to the lower classes (2, 38%), and thirty-one to the lower urban elite (80, 95%). Four are high-ranking state officials (9, 52%) and one has an undeterminable social status (2, 38%). The vast majority of bearers of Greek personal names therefore belong to the lower urban elite, though this might be a misnomer.

We must after all consider that due to the limitations of our sources, we seldomly get a view of anything but temple-related activities and persons, that the large presence of uncommon (and common) Greek names amongst the lower / non-traditional urban elite might also be related to a larger presence within other urban elites than those related to the temples, such as amongst the members of the college of the officials of Larsa (^{lú}UKKIN ^{šá} ^{lú}SAG.URU *gab-bi* ^{šá} ^{lú}UD.UNUG^{ki}), and that, though we must recognize the political domination of the Aḫ'utu and later the Ḫunzu in Uruk, much less is known about other state officials (Clancier and Monerie 2014, 221-222).⁷⁰ The fact that only a few individuals with Greek names held prebends and none high temple offices, might therefore not accurately reflect their social position within wider society.

Even so, a closer look at the lower urban elites reveals some differences. Of the uncommon Greek name bearers twelve include Babylonian elements in their name structures (27, 27%), eighteen only have Greek name elements (40, 91%), and fourteen serve as low-ranking officials (31, 82%). The bearers of control corpus names meanwhile include fifteen who have Babylonian elements in their name structures (48, 39), thirteen who display only Greek elements (41, 93%), and three who serve as low-ranking officials (9, 68%). A stark difference is thus noticeable in the number of minor officials, which complicates the situation quite a bit, since it is most difficult to properly identify their social context. When they are excluded from our calculations, we furthermore get a proportion of 40 to 60% between bearers of uncommon Greek names which also include Babylonian elements in the name structure (0,66...) and bearers with only Greek elements in their name structures, yet a proportion of 53, 57 to 46, 43% for bearers of common names from the control corpus (1,15), though interestingly there are more uncommon Greek name bearers with (attested) prebends (3) than there are common (1).

⁷⁰ Perhaps the uncommonness of Greek personal names from Larsa is connected to its ethno-linguistically mixed character (Beaulieu 2006, 198-199).

It remains nonetheless clear that when individuals with uncommon Greek names hold offices primarily related to the temples and their functioning, they do so at a “lower” level than members of the traditional elite and that even when no Babylonian names can be found within their name structures, they still fit the pattern which we would expect from the lower Babylonian urban elites. A larger study of the social make-up of Hellenistic Babylonian and Urukian elites might help clarify this picture further as would a comparison with other Hellenistic elites, yet there is already enough information present to make some preliminary conclusions on the position and relevance of uncommon Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia.

Firstly, it is interesting to note that three of the four feminine Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia are uncommon names; Dionysia (VS 15 13) being the only exception to the rule. Though in general, Babylonian women seem to only rarely have adopted or been given Greek personal names (e.g. Bēlessunu; NCTU 8), both Kratô and Antiochis seem to have held relatively important social positions and here perhaps the social relevance of uncommon Greek personal names is the clearest, if we consider these names as expressions of social and cultural identity.

Secondly, the generational pattern of common and uncommon Greek personal names deserves some further attention. Twenty-two of our uncommon name bearers include multiple Greek names in their name structures: in nine cases, children receive an uncommon personal name, when their father bears a common Greek name; in eight cases, bearers of common Greek names give uncommon names to their children; and in five cases both parent and child bear uncommon Greek names. We can thus speak of a fairly equal distribution of uncommon / common and common / uncommon Greek personal name bearers, with supra-generational patterns of uncommon Greek personal names being in the minority. This demonstrates that though uncommon Greek personal names were important to the Babylonian lower urban elites, they were never so popular that they came to fully dominate the onomastica of different families. Be that as it may, it is striking that two of the five two-generational attestations of uncommon Greek name bearers were officials in Larsa, especially considering how little we know about its onomasticon.

Thirdly, the substrates are not equally divided amongst the different social classes. Though most are connected and limited to the lower urban elite, with outliers amongst the high officials, the upper urban elite is dominated by names with ties to the Dodecanese. These are Nikarchos (thrice present), Dēmokratēs (twice), and Polymnis (once). Despite the possible political connections of the former two, in combination with the latter they display a clear preference amongst the Ah’utu-clan for Dodecanesian names. When it comes to the patterns, however, they are present amongst all social groups and we must content ourselves with concluding that their only common peculiarity is that in most cases they are distinctly non-Macedonian.

Fourthly, minor state and / or temple officials are far more likely to have uncommon Greek personal names, especially those in the period from the end of the fourth to the end of the third century BCE. This is reflective of a wider pattern amongst the Greek names in which common Greek names slowly start to get outnumbered by common Greek names in the source material, especially from the end of the third century BCE on, but it remains difficult to explain why exactly these officials would have born uncommon Greek names.

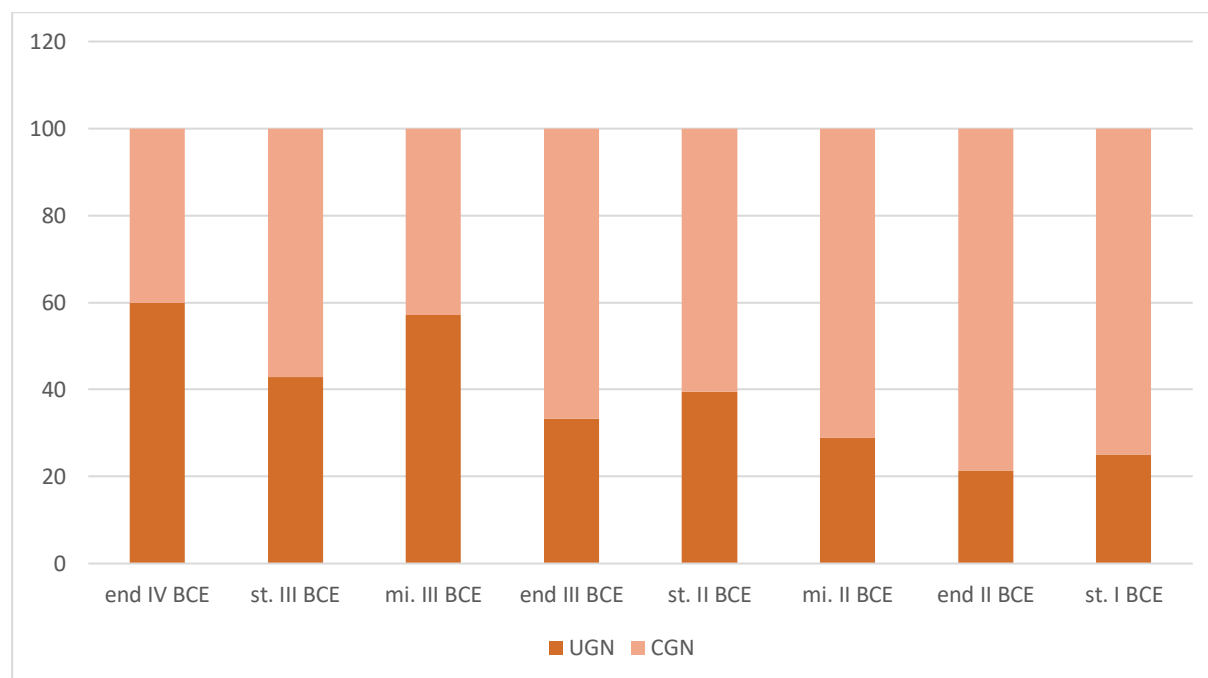


Figure 34: evolution of the ratio of uncommon to common Greek names

One theory would consider them to be of Greek descent, especially those like Kantharos, Drakontidès, Mimôn, Lamenès, and Trôilos who lived at the end of the fourth century BCE. Whilst this may thus reflect the cultural variety of early Greek (more so than Macedonian) immigrants to Babylonia in the years and decades following the death of Alexander the Great, it still does not fully explain their preference towards uncommon names, nor that of Hagnotheos, Mnèsinos, Keraunès, Theoboulos, Eurydamos / Hekataios, and Latikiros / Latikiros during the third century BCE, especially when we consider that already at this point there were clearly already Babylonians who chose to bear Greek names, such as Šalimāku / Dromôn, Apollônios – Rīḫat-Ištar / Charmôn, and Šibqat-Ištar / Zènophilos.

If descent was not their primary motivation, then perhaps their official functions might have been, yet this is even more difficult to determine, since some of these minor officials only appear as ration receivers without titles, whilst others largely vary in function from parchment scribe to *rab asî*. Their official functions, however, did place them more in the proverbial social limelight, which might have been an extra motivation to express their identity and knowledge through the choice of uncommon Greek personal names.

Fifthly, the larger number of common names amongst people with Babylonian name elements (yet not belonging to the upper urban elites) can be connected to the same decline in uncommon names, since they only start to appear in larger numbers from the end of the third century BCE and primarily in the middle of the second century BCE. This is far more likely than a cultural or ethnic connection, considering the presence of various uncommon names amongst the upper layers (prebend holders) of this part of the lower urban elite, often right next to common names. A cultural or ethnic connection is also far more difficult to ascertain since the lack of Babylonian names in a name structure does not prove the ethnic identity of the name bearer.

Sixthly, when it comes to the distribution of common and uncommon Greek names amongst the different branches of the Aḥ'utu-clan, it is interesting to note that besides Nikarchos / Anu-ikṣur and the descendants of Anu-balāssu-iqbi, whose important positions within the local state administration likely influenced their choice of names (Boiy 2005b; Monerie 2012), there were seemingly other family branches which also adopted uncommon Greek names as is clear from the example of Polymnis / [...]iddin / Nidintu-Anu (OECT 9 63). Combined with the presence of Eudoxos - [...] / Enlil-uballit // AB.SUM.MU (van der Spek 1992, txt. 1), it becomes clear that even those who according to all preconceptions of Babylonian society would have been the least likely to adopt foreign names and modes, did so not merely superficially – as has been suggested at times (Tcherikover 1959, 347; Sherwin-White and Kuhrt 1993, 151) – but in a very deliberate fashion.

Seventhly, even if there is no clear social group or stratum which demonstrates a clear preference for uncommon Greek personal names and their distribution follows much the same patterns as the common Greek names, we can still conclude that the distribution of uncommon Greek names was a characteristic, likely also exclusive, of the elites of Hellenistic Babylonia. More specifically it was characteristic of a milieu which though not dominated by, was still bound to the cuneiform script and its traditional media.

The Intrinsic Meanings of Uncommon Names

εἰπ' ὄνομ' ὅττι σε κεῖθι κάλεον μήτηρ τε πατήρ τε ἄλλοι θ' οἱ κατὰ ἄστυ καὶ οἱ περιναιετάουσιν. οὐ μὲν γάρ τις πάμπαν ἀνώνυμός ἐστ' ἀνθρώπων, οὐ κακὸς οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐπὴν τὰ πρῶτα γένηται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι τίθενται, ἐπεὶ κε τέκωσι, τοκῆες (Hom. Od. VIII 550-554).

CATEGORIES AND ANALYSIS OF GREEK PERSONAL NAMES

Though in our discussion of Greek and Babylonian onomastics we have already discussed (possible) categorizations of Greek personal names, it is useful to repeat them here and present them in a more schematized fashion. Two primary divisions are possible. The first is between theophoric and atheophoric names and was already championed in antiquity (Athen. VIII 448e). The second is between composite (dithematic) and simple (monothematic) names, hypocoristics forming some sort of in-between category, since they were originally derived from composite names, yet gradually lost their direct connection to them (Davies 2000, 17). The question is therefore which primary division to follow first. The former has the advantage of appealing to both on Babylonian and Greek religious preferences, the latter has the advantage of relying on a supposed social preferences amongst the Greeks (Davies 2000, 681-682; Matthews 2012; Ar. Nub. 60-65).

Since the purpose of this part of our study is to see if the structures and meanings of uncommon Greek personal names are connected to their importance amongst the lower urban elite and exhibit a pattern of shared values, and since such values are most easily recognized in non-theophoric names, the division between theophoric and non-theophoric names will lie at the basis of our research. Both are then further divided into composed, simple, and hypocoristic names. These categories can themselves be divided, not on the basis of the name structures, but on the basis of the meanings of the name elements and their meanings. These are especially interesting, since they may inform us about shared or even communal values.

The importance of such values has often been underestimated or at least underrepresented in research on personal names, yet it cannot be stressed enough. Dr. Sophie Minon pointed out this very fact in the LGPN-Ling project description on the website of the *Agence nationale de recherches* (s.d.) when she wrote *que l'étude du nom de personne avait à être autant onomastique qu'étymologique et morphologique: au stade actuel, il est en effet apparu, pour un tiers peut-être de notre corpus, que le contexte écologique au sens étymologique du terme (le milieu de vie de chaque individu porteur du nom, nécessairement en interaction avec son environnement, qui peut être reconstitué par l'étude de l'histoire politique, économique, sociale, religieuse et culturelle, et de la géographie principalement) éclairait, au moins autant que l'étymologie, sémantique et pragmatique de la dénomination personnelle*, and though we have already studied much of the ecological context of our uncommon Greek personal names, it would be remiss not to discuss their basic semantics, even if the publication and the continued work of LGPN-Ling is certain to correct and surpass much of this work.

All uncommon Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia and those personal names selected for the control corpus are therefore analysed and arranged according to the previously discussed categories and the semantic connections between them. For the sake of completeness and to ease comparison with LGPN-Ling, a limited functional and logico-semantic analysis is also performed based on the methodology of LGPN-Ling (Minon 2018).

This means that the name elements are described with the following functional labels: VN for a deverbative noun, AdjAdv for an adverbialized adjective, N for noun (DN for a theophoric noun), Adj for an adjective, Adv for an adverbial base, AgtN for an agent noun in *-εύς*, *-(τ)α/ης*, f. *-τις* or *-τίς*, *-τήρ/-τωρ* etc., ActN for an action name in *-σ/τις*, *-ία/η*, *-ώ* etc., P for participles (masculine in *-ων*, *-οντος*; *-ας*, *-αντος*; *-μενός*; feminine in: *-ουσα*, *-ούσης*; *-ασα*, *-άσης*; *-μένα/η*, *-μένης*), VAdj for a verbal adjective (*-τος*), and V for a short form of a compound with a verbal first element and a nominal suffix, such as *-έας*, *-ήν* etc., or an adjectival suffix, such as *ίδα/ης*, *-ιδεύς*, *-(ι)άδα/ης*, *-ινάδα/ης*, *-ων(ι)δα/ης*, *-ῖνος*, *-ίνα/ης*, *-ίων*, *-ιανός* etc. When it comes to composite names, the logico-semantic labels X (head) and Y (tail) are also added and when it comes to simple names, name specific suffixes are separated from the principal name element.

As a final addition, whenever possible, the region / regions in which a name has a significant presence are included, based on the previously gathered and discussed data on the origin and spread of uncommon Greek personal names. This helps to demonstrate further onomastic connections encased within personal names, but also displays the inherent bias of the source material and the need for a layered and comparative analysis of Greek personal names.

ANALYSIS OF GREEK PERSONAL NAMES

Theophoric names

ZÈNOPHILOS

Ζηνό-φιλος (m.): **DN-VN XY**: Zeus-friend Mysia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 445; Bechtel 1917, 186

DIOPHANÈS

Διο-φάνης (m.): **DN-VN XY**: Zeus-appearing Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 313; Bechtel 1917, 439

HÈROTHEROS

Ἡρό-θεος (m.): **DN-DN XY/YX**: Hera-god Euboea, Attica / Ionia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 472; Bechtel 1917, 192

ATHÈNOPHILOS

Ἀθηνό-φιλος (m.): **DN-VN** XY: Athena-friend

Ionia, Attica / Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 25; Bechtel 1917, 23

ISITHEOS

Ἰσί-θεος (m.): **DN-DN** XY/YX: Isis-god (TM has equal-god)

Bithynia

Cf. Bechtel 1917, 226

MÈNOPHILOS

Μηνό-φιλος (m.): **DN-VN** XY: Mèn-friend

Kreta, Attica

Letronne 1851, 106-107; 110-112; Pape and Beuseler 1884, 916; Bechtel 1917, 316; Masson 1990, 152; 327

TATEDIDOS

Τατέ-δίδος (m.): **DN-VN** XY: *meaning uncertain*

THEOMELEÈS

Θεο-μέλης (m.): **DN-VN** XY: god-taking care of

Euboea / Cyclades

Bechtel 1917, 203

THEOBOULOS

Θεό-βουλος (m.): **DN-VN** XY: god-will

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 487; Bechtel 1917, 202

HAGNOTHEOS

Ἀγνό-θεος (m.): **Adj-DN** YX: pure-god

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 12; Bechtel 1917, 14

ATHÈNODÔROS (CC)

Ἀθηνό-δωρος (m.): **DN-N** XY: Athena-gift

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 25; Bechtel 1917, 23

HÈLIODÔROS (CC)

Ἥλιό-δωρος: **DN-N** XY: Helios-gift

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 456; Bechtel 1917, 191

KALLINIKOS (CC)⁷¹

Καλλί-νικος (m.): **Adj-VN** YX: beautiful-victor

No regional pattern

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 602; cf. Bechtel 1917, 231

ATHÈNADÈS

Ἀθηνά-δης (m.): **DN** X: son of Athena

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 23; cf. Bechtel 1917, 22-23

HEKATAIOS

Ἑκατα-ῖος (m.): **DN** X: Hekate. Though Hekate, as a goddess connected to magic and the art of necromancy, does not often appear in theophoric names, much like Hades or even Korè, her appearance here could indicate that these black magical arts are less central to her cult in Larsa (Parker 2000, 54-55).

Karia, Ionia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 338; cf. Bechtel 1917, 150-151

KERAUNÈS

Κέραν-ης (m.): **N** X: thunderbolt

Italia, Pontos, Cilicia

Cf. Pape and Beuseler 1884, 648

PHANAIA

Φαναῖα: **Adj** X: light-bringer, epitheton of Zeus

Ionia, Phokis

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1598; cf. Bechtel 1917, 440

ATHÈNIÔN (CC)

Ἀθην-ίων (m.): **DN** X: Athena

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 25; Bechtel 1917, 23

HÈPHAISTIÔN (CC)

Ἥφαιστ-ίων (m.): **DN** X: man of Hephaistos

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 476; cf. Bechtel 1917, 196

DIONYSIA (CC)

Διονυσ-ία (f.): **DN** X: daughter of Dionysos

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 306; Bechtel 1917, 137

⁷¹ On Kallinikos as a theophoric name (epitheton of Hèraklès) see e.g. IK Estremo Oriente 274.

Non-theophoric names

TIMARCHOS

Τίμ-αρχος (m.): **N-VN*** YX: honour-leader

Attica, Dodekanesos to some degree

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1527; Bechtel 1917, 426

STASINIKOS

Στασί-νικος (m.): **VN-VN** YX: standing-victor

Cyprus

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1438; cf. Bechtel 1917, 406

NIKÈRATOS

Νικ-ήρατος (m.): **N-VAdj** XY: victory-desirable

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1002; Bechtel 1917, 331

NIKARCHOS

Νίκ-αρχος (m.): **VN-VN** XY/YX: victor-chief

Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1001; Bechtel 1917, 331

HIPPONIKOS

Ἰππό-νικος (m.): **N-VN** YX: horse-victor

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 566; Bechtel 1917, 220

THRASYMAKHOS

Θρασύ-μαχος (m.): **Adj-VN** YX: bold-warrior

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 518; Bechtel 1917, 212

ARISTOKRATÈS

Ἀριστο-κράτης (m.): **Adj-VN** YX: best-strength

Attica (, Dodekanesos)

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 132-133; Bechtel 1917, 70

ALEXIPPOS

Ἀλέξ-ιππος (m.): **V-N** XY: warding off-horse

Thessalia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 57; cf. Bechtel 1917, 33-34

SÔSIPATROS

Σωσί-πατρος (m.): **VN-N** XY: saving-father

Epiros, Dodekanesos to some degree

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1475; Bechtel 1917, 416

SÔSANDROS

Σώσ-ανδρος (m.): **VN-N XY**: saving-man

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1473; Bechtel 1917, 416

EURYDAMOS

Εὐρύ-δαμος (m.): **AdjAdv-N YX**: far spread-people

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 420; Bechtel 1917, 180

DÈMOKRATÈS

Δημο-κράτης (m.): **N-VN XY**: people-power. Considering the name Dèmokratès only appears from the second century BCE and then only in Uruk, one might wonder if there is a connection to the supposed poliadisation of Uruk as suggested by Clancier and Monerie (2014, 220-223). Though the name Dèmokratès predates the word *δημοκρατία*, at least in Athens there must have been some connection between political belief and choice of personal name (Lambert 2019), and one might suspect likewise for Uruk, since no less than five individuals with the name Dèmokratès appear.

Attica (, Dodekanesos)

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 291; Bechtel 1917, 124

ANTIGENÈS

Ἀντι-γένης (m.): **Pref-VN YX**: against-being (born)

Attica, Thessalia to some degree

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 94-94; Bechtel 1917, 58

ANTIOCHIS

Ἀντι-οχίς (f.): **Pref-N X**: against-chariot, daughter of Antiochos / woman of Antiocheia, of Mycenean origin

pre-Roman Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 98; cf. Bechtel 1917, 58; Masson 1990, 98

EUDOXOS

Εὖ-δοξος (m.): **AdjAdv-VN YX**: well-viewed

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 405; Bechtel 1917, 170

HÈSIODOS

Ἠσί-οδος (m.): **Adj-N YX**: auspicious-road

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 474-475; Bechtel 1917, 196

LAMENÈS

Λα-μένης (m.): **N-VN XY**: *meaning uncertain-force* Phokis

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 767; cf. Bechtel 1917, 310

POLYTEUDAS

Πολύ-τενδας (m.): **AdjAdv-VN?** YX: *much-uncertain* Pisidia

Cf. Bechtel 1917, 379

LATIKIROS

Λατί-κιρρος (m.): **N-N XY/YX**: Nile perch-orange-tawny???

PASILIPOS

Πασί-λιπος (m.): **Adj-N YX**: everything-animal fat???

Cf. Bechtel 1917, 361-363

NIKANÔR (CC)

Νικ-άνωρ (m.): **VN-N YX**: victor-man Macedonia / Epiros

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1000; Bechtel 1917, 331

NIKOLAOS (CC)

Νικό-λαος (m.): **VN-N XY**: victor-people No strong regional pattern

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1006; Bechtel 1917, 331

KRATÔ

Κρατ-ώ (f.): **N X**: (physical) strength / power Phokis, Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 714; Bechtel 1917, 260

MENÈS

Μένης (m.): **VN X**: *meaning uncertain*, possibly: force, likely Mycenaean origin since the son of Kassandros and leader of the Trojans from Karia bears the same name

Phokis

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 900; Bechtel 1917, 308; Tataki 2011, 239-240

CHARMÔN

Χάρμ-ων (m.): **N X**: battle-joy Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1674-1675; Bechtel 1917, 469

ARISTEUS

Ἀριστ-εύς (m.): **Adj** X: best

Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 108; Bechtel 1917, 72

THÈRÔN

Θήρ-ων (m.): **N** X: chase

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 508; Bechtel 1917, 210

DROMÔN

Δρόμ-ων (m.): **N** X: race

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 323; Bechtel 1917, 143

PHILOS

Φίλος (m.): **N** X: friend

Attica

Cf. Bechtel 1917, 452

HIMEROS

Ἥμερος (m.): **N** X: longing / love

Italia / Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 548; Bechtel 1917, 219

MNÈSINOS

Μνησ-ίνος (m.): **N** X: memory

Opuntian Lokris, Pisidia, Phrygia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 937; Bechtel 1917, 321

MIMÔN

Μίμων (m.): **N** X: mime / actor / imitator

Cyclades, Boeotia, Corinthia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 927

TRÔILOS

Τρωίλος (m.): **N** X: *meaning uncertain*, likely Mycenaean since the youngest son of Priamos and Hekabe bears the same name

post-Roman Kibyratis and Pisidia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1561

DRAKONTIDÈS

Δρακοντ-ίδης (m.): **DN** X: son of a dragon / serpent / Δράκων Attica, Karia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 321; Bechtel 1917, 141-142

KANTHAROS

Κάνθαρος (m.): **N X**: dung-beetle

Attica, Karia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 615

MYRTILOS

Μυρτίλλος (m.): **N X**: myrtle

Epiros, Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 963-964; Ramón 2007, 59

PHAINIS

Φαῖνις (m.): **VN X**: shining, Lacedaimonian for *ἀνεμώνη*

Phokis, Dodekanesos

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1593; Bechtel 1917, 437; Sosib. ap. Sch.Theoc.5.92.

KEBROS

Κέβρος (m.): **N X**: a river in Moesia or in the Troas, cf. *Κεβριόνης*, a son of Priam

Attica / Thessalia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 641

STRATÔN (CC)

Στράτ-ων (m.): **N X**: army

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1447-1448; Bechtel 1917, 410-411

PHILINOS (CC)

Φιλ-ῖνος (m.): **N X**: friend?

No regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1619; cf. Bechtel 1917, 451

XENÔN (CC)

Ξέν-ων (m.): **N X**: guest-friend / foreigner

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1030; Bechtel 1917, 342

ZÔILOS (CC)

Ζώιλος (m.): **Adj X**: living

No strong regional presence

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 448; Bechtel 1917, 187

KEPHALÔN (CC)

Κεφάλ-ων (m.): **N X**: head?

Macedonia, Thessalia / Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 653

SATYROS (CC)

Σάτυρος (m.): **N X**: satyr. Though this name has obvious negative connections, satyrs being lewd and goatish, it is possible that it was a nickname conceived of during childhood (Cubera 2013, 107-113).

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1351-1353; Masson 1979, 152

SYROS (CC)

Σύρος (m.): **N X**: Syrian. As is common for personal names based on ethnics, Syros remains true to the ethnic itself and does not take a change in termination (Fraser 2019, 151). The twofold use of this ethnic as a personal name for grandfather and -son is quite interesting when one considers the relative rarity of this name both in Egypt (12/446) and in the rest of the Greek world (41/132), outside of Syria itself, before the Roman conquest.⁷² Whilst in a more classical environment these names may seem to have had a, if not pejorative, then rather socially humble meaning, often belonging to slaves (Corsten 2019, 140; Strab. VII 3, 12, p. 304c), this is not always the case. The easiest explanation would be that the grandfather is of Syrian origin and his grandson is named after him, but even this cannot be said for certain, since it is equally possible that the grandfather, or for that matter even his grandson, might simply have had social or cultural ties to that region and its inhabitants (Fraser 2019).

Attica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1463-1464

ANTÔN

Ἀντών (m.), hypocoristic (?): **Pref / N X**: against / prayer (?). Though Antôn would later be used as a Greek equivalent of the Latin name Antonius, it is clear from the appearance of this name already long before the Roman conquest and in Plutarch (Ant. 4, 1) as a, further unknown, son of Herakles that we have to do with a much older, largely Delphian, and certainly Greek name (cf. Fraser 2000, 143).

Phokis, Euboea / Boeotia

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 102; Bechtel 1917, 57

ATTINAS

Ἀττίνας (m.): **N X**: *meaning uncertain*, possibly a hypocoristic of *Ἀθηνόδοτος* or derived from *ἄττις*

Mysia

Letronne 1851, 113-114, Pape and Beuseler 1884, 173

⁷² For this information, see the tables attached to this thesis or consult the more up-to-date information of the TM- and LGPN-databases.

POLYMNIS

Πόλυμνις (m.), hypocoristic of *Πολύμνηστος*: **AdjAdv-VAdj** YX: much-remembrance

Cyrenaica

Pape and Beuseler 1884, 1228; Bechtel 1917, 378

CONCLUSIONS

Once all names of the corpus of uncommon Greek personal names and of the control corpus have been analysed, it becomes possible to make some conclusions on the distribution of name categories, structures, and meanings amongst uncommon and common names. Firstly, let us turn to the name categories. Fourteen of the fifty-three uncommon Greek personal names are theophoric (26, 42%) and thirty-nine are atheophoric (73, 58%). If we divide the theophoric names further, we get ten composite names (18, 87%) to four simple names (7, 55 %). A division of the non-theophoric names in a similar fashion leaves us with twenty compound names (37, 74%), sixteen simple names (30, 19%), and three hypocoristics (5, 66%) in the uncommon name corpus. Taken together, the corpus of uncommon names has a ratio of close to three atheophoric names to one theophoric name (2,78) and a ratio of around one and a third (1,30) composite names (56, 60%) to one simple name (43, 40%).⁷³ If we compare these results to the rest of the corpus formed by the common Greek personal names, some interesting results appear.⁷⁴ There are twenty-three theophoric names (47, 92%) to twenty-five atheophoric names (52, 08%), with a ratio of ca. one to one (1,08), and twenty-seven composite names (56, 25%) to twenty-one simple names (43, 75%) with a ratio of over one and a third to one (1,29). Though the ratio between composite and simple names is quite similar, the ratio between atheophoric and theophoric names is decidedly not. When we connect names to name bearers, however, the situation changes. Amongst the uncommon Greek personal names are seventeen individuals with theophoric names (26, 56%) and forty-seven with atheophoric names (73, 44%), meaning a ratio of almost three atheophoric name bearers to one theophoric (2,79). Meanwhile there are forty-one with composite names (64, 06%) to twenty-three with simple names (35, 94%), meaning a ratio of almost two to one (1,78). Amongst the common Greek personal names, there are forty-seven persons with theophoric names (38, 84%) and seventy-five with atheophoric names (61, 98%). This means that there is a ratio of over one and a half to one (1,60). There are also seventy-three composite names (60, 33%) to forty-eight names (39, 67%) and thus a ratio of around one and a half to one (1,52).

Two things become clear from this analysis. Firstly, theophoric names are less important amongst the uncommon names than they are amongst the common names and in general have a smaller importance than the atheophoric names in the whole corpus, since theophoric names are more rarely used by

⁷³ For this calculation the hypocoristics have been included amongst the simple names.

⁷⁴ The control corpus is too skewed for this comparison, since it has ten simple names to five composite names, a state which does not reflect that of the larger corpus of common names. The ten names which have been partially lost are not included in these calculations.

multiple name bearers than atheophoric names.⁷⁵ An analysis of theophoric and atheophoric names reveals furthermore that both for the corpus of common and of uncommon names, theophoric names are spread over all social layers and have a specific importance amongst none of them. Both the general and uncommon name-specific diminished importance of theophoric names reveal once more the “Greekness” of this onomasticon for these are the first we would expect if they were connected to the Babylonian names. Secondly, though the ratio of composite to simple names is very similar amongst both uncommon and common names, when it comes to the name bearers, composite names are slightly more common amongst the uncommon name bearers, yet slightly more uncommon amongst the common name bearers. To better understand this pattern, we must perform an additional analysis of the most frequent Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia (cf. *infra*), yet for the moment it suffices to say that the larger importance of composite names amongst the uncommon name bearers may be related to the increased social status of composite names (cf. *supra*).

We should of course keep the limitations of our sources and research project in mind when studying these results, since the corpus is heavily influenced by names like Nikarchos, Dèmokratès, Kephâlôn, and Diophantos amongst the upper urban elites and the composite Nikanôr amongst the rest and since it is quite possible that this is simply because there are more uncommon atheophoric and composite names (though quite difficult to verify). There is nonetheless sufficient indication to conclude that theophoric and simple names were generally considered less important amongst the members of the Hellenistic-Babylonian elites who chose uncommon Greek personal names, though the motives for these preferences only become clear after more study of the common names.

Secondly, it is the meanings of the uncommon names which necessitate some further inquiries. Amongst both common and uncommon Greek personal names, Zeus, not Athena, Apollo, Herakles, Dionysos, Artemis, or Poseidon has the largest presence across multiple names and we find more untraditional divinities, such as Mèn and Isis, yet also Hekate amongst the uncommon. One might explain the prevalence of Zeus-names through a connection to Anu, were it not for many other traditional and untraditional divinities and the aforementioned lack of a connection between Babylonian and Greek names, which make clear that the situation is much more complex. This variety of theophoric names equally shows knowledge of many Hellenistic cults, if we assume an increased awareness of the cultic connections of theophoric names amongst a population with both multiple local onomastica and multiple local cults preceding any Greek influence by a long time. When it comes to the non-theophoric names, there is less which surprises. A large majority of names (14/53) is related to victory, war, fighting, and hunting, whilst a number of pairs relates to civic organisation, friendship, memory and remembrance, plants, and animals, and even to the act of saving another

⁷⁵ Diophantos (7, mainly Ah’utu), Apollônios (5, the most popular name in Hellenistic Egypt), Hèrakteidès (4, Langin-Hooper 2011, 140), Artemidôros (3), Dèmètrios (3, royal significance), Diodôros (2), Diogenès (2); Isidôros (2, Invernizzi 2003), Theodôros (2), Theogenès (2), Apollonidès (2), Poseidônios (2), Diophanès (2), Theomelès (2). The name Artemidôros may be related to Anu and Ištar, yet this is a very weak explanation.

(Corò *forthcoming*). None of these values or names jumps out or surprises, except perhaps for the stark contrast between Dung-beetle (Kantharos) and Dragon-son (Drakontidès), both minor officials in Babylon at the end of the fourth century BCE. We can therefore conclude that even though amongst the bearers of uncommon Greek personal names there is a slight preference towards composite and atheophoric names, their reflected values are quite normal, that is to an audience actively using Greek onomastics.

Synthesis

Combining the results of these three hypotheses, we get closer to forming a more complete view of the Greek onomastic traditions of the cuneiform-bound elite in Hellenistic Babylonia (Beaulieu 2006) and those other bearers of Greek personal names with whom they interacted. For though we have dealt with the cultural (and geographic), social, and etymological meanings of uncommon Greek personal names and found some ties between them, we have not yet dealt with the personal meanings and expressions behind the choice of and for uncommon (and to a certain extent also common) Greek personal names. There can after all be no doubt that the choice was deliberate and though it is impossible to determine the cultural and social context of each name bearer in great detail or even to understand all possible personal and familial motives, we have already outlined enough similarities and connections to come to some understanding.

Firstly, there is a clear preference amongst the bearers of uncommon Greek personal names towards a greater diversity of distinctly non-Macedonian personal names, which appear more frequently in the southern Peloponnese, in Opuntian Lokris, and in Pontos. This is already remarkable when we consider each Greek personal name on itself, that is to say as a singular appearance, and not in relation to the number of times each is attested. When we also consider there is a much larger diversity amongst the uncommon Greek personal compared to the common names, even more interesting things start to happen.

On a basic level, the four most common names of our corpus are: Nikanôr (12 attestations), Kephalôn (9 attestations, 4 of which are members of the Ah'utu), Antiochos (7 attestations), and Diophantos (7 attestations).⁷⁶ Now, whilst from a purely quantitative perspective (based on LGPN online), these names do not seem that connected with Macedonia, given that their presence is limited to (in sequence): 27 of 529 attestations (5, 10%), 4 of 28 attestations (14, 29%), 13 of 797 attestations (1, 63%), and 6 out of 437 attestations (1, 37%), a qualitative analysis tells us a lot more. No long argumentation is needed to prove that Antiochos was a rather important name to the (Macedonian) elites of the Seleucid empire and Nikanôr falls in many ways in the same category. So, for example, there were Nikanôr / Parmeniôn, a commander of the *hypasistai* (foot troops) of Alexander the Great's *hetairoi* (companions; FHG 3, 633-634), Nikanôr, another of Alexander's *hetairoi* and temporarily satrap of the conquered territory west of the Indus (Arr. *Anab.* IV 22, 5; 28, 6; V 20, 7), Nikanôr, an admiral of Alexander (Arr. *Anab.* I 18, 4-5; V 19, 3-5; Plut. Phok. 31, 1-3; Diod.Sic. XVIII 64-75), Nikanôr, first satrap of Cappadocia and later of the eastern satrapies, under Antigonos, who was eventually defeated and killed by Seleukos I (Diod.Sic. XVIII 39, 6; XIX 92; 100, 3; App. Syr. 55, 278), Nikanôr of Stageira, a relative of Aristoteles, who served Alexander as a diplomat and possibly biographer (Diod.Sic. XVII 109; XVIII 8; Diog.Laert. V 1, 9; 5, 12; Curt.Ruf. 10, 2; FGrHist. 146),

⁷⁶ These are followed by Apollônios, Alexandros, Stratôn, Dêmokratès, and Timokratès, each with five attestations.

Nikanôr, a *philos* and commander of Ptolemy I who succeeded in conquering Phoenicia and Coele Syria (App. Syr. 52), multiple high Seleucid functionaries who appear in the context of the Maccabean revolt (Ios. Ant.Iud. 12, 261; 2 Macc 12, 2; 8, 1; 1 Macc 3, 38-41; 7, 26; 2 Macc 14, 11-15, 28; 1 Macc 7, 48-50; 2 Macc 15, 31-37), as well as many others. The other two names are a little bit more complex. Kephâlôn is perhaps one of the most interesting common names, since it is so popular in Ptolemaic Egypt (which makes it an unusual name), and since it appears for the first time in our documentation in 341 BCE in Delphi (CID II 32, 4) and thereafter in many cases in Macedonia and Thessaly, all of which seem to connect it to the Macedonian expansion. Only the name Diophantos has no such Macedonian connection. Any study limited to the most frequent names of this onomasticon would thus rightfully have concluded that the Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonian was dominated by Macedonian names, yet would have missed both the importance of the uncommon names and even failed to define the exact importance of the Macedonian substrate.

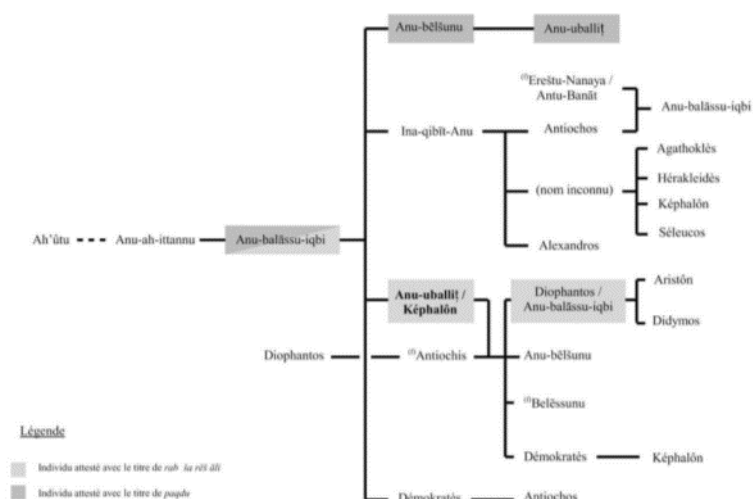


Figure 35: the descendants of Anu-balāssu-iqbi / Anu-aḥ-ittannu // Aḥ'utu (see Monerie 2012, 352)

On a deeper level, when we take a closer look at the common names used by many members of the Aḥ'utu-clan and by members of the lower urban elites, we quickly see that a lot of them owe their standing not so much to their composition or to their inherent connection to specific values and gods, but to their social and cultural connection. Since we have just discussed these exact subjects earlier, it may seem illogical to return to them here, yet we must consider the limitations of our sources to turn our eyes once again to the onomasticon of Macedonia. As we have seen in our chapter on the origin and distribution of uncommon Greek names, most of our onomastic corpus is dominated by name attestations from ancient Attica, a consequence of its unparalleled epigraphic habit (Hedrick 1999), whilst other regions are less well represented since they did not have the same habit, especially Macedonia (see Fig. 31). One possible way to solve this, would be to convert name attestations of a specific name to percentages based on the total number of name attestations in a region, but this can at

be moment not be done accurately, and we must be content with comparing various names and groups of names through their attestations to find and highlight such biases in our sources.

Here too a qualitative research supplements the quantitative analysis. Hatzopoulos (2000, 103) in his analysis of Macedonian names divides them into four categories: 1) names with a clear Greek etymology which can be considered as epichoric (a) because they diverge from the phonetic standards of Attic-Ionic koine and (b) because throughout antiquity they remained practically confined to Macedonians, 2) other clearly Greek names, which may be labelled as panhellenic, although several of them could be considered as epichoric (a) because they spread outside Macedonia only as a consequence of Macedonian conquest or influence or (b) because they were extremely popular in Macedonia and at the same time did not manifest any phonetic characteristics betraying a non-Macedonian origin, obviously belonging to an onomastic heritage common to Macedonian and to the rest of Greece, 3) identifiable foreign names, and 4) names without a readily recognizable Greek etymology but which nevertheless cannot be ascribed to any identifiable non-Greek linguistic group. He furthermore implements this division in the study of three inscriptions (IG I³ 89; SEG 36, 626; Allamani-Souri and Voutiras 1996) from different stages of Macedonian history.

Based on only these three inscriptions, amongst the Macedonian names with a clear Greek etymology are included the relevant names: Antipatros (RIAA² 297; Doc.Jur. 5; TLC 13 246; BiMes 24 43), Nikanôr (BCHP 3; CT 49 117; 118; 123 // 122; 130; TLC 13 240; Rochberg 1998 txt. 12; VS 15 47; VS 15 13; Corò No. 103-RE; AD 3 -140A; B; BiMes 24 44; BRM 2 53; Kessler 1984), and Nikolaos (BRM 2 48, Corò No. 97-RE; 104-RE; BiMes 24 27 // 29; YOS 20 99). The Panhellenic names particularly popular in Macedonia meanwhile include: Alexandros (AD 2 -241; OECT 9 58; Corò No. 99-RE; NCTU 25; AD 3 -82A), Menandros (OECT 9 26), Philippos (VS 15 17; 25), Zôilos (BRM 2 49; BagM. Beih. 2 113; 114). Finally, the other Panhellenic names with less of a connection to Macedonia are: Apollônios (VS 15 44; YOS 20 78; Corò 2012; YOS 20 96; Corò No. 58-RE), Timokratès (BCHP 16; 18; AD 2 -226A; OECT 9 42; BiMes 24 54; AO 6498; YOS 20 72; BRM 2 37 // BiMes 24 23; Corò No. 99-RE), and even the uncommon name Trôilos (Doty 1978-1979; van der Spek 1998 txt. 9). Solely on the basis of the Macedonian names with a clear Greek etymology and the Panhellenic names with a strong Macedonian connection from this small study, we can conclude that 13, 27% of the Greek name bearers from Hellenistic Babylonia and 19, 70% of the common Greek name bearers were in all likelihood influenced by the distinct Macedonian character of their names.

To these must furthermore be added, Antiochos (BRM 2 37 // BiMes 24 33; YOS 20 72; AD 3 -140A; C; D; NCTU 2 // 16; Corò No. 99-RE) and Seleukos (AD 1 -261B; BCHP 10; 11; Corò No. 102-RE; NCTU 25), because of their political weight, Kephalôn (Rutten 1935 txt. 7; Corò No. 99-RE; 108-RE; OECT 9 56; VDI 1955/4 txt. 3; RIAA² 297; NCTU 23; 25; OECT 9 42; VS 15 7; 12 // Boissier 1924; BRM 2 55; BiMes 24 31; 33; 54; WVDOG 51 pl. 58, 1.2; SpTU 5 313; YOS 20 54; JANEH 2, 1-36;

BaMbeih. 2 116; OECT 9 42; VS 15 36), since it is probably another Panhellenic name with a distinct Macedonian connection, and as like as not Apollônios (cf. *supra*), Artemidôros (YOS 20 43; 62; BiMes 24 27 // 29), Dèmètrios (AD 3 -107D; Rutten 1935 txt. 7; Corò No. 108-RE; BRM 2 55), and Hèrakleidès (VS 15 13; NCTU 25; CT 49 146; Kessler 1984), as the most popular names in Macedonia and the surrounding regions, alongside Alexandros, Philippos, Posidippos, and Bithys (Engels 2010, 94). These royal and popular personal names with a strong connection to Macedonia together make up 17, 86% of all Greek name bearers from Hellenistic Babylonia and 26, 52% of the common name bearers.

When we combine these two groups of names with clear Macedonian connections, we get a total of 61 individuals bearing common Greek personal names with a connection to the Macedonian elites, or 31, 12% of all Greek name bearers and 48, 48% of common Greek name bearers, a number which is very similar to the total number of uncommon Greek name bearers. Even this is a conservative calculation, since many other Greek names, more Attic-Ionic in origin were incorporated into the Macedonian onomasticon during the Macedonian expansion predating Alexander III (e.g. Reames 2020). This qualitative analysis can be verified by returning to a quantitative, when we take a closer look at the substrates present amongst the control corpus, specifically amongst those names present in both the previous paragraphs and in the control corpus itself.⁷⁷ These are: Nikolaos, Nikanôr, Kephalôn, Zôilos, and surprisingly also Dionysia (VS 15 13), though Hatzopoulos classifies its masculine name variant as a Panhellenic name with no special presence in Macedonia (Hatzopoulos 2000, 107).

Macedonia	Nikolaos	Dionysia	Nikanôr	Kephalôn	Zôilos
ATAV	19,9481865	10,6481481	16,2068966	11,4754098	11,205074
LTAV	11,0132159	1,20481928	16,5484634	11,1111111	4,743083
ATLV	20,6303725	11,1650485	16,7259786	26,0869565	11,622807
LTLV	12,2641509	1,2195122	17,2413793	27,7777778	4,92813142

Figure 36: percentage of total name attestations of selected common names in Macedonia

Our qualitative analysis thus seems to be supported itself by a limited quantitative and the presence of a very large Macedonian substrate amongst the common names has been confirmed (cf. Langin-Hooper and Pearce 2014, 195). This Macedonian substrate was furthermore accompanied by what might be called a pattern, for even when the substrate names are removed from the calculation of the mean distribution percentage of the control corpus names, it is still almost six-and-a-half times as large as that of the approximate *LGPN*-distribution (6,472582591). None of this comes as a surprise, since we are dealing with a world largely dominated by a Macedonian elite, yet it proves once more the unhabitualness of the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia and the importance of its uncommon Greek personal names.

⁷⁷ The Macedonian percentage should also be connected to the Thessalian and the Epirote, since these three regions shared certain onomastic traditions (Hatzopoulos 2000, 112-113).

With three of the four most frequent Greek names having a clear Macedonian connection and since one third of all the Greek name bearers and almost one half of all common Greek name bearers sought through their names to connect themselves to the Macedonian elites, the lack of a Macedonian connection amongst the uncommon names becomes all the more significant and seems all the more deliberate.⁷⁸ The presence of four distinctive onomastic substrates amongst the uncommon Greek personal names only supports this conclusion; since uncommon names were not chosen at random, but held shared cultural connections to very specific parts of the Hellenic world. Most noticeable are of course the Dodecanesian and Phokean substrates, the Euboean and Mysian being quite a bit smaller, though for the moment it still remains unclear what exactly the local motivation was for being onomastically connected to these regions – only in the case of the Phokean we might speak of a migration from this region (cf. *infra*).

Secondly, the vast majority of Greek names, both common and uncommon, are connected to the lower urban elites, which are defined by their lack of family names, high-ranking prebends, and high temple offices. Bearers of uncommon and common Greek names seem thus to have largely belonged to the same social environment and stratum, with also a significant if not truly large presence amongst the upper urban elites, and even to the same families. This was quite a mixed group, including individuals with a clear Babylonian ancestry as well as some early officials more likely to have been of Greek or Macedonian origin, yet the ethnic identity of most of these Greek name bearers cannot be ascertained and in all likelihood it would have quickly become a mix of Babylonians, Greeks / Macedonians, and other ethnicities, making the question of ethnic origin moot. The presence of a large number of minor officials with uncommon Greek personal names from the end of the fourth to the end of the third century BCE nonetheless makes clear that during this period and for such officials and the families they belonged to, it was likely more interesting to choose an uncommon than a common Greek personal name. The larger presence of common names amongst the those members of the lower urban elites with Babylonian name elements in their name structures is meanwhile more likely to have been connected to a decline in the popularity of uncommon Greek personal names than due to ethnic or cultural preferences, which are impossible to ascertain.

There is thus clearly some connection between one's social status and choice of either common or uncommon Greek name, though we cannot know if it was unique to the elites mentioned in the cuneiform tablets. For even if the Memphite corpus strengthens this hypothesis, we quite simply have almost no comparative source material from Hellenistic Babylonia. Combined with the steady decline of the ratio of uncommon to common Greek personal names in our corpus, we thus have a socially, culturally and likely also ethnically mixed (primarily lower) urban elite expressing its identity, at least

⁷⁸ Antiochis being the exception which proves the rule, since even with the most restrictive limitations (LTLV), more than 10% of its attestations come from Macedonia.

partially, through the use of uncommon Greek personal names, but ever so slowly conforming to more common Greek naming practices.

Thirdly, the increased role of atheophoric and, to a lesser extent, composite Greek personal names amongst bearers of uncommon Greek names is notable. It has long been held that composite names were considered to be more prestigious amongst the Greeks (at least amongst the Athenians) and when we look at the bearers of uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia, there seems to be a hint of truth to this (Corsten 2019, 145). After all, one possible explanation for the slightly larger presence of composite names in this part of the corpus is that where in the rest of the corpus common simple names could illustrate a bearer's social status by their connection to the Macedonian elites or to specific deities, uncommon names in and of themselves could not, even despite the substrates present amongst them. Opting for composite uncommon names may therefore have been a way to underline their status despite their connection to the Macedonian elites. The reasons for a preference towards atheophoric names, both in general and specifically amongst the uncommon names, is more difficult to explain. One might argue that due to the variety of local cults and pantheons there was some general hesitancy to align oneself too close to one or another onomastically. This argument is reinforced by a number of non-specific theophoric names amongst both common and uncommon names simply referring to the divine (e.g. Theodôros, Theomelès etc.), but no such hesitancy seems to have existed in Hellenistic Egypt which was home to as many gods and cults. Another possibility is that atheophoric names were more likely to represent shared values and therefore demonstrated social and cultural unity better than theophoric names, yet this is no more than a vague theory. A third possible explanation is that they demonstrate a detachment from Babylonian onomastic habits, which would fit with the wider lack of a connection between Babylonian and Greek personal names.

Fourthly, a closer study of substrates amongst the common names (through the control corpus) reveals much more about the position of uncommon Greek personal names within the wider Greek onomasticon of Babylonia. Even with the uncommon and common, Macedonian names, we are left with forty-three common names for seventy-one name bearers which fit neither category and which might reveal important information about both (even if ten of these names are partially broken). A closer qualitative analysis of the control corpus reveals the presence of three substrates amongst this group. First of all, the names Xenôn and Athèniôn can be considered as connected to the Phokean substrate, though the latter only through the name variant *Ἀθαῖων*, likely a further indication of a significant Phokean migration to Babylonia.⁷⁹ Secondly, there is a small Boeotian substrate, represented by the names Xenôn, Athènodôros, Dionysia, and Syros, though not all in the same fashion or to the same level, since half lose their importance after the Roman conquest. It is difficult to consider the reason for the existence of this substrate beyond the most basic explanation, which would

⁷⁹ Philinos also has a connection to the Dodecanese, though in and of itself it is insufficient to speak of a possible larger Dodecanesian substrate.

be that of a Boeotian migration to Babylonia, yet there might also be some connection to the next substrate. For thirdly, there is a very large Attican substrate, consisting of practically all the common names of the control corpus. This third substrate is the most difficult to explain for exactly the same substrate can be found in over half of the uncommon Greek personal names and the only reason it has escaped analysis so far is because the mean distribution percentage of uncommon names for the region of Attica (16, 17%) is very close to both the mean distribution percentage of the control corpus names (20, 60%) and the approximate distribution percentage of the LGPN (17, 44%). The connection between these three percentages is therefore in the first place not indicative of a shared substrate amongst all Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, but a consequence of the Athenian epigraphic habit. It is nonetheless significant that there is such a consistency in the distribution percentages of both common and uncommon Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia in Attica; this in stark contrast to distribution percentages in Macedonia. Whilst uncommon Attican names were never embraced, they were never avoided either and names like Drakontidès, Theoboulos, Hagnotheos, Athènadès, Athèniôn, Athènophilos etc., though not limited in their distribution to Attica, certainly held some connection to it (Monerie 2014, 77).

Not much more can be said about the geographic origin and distribution of this third category of names without an in-depth study, at least not in relation to both the uncommon and common, Macedonian names. On an etymological level, besides ten partially broken names, there are eighteen theophoric names (54, 55%) to fifteen atheophoric names (45, 45%) as well as eighteen composite names (54, 55%) to fifteen simple names (44, 45%). Converted to name bearers this becomes thirty-one individuals with theophoric names (53, 45%) to twenty-seven with atheophoric names (46, 55%) and thirty-four with composite names (58, 62%) to twenty-four with simple names (41, 38%) with ratios of respectively around one to one (1,15) and around one and a half to one (1,42). When we compare this to the common, Macedonian names, we get five theophoric names to ten atheophoric names and nine composite to six simple names, which becomes sixteen theophoric name bearers (25, 40%) to forty-seven atheophoric name bearers (74, 60%), a ratio of almost three atheophoric name bearers to one theophoric (2,94), and thirty-nine composite (61, 90%) to twenty-four simple name bearers (38, 10%) with a ratio of over one and a half to one (1,62). This demonstrates that the third part of our onomastic corpus was not only by far the most theophoric, but also that of the three categories of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, it has the smallest ratio of composite to simple names (1,42). The sub-corpus of uncommon Greek personal names is thus in form much closer to the sub-corpus of Macedonian names, with both a much larger presence of atheophoric and slightly larger presence of composite names.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ A quick study of the control corpus reveals that names of this third category were more common amongst members of the lower urban elites with Babylonian elements in their name structures, though not present amongst members of the upper urban elites. On the basis of such limited research, it is not possible to make any

Considering the whole corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, we thus have two clearly distinct sub-corpora, the first of uncommon names and the second of Macedonian names, and a third sub-corpus which is far more “normal”. What makes both our distinctive sub-corpora so interesting is that they are connected by a lack of theophoric names and an increase in composite names, conveying more shared values and perhaps a certain inherent prestige, and that they largely represent both the most frequent and the most infrequent / uncommon names in the corpus of Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia. What makes the third sub-corpus so interesting is that it may well represent a more “normal” view of Greek onomastics with a more equal distribution of theophoric and atheophoric, composite and simple names, as well as a larger variety of names than the common, Macedonian, though more comparative research might nuance this view.

In light of these findings we can finally turn our attention to the motivations behind the adoption of uncommon Greek personal names as a distinct category of Greek personal names. For even if we cannot define the motivation behind the choice of each uncommon name, on the basis of their cultural and geographic origin, their social status, their etymology and structure, and their role within the wider corpus of Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia, we can make general conclusions about their social, cultural, and political meaning.

Firstly, the choice was deliberate. There can be no doubt whatsoever that the choice for an uncommon Greek personal names was a conscious one. Uncommon Greek names were chosen, never merely born. This becomes clear as soon as we start studying their presence, because the large number of uncommon names and uncommon name bearers cannot have been coincidental or meaningless. Rare is by definition the person who would choose an uncommon name, rarer still one who would do so simply because of a striking fashion. A significant group of people, all choosing uncommon names over multiple centuries and in multiple places throughout Hellenistic Babylonia (or in any other cultural and regional unit of the world), purely on an arbitrary basis, is nonexistent (Sherwin-White 1983, 216-217). When we also consider that in many situations there is clear evidence that either Greek was not the primary language of an individual or that their Greek name was one of multiple names, there is all the more reason to conclude that the choice of a Greek name was calculated.

Secondly, the choice was informed. To think of, let alone choose an uncommon personal name, even in one’s native tongue, is no easy thing. It requires an extended knowledge of not only a language, but also of its onomastics. The existence of clear substrates amongst the uncommon Greek personal names makes clear that there existed not only an extensive understanding of general Greek onomastics, but also of regional onomastics, specifically those of the Phokis, Dodecanese, Euboea, and Mysia, and, if we include the patterns, certainly also of the Peloponnese. Furthermore, none of these regions had a direct connection to the Attic-Ionian *koine*, nor even to the Macedonian language, which had a close

conclusion about the social distribution of names belonging this category, yet this may be a starting point for further research.

relation to the Doric dialect spoken in most of them. If not the continued presence of migrant communities from these regions, the large variety of uncommon Greek personal names connected to them proves an in-depth knowledge of these regions and likely also of their dialects, no matter the vague terms that were used in the royal chronicles and astronomical diaries. Last but not least, the use of fully Greek onomastic practices, even including the repetition of familial name elements (Isidôros / Isitheos, Athênîôn, Athênodôros, Athênophilos) proves that this knowledge was not limited to the names themselves but also included Greek onomastic traditions, both those shared with and very different from Babylonian onomastics.

Thirdly, the choice had a social bearing. Like most Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia, at least those attested in the cuneiform source material, the uncommon Greek names come largely from the lower urban elite and though they also have a meaningful presence amongst the upper urban elite, namely the Ah'utu-clan, this connection was more influenced by the political bearing of certain uncommon names. Though we do not have a complete view of Greek onomastics amongst all layers of population of Hellenistic Babylonia, based on comparative onomastic research from Hellenistic Egypt and the Hellenic world we can presume that these uncommon names were specific to this elite and represented, at least in part, its elite identity. More accurately, uncommon Greek personal names were more popular amongst minor officials from the end of the fourth to the end of the third century BCE, belonging to both the state and the temple apparatus, and less popular amongst people including Babylonian elements in their name structures from the end of the third century BCE and especially in the middle of the second, which corresponds to a general decline in the popularity of uncommon Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia. Though there may also be further social or cultural reasons for these variations in popularity, the separation between the different parts of the lower urban elite is strenuous at best and we do not know enough about them to make further conclusions here. This steady decline in uncommon names was probably itself the consequence of social changes for with Greek names becoming more common, Greek and Babylonian elites becoming more and more integrated, and the appearance of new, Parthian elites, a common identity expressed in part through a common Greek onomasticon became more important.

Fourthly, the choice had a cultural bearing. What unifies the uncommon Greek personal names more than any substrate or pattern is their distinct lack of a connection to Macedonia. By adopting cultural connections to various other parts of the Hellenic world, the lower urban elite thus expressed in part its cultural differentiation from the Macedonian elites and its cultural association to far more than just the most basic of Hellenistic identities. Delphi, Rhodes, Chalkis, and Kyzikos were preferred over Pella and at times even Athens, the cultural *Heimaten* of the Hellenistic world. By onomastically and culturally connecting themselves to these cities and regions, the members of the lower urban elite expressed not only shared cultural ties to these regions but more generally their own distinctive cultural identity. At the same time, they distanced themselves from the Babylonian onomasticon and

consequently culture by the absence of both hybrid names and of a relation between Greek names and Babylonian or Aramaic names, as well as by the presence of many royal names. Thus even theophoric names were not primarily chosen because of some connection to a local divinity or cult, but because of their connection to Greek identity and culture.

Fifthly, the choice had a political bearing. By choosing to express their own identities through an onomastic disassociation from both the Babylonian and Macedonian culture, the members of the lower urban elites also partially disassociated themselves from the Babylonian and Macedonian elites (Monerie 2014, 81). This is most clear amongst the members of the upper urban elite, where uncommon names like Nikarchos and Dēmokratēs are repeated across generations (Monerie 2014, 72-73). Much more than just cases of papponymy, these names expressed the political prestige of the Aḥʾutu-clan, the former expressing their ties to the kings, the latter likely to political changes in Uruk. Such a dissociative practice is not known from anywhere else in the Hellenistic world and since uncommon Greek personal names play a distinctive role already in the years following Alexander the Great's conquest and even before the Seleucid domination, one wonders to its origins.

Sixthly, the choice was not a rejection, but rather an embracement. Contrary to what the two previous paragraphs may have suggested, the use of uncommon Greek personal names was neither a rejection of Macedonian elites, nor of Babylonian identity. When it comes to the common, Macedonian names, they appear right next to uncommon names amongst the same elites and even amongst the same families. It doesn't make much sense that someone with a common, Macedonian name and a clear connection to the Macedonian elites would give their child an uncommon name to distance them from those same elites or vice versa, especially since they could also choose more general Greek names. On an etymological level, uncommon names are also much closer to common, Macedonian names than they are to other common names, since both include a smaller number of theophoric and simple names. This may not have been a deliberate or conscious connection, but it is clearly present and separates both sub-corpora from the other, common Greek names. The presence of Babylonian name elements in the name structures of bearers of uncommon Greek personal names, whether they belonged to the upper or to the lower urban elites, and the presence of those same uncommon names in cuneiform text, whether or not their bearers also had Babylonian names, makes clear that bearing a Greek name did not negate a person's Babylonian identity, but was rather complementary to it.⁸¹ When it comes to double names, one moreover was clearly Greek, the other clearly Babylonian with little to no connection between both. The only thing this category of names can then be considered to reject are the more "normal" common Greek names, but only in favour of the uncommon and the unexpected. By choosing uncommon Greek personal names, persons of both the upper and lower

⁸¹ Consider also the case of Aristeas – Ardibelteios (Arad-Bēlti), an example of another part of Babylonian society, whose double name is only attested on an ostrakon of uncertain Babylonian provenance (SEG VII 38; cf. *infra*).

urban elites thus chose to display their changed identity by fully embracing the depths of Greek onomastics.

Seventhly, the choice was almost as old as the Macedonian conquest and saw a very slight, but steady decline in popularity as Greek names become more popular and more common. Until now the evolution of the presence of Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia, though largely based on the Urukian evidence, has been divided into three parts: a first phase before the middle of the second century BCE where Greek names were not adopted by the local, Babylonian population; a second phase (end III-st. II BCE) where a limited number of Babylonians started to adopt Greek personal names; and a third phase starting in the middle of the second century BCE, which saw a large increase in Greek names amongst the local population accompanied by a larger Greek presence in the traditional urban centra (Sarkisian 1974, 495-503; Boiy 1995, 134; Monerie 2014, 83-87). Even though the nuances differ, especially in the case of Sarkisian who recognized only those with Babylonian elements in their name structures as Babylonian and all the rest as Greeks, this chronology is generally agreed upon.

Even so, it is also one dominated by a focus on the upper urban elites, connecting the voluntary adoption of Greek personal names in Uruk to either the receipt of a Greek name by Nikarchos / Anu-ikšur // Aḥ'utu (YOS 1 52, April 243 BCE; Monerie 2014, 81) or to the adoption of a Greek name by Kephālôn / Anu-balāssu-iqbi // Aḥ'utu (st. II BCE; Sherwin-White 1983, 218; Sherwin-White and Kuhrt 1993, 153) which through the intermediary of the upper urban elite would then have spread to the wider population.⁸² Considering the newly defined social position of both uncommon and common Greek names, the validity of this approach can be called into question. There is no reason to assume that it took over fifty years before Babylonians and other locals started to adopt Greek names (cf. Monerie 1995, 12-13) and there are even some cases which might prove that the practice was far older. The clearest of these is Dromôn, the father of Šalimāku (CT 49 111), who is married to Rīḫat-Nanaya / Ate'-Bēl, a weapon bearer (*zēnabarru*). The West-Semitic origin of the name Šalimāku (Fales 1978) could be an indication that Dromôn himself was not of Greek origin and since she is attested in a text from the fourth of November 270 BCE, he is likely to have lived around the beginning of the third century BCE.⁸³ Pasilipos could be the second, if the strange form of his Greek name is deliberate and an indication of his non-Greek origin (Jursa 2006 txt. 6; 29 July 253 BCE), which would mean a similar origin for his father, Poseidônios. It thus seems far more likely that Greek personal names became integrated in the Babylonian onomasticon through the lower urban elites, people who had the most to profit from embracing the new Greco-Macedonian elites.

⁸² Oelsner 2002, 190: *this kind of Hellenisation is restricted to leading clans of the city which at the same time behave like true Babylonians on the one hand and are bound to the government on the other.*

⁸³ Aymard (1938, 31) believes in the possibility of Greeks adopting Babylonian or West-Semitic names, but there is no clear motivation here for such a choice. What would Dromôn or Šalimāku have gained from adopting a West-Semitic name?

This does not mean that this chronology does not contain valid points. The receipt of a Greek name from Antiochos II by Nikarchos / Anu-ikṣur // Aḥ'utu was certainly an important event and must have had an impact on the adoption of Greek names amongst the wider Urukian population, as it had amongst the members of the Aḥ'utu-clan. Nonetheless, we cannot be certain that it is the receipt of a Greek name itself and not it being a gift from the king himself which was so important as to note down in a later building inscription. The same nuance must be brought to this being the oldest attestation of a Greek (non-royal) personal name in Hellenistic Uruk (Monerie 2014, 81), since it is only the oldest attestation in the cuneiform source material, in a script, in a language, and in a medium which was anything but the standard. When discussing these Greek names, we must thus never forget that they represent only a very small part of the Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia.

A slightly more nuanced chronological division with more attention to the importance of uncommon Greek personal might then be the following. There was a first phase before the middle of the third century BCE where Greek names were limited to minor officials of uncertain ethnic origin and where rare cases demonstrate a much larger presence amongst various parts of the Babylonian population, though not yet amongst the upper and lower Babylonian, cuneiform-bound and connected urban elites; a second phase from the middle of the third century BCE to the middle of the second where Greek personal names started to appear and become increasingly popular amongst members of these upper and lower urban elites reaching the zenith at its end; and a third phase from the end of the second century BCE to the start of the first where Greek names were fully integrated in the Babylonian onomasticon, yet start to disappear together with this part of the cuneiform source material. Uncommon Greek personal names made up an integral part of this evolution, appearing earlier in Babylon and in Larsa than in Uruk, and were present at all phases of it, demonstrating a remarkable consistency despite a steady decline in number in comparison to the common Greek names.

In conclusion, the uncommon Greek personal names from Hellenistic Babylonia were part of a cultural, social, and political expression of the lower urban class, as to an extent of a part of the upper urban class, that sought to show its connection to the wider Hellenistic world and elites by not only binding itself onomastically to the Macedonian elites or even to more general Greek (perhaps even more Athenian) onomastic, but also by exploring the depths of Greek onomastics far away from the standard to regions such as the Phokis, Dodecanese, Euboea, and Mysia in a way that was surprisingly connected to the Macedonian names, to distance itself from the imperial elites (cf. Baker 2013; Stevens 2016). It is an onomastic expression unknown from anywhere else in the Hellenistic world that seeks distance from the Macedonian and the common through a certain amount of non-standard erudition whilst at the same time being complementary to it. This expression is not limited to one ethnicity, city, period, or even clear social stratum, yet appears all over Hellenistic Babylonia and in all its centuries, bound to the cuneiform source material, the only one we have (cf. *infra*).

It has long been held that Greek cultural presence in Babylonia was extremely limited given the small presence of Greek institutions in the source material, the paucity of clear Greek archaeological material, the apparent lack of theological influences, and seeming lack of influence on Babylonian literature, though the latter has recently been put into question, not so much in the presence of Greek influence, but in the influence of the Greek presence (Jursa and Debourse 2020; Sherwin-White and Kuhrt 1993, 149-161; Boiy 1995, 135-151; 2004, 288-296; Oelsner 2002; Boiy and Mittag 2011, 125). Even if this is not the place nor the time to discuss and add nuance to this presumption, it has at times been extended to the small presence of Greek personal names in the cuneiform source material, leading to the conclusion that these Greek onomastics only present a superficial identity, almost a veneer, and cannot be held as definite proof of Hellenisation (Aymard 1938, 37-38; van der Spek 1986, 77; Boiy 1995, 151-152; Monerie 2014, 72; Langin-Hooper and Pearce 2014, 197; cf. Clancier 2011, 760; contra: e.g. Haubold 2016, 91). Though it is true that a Greek personal name in and of itself does not prove that its bearer held on to some Hellenic identity in their daily life, be it in language, clothing, or social and political practices, the observed onomastic knowledge and expression, both of uncommon names and of regional onomastics, does, for it reveals a grasp and use of Greek onomastics that is rarely paralleled by even native speakers. This is not to say that some Babylonians understood Greek onomastics far better than the Greeks and studied it extensively, yet this level of understanding required a strong familiarity with if not some study of the Greek language.

Given this conclusion, it would be a mistake not to mention the Graeca-Babyloniaca. These are sixteen to eighteen (there is still some discussion) clay tablets with either a Babylonian text on one side and a Greek phonetic transcription on the other, or just with a Greek phonetic transcription of a Babylonian text (Oelsner 2013, 147; Stevens 2019, 124; Schileica 1928-1929; Sollberger 1962; Geller 1983; Black and Sherwin-White 1984). Over the past century, various dates have been suggested from the middle of the second century BCE to the third century CE, mainly based on a limited palaeographic study of the Greek script, though at this time the late dating is more popular (Sollberger 1962, 63; Geller 1983, 114; 1997, 46; Maul 1995, 9-12; Westenholz 2007, 274; Clancier 2009, 252; Oelsner 2013, 150; Stevens 2019, 133-141). The only tablet (VAT 418) that can be dated with some certainty (123-81 BCE) was found in a larger group of literary texts which included colophons with dates (Stevens 2019, 124). These tablets served as school exercises for local students learning the Babylonian language and script, though one can wonder if they were not also in some way related to a Greek curriculum. The question of the ethnicity of these students has long been debated with many presuppositions on the unwillingness of Greeks to learn Babylonian (Black and Sherwin-White 1984, 139; Westenholz 2007, 275) and the undiminished capacity of the Babylonians to speak Babylonian (instead of Aramaic; Clancier 2009, 249-251), and the current *communis opinio* that they were Babylonians, descendants of the traditional temple elites, whose primary language at this point was Aramaic, is reasonable (Oelsner 1972; 2013, 156-161; Maul 1995, 12-13; Knudsen 1995;). Nonetheless, when it comes to the

question of ethnic identity, the later we date these tablets, the more the question becomes moot, even amongst the upper urban elites. After all, the endogamous practices of this elite, studied by Still (2019) for Neo-Babylonian Borsippa, can be seen to have adopted at least some exceptions (cf. *supra*) and still remain to be studied for the Hellenistic period considering the large social and cultural changes of the previous centuries.

Though the need for a full palaeographic study of the Graeco-Babyloniaca still remains to be fulfilled and even if, like Stevens argues (2019, 139-140), we have to limit both our early and late dating *termini*, the Graeco-Babyloniaca should not be considered a one-off phenomenon that only appeared when the Greek language had already been present in Babylonian for more than four centuries. The Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia clearly indicates an understanding of the Greek language and unless we suppose that all bearers of uncommon names merely asked the advice of Greek colleagues, neighbours, and officials (in and of itself already a significant indication of a larger Greek cultural presence than hitherto supposed), we must conclude that they learnt it somewhere. If we also happen to have tablets which show an understanding of the Greek alphabet and script (even refined and cursive; Black and Sherwin-White 1984, 134-135), then a connection between the two seems not improbable.

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Conclusion

It is already a rare pleasure (and also challenge) to study the past, yet the study of personal names and their bearers is something else entirely. For names are not only often one of the first things we receive, but also one of the last that remains. In a sense every time a name is written down, a statement is made, no different from that of a prehistoric person dipping their hand in paint and pressing it against a wall, saying: I was here, all my being, my hopes, my losses, my stories past and future, remember me. Just like one handprint, one name may reveal a lot and at the same time very little about a person, a group of handprints, a group of names may illuminate a world, yet leave plenty of darkness.



Figure 36: prehistoric handprints from the Cueva de Las Manos in Santa Cruz Province, Patagonia, Argentina (11.000-7.000 BCE) (Braden 2012)

The central purpose of this thesis has been twofold. The first aim was to delineate the large presence of uncommon Greek personal names in the onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia by comparing its characteristics to other contemporary Greek onomastica and by defining what exactly makes a name uncommon. The second aim was to explain this category of uncommon names as a cultural, social, and etymological phenomenon distinctive to (the corpus of Greek names from) Hellenistic Babylonia. To achieve this, the thesis was divided into three main parts.

The first part sought to look into and beyond the cuneiform so as to situate rivet the main research, and did so by looking at both the state of the research into Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia and by studying their appearance. It made clear that Greek names have been present in the research ever since the first cuneiform tablet was excavated and studied. Immediately, their potential was recognized and calls for further research were made, but for a long time actual research remained limited and the gathering of Greek names was a slow and arduous process. During this process and without access to a full overview, different theories were proposed for the existence and the role of these names, often influenced by colonial and post-colonial attitudes which over- or undervalued their cultural meanings.

Any current research must thus be based primarily on the work by Boiy (1995; 2005) and Monerie (2014) who not only gathered these names, but also sought to explain their presence on the basis of cultural and political changes, the former focusing on the presence and role of double names, the latter studying them in a more general fashion. Finally, the more recent and forthcoming research by Pearce, Corò, Stevens, and Langin-Hooper showcases a renewed, though still limited, interest in the further study of these names, which require and even beg for more in-depth studies. For only the appearance of Greek names, both in name structures and in their transcribed form, is clear and the transcription of Greek names has been shown to have followed very specific, yet never standardized rules which explains the willingness to abandon them at inopportune times.

The second part sought firstly to refine the research question by determining a methodology for the definition and the recognition of uncommon names. Based on research from the fields of contemporary history (López Franco 2016) and medieval studies (Chareille 2018) as well as research done by the French *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*, it became possible to not only define uncommon and unusual Greek personal names by looking at their attestations in the TM- and LGPN-databases, with the limit set at forty attestations in TMPeople for uncommon names, but also to delineate the large presence of uncommon Greek personal names in Hellenistic Babylonia by both the implementation of the previously attained definition and by a comparative statistical analysis of the corpus of Greek names from Hellenistic Babylonia with the TM-corpus and a Memphite corpus, clearly demonstrating the presence of an unhabitually large number of uncommon Greek names and name bearers (ca. 33, 50%), as well as an unhabitual variety amongst these uncommon names, thus fulfilling the first aim of this research project.

Secondly, this part of the thesis adjusted this new methodology to take into account the dialectal and orthographic name variants of each Greek personal name and to not mistake different names and name variant for one another, allowing for a more securely applicable recognition of uncommon names, especially considering the linguistic changes present in the Greek languages during the considered time period, which saw a process of uniformization with a large influence on the written language in many regions of the Hellenistic world. This ensured that only names which in both the Babylonian attested name variant and in all other name variants did not pass the limit of forty attestation in the Trismegistos corpus were considered to be uncommon names and further studied. The uncommon names were then themselves further contextualized by a study of Greek and Babylonian onomastic traditions, so as to be able to fully understand the manners in which these names needed to be studied. It quickly became clear that whilst Babylonian onomastic traditions were followed, this happened only when they coincided with Greek onomastic practices. The Greek onomasticon from Hellenistic Babylonia displayed no sign of any new hybridity with the present Babylonian onomasticon, as is made clear by the absence of hybrid names and the large presence of royal names. Only in the case of

the four unique names (Latikiros, Pasilipos, Polyteudas, and Tatedidos) could a hybrid form (Tatedidos) be hypothesized.

Thirdly, the methodology of the central part of the thesis was introduced. Based on the hypotheses that the large number of uncommon Greek names in Hellenistic Babylonia is representative of 1) specific cultural and social ties between their name-bearers and the rest of the Hellenistic world, 2) the desire of a specific part of this community to express their Greek identities through uncommon names, 3) the value attributed to certain name categories and meanings, the uncommon Greek personal names and a randomly selected control corpus were to be analysed 1) by gathering all their attestations, dividing these per region, per period, and per name and attested name variant, and comparing their distributions to those of the common names belonging to the control corpus, 2) by studying the social status of all name bearers through the construction and further analysis of a source-oriented database with the help of Social Network Analysis-methodologies and the *Gephi*-program, 3) by etymologically analysing all uncommon Greek personal names and comparing these to all the common Greek names in a search for similarities and differences in structure and meaning, and 4) by combining the previous methodologies as well as their results into a synthesis.

The third and perhaps most important part of the thesis sought to apply this methodology to the study of the defined and delineated uncommon Greek personal names in all their beauty and mystery. Firstly, it started by further defining the ways in which the distribution of uncommon names may vary from that of the control corpus, specifically those of the substrate (multiple names whose presence in a certain region surpasses 10%) and of the pattern (multiple names whose presence in a certain region is more than one and a half times as large as the mean distribution of the control corpus). This was then successfully applied to the distribution of names in both the Hellenic world and Hellenistic Egypt, the former serving as the basis for this part of our research, the latter as a *comparandum*. In this way, the existence of Dodecanesian, Phokian, Euboean, and Mysian substrates became clear as did the presence of Pontic, Opuntian Lokrian, Arcadian, Argolic, Messenian, Elean and to a lesser extent Phrygian and Pisidian patterns, unified by their lack of a connection to Macedonia. Egyptian substrates existed only in the Hermopolites, Herakleopolites, and Alexandreion with one small pattern in the Apollonopolites, which may have indicated a larger presence of uncommon names in Upper-Egypt.

Secondly, it delineated the social strata in which bearers of Greek personal names appear. Babylonian society was divided into a lower class, high officials, and an upper- and lower-urban elite, the latter being further divided in those with and without Babylonian names elements, as well as minor officials. This was made possible by the study of a social network of uncommon Greek name bearers, since people belonging to the same social stratum are more likely to have appeared together (i.e. homophily), and compared to the social status of common name bearers. In such manner, it became clear that bearers of uncommon and common Greek names primarily appeared amongst the lower

urban elites and even amongst the same families, though uncommon names were more popular amongst the minor officials as common were amongst those with Babylonian name elements. This was, however, more likely to have been connected to the decline in popularity of uncommon Greek names than the consequence some ethnic distinction which cannot be derived from our sources.

Thirdly, it divided uncommon names into theophoric and atheophoric, composite and simple names, listed according to the values present in them. After comparison with the common names, divided in the same fashion, it became clear that the uncommon names held a higher number of atheophoric and to a much lesser extent composite names, yet also that there is no significant difference in their meaning and the values they present.

Fourthly and lastly, it demonstrated that the uncommon Greek personal names existed right next to two categories of common names, the first Macedonian and the second more difficult to define yet both more theophoric and Attic than the others. Since the sub-corpus of uncommon names was in etymological composition much closer to the Macedonian. This allowed for the recognition of the choice of an uncommon Greek name as a deliberate, informed, socially, culturally, and politically motivated decision by members of the lower elite who sought to express their own (elite) identity through an onomastic disassociation from the Macedonian, Babylonian, and standard Greek elites by the embracement of an uncommon Greek name, bound to specific parts of the Hellenic world, fully complementary to their other identities as lower urban elites of Greco-Macedonian, Babylonian, or any other descent. Though the use of these uncommon names was ever present from the end of the fourth century BCE to the start of the first when Greek names disappear from the cuneiform sources, its popularity declined over time when Greek names became more and more common, even amongst those still bound to the cuneiform administration. Interestingly enough, urban centra like Babylon and Larsa seem to have had an earlier influx of such names (both common and uncommon Greek) earlier than Uruk, either because they were already more multicultural or because they were earlier targets of Greek settlements.

In light of these findings, the Greek cultural presence in the Babylonian cities must be reconsidered, for they reveal an extended knowledge of (regional) Greek onomastics, far more than that of a standard native speaker, and consequently likely of the Greek language itself. To be willing or able to make such a statement through one's name was not the disadvantage of one forced to accept Greek customs to retain political and social status, but the privilege of one seeking to present one's local, political and socio-economic identity by something as simple yet meaningful as an uncommon personal name. The study of uncommon names or more generally shared patterns amongst personal names has thus revealed itself to be useful in understanding some of the cultural and social expressions of Hellenistic Babylonian society, yet many questions still remain, such as to the nature of the non-Macedonian common personal names, the exact relationship between these three categories of Greek

names and their social distribution, and the extent of this phenomenon of uncommon names. Much of this is likely to be explored further in the future, yet the study of Greek personal names has proven itself to be fruitful, largely thanks to the availability of large corpora of names and their attestations. Continued work on these names may tell us much more about the social history of the Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman worlds and we can only hope that further digitization of the cuneiform source material leads to similar databases for the field of Assyriology and eventually to the application of many of these same methodologies, for behind a seemingly marginal phenomenon can a great deal be hidden.

Data

Frequency names TM			22/12/2021
Frequency	frequency_of_freque ncy	number_people	frequency_percentag e
0	6530	0	0,00%
1	17565	17565	2,21%
2	3678	7356	0,93%
3	1720	5160	0,65%
4	1001	4004	0,50%
5	685	3425	0,43%
6	484	2904	0,37%
7	368	2576	0,32%
8	318	2544	0,32%
9	227	2043	0,26%
10	221	2210	0,28%
11	185	2035	0,26%
12	163	1956	0,25%
13	134	1742	0,22%
14	126	1764	0,22%
15	109	1635	0,21%
16	106	1696	0,21%
17	72	1224	0,15%
18	77	1386	0,17%
19	70	1330	0,17%
20	66	1320	0,17%
21	64	1344	0,17%
22	72	1584	0,20%
23	35	805	0,10%
24	56	1344	0,17%
25	42	1050	0,13%
26	45	1170	0,15%
27	25	675	0,08%
28	37	1036	0,13%
29	40	1160	0,15%
30	31	930	0,12%
31	34	1054	0,13%
32	26	832	0,10%
33	28	924	0,12%
34	26	884	0,11%
35	23	805	0,10%
36	33	1188	0,15%
37	32	1184	0,15%
38	18	684	0,09%
39	21	819	0,10%
40	16	640	0,08%
41	18	738	0,09%
42	22	924	0,12%
43	22	946	0,12%

44	23	1012	0,13%
45	12	540	0,07%
46	17	782	0,10%
47	15	705	0,09%
48	9	432	0,05%
49	11	539	0,07%
50	14	700	0,09%
51	13	663	0,08%
52	12	624	0,08%
53	11	583	0,07%
54	13	702	0,09%
55	8	440	0,06%
56	14	784	0,10%
57	7	399	0,05%
58	9	522	0,07%
59	9	531	0,07%
60	8	480	0,06%
61	7	427	0,05%
62	12	744	0,09%
63	8	504	0,06%
64	12	768	0,10%
65	9	585	0,07%
66	9	594	0,07%
67	10	670	0,08%
68	10	680	0,09%
69	12	828	0,10%
70	9	630	0,08%
71	11	781	0,10%
72	5	360	0,05%
73	9	657	0,08%
74	10	740	0,09%
75	5	375	0,05%
76	7	532	0,07%
77	7	539	0,07%
78	4	312	0,04%
79	13	1027	0,13%
80	6	480	0,06%
81	3	243	0,03%
82	8	656	0,08%
83	10	830	0,10%
84	9	756	0,10%
85	6	510	0,06%
86	6	516	0,06%
87	5	435	0,05%
88	4	352	0,04%
89	5	445	0,06%
90	4	360	0,05%
91	6	546	0,07%

92	6	552	0,07%
93	2	186	0,02%
94	4	376	0,05%
95	1	95	0,01%
96	3	288	0,04%
97	4	388	0,05%
98	5	490	0,06%
99	8	792	0,10%
100	2	200	0,03%
101	5	505	0,06%
102	3	306	0,04%
103	4	412	0,05%
104	8	832	0,10%
105	5	525	0,07%
106	5	530	0,07%
107	2	214	0,03%
108	7	756	0,10%
109	6	654	0,08%
110	6	660	0,08%
111	8	888	0,11%
112	3	336	0,04%
113	5	565	0,07%
114	1	114	0,01%
115	1	115	0,01%
116	4	464	0,06%
117	4	468	0,06%
118	2	236	0,03%
119	1	119	0,01%
120	2	240	0,03%
121	1	121	0,02%
122	1	122	0,02%
123	4	492	0,06%
124	2	248	0,03%
125	6	750	0,09%
127	2	254	0,03%
129	2	258	0,03%
130	3	390	0,05%
131	3	393	0,05%
132	7	924	0,12%
133	2	266	0,03%
134	3	402	0,05%
135	3	405	0,05%
136	1	136	0,02%
137	4	548	0,07%
138	3	414	0,05%
139	2	278	0,03%
140	2	280	0,04%
142	3	426	0,05%

143	2	286	0,04%
145	1	145	0,02%
146	5	730	0,09%
147	3	441	0,06%
148	4	592	0,07%
150	3	450	0,06%
151	4	604	0,08%
152	3	456	0,06%
153	3	459	0,06%
154	4	616	0,08%
155	1	155	0,02%
156	4	624	0,08%
157	3	471	0,06%
158	2	316	0,04%
159	2	318	0,04%
160	4	640	0,08%
161	1	161	0,02%
162	1	162	0,02%
163	3	489	0,06%
164	3	492	0,06%
165	1	165	0,02%
166	1	166	0,02%
167	1	167	0,02%
168	2	336	0,04%
170	2	340	0,04%
171	5	855	0,11%
172	2	344	0,04%
173	2	346	0,04%
175	1	175	0,02%
176	1	176	0,02%
177	5	885	0,11%
178	3	534	0,07%
179	2	358	0,05%
181	1	181	0,02%
182	3	546	0,07%
183	1	183	0,02%
184	1	184	0,02%
186	2	372	0,05%
188	3	564	0,07%
189	1	189	0,02%
190	5	950	0,12%
191	3	573	0,07%
192	1	192	0,02%
193	3	579	0,07%
194	2	388	0,05%
195	4	780	0,10%
197	5	985	0,12%
198	2	396	0,05%

199	1	199	0,03%
200	1	200	0,03%
201	2	402	0,05%
202	1	202	0,03%
203	1	203	0,03%
204	3	612	0,08%
205	1	205	0,03%
206	2	412	0,05%
208	2	416	0,05%
210	2	420	0,05%
211	1	211	0,03%
212	2	424	0,05%
214	1	214	0,03%
215	2	430	0,05%
218	2	436	0,05%
219	1	219	0,03%
220	3	660	0,08%
221	1	221	0,03%
222	1	222	0,03%
224	1	224	0,03%
225	1	225	0,03%
227	2	454	0,06%
228	2	456	0,06%
229	2	458	0,06%
231	1	231	0,03%
233	1	233	0,03%
234	1	234	0,03%
235	1	235	0,03%
236	2	472	0,06%
237	4	948	0,12%
239	1	239	0,03%
240	1	240	0,03%
241	2	482	0,06%
243	3	729	0,09%
244	1	244	0,03%
248	1	248	0,03%
249	1	249	0,03%
250	1	250	0,03%
252	1	252	0,03%
253	1	253	0,03%
254	2	508	0,06%
255	1	255	0,03%
259	1	259	0,03%
261	1	261	0,03%
263	1	263	0,03%
264	1	264	0,03%
265	1	265	0,03%
266	1	266	0,03%

267	1	267	0,03%
269	1	269	0,03%
270	1	270	0,03%
272	1	272	0,03%
276	1	276	0,03%
280	1	280	0,04%
281	1	281	0,04%
282	1	282	0,04%
285	3	855	0,11%
286	1	286	0,04%
288	1	288	0,04%
292	1	292	0,04%
293	3	879	0,11%
295	1	295	0,04%
298	1	298	0,04%
299	1	299	0,04%
300	1	300	0,04%
303	1	303	0,04%
305	1	305	0,04%
307	3	921	0,12%
309	2	618	0,08%
312	2	624	0,08%
313	1	313	0,04%
315	2	630	0,08%
316	1	316	0,04%
317	1	317	0,04%
318	1	318	0,04%
319	1	319	0,04%
321	1	321	0,04%
322	1	322	0,04%
323	1	323	0,04%
327	1	327	0,04%
328	2	656	0,08%
332	1	332	0,04%
338	1	338	0,04%
341	1	341	0,04%
342	1	342	0,04%
345	2	690	0,09%
347	2	694	0,09%
349	1	349	0,04%
350	1	350	0,04%
353	1	353	0,04%
356	1	356	0,04%
358	1	358	0,05%
360	1	360	0,05%
362	1	362	0,05%
363	2	726	0,09%
371	1	371	0,05%

372	1	372	0,05%
373	1	373	0,05%
374	2	748	0,09%
380	1	380	0,05%
386	1	386	0,05%
395	1	395	0,05%
396	1	396	0,05%
399	1	399	0,05%
402	1	402	0,05%
404	2	808	0,10%
405	2	810	0,10%
406	1	406	0,05%
410	1	410	0,05%
413	1	413	0,05%
414	1	414	0,05%
415	4	1660	0,21%
417	1	417	0,05%
418	1	418	0,05%
419	1	419	0,05%
422	1	422	0,05%
423	1	423	0,05%
425	1	425	0,05%
426	1	426	0,05%
430	1	430	0,05%
432	1	432	0,05%
433	1	433	0,05%
434	2	868	0,11%
435	1	435	0,05%
436	1	436	0,05%
439	1	439	0,06%
450	1	450	0,06%
458	1	458	0,06%
464	1	464	0,06%
467	2	934	0,12%
468	1	468	0,06%
474	1	474	0,06%
475	1	475	0,06%
485	1	485	0,06%
486	1	486	0,06%
490	1	490	0,06%
492	1	492	0,06%
493	1	493	0,06%
496	1	496	0,06%
499	1	499	0,06%
502	1	502	0,06%
503	1	503	0,06%
504	1	504	0,06%
508	2	1016	0,13%

514	1	514	0,06%
521	1	521	0,07%
522	1	522	0,07%
530	1	530	0,07%
531	1	531	0,07%
536	1	536	0,07%
552	1	552	0,07%
553	1	553	0,07%
566	1	566	0,07%
568	2	1136	0,14%
571	1	571	0,07%
574	1	574	0,07%
579	1	579	0,07%
584	1	584	0,07%
585	2	1170	0,15%
587	1	587	0,07%
594	1	594	0,07%
595	1	595	0,07%
606	1	606	0,08%
608	1	608	0,08%
611	1	611	0,08%
613	1	613	0,08%
621	1	621	0,08%
623	1	623	0,08%
624	1	624	0,08%
626	1	626	0,08%
630	1	630	0,08%
631	1	631	0,08%
633	1	633	0,08%
651	1	651	0,08%
654	1	654	0,08%
659	1	659	0,08%
660	1	660	0,08%
665	1	665	0,08%
696	2	1392	0,18%
709	1	709	0,09%
710	1	710	0,09%
737	1	737	0,09%
741	1	741	0,09%
751	1	751	0,09%
752	1	752	0,09%
777	1	777	0,10%
793	1	793	0,10%
796	1	796	0,10%
809	1	809	0,10%
816	1	816	0,10%
817	1	817	0,10%
828	1	828	0,10%

844	1	844	0,11%
871	2	1742	0,22%
880	1	880	0,11%
885	1	885	0,11%
890	1	890	0,11%
893	1	893	0,11%
895	1	895	0,11%
925	1	925	0,12%
926	1	926	0,12%
929	1	929	0,12%
930	1	930	0,12%
947	1	947	0,12%
951	1	951	0,12%
954	1	954	0,12%
955	1	955	0,12%
974	1	974	0,12%
1015	1	1015	0,13%
1043	1	1043	0,13%
1047	1	1047	0,13%
1048	1	1048	0,13%
1061	1	1061	0,13%
1067	1	1067	0,13%
1087	1	1087	0,14%
1098	1	1098	0,14%
1104	1	1104	0,14%
1108	1	1108	0,14%
1113	2	2226	0,28%
1123	1	1123	0,14%
1135	1	1135	0,14%
1159	1	1159	0,15%
1187	1	1187	0,15%
1200	1	1200	0,15%
1223	1	1223	0,15%
1228	1	1228	0,15%
1237	2	2474	0,31%
1285	1	1285	0,16%
1301	1	1301	0,16%
1308	1	1308	0,16%
1395	1	1395	0,18%
1408	1	1408	0,18%
1479	1	1479	0,19%
1486	1	1486	0,19%
1542	1	1542	0,19%
1547	1	1547	0,19%
1563	1	1563	0,20%
1569	1	1569	0,20%
1612	1	1612	0,20%
1644	1	1644	0,21%

1663	1	1663	0,21%
1666	1	1666	0,21%
1770	1	1770	0,22%
1782	1	1782	0,22%
1891	1	1891	0,24%
1923	1	1923	0,24%
1943	1	1943	0,24%
2026	1	2026	0,25%
2045	1	2045	0,26%
2530	1	2530	0,32%
2591	1	2591	0,33%
2881	1	2881	0,36%
2980	1	2980	0,37%
3004	1	3004	0,38%
3131	1	3131	0,39%
3858	1	3858	0,49%
4245	1	4245	0,53%
4263	1	4263	0,54%
6526	1	6526	0,82%
8676	1	8676	1,09%
27956	1	27956	3,52%

Attestations – uncommon Greek personal names				
Name	Source	Place of origin	Region of origin	Date
Athènéphilos mi. II BCE Uruk	NC 1999, 84; nr. 95	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
	IPr. 149, 4	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 14	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 15	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IG II ² 3577, 13	Phlya (Athens)	Attica	end II CE
	Nilsson 26-7; Hesp. 22 (1953), p. 122	Rhodos ⁸⁴	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
	IG XII 1, 322	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	KF 148	Kos	Dodekanesos	Imp.
Drakontidès end IV BCE Babylon	IG I ³ 1147, 9	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	459 BCE
	IG I ³ 306, 24; 307, 44; 308, 67; 330, 18; 331, 32; 370, 37; II ² 3453, 2; PA/APF 4549	Bate (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 40, 2	Antiochis	Attica	446/5

⁸⁴ Masculine variant: *Ἀθανόφιλος*.

	(Athens)		BCE
IG I ³ 364, 20-21; cf. PA/APF 4551	Thorai	Attica	ca. 438-432 BCE
Ar. <i>Vesp.</i> 157; 438	Athens	Attica	422 BCE
PA 4546; SEG XXXII 161 IV, 14-15	Aphidna	Attica	ca. 422-404 BCE
IG I ³ 1191, 252	Kekropis (Athens)	Attica	409 BCE
Ag. XIX P 2 g,14	Athens	Attica	402/1 BCE
IG II ² 1594, 32	Aphidna	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 1672; Ag. XV 49, 47	Aphidna	Attica	mi. IV BCE
PA 4544	Athens	Attica	ca. 363/2 BCE
IG II ² 1456, 31; SEG XLIV 65	Bate (Athens)	Attica	341/0 BCE
IG II ² 238a,1; IGa 238b, 8	Andros	Cyclades	338/7 BCE
IG XII 9, 245A, 410	Ne. (Eretria)	Euboea	IV-III BCE
Iasos 382, 1	Iasos	Karia	hell.
Iasos 382, 3	Iasos	Karia	hell.
SEG XLIX 1168 II 8	Phrearrhioi	Attica	III BCE
Iasos 32, 2; SEG LVII 1068, 2	Iasos	Karia	ca. 285-260 BCE
Iasos 50, 1; SEG XXXVIII 1061, 1; LVII 1067, 1	Iasos	Karia	ca. 270-250 BCE
Milet I 3, 96, 7	Iasos	Karia	266 BCE
Iasos 82, 15, 57	Iasos	Karia	ca. 250-240 BCE
IG II ² 791	Erchia	Attica	248/7 BCE
IG II ² 766; SEG XXI 392 I 45	Paiania	Attica	246/5 BCE
SEG LVII 1046 III 4; Epigr. Anat. 40, 2007, 44	Iasos	Karia	ca. 230-210 BCE
IOrop. 188, 2	Aphidna	Attica	III-II BCE

	IKermaos 81, 3	Pargasa	Karia	II-I BCE
	Iiasos 160, 20	Iasos	Karia	199/8 BCE
	IG II ² 889; 904	Aphidna	Attica	181/0 BCE
	IG II ² 3058; SEG XVI 157; IGSEG 3088, 2	Paiania	Attica	175/4 BCE
	SEG LVII 1092, 4; SEG 1093, 7	Iasos	Karia	167-161 BCE
	Iiasos 194, 5	Iasos	Karia	131-125 BCE
	IRhodPer 781, 9	Tarmianoi (Tabai)	Karia	end I BCE
	SEMA 612	Sounion	Attica	II CE
	IMylasa 319, 2; 320, 2	Mylasa	Karia	I-II CE
	TAM II 3, 1146	Olympos	Lykca	III CE
	Nilsson 184; Ag. Inv. R 186 A-B	Rhodos ⁸⁵	Aegean Isles	st. II BCE

Hèrotheos mi. II BCE Uruk	IG I ² 7015	Otryne	Attica	end IV BCE
	IEph. 3429, 33	Metropolis	Ionia	II BCE
	IG XII 9, 1189, 10	Chremmeides (Histiaia)	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
	IG XII 9, 1189, 10	Chremmeides (Histiaia)	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
Kantharos end IV BCE Babylon	IG II ² 2318, 115; IG 2325, 60; PCG 4, p. 57-60	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
	SEG XLIII 713c, 30	Halikarnassos	Karia	V-IV BCE
	PCG 7 p. 245 fr. 33	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	RE (4) = Skalet 175	Sikyon	Corinthia	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 1601a	Myrrhinous	Attica	ca. 340 BCE
	PAnt. 15	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE?
	IG XII 8, 335, 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.
	NScav. 1961, p. 349	Syrakousai	Sicily	hell.
	AJPh 34 (1913), 455; n. 7b, 28	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	IG II ² 1241, 12	Myrrhinous	Attica	300/299 BCE
	ISM II 285, 7	Tomis	Moesia	II CE
	CIL VI 32627, 12	Beroe-Augusta	Moesia	?

⁸⁵ Name variant on -ας.

		Traiana		
	CIA App. 77b, 2-3; 8	Athens ⁸⁶	Attica	III BCE?
	CIA App. 91, 2	Athens	Attica	III BCE?
	IOSPE I ² 406, 2	Chersonesos ⁸⁷	Tauris	IV BCE
	SEG XXVI 320	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
	IG XII 9, 642	Eretria	Euboea	II CE
	TM 13769	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	ante 265 BCE
Kebros end III Seleukeia on the Tigris	IG IX 2, 287c, 12	Gomphoi	Thessalia	ca. 24 BCE?
	FGrH 328 F 31	Athens ⁸⁸	Attica	VI BC
Keraunes mi. III BCE Babylon	IHeraclea p. 145; Production et commerce, p. 18 n. 33	Herakleia	Pontos	ca. 370-350 BCE
	NScav 1892, p. 488	Rhegion	Magna Graecia	hell.
	Brixhe, Timbres 670	Pamphylia ⁸⁹	Pamphylia	II-I BCE
	CIL X 1081	Stabiae	Magna Graecia	mi. I CE
Kratō st. II BCE Uruk	SGDI 1721, 1; 5; 6; SGDI 1911, 1; BCH 66-7 (1942-3) p. 76 n. 5, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	160-144 BCE?
	SGDI 1701, 2; SGDI 2153, 2; 11; 20-21	Delphoi	Phokis	153-141 BCE
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939/40) p. 170 n. 21 B I, 8	Kos ⁹⁰	Dodekanesos	I BCE
Lamenès end IV Borsippa	BCH 101 (1977), p. 466 inv. 2500, 2	Oitaia (Thessalia)	Thessalia	264 BCE?
	Syll. ³ 405 n. 2, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 260-250 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1 21, 152, 155	Amphissa	Ozolian Locris	214 BCE
	SGDI 2267, 12; FD III 2, 67, 9; FD III 3, 43, 7; 262, 7; 276, 2; 311, [1]; 316, 1, 2; 323, 1; 328, [1]; 330, [1]; 387,	Delphoi	Phokis	48-1 BCE

⁸⁶ Feminine variant: *Κανθαρίς*.

⁸⁷ Feminine variant: *Κανθάρα*.

⁸⁸ Masculine variant: *Κέβρις*.

⁸⁹ *[Κέ]ραννος*, though possibly *Καῖννος*. The others are on *-ος*, rather than *-ης*.

⁹⁰ Feminine variant: *Κρατώι*.

	18; 397, 6; 497, 12; SEG XXXVI 511,[2]			
	FD III 1, 303, 1; FD III 3, 301, 1; 302, 2; 316, 2; 333, 8; FD III 4, 73, 15; FD III 6, 20, 16; SEG XII 251, [2]; 253, [2]	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 40 BCE-20 CE
	FD III 3, 262, 18	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-1 BCE
	Daux O 8; SEG XXXIII 430, 1; FD III 6, 9, 2; 11, 1; 13, 2; 14, 12; 15, 12, 22; SEG XXXVI 516; FD III 6, 22, 5; 31, 31; 35, 24; 41, 4; 43, 2, 7, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 1-66 CE
	FD III 6, 9, 3; 11, 2; 13, 2; 15, 13, 23 = SEG XXXVI 516; FD III 6, 22, 7; 30, 1, 7; 35, 24; 43, 2, 7, 14; SEG XXXIII 430	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-66 CE
	FD III 6, 17, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-66 CE
	FD III 6, 17, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-66 CE
Latikiros mi. III BCE end III BCE Larsa				
Mimôn end IV BCE Kutha	Amyx 114, 3	Korinthos	Corinthia	ca. 570-550 BCE
	IG VII 2046	Thespiiai	Boeotia	III BCE?
	IG XII 5, 826, 2	Tenos	Cyclades	II BCE
Mnèsinos mi. III BCE Babylon	IGB I ² 410	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	IG XII 9, 1242, 9; IG II ² 7087, 6	Oe	Opuntian Lokris	ca. 350-250 BCE
	SEG LII 530, 2	Laodikeia	Phrygia	ca. 200 CE
Myrtolos end III BCE Uruk	Dörpfeld, Troja, p. 530	Ilion	Mysia	27 BCE-14 CE
	IG I ² 1072	Prasiai ⁹¹	Attica	V BCE?

⁹¹ Masculine variant: *Μορτίλος*.

KH I 210	Thebes	Boeotia	V BCE
IG II ² 2325, 125; PCG 7, pp. 29-32	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
SEG XXXIX 411, 9; LSAG ² , p. 442 n. B	Megara (Hylleis)	Megaris	ca. 425-400 BCE
Thuc. V 19, 2	Athens	Attica	422/1 BCE
IG XII 9, 159	Eretria Vathia	Euboea	IV BCE?
IG II ² 1349, 3	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
SEMA 623	Steiria	Attica	st. IV BCE
Ag. XV 42, 187	Steiria	Attica	336/5 BCE
RE (4)	Molossoi	Epiros	IV-III BCE
IG IX 1, 571	Leukas	Ionian Isles	III-II BCE
SEG XX 735b II 72	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
Cabanes, l'épire, p. 547 n. 16	Chaones	Epiros	st. III BCE
IG VII 42, 34	Megara	Megaris	ca. 250-225 BCE
IG VII 41, 4	Megara	Megaris	243-224 BCE
BMC Thessaly, p. 89 n. 18; Franke, Münz. V. Epiros, p. 183 II ser. 52	Epiros	Epiros	234-168 BCE
Illion 64, 43	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BC
IG VII 27, 12	Megara	Megaris	221 BCE?
Ag. Inv. I 7582	Marathon	Attica	214/3 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 31, 110	Pyrgoi	Elis	205 BCE
SEG XXVI 431	Argos	Argolis	II BCE
Desy, Timbres amphoriques, 1224	Southern-Italy	Magna Graecia	II-I BCE?
IG IX 1, 694, 38	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	II BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 29 V Cb, 3	Antron	Thessalia	end II BCE
IBouthrot. 15, 4; 21, 48; 140, 8; 156, 4; 157, 3	Drymioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE

IBouthrot. 17, 7; 9; 29, 7; 32, 29	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 103, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 21, 47; 38, 2; 131, 5?; 144, 6; 156, 3; 157, 2	Drymioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 78, 10; 79, 9; 80, 8; 81, 8; 82, 8; 83, 8; 84, 8; 85, 8; 86, 9; 87, 9; 88, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 22, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 30, 32	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 69, 15; 70, 11; 71, 9	Kyestoi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 114, 4; 8; 115, 4; 13; 133, 2	Anemotioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 141, 2	Phornaioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 159	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
SEG II 161, 4-5	Argos	Argolis	post 146 BCE
SEG XXV 277, 5	Kleonai	Argolis	I BCE-I CE
CIL IV 2083	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
CIL IV 3804	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
CIL IV 9196	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
IDyrrh. 167	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	hell.-imp.
SEG XLVII 933	Pella	Macedonia	end I BCE
IG XII 3 Suppl. 1632	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
SEG XI 1021	Prote	Messenia	imp.
CIL X 230	Grumentum	Magna Graecia	imp.

	CIL X 261	Grumentum	Magna Graecia	imp.
	CIL X 7417	Thermai Himerai	Sicily	imp.
	IG IX 1, 945	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	imp.
	CIL X 8059, 410	South-Italy	Magna Graecia	imp.
	Milet. VI 1, 192e	Miletos	Ionian	imp.
	SEG IX 478	Tauchira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	Iasos 271, 36; 272, 36	Iasos	Karia	35 CE?
	SEG XI 385, 3	Hermione	Argolis	II CE
	RE (7)	Thessalia	Thessalia	II CE?
	TAM II 1, 67, 1	Telmessos	Lycia	II-III CE
	IG IX 2, 1315	Azoros	Thessalia	II-III CE
	IGLMP 110	Syracuse	Sicily	III-IV CE?
	IJO II 14b, 12	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	V-VI CE
	N.Sav. 1902, p. 41	Lokroi Epizephyrioi ⁹²	Magna Graecia	hell.
	Men. Fr. 60, 1	Athens ⁹³	Attica	IV-III BCE
	Feissel, RICM, 47	Edessa ⁹⁴	Macedonia	V-VI CE
	TM 95851	Memnoneia ⁹⁵	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-mi. VII CE
	TM 25026	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	I-II CE
	TM 15383	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	163/4 CE?
	TM 15383	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	163/4 CE?
	TM 28326	Panopolites	Panopolites (U9)	end II CE
	TM 17295	Antinoopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	247/8 CE
	TM 17295	Antinoopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	247/8 CE
	TM 17295	Antinoopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	247/8 CE
	TM 18373	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	328 CE
	IAnkara 245, 8	Ankyra ⁹⁶	Galatia	II-III

⁹² Feminine variant: *Μυρτιλλίς*.

⁹³ Feminine variant: *Μυρτίλη*.

⁹⁴ Feminine variant: *Μύρτιλλα*.

⁹⁵ Masculine variant: *Μυρτίλ(λ)ος*.

⁹⁶ Masculine variant: *Μυρτίλος*.

				CE
	BCH 17 (1893), p. 242 n. 5, 1	Eumeneia	Phrygia	I-II CE
	INGalatia 372, 1	Kerpis (mod.)	Eastern Phrygia	imp.
	Lane, CMRDM 1, p. 142 n. 262	Antiocheia	Pisidia	imp.
Pasilipos mi. III BCE Babylon				
Phainis mi. III BCE ?	BMC Cyrenaica p. 100 n. 30: p. 102 n. 37+p. CLXXXI	Barka-Ptolemais	Cyrenaica	ca. 435-308 BCE
	Daux B9; SEG XXIV 379, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	373-347 BCE
	AE 1913, p. 8 n. 5	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	hell.
	FD III 2, 80, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 315-280 BCE
	IDorIns 88, 27	Astypalaia	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IDorIns 88, 32	Astypalaia	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XII 3, 89, 5	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XII 3, 83, 15	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XI 4, 595; IG XII 5, 221	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	end III BCE
	FD III 2, p. 232b, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 247-199 BCE
	FD III 4, 16, 7; 17, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 247-199 BCE
	Daux K 29; cf. Topoi 8 (1998), p. 230	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 247-199 BCE
	SEG XII 369, 4	Kos	Dodekanesos	242 BCE
	SGDI 1975, 6; SGDI 2083, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	196-185 BCE
	SGDI 1989, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	192 BCE
	Daux L 8	Delphoi	Phokis	191 BCE
	SGDI 1960, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	189 BCE
	SGDI 1991, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	188 BCE
	SGDI 1976, 1	Delphoi	Phokis	183 BCE
	TCal. 88, 21	Pothaia (Hylleis)	Dodekanesos	ca. 180 BCE

	SGDI 2064, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	180/179 BCE
	SGDI 1763, 5; 1787, 12; 2186, 12; 2217, 24; FD III 1, 271, [1]; FD III 6, 97, 14; SEG XXXIII 428; Syll. ³ 585, 154, 313, 316	Delphoi	Phokis	174-122 BCE
	SGDI 1841, 12; 1899, 15; 2141, 4; 2148, 4; 2169, 3; 2182, 3; 2184, 2; 2187, 2; 2190, 2; 2202, 2; 2203, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	163-143 BCE?
	SGDI 2110, 21; FD III 2, 24, 32; III 4, 480A, 16; III 6, 70, 18; 118, 21	Delphoi	Phokis	128-100 BCE
	SEG XXXVI 501, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	124-116 BCE
	FD III 6, 72, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	121-108 BCE
	SGDI 2111, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	113-100 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 495	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
	GVI 474 = Gr.Gr. 127 (f.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	Atti Acc. Pontan. 21 (1971/2), pp. 392-397 (f.)	Nola	Magna Graecia	imp.
Phanaia st. II BCE Uruk	May, Abdera, p. 166 n. 215; Masson, OGS, p. 434 (m.)	Abdera ⁹⁷	Thrakia	ca. 415-395 BCE
	UP (Kinns Coll.) (m.)	Teos	Ionia	ca. 375-370 BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 7, 22; p. 8, 29 (m.)	Issa (Dymanes)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	Milne 141; cf. UP (Istanbul, Arch.Mus.) (m.)	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 310-294 BCE
	VAMZ 1970, p. 36 fr. K (m.)	Issa	Illyria	III BCE
	IEK 356 (m.)	Erythrai	Ionia	II-I BCE
Polymnis mi. II BCE	SEG IX 45, 45	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	st. V BCE

⁹⁷ Masculine variant: *Φαναῖος*.

Uruk	SEG IX 45, 7	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	st. V BCE
	RE (-) (Paus. IV 31, 10)	Thebes	Boeotia	V BCE
	IG I ³ 127, 5; SEMA 246	Euonymon	Attica	405/4 BCE
	SEG IX 81	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	IV BCE
	SEG XXXII 370, 16	Argos	Argolis	ca. 315 BCE
	AD 26 (1971) Chron., p. 539 n. 2, 3	Kattabioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 275-250 BCE
	SEG IX 349, 10, 140	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 160	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	IC 3, p. 133 n. 2	Oleros	Kreta	imp.
	IC 3, p. 62-63 n. 20-2; PIR ² F 375	Hierapytna	Kreta	ca. 170 CE
	AvHierapolis, p. 145	Hierapolis	Phrygia	II-III CE
	AD 9 (1924-5), p. 101 n. 1 X-XI Στ	Samos ⁹⁸	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	SEMA 2338	Athens ⁹⁹	Attica	imp.
	Puteoli 7-8 (1983-4), p. 81	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	ca. 165-172 CE
	IPessinous 74	Pessinous ¹⁰⁰	Galatia	ca. 150-175 CE
Polyteudas st. III BCE ?	TAM III 1, 440, 1	Termessos ¹⁰¹	Pisidia	imp.
Tatedidos st. II BCE Uruk				
Theomelès end III BCE ? st. II BCE Uruk	ID 298 A, 62	Delos	Cyclades	st. IV BCE
	IG XII 9, 245B, 343	Oinoe	Euboea	IV-III BCE
Antiochis st. II BCE Uruk	IG XII 1, 544	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	IG II ² 10071	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	hell.
	ISmyrna 68	Smyrna	Ionia	hell.
	Schweyer 76, 2	Simena	Lycia	hell.
	IG II ² 10374	Soloi-Pompeiopolis	Cilicia	III-II BCE

⁹⁸ Masculine variant: Πολυμνής.

⁹⁹ Feminine variant: Πολύμνια.

¹⁰⁰ Feminine variant: Πολύμνεια.

¹⁰¹ Masculine variant: Πολυτείδης.

RE (4), Grainger SPG, p. 8	Macedonia	Macedonia	st. III BCE
RE (5); Grainger SPG, p. 8	Macedonia	Macedonia	III-II BCE
Samos XII 132	Samos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
IG II ² 10688a	Athens	Attica	II-I BCE
SEG XXXV 709	Amphipolis	Macedonia	II-I BCE
TAM V 3, 1685	Philadelphieia	Lydia	II-I BCE
IG II ² 2357, 24	Athens	Attica	end II BCE
IG II ² 2358, 65	Athens	Attica	ca. 150 BCE
Charitonides, Sympl. 94	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	I BCE-I CE
Samos XII 131	Samos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
IG II ² 6914	Athens	Attica	hell.-imp.
CIL X 926	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I AD
IDyrrh. 26	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	hell.-imp.
AA 2009 (1), p. 189 n. 2	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE
SEG XLIV 450, 27; Kramolisch, p. 103	Larisa	Thessalia	end I BCE
TAM II 2, 595, 1	Tlos	Lycia	end I BCE
ID 2621b, 12	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 93 BCE
IAssos 16, 1; 17	Assos	Troas	post 2 BCE
Prak.Wilhelm pp. 255-6, 38	Athens	Attica	ca. 44 BCE
Prak.Wilhelm pp. 255-6, 98	Athens	Attica	ca. 44 BCE
NS 590	Kos	Dodekanesos	imp.
PM 863	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	imp.
SEMA 178	Athens	Attica	imp.
CIL III 544, 5	Korinthos	Corinthia	imp.
SEG XXXII 1031	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	imp.
CIL X 83	Hipponion-Vibo Valentia	Magna Graecia	imp.
Iasos 383, 1	Iasos	Karia	imp.
UP (Sayar)	Magarsos-Antiocheia	Cilicia	imp.
UP (Sayar)	Mopsouhestia	Cilicia	imp.

Ag. XVII 258	Athens	Attica	I BCE-ICE
IG II ² 7490	Marathon	Attica	I CE
SEMA 1538	Athens	Attica	I CE
IG II ² 9394	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
CIL IV 3340, 23, 4; CIL 24, 5, 16	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	56 CE
TAM V 1, 705, 4	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	58 CE
IG II ² 6143	Eupyridae	Attica	II CE
ILGR 49, 1	Patrai	Achaia	I-II CE
CIL X 2284	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	I-II CE?
CIL X 2581	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	I-II CE?
Epig. Rom. di Canosa 167	Canusium	Magna Graecia	I-II CE
IItal I 1, 31	Salernum	Magna Graecia	II CE?
IItal I 1, 31	Salernum	Magna Graecia	II CE?
INikaia I 275b, 4	Nikaia	Mysia	I-II CE?
INikaia II 2, 1467, 3	Mossyneanoi-Syllanteno	Pontos	II CE?
TAM V 3, 1905, 1	Philadelphieia	Lydia	II CE?
IANazarbos 541, 1	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
SEG XXXV 292	Eua (Kynouria)	Arcadia	mi. II CE
IANazarbos 165, 4	Anazarbos	Cilicia	126 CE
SEG XXXI 1049, 3	Silandos	Lydia	162 CE
INikaia II 2, 1434	Nikaia	Mysia	II-III CE
ISmyrna 260, 4	Smyrna	Ionia	III CE
SEG XLV 1634	Attaleia	Lydia	II-III CE
TAM V 2, 1375, 4	Magnesia ad Sipylum	Lydia	III CE
IG X 2, 1, 628a, 1	Thessalonike	Macedonia	end III CE
IG V 1, 1494, 2	Messene	Messenia	III-IV CE
IG XII Suppl., p. 190 n. 636	Miletos	Ionia	III-IV CE
AM 9 (1884), p. 28 n. 3, 4	Kyzikos	Mysia	IV-V CE
TM 41972	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	IV-V CE
Unp. (Eski-sehir Mus.)	Konsidiana Choria	Galatia	II-III CE
Belleten 12 (1948), p. 180 n. 9, 2	Aquae Saraouneae?	Kappadokia	imp.
IKomana 115, 2	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	II-III CE
BCH 33 (1909), p. 61 n. 37, 1	Mazaka-Kaisareia?	Kappadokia	III CE

	SEG LVI 1810, 2	Mazaka-Kaisareia?	Kappadokia	III CE
	Unp. (Bekker-Nielsen 2013)	Neoklaudiopolis-Andrapa (terr.)	Paphlagonia	imp.
	Rend.Linc. 34 (1979), p. 27 n. 1	Phrygia	Phrygia	III CE
	SERP pp. 225-6 n. 22, 3	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Gibson, Christians, pp. 80-2 n. 29, 26	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	IV CE
	AM 22 (1897), pp. 480-1, 12 (OGIS 479)	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II-III CE
	MAMA V 67, 4	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	AvHierapolis, p. 148 n. 247, 2	Hierapolis	Phrygia	II-III CE
	MAMA X 484, 3	Tiberiopolis (terr.)	Phrygia	171 CE
	MAMA I 97	Laodikeia	Eastern Phrygia	imp.
	IAntioche 27, 14	Antiocheia	Pisidia	I CE?
	Termessos IV 31, 3	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	Termessos IV 32, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III 1, 55b 2; 179, 8	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III 1, 712, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	III CE
	Studia Pontica III 2, 325	Komana-Hierokaisareia (terr.)	Pontos	imp.
<i>Charmôn</i> st./mi. III BCE Uruk	IG XII 1, 1022	Brykountioi	Dodekanesos	hell.
	AE 1913, p. 11 n. 14	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	AE 1913, p. 4 n. 91	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	SEG XIV 699a, 5	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	end III BCE
	SEG XIV 699b, 11	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
	SEG III 357, 11	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 240-230 BCE
	TCam 35, 12; SEG XIV 699b, 22	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	235 BCE
	IG VII 2788, 14	Kopai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	IG XII 3, Supp. 1302, 35	Thera	Cyclades	II BCE
	TCal 89B, 12	Panormos (Hylleis)	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	NS 8, 4	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	SEG XXII 432, 5	Kopai	Boeotia	ca. 200-175 BCE
	TCam 46, 15; SEG XIV 699e, 13	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	193 BCE

SEG XXXII 454, 34	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
SGDI 3789, 18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. II BCE
IG XII 1, 376	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.-imp.
Nuov.Suppl. Rod. 4, 4	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
Cl.Rh. 8 p. 228, 10	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 90-65 BCE
TCam. 3Δa, 53 (I)	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 75 BCE
T.Cam. 3Δa, 53 (II)	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 75 BCE
ILind. 378b, 94	Lindos	Dodekanesos	27 BCE
ICilicie 29, 5	Tarsos-Antiocheia	Cilicia	I CE
Suppl.Rod. 4b, 17	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	4-5 CE?
BMNBurgas 4 (2002), pp. 121-2 n. 8	Apollonia-Sozopolis ¹⁰²	Pisidia	IV BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 345	Oinoe	Attica	IV-III BCE
IC 2, p. 259 n. 36b	Polurrhenia	Kreta	hell.
AE 1913, p. 10 n. 11	Nisyros	Dodekanesos	III BCE
IG V 2, 36, 47	Tegea (Krariotai)	Arcadia	end III BCE
ID 2682	Karystos	Euboea	II BCE
SBBerlAk 1904, p. 921b, 17	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
IG II ² 844, 51; 64	Kydonia	Kreta	193/2 BCE
Plb. XXII 15, 3	Kreta	Kreta	184 BCE
Athena 22 (1910), p. 142 n. 5	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
IG VII 1495	Tanagra ¹⁰³	Boeotia	hell.
TM 9461	Theadelpheia	Arsinoites	133 CE
TM 45408	Sokopaiou Nesos ¹⁰⁴	Arsinoites	post 151 CE
TM 128618	Narmouthis	Arsinoites	ante 210/1 CE
TM 9139	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	215/6 CE
TM 13755	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	218 CE
TM 21042	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	225 CE

¹⁰² Masculine variant: *Χαρμίων*.

¹⁰³ Masculine variant: *Χάρμων*.

¹⁰⁴ Masculine variant: *Χαρμίων*.

	TM 11998	Karanis ¹⁰⁵	Arsinoites	172 CE
	TM 11998	Karanis	Arsinoites	172 CE
	TM 11999; 12000	Karanis	Arsinoites	post 173 CE
	TM 9604	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	125 CE
Eurydamos end III BCE Larsa	Hdt. VII 213	Trachinioi	Thessalia	480 BCE
	NE 5 (1965), p. 28, pl. 1, 1; IHeraclea p. 137; MBAH 22 (2003), pp. 73-91 n. 5;13;15;53; MBAH 64	Herakleia	Pontos	ca. 410-380 BCE
	Robert EEP, p. 114, 11	Histiaia-Oreios	Euboea	III BCE
	SEG XXV 623b	Chalkis	Euboea	III BCE ?
	Kats, p. 111 n. 104	Chersonesos	Tauris	III BCE
	BCH 64-5 (1940-1), p. 65 n. 4, 1; IG IX 1 ² 1, p. XVII; p. XLIX, s.a. 279 BCE	Aetolia	Aetolia	end III BCE
	Flacelière, p. 414 n. 47; SEG XV 338	Aetolia	Aetolia	ca. 280-275 BCE
	Nachtergaeel, Les Galate, 8, 4; 19, 2	Aetolia	Aetolia	255 BCE ?
	Kats, p. 84 n. 5	Chersonesos	Tauris	st. III BCE
	BCH 45 (1921), p. 15 II 148	Kleonai	Argolis	ca. 230-200 BCE
	Flacelière, p. 416 n. 51, 4	Pyrrha	Aegean Isles	ca. 220 BCE ?
	Anokhin, p. 143 n. 134-5; 140	Chersonesos	Tauris	ca. 210-200 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 96, 21	Dardeoi	Aetolia	end II BCE
	BCH 45 (1921), p. 29 VDb, 4	Thessalia	Thessalia	end II BCE
	SGDI 2068, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	194 BCE
	SGDI 1970, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	190 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 640a, 7, 16	Eupalion	Ozolian Lokris	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1, 226, 14	Kallion / Kallipolis	Phokis	post 170

¹⁰⁵ Masculine variant: *Χάρμιον*.

				BCE
	IOSPE I ² 589	Chersonesos	Tauris	I BCE-I CE
	IG IX 2, 109a, 68; Chiron 2 (1972), pp. 118-130	Thebes	Boeotia	46 BCE?
	Solomonik, NEPKh 111, 2, 5	Chersonesos	Tauris	end II CE
	Solomonik, NEPKh 112, 11	Chersonesos	Tauris	ca. 120-130 CE
	IOSPE I ² 359, 24	Chersonesos	Tauris	129 CE
	SEG XLV 985 A, 38	Chersonesos	Tauris	174 CE
	SEG XLV 985 A, 39	Chersonesos	Tauris	174 CE
	SEG XXXVII 658	Chersonesos	Tauris	II-III CE
	SEG XLI 960, 1	Ephesos ¹⁰⁶	Ionia	ca. 300 BCE
	Moretti, Olymp. 960; Ael. VH X 19	Cyrene ¹⁰⁷	Cyrenaica	?
	Alc. Fr. 409	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	VII-VI BCE
	Hp. Epid. V 5; AbhMainzAk. 1982 (9), p. 35	Oiniadai	Akarnania	V-IV BCE
	And. I 35	Athens	Attica	415 BCE
	Philol. 100 (1956), p. 235 n. 2	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	IV BCE
	IG IX 2, 584	Larisa	Thessalia	IV BCE?
	[D.] LIX 108; IG IX 2, 583; AM 52 (1927), p. 89; Ancient Macedonia 1, p. 268	Larisa	Thessalia	IV BCE
	IG XII 8, 85a, 43	Imbros	Aegean Isles	IV-III BCE
	BCH 45 (1921), p. 16 III 37	Trikka	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	BCH 45 (1921), p. 17 III 48	Skiathos	Magnesian Isles	III-II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 183	Gonnoi	Thessalia	end II BCE
	IG IX 2, 323, 2	Aiginion	Thessalia	160 BCE?
	Kramolisch E 5; p. 38; IG IX 2, 71, 1; 206 Ib	Gomphoi	Thessalia	ante 80 BCE

¹⁰⁶ Masculine variant *Εὐρύδημος*.

¹⁰⁷ Masculine variant: *Εὐρυδάμας*.

	1; 463, 25			
	IG IX 2, 788	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE?
	Michel 668, 10	Antandros	Troas	I BCE
	Kramolisch H ¹ 3; p. 34; AE 1930, p. 177 n. 1, 5; Helly, Gonnoi, 115, 2	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 25 BCE
	IG IX 2, 287a, 4; 6-7; 287b, 3; 1295, 28; AE 1923, p. 128 n. 362, 25; Helly, Gonnoi, 117, 2; Kramolisch, p. 38; p. 156	Gomphoi	Thessalia	ca. 10 BCE?
	AE 1917, p. 4 n. 303, 14; Kramolisch, p. 38; p. 156	Gomphoi	Thessalia	ante 40 CE
	IG IX 2, 289b, 2	Gomphoi	Thessalia	II CE
	AE 1945-7, p. 102 n. 7, 3	Thamiai (Pyrgos)	Thessalia	II CE?
	Hdt. VI 71, 2	Sparta ¹⁰⁸	Laconia	end V BCE
	SEG XXVI 672, 4; 13	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 200-190 BCE
	IG IX 2, 788	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE?
	TM 112397	Samos	Dodekanesos	280-250 BCE
	IG XII 1, 488	Orondeis	Pisidia	II BCE
	JHS 31 (1911), pp. 197-8 n. 54, 3	Bögrüdelik (mod.) ¹⁰⁹	Eastern Phrygia	imp.
Hagnotheos st. III BCE ?	IG I ³ 1193, 141	Leontis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 1193, 4	Pandionis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	City beneath the City 452, 25	Pandionis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 420 BCE
	ASAA 15-16 (1932-3), p. 304 n. 10, 5	Hephaistia	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
	SEMA 1499	Athens	Attica	IV BCE?
	Audollent, Defix.Tab. 50, 1-2; 6; 11-12	Peiraieus	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 2816	Ikarion	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 1590a, 8	Peiraieus	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 2345	Athens	Attica	mi. IV

¹⁰⁸ Feminine variant: *Εὐρυδάμα*.

¹⁰⁹ Masculine variant: *Εὐρύδημος*.

				BCE
	Is.fr. XXIII	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 20, 62	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	PA/APF 147	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	SEMA 1498	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2820, 13, 16	Halai (Aixonides)	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	SEMA 56	Halai	Opuntian Lokris	mi. IV BCE
	SEMA 301	Kettos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 1702	Kettos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Kroll, Ath. Allot. Plates 146c	Oe	Opuntian Lokris	mi. IV BCE
	SEG XLII 112, 1	Halai (Aixonides)	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Ag. XV 32, 12	Paiania	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2492, 47	Aixone	Attica	345/4 BCE
	IG II ² 1543; 1544	Alopeke	Attica	337-332 BCE
	Ag. XV 42, 92	Ikarion	Attica	336/5 BCE
	IG II ² 1517, 11	Kydathenaion	Attica	post 336/5 BCE
	SEG XXX 990, 10	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 1587, 4; SEG XXVIII 135	Athens	Attica	320/19 BCE?
	SEG XLVI 799	Potidaia-Kassandreia	Macedonia	end III BCE
	SEG XLIX 141, 1	Halai (Aixonides)	Attica	ca. 290 BCE
	IG II ² 815, 2	Athens	Attica	mi. III BCE
	ID 313a, 77	Delos	Cyclades	235-234 BCE
	IG II ² 832, 5	Agryle	Attica	228/7 BCE
	IG XI 4, 694, 9	Athens	Attica	ca. 220- 210 BCE

	Ag. XV 135, 34	Antigonis (Athens)	Attica	214/3 BCE
	Hesp. 16 (1947), p. 162 n. 60	Aphidna	Attica	II BCE
	Ag.Inv. I 7581	Halai	Attica	197/6 BCE
	Hesp. 11 (1942), p. 292 n. 57, 4	Athens	Attica	195/4 BCE
	Ag. XV 194, 53	Eleusis	Attica	178/7 BCE
	Ag. XV 226, 63	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 155 BCE
	IG II ² 969, 1; 970, 1; 971, 9; Ag. XV 240, 1, 36; ID 1444; ID 1450, 2; FGrH 244 F 56; Paus. VII 16, 10; Hesp. 57 (1988), p. 241	Athens	Attica	140/39 BCE
	IG II ² 3902, 1	Oinoe (Hippothontid)	Attica	st. I BCE
	IG II ² 10567	Athens ¹¹⁰	Attica	ca. 400 BCE
	IG II ² 12190	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEG XLIV 146	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG XII 1, 1455	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	NS 100	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	IG II ² 6637	Lamptrai	Attica	ca. 200 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end II BCE
Isitheos end III BCE Uruk	TM 7099	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	80 BCE
	IHadrian. 18, 5	Hadrianoi ¹¹¹	Bithynia	II-III CE
Stasinikos st. II BCE Uruk	TM 6606	Boubastos	Boubastites (L18)	145-116 BCE
	SEG XXIII	Tamassos	Cyprus	II CE
Antôn mi. III BCE Uruk	Plut. Mor. 761b	Chalkideis	Euboea	VIII-VII BCE
	CID II 72, [3]; 96, [2]; 97, 55	Delphoi	Phokis	327 BCE
	CID II 32, 84	Delphoi	Phokis	315 BCE?

¹¹⁰ Feminine variant: Ἀγνοθέα.

¹¹¹ Feminine variant: Ἰσιθέα.

	IPrusa 72	Prousa	Bithynia	st. II CE
	AM 13 (1888), p. 304a I 28	Kyzikos (Oinopes)	Mysia	st. II CE
	IGB V 5898	Parthikopolis	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IGB V 5898	Parthikopolis	Macedonia	II-III CE
	TM 9099	Karanis	Arsinoites	161 CE
	TM 98440	Kulubnarti ¹¹²	Suda	XIII-XIV CE
Alexippos st. II BCE Uruk	ét.Thas. 3, p. 266 n. 29, 20	Thasos	Aegean Isles	V-IV BCE
	And. I 18	Athens	Attica	ca. 415-400 BCE
	IG I ³ 1190, 163	Akamantis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 411 BCE
	IG I ³ 1032, 107-9	Athens	Attica	405 BCE
	IG II ² 12233	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 3067	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 10630	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 1611, 324	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	SEG XXVIII 148, 14	Sounion	Attica	371/0 BCE
	ILind. 1, s.a.	Lindos	Dodekanesos	365 BCE
	IG II ² 3067; SEG XXVII 12, 4; 14, 4	Argos	Argolis	363-361 BCE
	CID II 4 III 7	Arcadia	Arcadia	360 BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 52	Aigale	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246b, 62	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	Brunshmid p. 9, 53	Issa (Hylleis)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	Milet I 3, 123, 34; Milet 138 II 49, 82	Miletos	Ionia	282-281 BCE
	IC 1, pp. 247-248 n. 4A, 48-9	Chalkis	Euboea	mi. III BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 10, 34	Kynaitha	Arcadia	253 BCE?
	PColZen. 49, 7, 20	Macedonia	Macedonia	252 BCE

¹¹² Masculine variant: *Avrov*.

	IG V 1, 1426, 29	Peloponnesos	Peloponnesos	st. III BCE
	AD 14 (1931-2), pp. 12-14; pl. 3a, 61	Thespiiai	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	BCH 61 (1937), pp. 217-20, 62	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 230- 220 BCE
	Syll. ³ 638, 2; IG IX 2, 505, 1; 506, 1; 517, 24, 40; Ancient Macedonia 1, pp. 273-8; Syll. ³ 636, 3; BCH 63 (1939), p. 159 inv. 5775, 4; SEG XLII 510, 22; IG IX 506	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 225- 177 BCE
	IG IX 2, 700; Kramolisch p. 53	Larisa	Thessalia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 2, 865	Larisa	Thessalia	II-I BCE?
	IG VII 3457, 2	Chaironeia	Boeotia	II-I BCE
	NC 2003, p. 15 n. 20	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 200 BCE
	TCam. 94; Cl.Rh. 2, p. 195 n. 23; Suppl.Rod. 43	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	IG VII 220, 11	Aigosthena	Megaris	ca. 190- 175 BCE?
	AE 1910, p. 353 n. 5, 3	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
	Picard, Chalcis, p. 189 n. 77; pp. 196-198	Eretria	Euboea	ca. 170- 146 BCE
	Kramolisch B 9; IG IX 2, 11, 9; IG 218, 1, 5; IG 323, 1; SEG XV 370a, 18; AE 1927-8, p. 122A, 1; p. 205; AE 1931, p. 178 n. 18; Coll. McClean 4947-8; AE 1931	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 160- 141 BCE
	IG XII 9, 164; 181; Bruneau, Le Sanctuaire, p. 78 n. VI	Eretria	Euboea	st. II BCE
	FD III 4, 277B, 9; Kramolisch, p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	125 BCE?
	IG IX 2, 866; Kramolisch, p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XL 479b	Larisa	Thessalia	hell.-

				imp.
	IBer. 166	Beroia	Macedonia	I BCE-I CE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1A, 89	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1A, 99	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1A, 105	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	SEG XXXV 600, 8, 18	Larisa	Thessalia	st. I BCE
	Kramolisch H ¹ 6; FD III 1, 488, 2; AE 1916, p. 29 n. 278, 23; IG IX 2, 550, 11	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 30 BCE-14 CE
	IG IX 2, 541, 5; AD 11 (1927-8), p. 55 n. 1; Kramolisch, p. 95 n. 21	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
	IG IX 2, 541, 6; AD 11 (1927-8), p. 55 n. 1; Kramolisch, p. 95 n. 21	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
	IG IX 2, 532, 28; SEG XXXIII 462; ZPE 118 (1997), pp. 212-13 n. 5	Larisa	Thessalia	1-10 CE?
	IG IX 2, 1293, 16; Kramolisch, p. 19 n. 38; p. 25 n. 27	Larisa	Thessalia	st. I CE
	IG IX 2, 957; Kramolisch, p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	II CE?
	Mel. Laourda 108 n. 7	Dion	Macedonia	II CE
	IG IX 2, 538, 27	Larisa	Thessalia	117 CE
	IArykanda 125, 9	Arykanda	Lycia	post 212 CE
	TM 1765	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	252 BCE
	TM 4366	Ghoran	Arsinoites	220 BCE
	HE 2721	Sparta ¹¹³	Laconia	VIII-VII BCE?
	IG II ² 10629	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEG XVII 306	Ambrakia	Epiros	hell.
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 454	Palairos	Akarnania	end III BCE
	IGR III 500 II 20	Chima	Milyas	ca. 100

¹¹³ Feminine variant: *Ἀλεξίππα*.

				CE
Hèsiodos mi. II BCE Uruk	IG I ³ 1191, 346	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	409 BCE
	Lys. fr. XCI	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	SEG XI 414, 27	Megalopolis	Arcadia	ca. 225 BCE
	PTeb. 779, 2; PTeb. 793 XI,[5], 6, 8-9, 11	Thrakia	Thrakia	183-175 BCE
	Bruneau, Le Sanctuaire, pp. 79-81 n. VIII, 16	Eretria	Euboea	I BCE
	IG XII 8, 306, 26	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end I BCE
	RE (-); Supplbd. 12 (-)	Akra	Cimmerian Bosporus	8 BCE
	RE (-); Supplbd. 12 (-)	Kyme	Magna Graecia	8 BCE
	IG II ² 4475a	Sphettos	Attica	end I CE
	IEph. 1021, 11	Ephesos	Ionia	104 CE
	IEph. 1021, 11	Ephesos	Ionia	104 CE
	TM 5873	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	214-211 BCE ?
	TM 5367; 5379	Berenikis Thesmophorou	Arsinoites	ca. 175 BCE (183)
Theoboulos mi. III BCE Babylon	SEMA 233, 2	Erchia	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 23938, 8	Peiraieus	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2920, 27	Halai (Aixonides)	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 11629	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG XII 9, 245b, 303	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
	IG XII Suppl. P. 175 n. 531	Eretria Zarka	Euboea	hell.
	Ag. XV 68, 49	Acharnai	Attica	ca. 320 BCE
	IG II ² 1194; 1274	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 300 BCE
	IG II ² 1194; 1274	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 300 BCE
	AM 10 (1885), p. 201, 4	Kyzikos	Mysia	278 BCE
	Ag. XV 88, 65	Kropidai	Attica	ca. 250 BCE
	IG II ² 1934, 11; IG 2798, 4; Tracy, ALC,	Peiraieus	Attica	end II BCE

	pp. 155-156			
	Ag. XV 187, 73	Ptolemais (Athens)	Attica	192/1 BCE
	IG II ² 900; Hesp. 15 (1946), p. 179, 19; SEG XIX 96, 7	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 187-183 BCE
	IG II ² 900; Hesp. 15 (1946), p. 197, 19	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 187-183 BCE
	Ag. XV 194, 73	Peiraieus	Attica	178/7 BCE
	IKyz. I 233	Daskyleion	Mysia	I BCE
	IG II ² 11840 (f.)	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	ID 398, 10 (f.)	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 195 BCE
	IByz. 229 (f.)	Byzantion	Thrakia	II-I BCE
	UP (Sayar) (-) (f.)	Byzantion	Thrakia	imp.
	IG II ² 11840	Athens ¹¹⁴	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	ID 398, 10	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 195 BCE
	IByz. 229	Byzantion ¹¹⁵	Thrakia	II-I BCE
	UP (Sayar)	Byzantion	Thrakia	imp.
	TM 3735	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	137 BCE
	TM 4118	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	123 BCE
	JHS 57 (1937), pp. 2-3 A 3; p. 4 B 6	Orkistos	Phrygia	237 CE
	LBW 1014	Tiberiopolis (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
Athènadès mi. II BCE Uruk	ét.Thas. 3 p. 269 n. 31 I, 11	Thasos	Aegean Isles	ca. 550-520 BCE
	BE 1968, n. 432	Dardanos	Troas	end V BCE
	IG I ³ 1193, 147	Leontis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	Boardman, Gems, pp. 220; 297; Pl. 681	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	V-IV BCE
	IG I ³ 1186, 147	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 411 BCE
	IG II ² 7704	Phlya	Attica	IV BCE
	ét.Thas. 3, P. 235 n. 25, 3	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end IV BCE

¹¹⁴ Feminine variant: *Θεοβόλη*.

¹¹⁵ Feminine variant: *Θεοβόλα*.

Din. Fr. XCIII	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
IG II ² 1554 etc.	Athens	Attica	ca. 330- 320 BCE
IG XII 9, 249a, 57	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG IX 1, 246	Larymna	Boeotia	hell.
IG XII 5, 872, 120- 121	Tenos	Cyclades	end III BCE
IG XII 5, 862, 120- 121	Tenos	Cyclades	end III BCE
IThess. I 53, 11	Pharsalos	Thessalia	end III BCE
IOrop. 329, 10	Oropos	Attica	end III BCE
NC 2002, p. 26	Phokaia	Ionia	st. III BCE
TM 2121	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	257 BCE
IOrop. 63, 1	Oropos	Attica	ca. 240- 220 BCE
ISM I 120	Istros	Moesia	III-II BCE
IG II ² 7484	Sypalettos	Attica	II BCE
YP (Fonds Robert) est. 1788-91 B I, 5	Daskyleion	Mysia	II BCE
Myrina, p. 114 n. 6	Myrina	Aeolis	II-I BCE
UP (Adak)	Side	Karia	II-I BCE
IG II ² 896, 50	Rhamnous	Attica	186/5 BCE
ID 442a, 197	Delos	Cyclades	179 BCE
IG II ² 1006; SEG XXXVIII 114 II, 107	Kydathenaion	Attica	st. II BCE
IG II ² 1006; SEG XXXVIII 114 II, 107	Kydathenaion	Attica	st. II BCE
IG II ² 1009 IV, 67	Rhamnous	Attica	138-116 BCE
AM 32 (1907), p. 285 n. 12, 7	Pergamon	Mysia	II-I BCE
ISM I 54, 2	Istros	Moesia	I BCE
IG VII 542, 3; BSA 70 (1975), p. 126	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 85- 75 BCE
SEG XXXVII 388, 2; Chiron 22 (1992), pp.	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 80 BCE

476-7 n. 121			
AM 24 (1899), p. 205 n. 14	Elaia	Aeolis	imp.
TAM V 2, 1005, 2	Thyateira	Lydia	imp.
IG IC 2, 288, 10; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 96 n. 3	Gomphoi	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
SEG XL 1126, 6	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
SEG XL 1126, 13	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
ISM I 200, 3	Istros	Moesia	I CE
CIL III 7301, 11-12; Roesch, ét.Béot., p. 174 n. 26	Thespiiai	Boeotia	14 CE
ISM I 198, 3	Istros	Moesia	II CE
ISM I 198, 3	Istros	Moesia	II CE
ISM I 211, 7	Istros	Moesia	II CE
ISM I 212, 19	Istros	Moesia	II CE
ISM I 212, 28	Istros	Moesia	II CE
ISM I 212, 28	Istros	Moesia	II CE
IG II ² 1947, SEG XXXII 204, 8; IGSEG XXVIII 167, 19	Peiraieus	Attica	end II CE
IG II ² 1736a, 2; Hesp. 3 (1934), p. 175	Athens	Attica	mi. II CE
IG II ² 2059, 17	Thorai	Attica	136/7 CE
ISM I 193 I, 90	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
ISM I 193 I, 107	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
IG II ² 2035, 10	Miletos	Ionia	I-II CE
IGB III 1584	Beroe-Augusta Traiana	Moesia	III CE
ISM I 198, 9	Istros	Moesia	II-III CE
ISM I 100a, 18	Istros	Moesia	222-225 CE
Vinogradov, p. 62 n. 5	Thasos ¹¹⁶	Aegean Isles	III BCE
SEG XIII 314; LSAG ² , p. 137 n. 5	Megara ¹¹⁷	Megaris	ca. 500- 475 BCE
Hdt. VII 213	Trachinioi	Thessalia	post 480 BCE
IG XII 2, 4, 4	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
X., HG III 1, 18	Sikyon	Corinthia	399 BCE

¹¹⁶ Masculine variant: *Ἀθανάδης*.

¹¹⁷ Masculine variant: *Ἀθανάδας*.

IG IV 1 ² 103, 18, 48; Peek, IAEpid 52a, 6	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 370-335 BCE
CID II 1 I, 44	Talana	Sardinia	362 BCE
ét.Thas. 3, p. 321 n. 116	Achaia	Achaia	IV-III BCE
SEG XXIX 472	Echinos	Thrakia	IV-III BCE
RE (-); FGrH 303	Ambrakia	Epiros	IV-III BCE?
IG IX 1 ² 2, 561	Palairos	Akarnania	hell.
SEG XXV 664 I, 45; SEG XXIX 552	Pherai	Thessalia	ca. 307 BCE
IG IV 1, 772, 1	Troizen	Argolis	III BCE
IG IV 1, 824, 4	Troizen	Argolis	III BCE
IG VII 3175, 46	Orchomenos	Boeotia	ca. 285-280 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 13, 35	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 270 BCE
SEG XIII 278, 19	Dyme	Achaia	st. III BCE
IG IX 1 ² 2, 525	Palairos	Akarnania	st. III BCE
Bakërr Hoard, p. 65 n. 135; Münsterberg p. 36; Nachtr., p. 12	Apollonia	Illyria	ca. 250-50 BCE
IG IX 2, 7b, 4	Hypata	Thessalia	III-II BCE
SGDI 1612, 16	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 2, 248, 18	Thyrreion	Akarnania	II BCE
IG VII 31, 9	Megara	Megaris	post 192 BCE
IG II ² 986, 13	Messene	Messenia	mi. II BCE
Nachtergaele, Les Galates 70, 4, 8	Rhegion	Sicily	mi. II BCE
IG V 1, 1445	Messene	Messenia	st. II BCE
TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	125-100 BCE
IG IX 2, 77, 2	Lamia	Thessalia	I BCE?
IG VII 2257	Thisbe ¹¹⁸	Boeotia	II-I BCE
TM 6298	Hermopolis	Hermopolites	78 BCE

¹¹⁸ Feminine variant: Ἀθηνάδα.

			(U15)	
	EA 1905, p. 259 n. 2, 4	Elis	Elis	I CE?
<i>Aristeus</i> mi. II BCE Uruk	RE (3); Hdt. VII 137, 3	Korinthos	Corinthia	ca. 475-430 BCE
	IG V 1, 213, 81; IG 1230, 5; LSAG ² , p. 201 n. 54	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 450-434 BCE
	RE (2); Moretti, Olymp. 335	Argos	Argolis	st. V BCE
	Th. I 29, 2	Korinthos	Corinthia	435 BCE
	Th. IV 132, 3	Sparta	Laconia	423 BCE
	SEG XXI 636, 4	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 10981	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	UP (Argos, Kavvadias)	Argos	Argolis	IV-III BCE
	SNG BM Black Sea 1055	Amisos	Pontos	end IV BCE
	SEG XVII 146, 2	Argos (Sphyreidai)	Argolis	mi. IV BCE
	UP (Paris, BN) 1457; UP (Kinns Coll.)	Magnesia	Ionia	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 4333, 3	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	UP (Berlin, Staatl. Mus.)	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 350-330 BCE
	Ag. XV 44, 20	Besa	Attica	334/3 BCE
	SGDI 4835, 5	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 152	Peraeis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245b, 38	Phlieis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 3, 4; 38, 4	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Κοβ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 16, 5; 38, 6	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Γαψ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 20, 18	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Σκι.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	UP (Argos, Kavvadias)	Argos	Argolis	IV-III BCE
	AE 1911, p. 69 n. 73	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	hell.
	IG XII 8, 333, 1	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.
	AM 68 (1953), p. 13 I	Samos	Dodekanesos	hell.

IG II ² 9042	Knidos	Karia	hell.
IG V 2, 549, 16	Argos	Argolis	320 BCE?
SEG XII 219	Asine	Argolis	316 BCE?
Iasos 42, 3	Iasos	Karia	ca. 315-285 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 261-71 n. 1, 752	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
Nilsson 84; pl. I, 2; Hesp. 32 (1963), p. 328 n. 20	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
TCal. 79a, 6, 9; TCal. 79b, 3	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 301-286 BCE
PH 30, 8	Kos	Dodekanesos	III BCE
PH 30, 8	Kos	Dodekanesos	III CE
Zolotas, p. 254 n. PI	Chios	Aegean Isles	ca. 300 BCE?
IG IV 1 ² 238; 239; 240; Mnem. NS 47 (1919), p. 163 n. 8b	Argos	Argolis	III BCE
IEph. 1447, 2	Ephesos	Ionia	III BCE
IEph. 1465, 1	Ephesos	Ionia	III BCE
UP (Paris, BN) 1581 (21)	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 300 BCE
SEG XIV 699a, 9	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	end III BCE
IG XI 4, 628, 3	Chios	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
IMM 8, 1	Magnesia	Ionia	end III BCE
SEG XXV 402, 75	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 290-270 BCE
Milet. I 3, 138 III, 58	Miletos	Ionia	281 BCE
De Franciscis 13, 5	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Λυκ.)	Magna Graecia	279 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 96, 70	Tegea	Arcadia	mi. III BCE
IG IV 1 ² 96, 24	Argos	Argolis	mi. III BCE
IG IV 1 ² 96, 24	Argos	Argolis	mi. III BCE
Newell, Five Hoards, p. 44 n. 8	Magnesia	Ionia	mi. III BCE
SEG XIV 699b, 4	Thyssanountioi	Dodekanesos	st. III

	(Rhodos)		BCE
IG VII 4261, 5	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
Mnem. NS 43 (1915), p. 366a, 3; Mnem. NS 43 (1915), pp. 366-7b, 3	Elaion (Dymmadaï)	Argolis	st. III BCE
SEG XVII 144, 4	Pallas (Heraieis)	Argolis	st. III BCE
UP (Tekin, Magnesia hoard)	Magnesia	Ionia	st. III BCE
IG IV 1 ² 71, 59	Megara (Pamphyloi)	Megaris	242-238 BCE
ILind. 1, s.a.; 105; 147	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 238 BCE
Milet. I 3, 33a, 5	Miletos	Ionia	234 BCE
Milet. I 3, 33a, 14	Miletos	Ionia	234 BCE
IG IV 1, 498, 11; SEG XI 303a	Mykenai (Daiphonteis)	Argolis	III-II BCE
TCam. 38, 6	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 223 BCE
Milet. I 3, 38u, 6	Kreta	Kreta	223/2 BCE
Kraay-Morkholm Essays, p. 139 n. 9	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 220- 200 BCE
IG VII 28, 16	Megara	Megaris	217 BCE?
PP 14996	Dyme	Achaia	215 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 73, 23; SEG XXXV 303	Tritaia	Achaia	ca. 210- 207 BCE
Kraay-Morkholm Essays, p. 138 n. 2-4; 6	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 210- 200 BCE
Asylia 79, [6]; 81, 9, 43; 82, 3, 40	Magnesia	Ionia	208 BCE
Asylia 120, 13	Magnesia	Ionia	208 BCE
Imhoof-Blumer, Gr. M., p. 138 n. 409; Coll. Hunter 2, p. 417 n. 2	Alabanda-Antiocheia	Karia	ca. 205- 190 BCE
IG XII 5, 916	Tenos	Cyclades	II BCE
PH 54, 6	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE

UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
Tekmeria 6 (2001), pp. 54-5 n. 1, 1	Potidaia-Kassandreia	Macedonia	II BCE
Tekmeria 6 (2001), pp. 54-5 n. 1, 1	Potidaia-Kassandreia	Macedonia	II BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 592-4	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 200 BCE
IEph. 905, 2	Ephesos	Ionia	II BCE
IMM 214	Magnesia	Ionia	II-I BCE?
ISmyrna 688 I, 20	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
BCH 14 (1890), pp. 100-1 n. 5, 19	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
UP (Chaniotis) Syneta 1 I, 7	Syneta	Karia	II BCE
UP (Chaniotis) Syneta 1 I, 12	Syneta	Karia	II BCE
SBBerlAk 1904, p. 923c, 32	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
IG XII 6, 173, 12	Magnesia	Ionia	end II BCE
SEG XI 471, 8	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	end II BCE
TCam. 46, 5	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	ca. 193 BCE
TCam. 47, 3	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 190 BCE
Syll. ³ 589, 1; Milet. I 3, 148, 91	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 185 BCE
IBouthrot. 30, 21	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 144, 7	Phonidatoi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
ANS Mus. N. 24 (1979), pp. 106-8 n. 26-34; Kraay- Morkholm Essays, p. 145 n. 21; SNG Kayhan 425	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 155- 145 BCE
Iasos 199, 7	Iasos	Karia	ca. 144- 139 BCE
IG XII Suppl., p. 139 n. 317, 13	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
IG XII Suppl., p. 139 n. 317, 13	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE

IG XII 8, 163b, 17; ISamothrace 29, 10	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-I BCE
IG II ² 1028 III, 138	Sounion	Attica	102/1 BCE
IG XII 3, 7	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE
Kontorini, Rhodiaka I 7, 13	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100 BCE
Kontorini, Rhodiaka I 7, 13	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100 BCE
Alt-Ägina I 2, p. 46 n. 21	Aigina	Macedonia	I BCE- I CE
SNG Tübingen 3785	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE
Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, p. 50 n. 88, 32	Simena	Lycia	I BCE
Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, p. 50 n. 88, 32	Simena	Lycia	I BCE
IG XII 1, 108, 9	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
Cic., In Verr. II 5, 110	Tyndaris	Sicily	end I BCE
IG II ² 1039; SEG XXII 110 I, 77	Pambotadai	Attica	80/79 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 226	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 237; Mnem. NS 24 (1896), p. 79	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 28	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG V 1, 92, 8	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE
TCam. 3Δc, 23	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 38 BCE
IG II ² 1043; SEG XXXVIII 191 I, 84	Pambotadai	Attica	37/6 BCE
IC 2, p. 282 n. 6b	Soulia	Kreta	imp.
IG II ² 10755	Athens	Attica	imp.
IG V 1, 142, 13	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 30- 20 BCE
KF 215	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
IG XII 1, 4 II, 23	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. I CE
IG V 1, 1449, 6	Messene	Messenia	54-68 CE
SEG XI 545, 3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 120 CE
IG V 1, 47, 2	Sparta	Laconia	mi. II CE
IG XII 5, 733, 3	Andros	Cyclades	st. II CE

	IKeramos 44, 3; 45, 3	Keramos	Karia	III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	ILind. 494	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	st. III CE
	IG VII 2919	Koroneia ¹¹⁹	Boeotia	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XXVI 423; LSAG ² , p. 168 n. 12	Argos ¹²⁰	Argolis	ca. 550-525 BCE?
	IG II ² 1514, 32-3; 1515, 24-5; 1516, 12-3	Athens	Attica	ante 336/5 BCE
	SEMA 1573	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 7269	Halai	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	ISmyrna 137	Smyrna	Ionia	hell.
	IG X 2, 1, 55	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I CE?
	IG II ² 5699	Atene	Attica	I-II CE
	TM 2094; 2157; 687; 2410; 708; 717; 1739; 2379; 2383; 2028	Arsinoites; Alexandria	Arsinoites; Alexandreion Chora (L0)	263-229 BCE
	TM 47387	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	215 BCE
	TM 5240	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	154-143 BCE
	TM 703042	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	I BCE-mi. I CE
	TM 22811	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	144-147 CE
	TM 22811	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	144-147 CE
	Tyche 30 (2015), p. 183 n. A 1, 3	Ankyra?	Galatia	mi. II CE
	MAMA XI 355, 3	Kana	Lykaonia	imp.
Thrasymakhos st. III BCE	IG IV 1, 229	Korinthos	Corinthia	VI BCE
	IvOl 272, 1; 273	Melos	Cyclades	ca. 525-

¹¹⁹ Feminine variant: *Ἀριστέα*.

¹²⁰ Feminine variant: *Ἀρίστεια*.

Babylon				500 BCE
	RA 1969 1, p. 47, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 500 BCE?
	RE (3); Arist. <i>Pol.</i> 1305a 1	Kyme	Magna Graecia	V-IV BCE?
	Is. IV 2-6; 25	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
	RE (1)	Kalchedon	Bithynia	st. V BCE
	PCG 3, 2, p. 124 fr. 205, 8	Athens	Attica	427 BCE
	Lys. VIII 14-16	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE?
	PCG 7, p. 734 fr. 57	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	RE (2)	Korinthos	Corinthia	V-IV BCE
	IG I ³ 1184, 26	Hippothontis	Attica	423 BCE
	IG XII 9, 191b, 20	Dystos	Euboea	IV BCE
	SEG XXIX 533	Larisa	Thessalia	IV BCE
	Anon. Med. Lond. XI 42	Sardis	Lydia	IV BCE?
	Karouzos, Moust. Theb., p. 37 n. 231	Thespiiai	Boeotia	end IV BCE
	Ag. XV 32, 27	Myrrhinous	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Achaian Grave Stelai 2	Boura	Achaia	st. IV BCE?
	IG IX 2, 1322, 3; PAE 1908, p. 173	Thebes	Boeotia	st. IV BCE?
	IG XII 5, 609 II, 74; p. 333	Ioulis	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 149	Eretria	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 1926, 160	Semachidai	Attica	325/4 BCE
	De Franciscis 15, 2; 33, 3	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Τηλ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 395, 14	Stratos	Akarnania	IV-III BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 8; 40	Issa (Hylleis)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	IG VII 1831	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 325 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 181 n. XIX 1	Kos	Dodekanesos	hell.

IApoll. 357	Apollonia	Illyria	hell.
Schweyer 82	Kyaneai/Myra (Timioussa)	Lycia	hell.
BCH 50 (1926), p. 423 n. 44	Thespiiai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
IEK 201a, 40	Erythrai	Ionia	ca. 300-277 BCE
SEG XX 735b II, 47	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
SEG XX 735d, 1	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
IG XI 4, 546, 2; 5; [7]	Argos	Argolis	end III BCE
SEG XXXV 663	Pythion	Thessalia	end III BCE
IG XI 2, 161b, 13	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	279 BCE
De Franciscis 23, 4	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Τηλ.)	Magna Graecia	276 BCE
BCH 99 (1975), p. 103c, 24	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
Zolotas, p. 203 n. Z, 25; BSA 55 (1960), p. 186 n. 59	Chios	Aegean Isles	mi. III BCE
SGDI 2597, 8; 2599, 4; FD III 1, 13?; 6; FD 17, [3]; 19, 5; 163, [5]; FD III 3, 200, 7; FD III 4, 416, 5; [8]	Delphoi	Phokis	268 BCE?
BCH 101 (1977), p. 466 inv. 2500, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	264-263 BCE?
Schönert-Geiss, Byzantion 996	Byzantion	Thrakia	ca. 250-220 BCE
IG XIV 421 an. 7	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 234 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 202 n. XXVII 17	Kos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
IRhamnous 17, 46; 231; IG II ² 1313	Rhamnous	Attica	III-II BCE
IG VII 30, 12	Megara	Megaris	III-II BCE
Milet. I 3, 38f, 8	Kreta	Kreta	223/2 BCE
Milet. I 3, 38q, 1	Kreta	Kreta	223/2 BCE
IG XIV 421 an. 20	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 221

				BCE
	BCH 60 (1936), p. 177 n. 2a, 50	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 220-210 BCE
	FD III 4, 133, 3; 6; 13	Thessalia (Ainis)	Thessalia	ca. 208 BCE
	FD III 4, 134, 21	Thessalia (Ainis)	Thessalia	ca. 208 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 324	Thyreion	Akarnania	II BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 25 n. 14, 1; VAHD 84 (1991), p. 248 n. 1	Issa	Illyria	II BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 26 n. 15	Issa	Illyria	II BCE
	BCH 59 (1935), pp. 55-56 n. 2, 2	Larisa	Thessalia	II BCE
	TCam. Suppl., p. 220 n. 157b I 22	Phagaioi	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	Kontorini, Rhodiaka I 18-19	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	end II BCE?
	Kontorini, Rhodiaka I 18	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	end II BCE?
	BCH 45 (1921), p. 23 IV, 55	Chimera	Lycia	end II BCE
	IG IX 2, 90, 15	Narthakion	Thessalia	end II BCE
	ZfN 2 (1875), p. 164 n. 3; BMC Pelop., p. 13 n. 151	Hypana	Elis	191-146 BCE
	ASAA 8-9 (1925-6), pp. 313-15 n. 1, 3	Araxa	Lycia	ca. 181 BCE
	ASAA 8-9 (1925-6), p. 313-15 no. 1, 3	Araxa	Lycia	ca. 181 BCE
	SEG XXXII 454, 21	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
	IG XIV 421 an. 69 ; IGSI 4 II (III), [1] an. 69	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 172 BCE
	SGDI 1887, 4, 13	Lilaia	Phokis	170 BCE
	IBouthrot. 22, 19	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 38, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	SGDI 1700, 16	Lilaia	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SEG XXVII 203, 5-6	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 150

				BCE
BCH 4 (1880), p. 402 n. 13, 1; SEG XVI 650, 1	Halikarnassos	Karia		st. II BCE
IG V 2, 439, 35	Megalopolis	Arcadia		145 BCE?
IG V 2, 439, 50	Megalopolis	Arcadia		145 BCE?
Hesp. 22 (1953), p. 119; n. 7	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		II-I BCE
SEG IX 348, 138	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica		II-I BCE
SEG XXXIX 187, 6	Aixone	Attica		ca. 120 BCE
Robert, OMS 2, pp. 1231-2 n. 44, 15; Kramolisch, p. 116 n. 74	Larisa	Thessalia		ca. 109 BCE
IG II ² 1034d, 33	Attalis (Athens)	Attica		103/2 BCE
IG XII 7, 421, 13	Aigale	Cyclades		I BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 278; SGDI 4267; Holleuax, études 1, pp. 432-434; Fraser-Bean, Rhod. Per., pp. 84-87	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		I BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 279; SGDI 4267; Holleaux, études 1, pp. 432-434; Fraser-Bean, Rhod. Per., pp. 84-87	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		I BCE
IG II ² 6037, 1; 5	Eleusis	Attica		hell.- imp.
BCH 50 (1926), p. 462 n. 124	Thespiiai	Boeotia		hell.- imp.
Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, pp. 56-57 n. 108, 5; 6	Kyaneai/Myra (Timioussa)	Lycia		I BCE
ID 2622a II 14	Delos	Cyclades		99-93 BCE
FD III 2, 17	Athens	Attica		98/7 BCE
IG XII 8, 260, 13	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 82 BCE
NS 680	Kos	Dodekanesos		imp.
Suppl. Cir. 90c	Cyrene	Cyrenaica		imp.
INikaia II 1, 1051	Nikaia	Mysia		imp.
Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, p. 55 n. 97	Myra (Tyberissos)	Lycia		imp.

	Herrmann-Malay 58, 9	Maionia	Lydia	16 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 127, 11; IDidyma 221 I 3	Miletos	Ionia	9 BCE
	SEG XXIX 452, 19-20	Kydonia	Kreta	I CE
	TAM V 1, 274, 3; UP (Malay)	Katakekaumene	Lydia	I CE
	IStratonikeia 125, 2	Hierokometai	Karia	I CE
	Act. Paul. Copt., p. 35, 17	Perge	Pamphylia	I CE
	SEG XLIII 980; MJH 1 (2011), p. 34, 2	Trebendai	Lycia	11 CE?
	IDidyma 261, 13	Miletos	Ionia	mi. I CE
	SEG XX 737, 11	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	60 CE
	Arch. Miss. Scient. 1 (1850), p. 586	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	78 CE
	SEG XXXVI 545, 3	Echinos	Thrakia	post 131 CE
	SEG XXXVI 545, 7	Echinos	Thrakia	post 131 CE
	IG IX 2, 464	Krannon ¹²¹	Thessalia	II BCE
	NS 2 + Gnomon 2 (1926), p. 196	Rhodos ¹²²	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	TM 6375	Ptolemais Hermeiou	Thinites (U8)	ca. 246 BCE
	TM 41387; 41388; 79918; 2979; 144233; 2986	Arsinoites; Asphynis; Annobeireh; Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	183/2 BCE
	TM 5167	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	160 BCE
	TM 9328	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	62 CE
	TM 21915	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	240 CE
	IAntioche 27, 4	Antiocheia	Pisidia	I CE?
	Chiron 46 (2016), pp. 269-70 II 29; 39; 43	Apollonia-Sozoupolis	Pisidia	118 CE
Zênophilos mi. III BCE Uruk	Svoronos, p. 193 n. 42; Mél. Cain 1, pp. 323-325; Le Rider, Monnaies crétoises, p. 297	Hierapytna	Kreta	ca. 110-67 BCE
	IC 3, p. 59 n. 12	Hierapytna	Kreta	I BCE-I CE
	IG II ² 5626	Anagyrous	Attica	imp.
	CIL X 7234	Lilybaion	Sicily	imp.

¹²¹ Feminine variant: *Θρασυμαχίς*.

¹²² Feminine variant: *Θρασυμάχα*.

	IC 3, p. 63 n. 22	Hierapytna	Kreta	I CE
	SEG XXX 1524, 16	Limyra	Lycia	II CE
	Follet, Athènes, pp. 376-378 n. 4 ; 29	Oineis (Athens)	Attica	162-170 CE
	IC 4, p. 334 n. 300b, 12	Gortyn	Kreta	180-182 CE
	IvOl. 479	Elis	Elis	III CE
	IG II ² 2245, 333	Hippothontis	Attica	255/6 CE
	TM 7242	Ankyropolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	230 BCE
	TM 5427	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	138 BCE
	TM 5427	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	138 BCE
	TM 103451	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	30 BCE-99 CE
	TM 103451	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	30 BCE-99 CE
Sôsandros mi. II BCE Uruk	IG II ² 7479	Sybridai	Attica	?
	IG I ³ 476, 92; 205; 214; 320	Athens	Attica	408/7 BCE
	IG XII 1, 1056; 1057	Kasioi	Dodekanesos	IV BCE
	SEMA 157	Acharnai	Attica	IV BCE?
	IG IX 2, 241	Pharsalos	Thessalia	IV BCE
	IG VII 2649	Thebes	Boeotia	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12715	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Kroll, Ath. Allot. Plates 31	Peiraieus	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 11797	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEG XLVI 253	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IGB I ² 334	Mesambria	Thrakia	st. IV BCE
	CID II 74 I 49	Koroneia	Boeotia	337 BCE
	De Franciscis 17, 5	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Ψαθ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 29, 4	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Ψαθ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	Hesp. 57 (1988), p. 148a, 46	Medion	Akarnania	ca. 325-315 BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 9, 63	Issa (Dymanes)	Illyria	IV-III

				BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 8, 28	Issa (Pamphyloi)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 8, 335, 4	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.
	IC 2, p. 258 n. 34	Polurrhenia	Kreta	hell.
	SEG L 829 XIV 2-3	Thorai	Attica	hell.
	IG XIV 661	Hyele-Velia	Magna Graecia	hell.
	Manganaro, PdelP, n. 4 II 2	Syrakousai (ΙΙλη.)	Sicily	hell.
	SEG XXV 613	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	hell.
	SEG XVII 305	Ambrakia	Epiros	hell.
	AE 1929, p. 148 n. 24b, 5	Thebes	Boeotia	hell.
	Guarducci, Ep. Gr. 2, p. 520	Thessalia (Malis)	Thessalia	hell.
	Le Rider, Deux Trésors, pp. 23-4; 29-39	Kios-Prousius	Bithynia	ca. 320-315 BCE
	IC 4, p. 368 n. 364	Gortyn	Kreta	III BCE
	IG II ² 12714	Athens	Attica	III BCE
	Manganaro, PdelP, n. 1, 7	Kamarina	Sicily	III BCE
	Manganaro, PdelP, n. 1, 8	Kamarina	Sicily	III BCE
	Manganaro, PdelP, n. 1, 9	Kamarina	Sicily	III BCE
	SEG XXVII 159, 5	Thyreion	Akarnania	III-II BCE
	PP 2046; CE 26 (1951), p. 163	Aetolia	Aetolia	III BCE
	IG IX 2, 202	Pleuron	Aetolia	III BCE?
	Op. Ath. 10 (1971), p. 65 n. 13	Ambrakia	Epiros	III-II BCE
	IG IX 2, 1099a; Act. IX Ep. Congr., p. 194	Demetrias	Thessalia	III BCE
	IG II ² 1263, 5; 21; 4	Olynthos	Macedonia	300 BCE
	SEG XX 735d, 22	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	IG II ² 2352, 4	Athens	Attica	end III BCE
	IG V 2, 36, 67	Tegea (Krariotai)	Arcadia	end III BCE
	SEG XXX 1121, 27	Petra	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
	SEG III 333, 21	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 280-265 BCE

	SEG III 333, 57	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 280-265 BCE
	Syll. ³ 458	Sikyon	Corinthia	mi. III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 38, 8	Aetolia	Aetolia	mi. III BCE
	Milet. I 3, 62, 11	Priene	Ionia	mi. III BCE
	Milet. I 3, 62, 12	Priene	Ionia	mi. III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 17, 63	Epiros	Epiros	263 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1 17, 17; 19; 20; 61	Herakleia	Pontos	263 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 24, [11]; 31, 84	Trichonion	Aetolia	st. III BCE
	Cabanes, L'épire, p. 547 n. 17	Thesprotoi	Epiros	st. III BCE
	SEG XXXVII 385, 40	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 245-240 BCE
	Franke, Münz. V. Epiros, pp. 173-4 II ser. 19	Epiros	Epiros	234-168 BCE
	HE 3545	Demetrias	Thessalia	217 BCE?
	IG VII 3180, 42	Orchomenos	Boeotia	215 BCE?
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 20, [8]; 20; 31, 68; 125	Trichonion	Aetolia	ca. 210-204 BCE
	IDorIns. 44 I 5	Telioi	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	JIAN 5 (1902), p. 328	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200-175 BCE
	Syria 48 (1971), p. 442	Amargetti	Cyprus	II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 394, 13	Stratos	Akarnania	II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 408	Stratos	Akarnania	II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 249, 7	Thyreion	Akarnania	II BCE
	Ep. Chron. 31 (1994), p. 49 n. 5	Leukas	Ionian Isles	II-I BCE
	IG IX 1, 694, 38	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	II BCE
	CIG 1797	Ambrakia	Epiros	II-I BCE
	SEG XXV 606, 6	Boion	Doris	II BCE
	SEG XLIX 1521, 23	Metropolis	Ionia	II BCE

Robert, La Carie 2, p. 108 n. 9	Tabai	Karia	II-I BCE
Brunshmid, p. 23 n. 10, 4	Issa	Illyria	end II BCE
Cabanes, L'épire, p. 564 n. 41, 7	Kassope	Epiros	end II BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 29 Vc(b), 12	Astrea	Macedonia	end II BCE
Syll. ³ 585, 52	Lamia	Thessalia	196 BCE
IG XIV 421 an. 48	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 193 BCE
SGDI 1953, 3	Amphissa	Ozolian Locris	186 BCE
IG II ² 1325, 8	Hamaxanteia	Attica	185/4 BCE
IG II ² 2332, 201	Apollonieis	Attica	183/2 BCE
Alt-Ägina I 2, p. 43 n. 2	Aigina	Macedonia	mi. II BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 624d, 8-9 ; 638, 5; 11	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
Hesp. 15 (1946), pp. 198-201 n. 40, 3, 44	Alopeke	Attica	171/0 BCE
IG IX 2, 512a, [4]; 512b, 25; Welles, RC 61, 4; 65, 1; 10; 13; 66, 2; 4; 8; 10; AM 33 (1908), p. 376 n. 1; [5]?; Plb. XXXII 15, 10; AAA 13 (1980), pp. 298-301	Pergamon	Mysia	ca. 171-133 BCE
Klio 75 (1993), p. 132, 2-3	Leukas	Ionian Isles	167 BCE
UP (Oxford, AM) 10, 11, 1947; Postolakes, p. 85 n. 859	Leukas	Ionian Isles	ca. 167-50 BCE
SEG XXIV 194, 11	L-	?	164/3 BCE
IBouthrot. 8, 2	Drymioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 24, 3; 25, 4	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 18, 7; 26, 13	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 18, 7; 26,	Bouthrotos	Epiros	post

	13	(Prasaiboi)		163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 22, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 25, 25	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 50, 4; 10	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 69, 8; 71, 6; 80, 5	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 106	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 69, 9; 70, 7; 71, 6	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 98, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 99, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 130, 5	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 126, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 134, 16	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 135, 13	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 149, 8	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 152, 4	Bouthrotos	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 198	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 26, [1]; 20	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE

SEG XXXVI 228, 2; 4	Kydathenaion	Attica	159/8 BCE
Ag. XV 226, 58	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 155 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 625, 19	Bouttos	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 153 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 625, 20	Bouttos	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 153 BCE
IG II ² 1023	Sypalettos	Attica	st. II BCE
Kontiogiannis n. 4, 5	Thessalia (Ainis)	Thessalia	st. II BCE
IG II ² 1939, 51	Krinoa	Attica	148-134 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 28, 164	Epidauros (Hysminatai)	Argolis	146 BCE
AM 29 (1904), pp. 171-2 n. 14a, 42	Pergamon	Mysia	145 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 639, 8, 14	Naupaktos	Aetolia	143 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 635, 6; 639, 8, 13	Naupaktos	Aetolia	143-135 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 634, 11; 638, 2, 3; 639, 1, 1	Naupaktos	Aetolia	ca. 141 BCE
SGDI 2286, 2	Erineos	Achaia	140 BCE
FD III 2, 24, 45	Athens	Attica	128/7 BCE
Thompson, New Style Coinage, 441-470; Chiron 21 (1991), p. 5	Athens	Attica	126/5 BCE
IG V 1, 1384, 2	Thouria	Messenia	II-I BCE
IStratonikeia 1038, 25	Stratonikeia	Karia	II-I BCE
IG II ² 1006; SEG XXXVIII 114 IV 120	Azenia	Attica	123/3 BCE
FD III 2, 15, 5; BCH (1975), p. 205	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
FD III 2, 25, 36	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
FD III 4, 56, 4; 12	Hypata	Thessalia	101-60 BCE
IG XII 5, 39, 14	Naxos	Cyclades	I BCE?
ASAA 2 (1916), p. 173 n. 146	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
SEG IX 243, 2	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I BCE-I CE
SEG IX 243, 6; 9	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I BCE-I

				CE
	SEG XXXIII 290a, 30; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 129-31	Laconia	Laconia	ca. 100-90 BCE
	SEG XXXIII 290a, 40; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 129-31	Laconia	Laconia	ca. 100-90 BCE
	SEG XI 1270	Pellene	Achaia	I BCE-I CE
	IG IV 1, 853, 9	Methana-Arsinoe	Argolis	I BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 359	Thyreion	Akarnania	hell.-imp.
	FD III 1, 320, 5	Boion	Doris	ca. 100-90 BCE
	IG IX 2, 77, 7; Kramolisch, p. 102 n. 84	Lamia	Thessalia	I BCE?
	IG IX 2, 77, 7	Lamia	Thessalia	I BCE?
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 10	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 35 (1910), p. 429 n. 15, 13	Pergamon (Philetairis)	Mysia	I BCE?
	AM 35 (1910), p. 428 n. 14, 10	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
	IPr. 313, 625	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	Paus. V 21, 16	Smyrna	Ionia	I BCE
	Paus. V 21, 16; VI 23, 4	Smyrna	Ionia	I BCE
	SEG L 1154, 9	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
	IStratonikeia 1423b, 12	Koraieis	Karia	I BCE
	IStratonikeia 1208, 2	Korazeis	Karia	hell.-imp.
	IG VII 542, 7; 11; BSA 70 (1975), p. 126	Megara	Megaris	ca. 85-75 BCE
	SEG XXXVII 388, 17	Stephane	Paphlagonia	mi. I BCE
	IG VII 419, 10; 30; IOrop. 524, 2; BCH 44 (1920), pp. 251-2 n. 10, 12; BSA 70 (1975), p. 119; 122-3	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 70-60 BCE
	FD III 3, 335, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	53-39 BCE
	Ag. XV 285; 299 II 10	Agryle	Attica	ca. 50-30 BCE
	IG IX 2, 23, 1	Hypata	Thessalia	st. I BCE?

	IG IX 2, 72, 13-14	Lamia	Thessalia	ca. 50 BCE
	IG IX 2, 109b, 6; 55; Chiron 2 (1972), pp. 118-20	Thebes	Boeotia	46 BCE?
	Cron. Arch. 3 (1964), p. 54 I 10	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 40 BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 118, 2; AE 1916, p. 29 n. 278, 4; Rogers, Copp. Coin. Thess. 69-69a	Thessalia	Thessalia	ante 14 CE
	IG II ² 7661	Phlya	Attica	imp.
	IG II ² 12712a	Athens	Attica	imp.
	Pdelp 21 (1966), p. 336 n. 8	Hyele-Velia	Magna Graecia	imp.
	SEG II 245	Thespiiai	Boeotia	imp.
	SEG III 338, 6	Thespiiai	Boeotia	imp.
	CIRB 812	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosporos	imp.
	Neue Ostotheken 1	Ephesos	Ionia	imp.
	TAM V 2, 1405, 5	Hyrkanis	Lydia	imp.
	Milet. VI 1, 314, 9	Miletos	Ionia	imp.
	TAM II 1, 214, 3	Sidyma	Lycia	imp.
	IG IX 2, 1297, 58; Add. p. XVI; Helly, Gonnoi, 127, 9; Mél. Daux, p. 6 n. 4, 10; Kramolisch, p. 132 n. 70; p. 158	Hypata	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 126, 1; Kramolisch, p. 42, n. 105; p. 132 n. 70	Thessalia	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE?
	SEG XXVII 211, 3	Thessalia	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
	GP 2029	Arcadia	Arcadia	I BCE-I CE
	IG IX 2, 59, 2; 5	Hypata	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
	NC 2002, p. 97 n. 7- 10	Stratonikeia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	IStratonikeia 613, 4	Korazeis	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	IStratonikeia 124, 2	Korazeis	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Kramolisch H ¹ 9, AE 1917, p. 124 n. 339, 2	Thessalia	Thessalia	24 BCE
	IG IX 2, 287b, 5	Thessalia	Thessalia	24 BCE?

Burrer, Münzprägung, pp. 105-18; p. 54	Thessalia	Thessalia	23 BCE?
Burrer, Münzprägung, pp. 105-18; p. 54	Thessalia	Thessalia	23 BCE?
Rh. Mus. 7 (1850), p. 519 n. 13e	Amathous	Cyprus	I CE?
Suppl. Cir. 116	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I CE
Suppl. Cir. 18, 8	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I CE
AE 1910, p. 369 n. 13	Larisa	Thessalia	I CE
ZPE 168 (2009), p. 8 n. 11, 5	Metropolis	Ionia	I CE
Charitonides, Sympl., p. 17b, 5	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	end I CE
IG IX 2, 18, 3; Kramolisch, p. 162	Hypata	Thessalia	end I CE?
ICilicie 26, 5	Tarsos-Antiocheia	Cilicia	end I CE
IG IX 2, 41	Hypata	Thessalia	4-19 CE
FD III 6, 36, 4; 13; 17	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-46 CE
IG IX 2, 14a; SEG III 456; Chiron 5 (1975), p. 345	Hypata	Thessalia	41-54 CE
NC 2002, p. 97 n. 4-5	Stratonikeia	Karia	41-68 CE
IG IX 2, 545; Add. p. XV 18; Chiron 5 (1975), p. 347	Thessalia	Thessalia	44 CE
FD III 6, 34, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE
FD III 6, 34, 4; 16; 18; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 119 n. 31, 30	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE
FD III 6, 34, 3; 18; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 119 n. 31, 30	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE
SEG XXXVIII 431, 20; 24	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE
RPC I 2487-91	Smyrna	Ionia	ca. 68-69 CE
IG IX 2, 16, 9	Hypata	Thessalia	ante 130 CE
IG II ² 6923	Myrrhinoutta	Attica	II CE
Alt-Ägina I 2, p. 46 n. 23	Aigina	Macedonia	I-II CE
FD III 4, 63, 3; 16	Hypata	Thessalia	II CE?
Klio 52 (1970), p. 52 n. 3	Dion	Macedonia	II CE
IStratonikeia 156, 5	Koraieis	Karia	I-II CE

IANazarbos 392, 1	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IG II ² 2024, 17; 23	Elaious	Thrakia	ca. 111-113 CE
IG II ² 2916, 6-7; Hesp. 11 (1942), pp. 75-78 n. 39, 15; Follet, Athènes, p. 192 n. 3	Azenia	Attica	mi. II CE
Ag. XV 339, 13	Elaious	Thrakia	mi. II CE
IG II ² 2049, 123	Athens	Attica	142/3 CE
TAM V 1, 681, 4	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	93 / 147 CE
IStratonikeia 14, 1; 1101, [1]; 10	Stratonikeia	Karia	st. II CE
IStratonikeia 485, 2; 686, 6	Koliorgeis	Karia	st. II CE
IStratonikeia 686, 2	Koliorgeis	Karia	st. II CE
TAM V 1, 682, 6	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	108 / 162 CE
IG II ² 2069 etc.	Athens	Attica	175/6 CE
IStratonikeia 264, 5; 265, [1]; 266, 4; 1325a, 7	Hierokometai	Karia	I-II CE
IStratonikeia 264, 7; 265, 4; 266, 33; 37	Hierokometai	Karia	I-II CE
IG XII 8, 646	Peparethos	Aegean Isles	III CE
IG XII 8, 646	Peparethos	Aegean Isles	III CE
SEG XLIII 312, 8; 12; AD 48 (1993) Chron., p. 258 n. 46, 2	Skotoussa	Macedonia	II-III CE?
IG VII 2164	Thespiiai	Boeotia	II-III CE
Dimitsas 746, 2	Potidaia-Kassandraia	Macedonia	III CE?
Ag. XV 448, 14	Azenia	Attica	ca. 205 CE
IG II ² 2237, 70	Athens	Attica	232-234 CE
IGB III 1517, 6	Kellai	Macedonia	241-244 CE
IGB III 1517, 49	Kellai	Macedonia	241-244 CE
IANazarbos 102, 1	Anazarbos ¹²³	Cilicia	I-II CE
Paris, élatée, p. 217 n. 17, 6	Elateia ¹²⁴	Phokis	II-I BCE

¹²³ Feminine variant: *Σωσανδρίς*.

¹²⁴ Feminine variant: *Σωσάνδρα*.

ID 1425 II [13]; 1442a, 66; 1442b, 28	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 153/2 BCE
ID 1870, 3	Melite	Attica	II-I BCE
AJA 19 (1915), p. 322 n. 8b; Fossey, Opountian Lokris, pp. 13-16; Hyettos, p. 14 n. 43-4	Martino (mod.)	Opuntian Lokris	imp.
IG XII 5, 92	Naxos	Cyclades	I-II CE
IANazarbos 627, 3	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
ISTRatonikeia 266, 34	Hierokometai	Karia	I-II CE
IGB III 1889	Burdipta	Moesia	II-III CE
TAM II 3, 1035, 4	Olympos	Lycia	II-III CE
Mon. Ant. 23 (1914), p. 218 n. 155a, 6	Trebenna	Lycia	II-III CE
TM 95411	Memnoneia (Djeme)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-mi. VII CE
TM 7244	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	236-221 BCE
TM 6544	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	150-30 BCE
TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 138-130 BCE
TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 138-130 BCE
TM 2934	Berenikis Thesmophorou	Arsinoites	136 BCE
TM 6572	Memphis (Mit Rahina)	Memphites (L1)	end II BCE
TM 143241	Terenouthis	Gynaikopolites (L3)	I CE
TM 98569	Alexandria ¹²⁵	Alexandreon Chora (L1)	end IV BCE-VII CE?
TM 7954	Tebtynis	Arsinoites	II BCE
Mitford, East of Asia Minor, p. 532 n. 51, 3	Nikopolis (terr.)	Armenia Minor	imp.
SGDI 1860, 1-3; 5; 6	Galatia	Galatia	167 BCE
IKomana 66, 4; 67, 3	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	II CE

¹²⁵ Feminine variant: *Σώσανδρα*.

	IKomana 242, 1	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	II-III CE
	IKomana 281, 4	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	III CE
	BCH 33 (1909), p. 53 n. 21? 1	Mazaka-Kaisareia (Göden)	Kappadokia	imp.
	SEG LVII 1727, 3	Mazaka-Kaisareia (Nevsehir)	Kappadokia	I-II CE
	MAMA XI 307, 1	Perta	Lykaonia	st. II CE
	MAMA XI 336, 2	Perta	Lykaonia	byz.
	Phrygian Votive Steles 567	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	SEG LIII 1558, 5	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	mi. III CE
	SEG XLIX 1805, 244	Appia (Gordenoi)	Phrygia	III CE
	JHS 10 (1889), p. 217 n. 1, 1	Hierapolis	Phrygia	imp.
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 37, 9	Laodikeia	Phrygia	ca. 130 CE
	MAMA I 274, 1	Laodikeia (terr.)	Eastern Phrygia	III CE
	Studia Pontica III (1) 125, 3	Amaseia	Pontos	II-III CE?
	SEG XXXIV 1288, 5	Aizanoi ¹²⁶	Phrygia	II CE
Thèrôn mi. III BCE ?	Amyx 18, 3; LSAG ² , p. 131 n. 9	Korinthos	Corinthia	ca. 610-590 BCE
	Polyaen. I 28, 2	Selinous	Sicily	VI BCE?
	Ag. XVII 854	Athens	Attica	ca. 540-530 BCE
	RE (1); Moretti, Olymp., 220	Akragas	Sicily	ca. 530-472 BCE
	IG IV 1, 69	Aigina	Macedonia	V BCE
	RE (3), Overbeck 1576	Boeotia	Boeotia	V BCE?
	IG IV 1, 64; LSAG ² , p. 113 n. 10	Aigina	Macedonia	end V BCE
	Suda s.v. N 406	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
	IvOl. 18, 1; LSAG ² , p. 221 n. 20	Pisatis	Elis	ca. 425 BCE?
	NC 1915, p. 405 n. 48	Chios	Aegean Isles	412-334 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 II 31; Milet. VI 3, 1360 II 5	Miletos	Ionia	383 BCE
	IG XII 6, 262, 117	Aithalidai	Attica	mi. IV BCE

¹²⁶ Feminine variant: *Σωσάνδρα*.

	SEG XLIII 395	Genderrhos (Mandalon)	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
	IEph. Add. 126, 2	Ephesos	Ionia	st. IV BCE
	SEMA 1167	Knidos	Karia	st. IV BCE
	IG XII 9 245a, 90	Peraeis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245b, 420	Peraeis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	Men., Sik. 111	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 2, 3	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Ὀμβ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 6, 3	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Ὀμβ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	IKaunos 150	Kaunos	Karia	IV-III BCE
	AM 23 (1898), p. 399 n. 89	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Dimitsas 913; Hatzopoulos, MI 1, p. 187 n. 3	Galepsos	Thrakia	hell.
	SEG I 352, 2	Samos	Dodekanesos	ca. 322- 306 BCE
	CID II 110, 25	Delphoi	Phokis	321 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 123, 2	Miletos	Ionia	312 BCE
	NC 1916, p. 288 n. 56 γ	Chios	Aegean Isles	301-190 BCE
	IG XII 8, 641	Peparethos	Aegean Isles	III BCE
	SEG XXIII 463	Azoros	Thessalia	III BCE
	SEG XXIII 463	Azoros	Thessalia	III BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 806, 6	Miletos	Ionia	III BCE
	De Franciscis 13, 2	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Θρα.)	Magna Graecia	279 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates 7, 23; 9, 27; 10, 40; 20, 1; [4]	Boeotia	Boeotia	257-253 BCE?
	Pestman, Guide, p. 343 n. 4; PCZ 59341a, 9, 25	Kalynda	Karia	247 BCE
	PP 9733	Kreta	Kreta	228-221 BCE
	IKaunos 37, 11	Kaunos	Karia	III-II BCE
	IG XII 3, 665	Thera	Cyclades	II-I

				BCE?
	SEG XIV 544	Kamiros (Mylantiades) ¹²⁷	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	IC 1, p. 77 n. 35, 4	Knossos	Kreta	II BCE
	Bruneau, Le Sanctuaire, pp. 89-91 n. XI, 7	Eretria	Euboea	II BCE
	IG II ² 7686a	Phlya	Attica	II BCE
	IKaunos 39, 7	Kaunos (Perdikia)	Karia	II BCE
	NS 37, 9	Krya	Lycia	II-I BCE
	IKaunos 42, 18	Kaunos	Karia	st. II BCE
	IKaunos 42, 20	Kaunos	Karia	st. II BCE
	IG II ² 1009 IV 80 ; FD III 2, 12, 7	Anaphlystos	Attica	128-116 BCE
	IG XII 8, 186, 25; Dimitrova, Theoroi, 50	Xanthos	Lycia	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 1011 IV 117	Anaphlystos	Attica	107/6 BCE
	IG II ² 1011 V 93	Anaphlystos	Attica	107/6 BCE
	IG XII 8, 186b, 25	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	I BCE
	IKaunos 41 IV 2	Kaunos	Karia	I BCE
	TAM II 1, 168d, 5	Hippoukome	Lycia	I BCE?
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939- 40), p. 168 n. 21a III 32	Rhonkidai	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
	Scrinzi 11a, 1	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
	FD III 2, 17	Athens	Attica	98/7 BCE
	IG II ² 1720; Hesp. 3 (1934), p. 153, 7	Athens	Attica	mi. I BCE
	IG II ² 1717, 4	Anaphlystos	Attica	56/5 BCE
	IG XII 3, 633	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
	IG XII 3, 729 II; XII 3, Suppl. 1525	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
	IKaunos 174	Kaunos	Karia	imp.
	IKaunos 174	Kaunos	Karia	imp.
	IKaunos 143, 2	Kaunos	Karia	I CE
	IG XII 3, 606 54; 71; 74; 615; 619; 653-4	Thera	Cyclades	I-II CE
	IG V 2, 54, 17	Tegea	Arcadia	II CE

¹²⁷ Corrected from LGPN online (Thomopoulos 1954, 342-343).

	IG V 2, 321, 4	Mantineia-Antigoneia	Arcadia	I-II CE
	Plut. <i>Mor.</i> 761c	Thessalia	Thessalia	II CE?
	Apul. <i>Met.</i> VII 5	Thrakia	Thrakia	II CE
	TAM II 1, 147, 16	Lydai	Karia	I-II CE
	TAM II 1, 147, 18	Lydai	Karia	I-II CE
	AJA 75 (1971), p. 401; BE 1972, n. 256a	Stoboi	Paeonia	232 CE
	Milet. VI 1, 344, 12	Miletos	Ionia	243 CE
	SGDI 1612, 51	Dyme ¹²⁸	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	TM 2095	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-256 BCE
	TM 1305; 732	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-256 BCE
	TM 7767	Themistou Meris	Arsinoites	254-231 BCE
	TM 7458	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	ca. 253 BCE
	TM 2067	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	248/7 BCE
	TM 984	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	247 BCE?
	TM 5684	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	247 BCE
	TM 7752	Themistou Meris	Arsinoites	223/2 BCE
	TM 25636	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 26/7 BCE
	SEG XXXIII 1179, 5	Oinoanda? (Myangeleis)	Kibyrtis-Kabalis	I-II CE
<i>Dromôn</i> end IV BCE Babylon	TCam. 165	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	?
	IG I ³ 474, 240; IG 475, 187	Athens	Attica	409/8 BCE
	PCG 5, p. 36 fr. 3, 1	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	PCG 5, pp. 124-125	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 7865	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 1774	Athens	Attica	IV BCE?
	IG II ² 9221, 1	Lycia	Lycia	mi. IV BCE
	SGDI 5533c, 2; e, 2	Zelea	Mysia	ca. 330-300 BCE
	Peek, NIEpid 97	Epidauros	Argolis	IV-III BCE

¹²⁸ Masculine variant: *Θηρόων*.

	SEG XXXV 1255	Mysia	Mysia	IV-III BCE
	IG VII 3126	Lebadeia	Boeotia	hell.
	SEG XXXI 763d	Thasos	Aegean Isles	III BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 25 n. 75; EAC 5 (1976), p. 56	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	III BCE
	IG XII 9, 619	Eretria	Euboea	III BCE
	CIA App. 86, 2	Athens	Attica	III BCE?
	IG II ² 11221	Athens	Attica	III-II BCE
	Grakov, Keram. Kleima, p. 128 n. 14	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 300 BCE
	IPr. 354, 9-10	Priene	Ionia	III-II BCE
	PCG 5, pp. 289-290 fr. 9, 7	Athens	Attica	end III BCE
	PAE 1912, p. 186 n. 39	Demetrias	Thessalia	ca. 293-168 BCE
	IG II ² 1534b	Athens	Attica	mi. III BCE
	D.L. V 63	Athens	Attica	ca. 268 BCE
	Maier 233	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	ca. 250-50 BCE
	SGDI 1612, 83	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	SEMA 1773	Athens	Attica	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 11220	Athens	Attica	II-I BCE
	SEG XLI 426	Megara	Megaris	II BCE
	IBouthrot. 21, 24	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 30, 18	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	FD III 3, 52, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 160-150 BCE
	SGDI 1714, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1714, 2, 7-8	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE

	SGDI 2163, 30	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	FD III 6, 68, 7; 10; [12]; 13	Delphoi	Phokis	st. II BCE?
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), pp. 304-5 n. 2, 7	Miletos	Ionia	st. II BCE
	SGDI 2190, 29	Delphoi	Phokis	143 BCE
	FD III 2, 236, 17	Delphoi	Phokis	139-122 BCE
	SGDI 2273, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	137 BCE?
	IG II ² 1011 VI 99	Opous	Opuntian Lokris	107 BCE
	JÖAI 14 (1911) Beibl., p. 146 n. 4, 25	Argos	Argolis	105 BCE
	SEMA 1997	Athens	Attica	hell.-imp.
	IG IV 1, 730 III 8	Hermione	Argolis	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 8, 172, 11	Myra	Lycia	ca. 100 BCE
	BCH 46 (1922), p. 352 n. 66, 7	Teos	Ionia	imp.
	TM 1066; 2148; 1925; 970; 1961; 998	Memphis; Arsinoites; Alexandria	Arsinoites; Alexandreion Chora (L0)	263-229 BCE
	TM 110115	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 110115	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 2480	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	256 BCE
	TM 7769	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	254-231 BCE
	TM 8077	Philadepheia	Arsinoites	244 BCE
	TM 5036	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	224 BCE
	TM 7062	Abydos	Thinitis (U8)	II BCE
	TM 7099	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	80/79 BCE
	TM 141836	Terenouthis	Gynaikopolites (L3)	I-II CE
	SEG LIII 822, 20	Kappadokia	Kappadokia	ca. 195 BCE
	IG VII 286, 1	Selge	Pisidia	st. III BCE

Nikarchos mi./end III BCE Uruk	Immerwahr, Script, 413	Athens	Attica	ca. 510 BCE
	SEG XL 52	Thorikos	Attica	end V BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 762	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	mi. V BCE?
	AMNG III 2, pp. 146-7 n. 15	Thrakia	Thrakia	mi. V BCE
	IG I ³ 1147, 149	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	458 BCE
	Ar., Ach. 908; Schol.	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 1193, 73	Pandionis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	Lys. Fr. XCVII	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	Xen. An. II 5, 33	Arcadia	Arcadia	401 BCE
	Xen; An. III 3, 5	Arcadia	Arcadia	401 BCE
	Steckerl, Frag. Praxag. Fr. 13; Rh. Mus. 58 (1903), p. 57; TCal. XIII 11; RE s.v. Praxagoras (1)	Kos	Dodekanesos	IV BCE
	UP (+IG arch.)	Leukas	Ionian Isles	IV BCE
	CIG 1803	Ambrakia	Epiros	IV-III BCE
	IG IX 2, 440	Pherai	Thessalia	IV-III BCE
	Ag. XV 13, 42	Cholleidai	Attica	end IV BCE
	UP (Brashinskii, amph.)	Herakleia	Pontos	end IV BCE
	ID 98a, 82	Delos	Cyclades	375-373 BCE
	BSA 61 (1966), p. 272 n. 4b II 20; Peek, IAEpid. 52a 52	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 370-360 BCE
	IG V 2, 1, 13; Tod, GHI II 132	Tegea	Arcadia	369-361 BCE
	IG II ² 12335, 2	Athens	Attica	ca. 360 BCE
	IEph. 1432	Macedonia	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
	IKnid. 22 I 5	Pyrindos	Karia	st. IV BCE
	CID II 74 I [25]; 62; II 17	Delphoi	Phokis	337 BCE

	CID II 32, 24	Delphoi	Phokis	326 BCE
	IG XII 9, 244b, 12	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 32	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 252	Oinoe	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 86	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 207	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 103	Boudion	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 102	Boudion	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 41	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 115	Ne.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 224	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 181 n. 555, 34	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 74	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 8, 28	Issa (Hylleis)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 8, 46	Issa (Pamphyloi)	Illyria	IV-III BCE
	CID II 102 IIa 30	Lokris (western)	Ozolian Lokris	324 BCE
	IG XII 9, 1037	Chalkis	Euboea	hell.
	BMC Pelop., p. 112 n. 37-8; Coll. McClean 6725-6	Messene	Messenia	hell.
	Dimitsas 145	Europos	Macedonia	hell.
	Dimitsas 145	Europos	Macedonia	hell.
	TAM I 121	Limyra	Lycia	hell.
	PH 384, 2	Kos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	IG XII 9, 1064	Chalkis	Euboea	III-II BCE
	BM Terracottas E 134; PAE 1965, p. 76	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	III-II BCE?
	SEG XIX 431	Dodona	Epiros	III BCE?
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 696b	Physkeis	Ozolian Lokris	III BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 148, 5	Gonnoi	Thessalia	III BCE

AE 1910, p. 367 n. 11	Larisa	Thessalia	III BCE
Op. Ath. 10 (1971), p. 54 n. 96	Thebes	Boeotia	III BCE
FD III 4, 427 V 6	Delphoi	Phokis	III BCE
IG XII 8, 292, 4	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
IvOl. 175	Elis	Elis	end III BCE
Vlasto 23; 28; 32 etc.	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia	ca. 280-272 BCE
Syll. ³ 498, 3; FD III 2, 184, 2; 190, 2; Nachergael, Les Galates, n. 3, 2	Phokis	Phokis	263-261 BCE?
IG IX 1 ² 1, 17, 26	Macedonia	Macedonia	263 BCE
Vial St. XXII (I); ID tab. Syn., s.a. 259 BC	Delos	Cyclades	261-259 BCE
Suppl. Rod. 58 II 6	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
IG VII 1752, 24	Thespiiai	Boeotia	st. III BCE
IG II ² 1317b, 14	Athens	Attica	249/8 BCE
FD III 1, 355, [6]; p. 204 n. 1, [5]; 2, 166, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 247-199 BCE
KH I 1, 2	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 245-230 BCE
SEG XII 378, 1; 3; 14; 379, 12; 389, [11]	Kos	Dodekanesos	242 BCE
SEG XXVII 510	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 242-200 BCE
SEG XII 377	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	242 BCE
SEG XXIII 498, 23	Delos	Cyclades	III-II BCE
Cabanes, l'épire, pp. 569-572 n. 47, 4	Arbaioi	Epiros	III-II BCE
BCH 98 (1974), p. 208 n. 19	Orchomenos	Boeotia	III-II BCE
Daux K 8; FD III 3, 162, [2]; III 4, 464, 1; Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 32, 1; SEG XIX 379, [11]; 30;	Delphoi	Phokis	228 / 224 BCE

	Lefèvre 68-71			
	SGDI 1612, 19	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	SGDI 1612, 19	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	SGDI 1612, 53	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	Vial ad St. XXII (II); ID tab. syn., s.a. 202 BC	Delos	Cyclades	210-202 BCE
	IG II ² 3473, 2; Tracy, ALC, p. 60	Euonymon	Attica	ca. 210 BCE
	IG VII 3193, 8	Orchomenos	Boeotia	ca. 210-200 BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 111, 2	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 206-203 BCE
	IG XII 3, 179, 6	Astypalaia	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE?
	TCal. 89a, 8	Panormos (Pamphyloi)	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	IG XII 1, 1034, 17	Brykountioi	Aegean Isles	II BCE
	NS 687	Kos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 172 n. IXc 32	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 189 n. XXVIb II 11	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 190 n. XXVIb II 54; p. 192 n. XXVIb III 19	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 191 n. XXVIb III 13	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 191 n. XXVIb III 16	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 191 n. XXVIb III 16	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 191 n. XXVIb III 17	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 192 n. XXVIb III 19	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE

ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 195 n. XXVIb V 51	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 14; 36	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 2	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 31; 37; 49	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 37	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 4	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10a, 68	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10b, 24	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 387, 16	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 387, 28	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 387, 20	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 387, 5	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH N 130	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200- 88 BCE
UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
Robert, La Carie 2, p. 378 n. 4	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
ZPE 1 (1967), p. 230, 4	Samos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
IG XII 9, 1079	Chalkis	Euboea	II-I BCE
IG XII Suppl., p. 196 n. 658	Chalkis	Euboea	II-I BCE
ID 2589 r. face, 5	Delos	Cyclades	II-I BCE
ID 2598 r. face, 11	Delos	Cyclades	II-I BCE
IG II ² 6149	Eupyrilai	Attica	II BCE
IG II ² 2325, 81	Athens	Attica	ca. 200

				BCE
	IG V 2, 43, 4	Tegea	Arcadia	II BCE
	IG V 2, 43, 4	Tegea	Arcadia	II BCE
	GVI 1822, 6	Thyreion	Akarnania	II BCE
	CIG 1799	Ambrakia	Epiros	II-I BCE
	SEG XLII 543	Ambrakia	Epiros	II BCE
	IG II ² 8482; AD 25 (1970) Mel., p. 83 n. 5	Elateia	Phokis	II BCE
	IG IX 2, 312	Megarchi	Thessalia	II-I BCE
	IG VII 3080, 7	Lebadeia	Boeotia	II BCE
	SEG XLIV 409, 4	Edessa	Macedonia	ca. 200- 175 BCE
	ISmyrna 690 I 29	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 690 I 30	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	IG II ² 9424a	Miletos	Ionia	II BCE
	IG II ² 9426	Miletos	Ionia	II BCE
	Brunshmid, p. 23 n. 10, 4	Issa	Illyria	end II BCE
	AD 39 (1984) Chron., p. 190; pl. 77 γ	Ambrakia	Epiros	end II BCE
	Thess. Mnem. 184	Demetrias	Thessalia	end II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 21, 11	Gonnoi	Thessalia	end II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 29, 17	Gonnoi	Thessalia	end II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 246	Gonnoi	Thessalia	end II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 76, 13	Kierion	Thessalia	end II BCE
	IG IX 2, 90, 18	Narthakion	Thessalia	end II BCE
	NC 1999, p. 96	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
	ILind. 151, 7; 152, [8]	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 197 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 30, 12	Pleuron	Aetolia	196 BCE
	SGDI 1979, 2; 2126, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	194-193 BCE
	ID 428, [7]; 439a, 84	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 185 BCE
	Klee, p. 10 IIb 56	Kos	Dodekanesos	184 BCE?
	Vial ad St. XXII (A)	Delos	Cyclades	180 BCE

	SGDI 2033, 3	Lilaia	Phokis	178 BCE
	Ag. XV 204, 21	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 176- 169 BCE
	IG XI 4, 1116	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 638, 13, 13	Porioi	Aetolia?	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 639, 2, 12	Phyllaioi	Ozolian Lokris	mi. II BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 29 n. 196a I 16	Thespiiai	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 29 n. 196a I 16	Thespiiai	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
	SGDI 1755	Lilaia	Phokis	172 BCE
	BMC Thessaly, p. 12	Thessalia (Ainis)	Thessalia	168-48 BCE
	Klee, p. 16 IIc 85	Myrina	Aeolis	168 BCE?
	BMC Thessaly, p. 186 n. 184	Leukas	Ionian Isles	ca. 167- 50 BCE
	SGDI 1747, 19	Lilaia	Phokis	166 BCE
	IBouthrot. 30, 30	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 38, 1	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 121, 2; 122, 2	Hyporronioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 146, 6	-nioi	Epiros?	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 151, 6	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	SGDI 1738, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	FD III 3, 9, 23; 4, 123, 3; SGDI 1718, 16; 1722, 15; 1841, 11; 1895, 17; 1911, 2; 5; 2022, 3; 2680, 5; SEG XLI 515; BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 76 n. 5, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	163-144 BCE?

	IG IX 1 ² 1, 100, 7	Daianes	Aetolia	161 BCE
	LBW 93, 2	Pergamon	Mysia	159-138 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 108, 10	Philotaieis	Aetolia	ca. 157 BCE
	SGDI 1921, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	156 BCE
	FD 3, 37, 21; SGDI 2091, 4	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	153-138 BCE
	IDorIns. 97 III 10	Kos	Dodekanesos	st. II BCE
	EAD XXVIII 26, 5	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
	Cabanes, L'épire, p. 548 n. 19	Ambrakia	Epiros	st. II BCE
	IG II ² 1939, 67	Oinoe	Attica	148-134 BCE
	IG II ² 1939, 68	Oion	Attica	148-134 BCE
	IG IV 1, 757b, 20	Troizen	Argolis	146 BCE?
	ANS Mus. N. 11 (1964), pp. 81-84 n. 31	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 145- 88 BCE
	SGDI 2093, 24; Rüsçh, Grammatik, p. 86 n. 1	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	142 / 141 BCE
	AE 1924, pp. 156-7 n. 400a, 13	Pythion	Thessalia	ca. 134 BCE
	ID 1875, 1; 2042, 3	Halai	Opuntian Lokris	ca. 130 BCE
	ID 1875, 3	Halai	Opuntian Lokris	ca. 130 BCE
	FD III 2, 12, 15	Athens	Attica	128/7 BCE
	Hesp. 3 (1934), p. 231 n. 64; BCH 76 (1952), p. 538 n. 31; EAD XXVII sub E 46; Ag. Inv. R 397	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	SEMA 481	Oinoe	Ozolian Lokris	II-I BCE
	AE 1924, p. 160 n. 403, 24	Pythion	Thessalia	post 125 BCE
	IG XII 5, 890	Tenos	Cyclades	I BCE?
	SEG XIX 335, 34; XXV 501; BSA 70	Anthedon	Boeotia	ca. 100- 90 BCE

(1975), pp. 127-132			
IG VII 3224 I 4	Orchomenos	Boeotia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 108	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
BCH 4 (1880), p. 172 n. 28	Teos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
MacDonald, Aphrodisias, p. 60 type 3	Plarasa-Aphrodisias	Karia	I BCE
TAM II 3, 765, 19	Arneai	Lycia	I BCE-I CE
FD III 3, 42, 9	Lilaia	Phokis	84-60 BCE
Daux M 15; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 106 n. 15, 1; FD III 4, 486a, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	84-60 BCE
IG IX 2, 536, 11; SEG XXXI 579, 59-60; Tyche 2 (1987), p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 80 BCE
IG IX 2, 536, 18; Kramolisch, p. 98 n. 49	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 80 BCE
IG IX 2, 1282, 20	Pythion	Thessalia	ca. 50 BCE
PH 344, 9	Kos	Dodekanesos	31 BCE-14 CE
IG IX 1, 728	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	imp.
IG IX 2, 1237	Kastri Tyrnavou	Thessalia	imp.
Plut. Ant. 68; RE s.v. Plutarchos (2) col. 642	Chaironeia	Boeotia	31 BCE
SEG XVII 681	Antiphellos	Lycia	imp.
SEG XVII 681	Antiphellos	Lycia	imp.
AE 1917, p. 21 n. 311, 18	Chyretiai	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
IG IX 2, 288, 5; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 96 n. 3	Gomphoi	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE?
BCH 70 (1946), p. 483 n. 13c side face, right, a I 4	Thespiiai	Boeotia	I BCE-I CE
CIRB 315	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	I BCE-I CE
FD III 3, 377, 6, 14	Chaleion	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 20-1 BCE
SEG XXII 397b, 5	Thespiiai	Boeotia	I CE?
PAE 1992, p. 71a, 11	Messene	Messenia	11 CE

	(Aristomachidai)		
SEG XXXVIII 380, 3	Chaironeia	Boeotia	st. I CE
FD III 4, 118, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	st. I CE
FD III 4, 118, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	st. I CE
IG X 2, 2, 324, 23	Stuberra	Macedonia	50 CE
Helly, Gonnoi, 139, 3	Gonnoi	Thessalia	69-96 CE
IG V 1, 676, 13	Sparta (Limnai)	Laconia	ca. 70-100 CE
IG X 2, 2, 325, 20	Stuberra	Macedonia	74 CE
IG X 2, 2, 326, 52	Stuberra	Macedonia	74 CE
IG X 2, 2, 326, 78	Stuberra	Macedonia	90 CE
IG XII 3, 606, 22	Thera	Cyclades	I-II CE
BCH 5 (1881), p. 487 n. 10, 5	Samos	Dodekanesos	I-II CE
IG V 1, 103, 13; SEG XI 610, [8]	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-120 CE
SEG XLI 335, 14	Messene	Messenia	II CE
SEG III 421, 4	Halai	Opuntian Lokris	II CE
SEG III 421, 6; 30	Halai	Opuntian Lokris	II CE
AE 1945-7, p. 102 n. 7, 6	Thamiai (Pyrgos (mod.))	Thessalia	II CE?
IG X 2, 2, 196, 7-8	Dostoneis	Macedonia	II CE
IG IX 1, 189, 2	Lilaia	Phokis	end II CE
IG IX 1, 191, 5	Tithorea	Phokis	end II CE
IGB IV 2315	Parthikopolis	Thrakia	end II CE
SEG XI 565, 4	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 105-110 CE
AD 10 (1926) Parart., p. 53 n. 12a, 3; Kramolisch, p. 118 n. 92	Xyniai	Thessalia	112 CE
IG X 2, 2, 336	Stuberra	Macedonia	126 CE
SEG XXXVI 545, 5	Echinos	Thrakia	post 131 CE
EAM 149, 6	Lyke	Macedonia	st. II CE
Oikonomos 32	Dion	Macedonia	II-III CE?
IG X 2, 2, 41	Herakl.	Pontos?	II-III CE
Pikoulas, Chora, p. 169 n. 82	Phagres	Thrakia	86 / 202 CE
IG XII 1, 348	Rhodos ¹²⁹	Dodekanesos	II BCE
IG XII 2, 567	Eresos	Aegean Isles	I BCE-I

¹²⁹ Masculine variant: *Νικαρχίς*.

				CE
	IG VII 1240	Tanagra	Boeotia	hell.
	FD III 2, 128, 3; 5; 9	Thrakia	Thrakia	121-108 BCE
	IG IX 2, 98a	Pteleon (Sourpi (mod.)) ¹³⁰	Thessalia	imp.
	TM 7602	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	III BCE
	TM 7056	Abydos (Memnonion)	Thinitis (U8)	III BCE
	TM 8185	Egypt	Egypt	ca. 270 BCE
	TM 1282	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 5538	Egypt	Egypt	246-221 BCE
	TM 697574	Oxyryncha	Oxyrynchites (U19)	153 BCE?
	TM 703449	Oxyryncha	Oxyrynchites (U19)	post 150/49 BCE
	TM 44617	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	135 BCE
	TM 6298	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	78 BCE
	Laodikeia nekropolü, p. 925 n. 1149, 2-3	Laodikeia	Phrygia	II-I BCE
	IG XII 4, 454c, 303	Laodikeia	Phrygia	173 BCE?
Philos end III BCE Uruk	IG XII 9, 65, 4	Styra	Euboea	V BCE
	Ag. XV 62, 13	Athens	Attica	303/2 BCE
	CIA App. 75b, 11	Athens	Attica	III BCE?
	IC 4, p. 390 n. 425	Gortyn	Kreta	I BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi 116, 4	Gonnoi	Thessalia	12 BCE
	IBer. 143b, 26	Beroia	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IBer. 143b, 26	Beroia	Macedonia	II-III CE
	MIA 34 (1953), p. 118	Chersonesos	Tauris	V-VI CE
	SEG XXX 1176f, 15	Metapontion ¹³¹	Magna Graecia	?
	IG I ³ 1162, 94	Aiantis	Attica	447 BCE?
	SEG XLIII 713d, 19	Halikarnassos	Karia	V-IV BCE
	IG I ³ 476, 331	Athens	Attica	408/7

¹³⁰ Feminine variant: *Νικάρχα*.

¹³¹ Masculine variant: *Φίλιος*.

				BCE
	IG XII 3, 1180	Melos	Cyclades	IV BCE
	Lys. IX 5	Athens	Attica	ca. 390 BCE
	IG XII 1, 925, 20	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 370 BCE
	IPr. 196, 1; 6	Salamis	Attica	ca. 350 BCE
	Kraay-Morkholm Essays, p. 137 n. 4	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 350-325 BCE
	ILind. 51c II 33	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	ca. 325 BCE
	AA 1994, p. 241 n. 5a-b	Iaiton	Sicily	hell.
	AA 1994, p. 241	Iaiton	Sicily	hell.
	Mem. Linc; 8 (1938), p. 127 n. 35, 5	Syracuse (Πλε.)	Sicily	hell.
	IPr. 234, 2	Priene	Ionia	hell.
	FD III 1, 119, 1	Seriphos	Cyclades	ca. 315-280 BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 525	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
	SEG XXXVII 780	Metapontion	Magna Graecia	III BCE
	IGR IV 272, 3; 11	Elaia	Aeolis	III BCE
	IG II ² 4439	Phaleron	Attica	end III BCE
	ID tab. syn., s.a; 285 BCE; IG XI 2, 287a, 3; 144	Delos	Cyclades	285-251 BCE
	Newell, Five Hoards, p. 44 n. 8	Magnesia	Ionia	mI. III BCE
	IG XI 2, 203d, 62; ID 290, 132; IG XI 4, 692	Delos	Cyclades	269-246 BCE
	IG XI 2, 115, 7; 116, 13; 287a, 175; ID 508b, 18	Delos	Cyclades	259-230 BCE
	IG V 2, 116, 3	Tegea	Arcadia	st. III BCE
	IPr. 19, 49	Priene	Ionia	st. III BCE
	ID 290, 132	Delos	Cyclades	246 BCE
	PPetr. Wills 16, 10	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	236/5 BCE
	IG V 1, 1295, 5	Oitylos	Laconia	III-II BCE

IG IX 1 ² 3, 740, 36	Chaleion	Ozolian Lokris	218 BCE?
ID 366a, 131	Delos	Cyclades	207 BCE
Asylia 111, 31	Magnesia	Ionian	207-205 BCE
IDorIns. 44 I 2	Telioi	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
IG II ² 12930	Athens	Attica	II BCE
Akrai, p. 156 n. 6, 19	Akrai	Sicily	II BCE
SGDI 3246, 26	Akrai	Sicily	II-I BCE
SEG XXXI 602, 8	Issa	Dalmatia	II BCE
SEG XXXV 680, 5	Bylliones	Illyria	ca. 200 BCE
IG XII 8, 165, 5	Priene	Ionian	II BCE
PGiss. 2 II 4	Macedonia	Macedonia	173 BCE
SNG Delepierre 1245	Leukas	Ionian Isles	ca. 167-50 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 721c, 5; SGDI 1693, 11; 14; 2145, 5	Chaleion	Ozolian Lokris	st. II BCE
IPr. 255, 5-6	Priene	Ionian	st. II BCE
JÖAI 7 (1904), p. 92	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
PPC Φ 13	Kition	Cyprus	I BCE?
IG XIV 817	Neapolis	Sicily	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 123	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
IMM 133, 2	Magnesia	Ionian	I BCE?
ITrall. 150, 3	Tralles-Seleukeia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
IG II ² 2992, 7; 2993, 4; 2996, 5; 2997, 7; REG 118 (2005), p. 8; 6-8; 13?	Phrearrhioi	Attica	60-34 BCE
IG II ² 2996, 5; 2997, 7; REG 118 (2005), p. 8, 8	Phrearrhioi	Attica	st. I BCE
IG XII 2, 85, 7	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	imp.
IBer. 125, 5	Beroia	Macedonia	I CE
SEG XX 740b, 10	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end I CE
IG XII 3, 339, 22	Thera	Cyclades	4-37 CE
IG II ² 3564, 1	Athens	Attica	117-138

				CE
	IGB V 5832	Pautalia	Thrakia	II-III CE
	IGB V 5700	Serdica	Thrakia	II-III CE
	IGB IV 1985, 5	Serdica	Thrakia	III CE
	UP (Habicht)	Athens ¹³²	Attica	?
	IG XII 1, 474	Teos	Ionia	?
	Richter-Hall 158	Athens	Attica	420-410 BCE
	SEG XXXI 780	Thasos	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
	AD 23 (1968) Mel., p. 105 n. 32	Eretria	Thessalia	IV BCE
	IG II ² 4643	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12906	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 11156a	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 5772	Aphidna	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 235	Erchia	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 693	Phlya	Attica	IV-III BCE?
	IG II ² 12138	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12911	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12912	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12908	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	SEMA 2497	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 11813; 13094	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 7193, 3	Peiraieus	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 10609/10	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 1514, 15; 18; 62; 1515, 7-8; 10-11; 1516, 37; 1518, 79; PAE 1949, p. 84, 5	Athens	Attica	ante 336/5 BCE
	Is. III passim	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 4574	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 4588	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 12907	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	SEMA 2496	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE

¹³² Feminine variant: *Φιλη*.

	IG II ² 7134	Pallene	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 7250	Potamos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 8508	Ephesos	Ionia	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 6054	Kephisia	Attica	ca. 365-340 BCE
	IG II ² 4407	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEMA 893	Pallene	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 1533	Athens	Attica	340-338 BCE
	IG II ² 1524, 108	Athens	Attica	post 334/3 BCE
	IG II ² 1524, 205	Athens	Attica	post 334/3 BCE
	IG II ² 12909/10	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 1534a	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 1534b	Athens	Attica	mi. III BCE
	IG II ² 1297, 26	Athens	Attica	236/5 BCE
	IG II ² 7481	Sybridai	Attica	II BCE
	ID 1417b II 24	Kos	Dodekanesos	156/5 BCE
	ét. Thas. 5, p. 171 n. 335	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	IG II ² 6601	Kydathenaion	Attica	imp.
	AM 25 (1900), p. 126, 2	Alabanda-Antiocheia	Karia	imp.
	B-M, Rough Cilicia 1962-3, 36, 3	Antiocheia	Cilicia	I CE
	SEMA 2321	Athens	Attica	II CE
	Sp. 71 (1931), p. 227 n. 600	Stoboi	Macedonia	I-II CE
	PH 46a	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-III CE
	KF 136	Kos ¹³³	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Zolotas, p. 254 n. PΘ	Chios ¹³⁴	Aegean Isles	?
	Solomonik, GAKh	Chersonesos	Tauris	?

¹³³ Feminine variant: Φιλίη.

¹³⁴ Feminine variant: Φίλα.

1606			
ISinope 37	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
ISinope 38	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
ISinope 67	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
SEG XLIII 434	Pella	Macedonia	ca. 380-350 BCE
[D.] LIX 19; PCG 7, pp. 326-7 fr. 9; Plut. Mor. 849d; FGrH 338 F 12; F 14	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
RE (2); Macedonia 2, p. 19	Elimeia	Macedonia	mi. IV BCE
RE (3); Berve 772	Macedonia	Macedonia	ca. 335-288 BCE
Berve 773	Thebes	Boeotia	st. IV BCE
SEG XXXV 801	Aigai	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
SEG XXXV 805	Aigai	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
Athen. 577c	Macedonia	Macedonia	IV-III BCE
Neratzoulis, p. 19 n. 1	Tritaia	Achaia	hell.
IG II ² 9346	Messene	Messenia	hell.
Rev. Épig. 1 (1913), p. 47 n. 1	Ithake	Ionian Isles	hell.
AE 1934-5, Chron., p. 11 n. 150	Thebes	Boeotia	hell.
IG XII 1, 513	Lydia	Lydia	hell.
AJPh 31 (1910), p. 399 n. 74a, 15	Dyme	Achaia	III BCE
AJPh 31 (1910), p. 399 n. 74c, 3	Dyme	Achaia	III BCE
AJPh 31 (1910), p ; 399 n. 74c, 9	Dyme	Achaia	III BCE
SEG XLI 885, 3	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia	III BCE
GVI 1253	Elateia	Phokis	III BCE
AM 67 (1942), p. 220 n. 14	Lysimacheia	Thrakia	III BCE
IG I ² 337bis	Mesambria	Thrakia	III BCE
HE 3346	Macedonia	Macedonia	III BCE
IG II ² 9272	Macedonia	Macedonia	III BCE
IPerg. 191	Pergamon	Mysia	III-II BCE

	Diog.Laert. IV 40	Elis	Elis	end III BCE
	RE (4) ; IG XI 4, 1098 ; Grainger, SPG, p. 52	Macedonia	Thrakia	end III BCE
	Thess. Mnem. 120	Demetrias	Thessalia	post 293 BCE
	IG II ² 3472, 3	Trinemeia	Attica	mi. III BCE
	Thess. Mnem. 30	Demetrias	Thessalia	ca. 250-225 BCE
	AA 2009 (1), p. 174 n. 3 II 6	Karia	Karia	st. III BCE
	IG XI 4, 1227, 7	Delos	Cyclades	III-II BCE
	ID 338Bb, [29]; 385a, 24	Athamanes	Epiros	III-II BCE
	SEG XXXI 623; KGAM Thess. I 52	Kalindoia	Thrakia	III-II BCE
	SEG XLIII 412	Mieza	Macedonia	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 24	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 41	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
	IG XII 7, 431	Aigiale	Cyclades	II BCE
	IG XII 2, 298	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	II BCE?
	IC 1, p. 286 n. 5	Pyloros	Kreta	II-I BCE
	EAD XXX 28	Delos	Cyclades	II BCE?
	IG II ² 5605	Hamaxanteia	Attica	ca. 200 BCE
	SEG XIV 373c	Dyme	Achaia	II-I BCE
	IG IV 1, 868	Methana-Arsinoe	Argolis	II-I BCE
	SEG XXVI 474	Pisatis (Goumero)	Elis	II-I BCE
	SEG XLI 387	Elis	Elis	II BCE
	IOrop. 323, 30	Oropos	Attica	ca. 200-190 BCE
	IByz. 73	Byzantion	Thrakia	II BCE
	IG XII 1, 433	Kios-Prousias	Bithynia	II BCE
	IPrusa 152, 1; Cremer 2, p. 126 n. NS 12	Prousa	Bithynia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 29	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE

ISmyrna 55	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
ISmyrna 85	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
ISmyrna 688 III 28	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
DGP, p. 207 n. 19	Aspendos	Pamphylia	II BCE?
DGP, p. 257 n. 103	Aspendos	Pamphylia	II BCE
DGP Suppl. 2, p. 222 n. 224	Aspendos	Pamphylia	II-I BCE
IG XII 1, 515	Macedonia	Macedonia	end II BCE
SGDI 2047, 3-4	Thrakia	Thrakia	182 BCE
SGDI 1724, 2; 4	Sarmatai	Sarmatia	168 BCE
IBouthrot. 18, 14	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
IBouthrot. 39, 6	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
SGDI 2108; BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 71 n. 2; [3]; 6; 8	Sarmatai	Sarmatia	153-144 BCE
ID 1442a, 69	Delos	Cyclades	146-144 BCE
IG IX 2, 1127	Demetrias	Thessalia	II-I BCE
Ancient Macedonia 1, p. 202 n. 16	Edessa	Macedonia	II-I BCE
Ancient Macedonia 1, p. 202 n. 16	Edessa	Macedonia	II-I BCE
FD III 6, 118, 4; 11; 15 etc.	Delphoi	Phokis	121-108 BCE
ILind. 252, 35	Karpathiopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 115 BCE
ILind. 252, 40; 293b, 6; st. 21+l	Kamyndioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 115-83 BCE
KF 175, 10	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE
Ag. XVII 333	Phaleron	Attica	I BCE
IG II ² 9345	Messene	Messenia	I BCE-I CE
IDyrrh. 429	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	hell.-imp.
IG IX 2, 807	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
IOrop. 707	Oropos	Attica	I BCE
Ag. XVII 409	Amphipolis	Macedonia	I BCE
IEph. 1996	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.-imp.
IEph. 3470	Metropolis	Ionia	hell.-

				imp.
	SEG II 635	Teos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	NS 250; Wilhelm, Inschriftenkunde 3, p. 639	Cilicia	Cilicia	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 1, 513	Lycia	Lycia	hell.-imp.
	ID 2619b III 6	Delos	Cyclades	end I BCE
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939-40), pp. 168-72 n. 21a III 23	Pergamon	Mysia	end I BCE
	ID 2210, 6	Marathon	Attica	ca. 80 BCE
	IPerg. 481, 1; 482, [1]; 483, [1]	Pergamon	Mysia	mi. I BCE
	IG XII 5, 417	Paros	Cyclades	imp.
	IG XII 3, 922	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
	IG XII 8, 462	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	Achaian Grave Stelai 63	Tritaia	Achaia	imp.
	IG IV 1, 76	Aigina	Macedonia	imp.
	CIL X 3066	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	imp.
	UP (+IG arch.)	Pronnoi	Ionian Isles	imp.
	IBer. 170	Beroia	Macedonia	imp.
	INikaia II 2, 1327, 1	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
	TAM II 991	Bithynia	Bithynia	imp.
	IEph. 2267, 1	Ephesos	Ionia	imp.
	ITrall. 252, 7	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	imp.
	IG II ² 5537	Miletos	Karia	imp.
	Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 13a, 6	Adana-Antiocheia	Cilicia	imp.
	AE 1916, p. 29 n. 278, 17; BSA 93 (1998), pp. 449-50	Oloosson	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
	IG IX 2, 1297, 19	Oloosson	Thessalia	27 BCE-14 CE
	IG II ² 7712	Phlya	Attica	I BCE-I CE
	TAM V 3, 1703, 1	Philadelphieia	Lydia	26 / 23 BCE
	IG IX 2, 1297, 25	Oloosson	Thessalia	I CE?
	ISmyrna 236b, 3	Smyrna	Ionia	I CE
	Milet. VI 2, 618	Miletos	Karia	I CE
	IG II ² 9911	Miletos	Karia	I CE
	IG II ² 2337, 24	Athens	Attica	end I

				CE
	SEG XXXV 646a, 14	Pythion	Thessalia	st. I CE
	IG X 2, 1, 68, 24; 69, 18	Thessalonike	Macedonia	st. I CE
	ISalamis [102]; 108; 109	Salamis	Attica	69-96 CE
	SEG XXIII 668	Tamassos	Cyprus	II CE
	IG V 2, 327, 1	Mantineia-Antigoneia	Arcadia	II CE?
	IG IX 2, 856	Larisa	Thessalia	II CE?
	IG IX 2, 956	Larisa	Thessalia	II CE?
	IG IX 2, 957	Larisa	Thessalia	II CE?
	AE 1924, p. 187 n. 417, 11	Doliche	Thessalia	II CE?
	IG IX 2, 302b, 3	Trikka	Thessalia	II CE
	IG X 2, 1, 102, 3	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II CE
	IG X 2, 1, 825	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I-II CE
	IG X 2, 2 ? 248	Macedonia (Pelagonia)	Macedonia	II CE
	INikaia ii 2, 1438	Nikaia	Mysia	I-II CE?
	IG IX 2, 538, 30	Larisa	Thessalia	117 CE
	AE 1923, p. 154 n. 384, 16; pp. 154-5 n. 385, 9	Pythion	Thessalia	117-138 CE
	IG II ² 2776, 116	Athens	Attica	ca. 120-138 CE
	SEG I 276, 19	Lete	Macedonia	121 CE
	IG IX 2, 1277	Pythion	Thessalia	st. II CE
	EAM 196	Agia Anna (mod.)	Macedonia	st. II CE
	IBer. 310, 3	Beroia	Macedonia	st. II CE
	TAM II 1, 300, 3	Xanthos	Lycia	st. II CE
	ISmyrna 201, 14	Smyrna	Ionia	151 / 167 CE
	TAM V 1, 109, 2	Saittai	Lydia	170 CE
	IG II ² 2776, 60 ; 4064, 8-9; 4065, 1	Paiania	Attica	I-II CE
	IG VII 109	Megara	Megaris	I-II CE
	SEG XXVII 232	Nikopolis	Epiros	III CE
	IG IX 2, 554, 8	Larisa	Thessalia	II-III CE
	IG IX 2, 919	Larisa	Thessalia	II-III CE
	IBer. 28	Beroia	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IBer. 288	Beroia	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IBer. 350	Beroia	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IG X 2, 1, 468	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II-III

				CE
	IG X 2, 1, 856, 4	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II-III CE
	SEG XLV 1599, 4; 8	Smyrna	Ionia	III CE
	IG IX 2, 254	Pharsalos	Thessalia	end III CE
	I Leukopetra 68, 1	Beroia	Macedonia	216 CE
	IG X 2, 2, 136, 3	Herakl.	Pontos?	235 CE
	IOrop. 709	Oropos ¹³⁵	Attica	?
	IG II ² 11447	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 12916	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	BdA 54 (1969), p. 139	Herakleia	Pontos	IV BCE?
	IG II ² 6875, 3	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 12121	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 6737a	Kerameis	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 12620	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 12920	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 4025, 6	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 12917	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 5327	Athmonon	Attica	ca. 350 BCE
	IG II ² 12919	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 1524, 62	Athens	Attica	post 334/3 BCE
	IG II ² 12918	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE
	CIG 1805	Ambrakia	Epiros	hell.
	SEG XXIV 439	Kassope	Epiros	hell.
	IG IV 1 ² 242	Epidauros	Argolis	III BCE
	Landi, DISMG, 216, 1	Herakleia	Pontos	III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 429	Koronta	Akarnania	III BCE
	SEG XXXIV 591	Kontates (mod.)	Epiros	III BC
	IG II ² 1534b	Athens	Attica	ca. 245/4 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 309	Thyreion	Akarnania	III-II BCE

¹³⁵ Feminine variant: *Φιλία*.

	IG VII 303, 69	Oropos	Attica	204 BCE?
	IG IV 1, 731 III 13	Hermione	Argolis	II-I BCE?
	IOrop. 708	Oropos	Attica	II BCE
	IG II ² 2332, 338	Athens	Attica	183/2 BCE
	SEG LI 184, 3	Eupyridai	Attica	st. II BCE
	IG II ² 2334, 70; 4032, [1]	Kothokidai	Attica	st. II BCE
	IC 1, p. 261 n. 52	Olous	Kreta	II-I BCE?
	IG II ² 9914	Miletos	Karia	I BCE
	IG II ² 8027a B	Miletos	Karia	imp.
	IG II ² 9836	Athens	Attica	ca. 150 CE
	IEph. 1600, 50	Ephesos	Ionia	180-19à CE
	TAM IV 1, 151, 1	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	post 212 CE
	TM 118950	Abydos	Thinitis (U8)	IV BCE-III CE
	TM 105875	Cyrenaica	Cyrenaica	IV BCE-III CE
	TM 96646	Memnoneia	Peri Thebas (U4b)	IV BCE-VII CE
	TM 703724	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	256 BCE
	TM 5316	Tebtynis	Arsinoites	232 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	125-100 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	125-100 BCE
	TM 20157; 9091	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	102 CE
	TM 34760	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4b)	300-699 CE
	TM 73952	Kysis	Western desert	385-420 CE?
	TM 119119	Abydos ¹³⁶	Thinitis (U8)	hell.-imp.
	TM 1093	Arsinoites?	Arsinoites	post 246 BCE

¹³⁶ Feminine variant: *Φιλη*.

	TM 44103	Amathous	Cyprus	II BCE?
	TM 56; 2; 53707	Pathyris; Alexandria	Pathyrites (U4a); Alexandrion Chora (L0)	113/2 BCE
	TM 10475	Theadelpheia	Arsinoites	160 CE
	TM 9467	Theadelpheia	Arsinoites	post 166 CE
	TM 74020	Kysis	Western desert	385-420 CE?
	TM 81972	Egypt	Egypt	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 85045	Egypt	Egypt	VII CE
	Balboura Survey 2, p. 107 n. 22, 1	Balboura	Kibyratis-Balbaris	imp.
Himeros end II BCE ?	I Perinth. 61, 40	Perinthos-Herakleia (Boreis)	Thrakia	III-II BCE
	IG XI 2, 112, 19	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 265 BCE
	BCH 86 (1962), p. 275 n. 4, 5	Kos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	ID 1537, 3	Athens	Attica	post 167 BCE
	ID 2628b III 10	Delos	Cyclades	108/7 BCE
	CIL IV 1682	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	CIL IV 3820	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	CIL IV 10639	Herculaneum	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	CIL X 1403g III 49	Herculaneum	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 3 Suppl. 1549, 5	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
	SEG XXXI 787	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	ID 2659	Delos	Cyclades	imp.
	ID 2659	Delos	Cyclades	imp.
	CIL X 3036, 4	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	I-II CE
	IG X 2, 1, 884	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II CE
	IG II ² 9872	Athens	Attica	ca. 200 CE
	CIRB 752	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	III CE
	IG X 2, 1, 811	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II-III CE
	SEG XXX 590, 11	Sirrha	Macedonia	end III CE

AM 27 (1902), p. 137 n. 168, 2	Pergamon	Mysia ¹³⁷	imp.
Repertorium WKI ELS 8	Elaioussa-Sebaste	Cilicia	imp.
Milet. VI 1, 229, 10	Miletos	Karia	117 CE?
IPrusa 1077	Bithynia	Bithynia	III CE?
IKalch. 69, 3	Kalchedon	Bithynia	III CE
IDidyma 227c, 2	Miletos	Karia	II-III CE
IPerinth. 190	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	post 212 CE
ISM III 148, 12	Kallatis	Moesia	III-IV CE
RE (1); PLRE I 2; DPhA H 136	Prusias ad Hypium	Bithynia	IV CE
Syringes 1247; 1254	Bithynia	Bithynia	end IV CE
IKalch. 85, 4	Kalchedon	Bithynia	byz.
PLRE III 1	Thrakia	Thrakia	544 CE
IPrusias 89, 3	Prusias ad Hypium ¹³⁸	Bithynia	post 212 CE
Epigr. Anat. 24 (1995), p. 145 n. 11	Zizina ¹³⁹	Thrakia	V-VI CE
IG I ³ 571	Athens ¹⁴⁰	Attica	ca. 500- 480 BCE
IG I ³ 1037, 36	Athens	Attica	mi. V BCE
Manganaro, QUCC forth., n. 72	Sicily	Sicily	V-IV BCE?
IG X 2, 1, 884	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II CE
IG XII 2, 93	Mytilene ¹⁴¹	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
IC 2, p. 78 n. 42	Axos	Kreta	imp.
Sevcenko, Sion Treasure, p. 54 n. 16	Kumluca (mod.)	Lycia	ca. 550 CE
TM 48031	Athens	Attica	II BCE
TM 47983	Delos (Athens)	Attica	post 166 BCE
TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	138-130 BCE
TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites	138-130

¹³⁷ Masculine variant: Ἰμέριος.

¹³⁸ Masculine variant: Ἰμερίς.

¹³⁹ Masculine variant: Ἰμέρις.

¹⁴⁰ Feminine variant: Ἰμέρα.

¹⁴¹ Feminine variant: Ἰμερία.

			(U20)	BCE
	TM 18555	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	23 BCE
	TM 18555	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	23 BCE
	TM 89164	Berenike	Eastern desert	66 CE
	TM 383682	Maximianon	Eastern desert	75-125 CE
	TM 106228; 118538; 118513	Semna; Claudianus Mons	Eastern desert	ca. 150-154 CE
	TM 27480	Karanis	Arsinoites	II CE
	TM 29029	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	end II CE
	TM 96141	Memnoneia ¹⁴²	Peri Thebas (U4b)	I-V CE?
	TM 95929	Memnoneia	Peri Thebas (U4b)	326/7 CE?
	TM 95936	Memnoneia	Peri Thebas (U4b)	326/7 CE?
	TM 95928	Memnoneia	Peri Thebas (U4b)	326/7 CE?
	TM 35039	Antinoopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	V CE
	Unp. (Frei, Süpüren)	Dorylaion (Ouezaeitai?)	Phrygia	II CE
	CIG 3989 I 1	Laodikeia (Pithoi)	Eastern Phrygia	III-IV CE?
	Hadrianopolis 1, pp. 43-5 n. 10, 2	Kaisareia-Hadrianopolis ¹⁴³	Paphlagonia	end VI CE
Trôilos mi. III BCE Seleukeia on the Tigris	Moretti, Olym. 412-13	Elis	Elis	372-368 BCE
	IG II ² 1627, 218	Acharnai	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Hatzopoulos, MI 2, p. 84 n. 62, 11	Kalindoia	Thrakia	ca. 334 BCE
	IG XII 9 865; p. 177	Eretria	Euboea	hell.
	SEG XIV 373&	Dyme	Achaia	hell.
	IG XI 2, 175 Aa, 9	Delos	Cyclades	300-275 BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 809, 3	Miletos	Ionia	III BCE
	FD III 4, 134 III 10	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
	IKaunos 39, 33	Kaunos (Ankon)	Karia	II BCE
	SNG Cop. Phlasiia-Laconia 334	Pheneos	Arcadia	191-146 BCE
	IMetrop. 1a, 3	Metropolis	Ionia	132 BCE

¹⁴² Masculine variant: *Ἰμέριος*.

¹⁴³ Masculine variant: *Ἰμέριος*.

	IKlaud. 100, 1	Bithynion-Klaudioupolis	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
	IG II ² 2460, 3; IG 2873, 5	Peiraieus	Attica	97/6 BCE
	IC 1, p. 97 n. 4-5; 2, p. 209 n. 31; p. 315 n. 7; SEG XXXII 911	Kreta	Kreta	imp.
	TAM II 1, 371, 2, 3	Xanthos	Lycia	imp.
	Costabile, Municipium Locrensius 6	Lokroi Epizephyrioi	Magna Graecia	II CE
	B-M, Rough Cilicia 1964-8, 48, 1	Kolybrassos	Cilicia	II CE
	IG V 1, 1469, 6	Messene	Messenia	126 CE
	IG V 1, 728, 1	Sparta	Laconia	III CE?
	SEG XVII 607, 1	Attaleia	Lydia	III CE
	IPerge 447, 1	Perge	Pamphylia	III CE
	CIL III 7447	Montana	Thrakia	end III CE
	IG II ² 2199, 159	Athens	Attica	203-207 CE
	IG II ² 2223; Wilson E. 286	Athens	Attica	220/1 CE
	ILB 438 I 47	Nicopolis ad Istrum	Moesia	227 CE
	TAM III 1, 144, 3; TAM 189, 1; 190, 1; 192, 1; 193, 1; 792, 1; 793, 2. SEG XLI 1297, 1	Kitanaura	Lycia	II-III CE
	B-M, Rough Cilicia 1964-8, 49, 22	Kolybrassos	Cilicia	IV CE
	RE (3); PLRE II 1; DCB 1	Side	Karia	IV-V CE
	TM 6974	Naukratis	Saites (L5)	VI BCE
	TM 93511	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	III BCE-IV CE
	TM 2225	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	258-256 BCE
	TM 7953	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	end III BCE
	TM 118385	Claudianus Mons	Eastern desert	98-117 CE
	TM 20617	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	99 CE
	TM 29565	Narmouthis	Arsinoites	150-225 CE
	TM 29029	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	end II CE

	TM 31431	Egypt	Egypt	III CE
	TM 31436	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	III CE
	TM 31279	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	III-IV CE
	TM 21879	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	280 CE
	TM 16933	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	312-323 CE
	TM 21805	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	320-340 CE
	TM 957825; 957808	Bir Shawish	Western desert	392-394 CE
	TM 20900	Hermopolis ¹⁴⁴	Hermopolites (U15)	513 CE
	Balboura Survey 2, pp. 103-4 n. 18, 2	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-I BCE?
	SEG XLI 1345, 10; Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 31 n. 4, 11; p. 41	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
	Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 34 n. 7, 14	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. II CE
	Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 39 n. 11, 1; 12	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	SEG XLI 1347, 9; 1350, 10	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 43-4 n. 14, [2]; 10; 28; 32	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	ca. 200 CE
	Balboura Survey 2, pp. 105-6 n. 20, 2	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	post 212 CE
	Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 105-6 n. 20, 2; 6	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	post 212 CE
	Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 39 n. 11, 1; 12	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	ca. 220 CE
	SEG XLI 1362, 3	Balboura	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. III CE
	Bean, Northern Lycia 22	Balboura (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Bean, Northern Lycia 33	Balboura (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	BCH 24 (1900), p. 337 + Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, p. 171 n. 215, 2	Balboura (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	BCH 24 (1900), p. 338	Balboura (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.?
	Balboura Survey 2, p.	Balboura (terr.)	Kibyratis-	I CE?

¹⁴⁴ Feminine variant: *Τρωίλη*.

	123 n. 40, 1		Kabalis	
	Naour, Tyriaion 5, 2	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Naour, Tyriaion 31, 1; 6	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	ANMED 11 (2013à, p. 216	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Naour, Tyriaion 72, 2	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. I CE
	Naour, Tyriaion 72, 2	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
	Naour, Tyriaion 22, 6	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Naour, Tyriaion, 29, 1	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	SEG XLVII 1821, 1	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. II CE
	SEG XLVII 1821, 2	Tyriaion	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. II CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 47, 1; 3	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 53	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 54	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 33, 4; 34, 6; SEG XXXVIII 1450, 2; 5	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 33, 8	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 23, 3	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 24, 7; 25, 7	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 31, 3	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 31, 4	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 33, 4; 34, 5; SEG XXXVIII 1450, 1	Boubon	Kibyratis-Kabalis	post 212 CE
	Kokkinia, Boubon 66, 1	Boubon (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 66, 3	Boubon (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 68, 2	Boubon (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Kokkinia, Boubon 72, 2	Boubon (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	post 212 CE

	Kokkinia, Boubon 73, 1	Boubon (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	post 212 CE
	IKibyra 47, 5	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I BCE-I CE
	IKibyra 53, 5	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I BCE-I CE
	IKibPis 13	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibPis 28	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 39	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 119, 1	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 209, 1	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 274	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 349, 2	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 350	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 113, 4	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I CE?
	IKibyra 183	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
	IKibyra 238	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
	IKibyra 41, 1; 42a, 2; 42b, 2; 42c, 2; 42d, 2; 42e, 2; 44a-e	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	mi. I CE
	IKibyra 298	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	IKibyra 351	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	157 CE
	IKibyra 249	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	199 CE
	IKibyra 249	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	199 CE
	IKibyra 249	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	199 CE
	IKibyra 347	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	III CE
	IKibyra 347	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	III CE
	IKibyra 112, 1	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 115	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.

	IKibyra 192, 1	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 203	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 205	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 255	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 346, 2	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 87b	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 87e	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra 348	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	IKibyra 359	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	IKibyra 254, 6	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II-III CE
	IKibPis 84	Kibyra (Alassos)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibPis 83, 19	Kibyra (Alassos)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
	SEG XVII 592, 2	Kibyra (Alassos?)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	Petersen-Luschan, Reisen, p. 167 n. 201, 5	Kibyra (Lagbe)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG XVII 736, 2; 4	Kibyra (Lagbe)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	IKibyra-Olbasa 80, 1	Kibyra (Tangara)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG XVII 733, 2	Kibyra (Tangara)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG XVII 733, 3	Kibyra (Tangara)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG XVII 533, 7	Kibyra (Tangara)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG XVII 533, 9	Kibyra (Tangara)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
	SEG LIV 1422	Oinoanda (Kerdebota?)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	II CE?
	SEG XLV 2176, 7	Kibyratis-Kabalis?	Kibyratis-Kabalis?	imp.
	TAM II (1) 11	Kibyratis-Kabalis?	Kibyratis-Kabalis?	II-III CE
	Hadrianopolis 1, p. 70 n. 35, 1	Kaisareia-Hadrianopolis (terr.)	Paphlagonia	imp.

LBW 895, 2	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
MAMA IX 479	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
Ramsay, CB, p. 156 n. 64, 5	Hierapolis? (Saloudeis)	Phrygia	II-III CE
ILaodLyk. 7	Laodikeia	Phrygia	hell.
SEG VI 256, 6	Motella?	Phrygia	III CE
BMC Phrygia, p. 347 n. 4	Peltai	Phrygia	II-I BCE
SEG LX 1475	Pisidia	Pisidia	imp.
Sterrett, WE 549	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	imp.
Sterrett, EJ 92, 2	Isparta (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
Sterrett, WE 456	Isparta (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
Sterrett, WE 462, 1	Isparta (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
SEG LX 1463	Isparta (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
Stud. Hall., pp. 66-7 n. 16	Korkuteli (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
SEG XIX 792, 4	Makropedetai	Pisidia	imp.
IBurdurMus. 108, 9	Makropedetai	Pisidia	125 CE
IBurdurMus. 108, 6; 9; 18; 79, 4	Makropedetai	Pisidia	125-134 CE
BCH 16 (1892), p. 421 n. 48 + AJA 4 (1888), pp. 10-1 n. 7, 5	Pogla	Pisidia	II-III CE
Hesperia Arts Auction 82	Sagalassos	Pisidia	II-III CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 60, 6	Sagalassos	Pisidia	140 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 60, 6	Sagalassos	Pisidia	140 CE
IBurdurMus. 104, 3	Bügdüz (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
SEG VI 605 + Ramsay, CB, p. 337 n. 174	Burdur (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.
Mon. Ant. 23 (1914), cols. 263-4 n. 176, 6; SEG LX 1464, 4; Sagalassos 4, pp. 92-7	Burdur (mod.) (area)	Pisidia	imp.
SEG LX 1464 + Isparta 105, 4	Burdur (mod.) (area)	Pisidia	imp.
Mon. Ant. 23 (1914) col. 264 n; 177, 1	Burdur (mod.) (area)	Pisidia	imp.
IBurdurMus. 263	Hacilar (mod)	Pisidia	II-III CE
Ramsay, CB, p. 338 n. 185; Sagalassos 5, pp. 54-64	Moatreis	Pisidia	imp.
BCH 3 (1879), p. 342, 17, 5	Soganli (mod.)	Pisidia	imp.

	IBurdurMus. 185, 1	Sagalassos?	Pisidia	imp.
	IKibyra-Olbasa 157	Sagalassos (Gâvur Ören)	Pisidia	imp.
	Ramsay, CB, p. 339 n. 188	Sagalassos (Gâvur Ören)	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III (1) 257, 5	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III (1) 449, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III (1) 468	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III (1) 731, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	Termessos III 34, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	imp.
	TAM III (1) 645, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III (1) 706, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III (1) 533, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	III CE
	TAM III (1) 133, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	post 250 CE
	SEG XLI 1329a, 19	Termessos (Karain)	Pisidia	II CE
	SEG XXXVII 1200, 1	Tymbriada	Pisidia	imp.
	SEG XXXVII 1200, 3	Tymbriada	Pisidia	imp.
	SEG XXXII 1300, 1	Tymbriada (terr.)	Pisidia	imp.
	SEG XXXII 1300, 3	Tymbriada (terr.)	Pisidia	imp.
	IKibyra-Olbasa 118c, 3	Yesilova (mod.)	Pisidia	138 CE?
	SEG XLV 2176 n. 6	Pisidia (W)	Pisidia	imp.
	IBurdurMus. 286	Pisidia (W)	Pisidia	II CE
	IBurdurMus. 81	Pisidia (W)	Pisidia	II-III CE
	IBurdurMus. 299	Pisidia (W)	Pisidia	II-III CE
	IBurdurMus. 228, 3	Pisidia?	Pisidia?	I-II CE
	IBurdurMus. 228, 3	Pisidia?	Pisidia?	I-II CE
	IBurdurMus. 233, 2	Pisidia?	Pisidia?	I-II CE
	Vir doctus Anat., p. 438 n. 5, 1	Pisidia?	Pisidia?	II-III CE
Diophanès st. II BCE Uruk st. II BCE Uruk	RE (5)	Myrina	Aegean Isles	?
	IG I ³ 735, 1	Athens	Attica	ca. 500-480 BCE
	Moretti, Olymp. 205	Heraia	Arcadia	480 BCE
	IG I ³ 1193, 34	Pandionis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	SEG XIV 547; LSAG p. 206 n. 48	Poiessa	Cyclades	ca. 430-400 BCE
	Lys. Fr. CII	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	IGB V 5147	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV

				BCE
	IG I ³ 1190, 87	Athens	Attica	ca. 411 BCE
	IG I ³ 1191, 333	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	409 BCE
	SEG XXXVIII 31	Athens	Attica	ca. 403 BCE
	SEG XIV 548	Poïessa	Cyclades	IV BCE?
	SEMA 83	Alopeke	Attica	IV BCE
	Is. Fr. X	Athens	Attica	end VI BCE
	IG II ² 2367, 4	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE?
	IG II ² 3125, 1; 5; Ebert, Gr. Sieg. 40	Cholleidai	Attica	end IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 9, 27	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 22, 4	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 6836	Melite	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 6826/7	Melite	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 3207, 12; GRBS 24 (1983), p. 166	Kephisia	Attica	ante 324 BCE
	Ag. XV 14, 23	Kephisia	Attica	367/6 BCE
	Ag. XV 14, 23	Kephisia	Attica	367/6 BCE
	Ag. XIX P 5, 59; P 20, 67	Sounion	Attica	ca. 367-344 BCE
	Ag. XV 32, 9	Paiania	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 24, 7; P 26, 175; 279; 284; IG II ² 1627, 251; 1628, 138; 468; 1629, 26; 732; 1631, 106-7	Gargettos	Attica	ca. 345-341 BCE
	[D.] LIX 123	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 341/0 BCE
	[D.] LIX 123	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 341/0 BCE
	Hesp. 16 (1947), p. 120, 20	As.	?	IV-III BCE

	IG XII 9, 246b, 108	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246b, 113	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	Ag. XV 52, 25	Sounion	Attica	ca. 325 BCE
	Sambon 437-441	Neapolis	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	IAssos 55	Assos	Troas	hell.
	IAssos 56	Assos	Troas	hell.
	IAssos 56	Assos	Troas	hell.
	IPr. 304, 4	Priene	Ionia	hell.
	Ag. XV 55, 43	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 321 BCE
	IG II ² 1956, 81	Kyzikos	Mysia	316-309 BCE
	Ag. XV 62, 345	Semachidai	Attica	303/2 BCE
	KF 190, 1	Kos	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XI 4, 579, 3; 6	Athens	Attica	ca. 300-250 BCE
	IG V 2, 323, 96	Mantineia-Antigoneia	Arcadia	ca. 300-221 BCE
	SEG XI 1122, 9	Lousoi	Arcadia	III BCE
	IG II ² 1956, 116	Potidaia-Kassandraia	Macedonia	ca. 300 BCE
	SEG XXIII 207, 26	Sounion	Attica	end III BCE
	IPr. 3, 19; 4, 2	Priene	Ionia	295 BCE?
	FD III 4, 10, 2	Keos	Cyclades	290-280 BCE
	IG XI 2, 199a, 42	Delos	Cyclades	274 BCE
	IDidyma 427, 18; 428, 3	Miletos	Ionia	274 BCE
	IG XI 2, 203b, 37	Delos	Cyclades	269 BCE
	IG II ² 665 III 60	Alopeke	Attica	267/6 BCE
	Ag. XV 88, 5	Sounion	Attica	ca. 250 BCE
	IG VII 1726, 3	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia	st. III BCE
	IPr. 275, 2	Priene	Ionia	st. III BCE
	IPr. 275, 2	Priene	Ionia	st. III

				BCE
Ag. XV 130, 24-5; 44; 48; 84; SEG LII 146, 13	Prasiai	Laconia		ca. 235-219 BCE
Ag. Inv. I 7582	Marathon	Attica		214/3 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 73, 14; SEG XXXV 303	Pheneos	Arcadia		ca. 210-207 BCE
IMM 37, 6; Habicht, Studien, p. 177	Dekeleia	Attica		209/8 BCE
RE Supplbd. 11 (1a); SEG XXV 445, 12; IvOl 46, 5	Megalopolis	Arcadia		204-169 BCE
TCal. 95, 2	Kalymnos	Dodekanesos		II-I BCE
UP (Berne, Kunsthst. Mus.) 1598; Olcay-Seyrig, Le Trésor de Mektepini, 456-7; 459; BCH 93 (1969), p. 716 n. 12 ; pl. 17	Rhodes	Dodekanesos		ca. 200-175 BCE
RE (4)	Mytilene	Aegean Isles		II BCE
IG XI 4, 782	Delos	Cyclades		ca. 200-175 BCE
IG II ² 5342, 2	Athmonon	Attica		II BCE
SEG XXXV 1283, 1	Miletoupolis	Mysia		II-I BCE
IPr. 375	Thebai	Cilicia		II-I BCE
Ag. Inv. I 7529	Prasiai	Laconia		177/6 BCE
Ag. XV 156, 29; Tracy ALC, p. 150	Oneis (Athens)	Attica		mi. II BCE
RE Supplbd. 4 (1)	Macedonia	Macedonia		171 BCE
SEG XXXV 665a, 1; 5; 665b, 22	Ambrakia	Epiros		post 167 BCE
Ag. XV 226, 25	Hamaxanteia	Attica		ca. 155 BCE
IG XII 8, 170, 30	Mytilene	Aegean Isles		st. II BCE
Ag. XV 236, 25	Pallene	Attica		ca. 150 BCE
FD III 2, 49, 25	Athens	Attica		106/5 BCE
IG XII 8, 309, 19	Thasos	Aegean Isles		I BCE

IG XII 8, 309, 19	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I BCE
ID 2616 II 11	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 100 BCE
IDyrrh. 173	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	hell.-imp.
RE (9)	Nikaia	Mysia	I BCE
IPrusa 1013a, 3	Bithynion	Bithynia	I BCE-I CE
IKlaud. 128, 1	Bithynion-Klaudioupolis	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
IKlaud. 128, 2	Bithynion-Klaudioupolis	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
IKlaud. 128, 4	Bithynion-Klaudioupolis	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
IEK 352	Erythrai	Ionia	I BCE
IPr. 313, 286	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
IPr. 313, 287	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
RE (5); AP V 309	Myrina	Aeolis	I BCE-I CE
TAM II 2, 650 IIIa, 18	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
TAM II 2, 650 IIIa, 18	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
FD III 2, 48	Athens	Attica	98/7 BC
Ag. XV 278, 4-5; 12; 18; 25	Azenia	Attica	mi. I BCE
Bellinger, Troy T 54; Robert, Mon. ant. en Troade, pp. 69-72	Ilion	Mysia	ca. 75 BCE
Illion 59, 2	Ilion	Mysia	ca. 70-50 BCE
ILind. 362	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 50-30 BCE
IG XII 2, 134, 1	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	imp.
IG VII 2132	Thespiiai	Boeotia	imp.
ILS 2887, 1	Bithynia	Bithynia	imp.
INikaia I 81b, 22	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
IGB II 600	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
IKlaud. 78, 1; 3	Bithynion-Klaudioupolis	Bithynia	imp.
Syringes 904	Nikomedia	Bithynia	imp.
IPrusias 82	Prusias ad Hypium	Bithynia	imp.
Illion 65, 4; 7	Ilion	Mysia	ca. 30-20 BCE
FiE VIII (2/2), p. 96	Ionia	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
Moretti, Olymp., 732	Aeolis	Aeolis	12 BCE
IG II ² 4482; 4483; 4484; 4485; 4485a	Azenia	Attica	I CE

AD 22 (1967) Chron. Pl. 292 δ	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I CE
IG XII Suppl., p. 209 n. 690, 24	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	ca. 18 CE
SEG XLVII 1806a, 18; 32; 1806b I 42; II 17	Kadyanda	Lycia	st. I CE
SEG LIII 2088	Telmessos	Lycia	st. I CE
IG VII 2443a, 5	Thebes	Boeotia	II CE
INikaia II 1, 1090, 3	Nikaia	Mysia	I-II CE
INikaia II 2, 1354, 2; 5	Nikaia	Mysia	II CE
INikaia II 2, 1406	Nikaia	Mysia	II CE
INikaia II 2, 1406	Nikaia	Mysia	II CE
Gephyra 2 (2005), p. 149-50 n. 17	Nikaia	Mysia	II CE?
UP (Fonds Robert) est. 1784 I 35	Kyzikos	Mysia	I-II CE
SEG XLII 1103	Kyzikos	Mysia	I-II CE
SEG XLVII 1806b I 9	Kadyanda	Lycia	ca. 135-145 CE
SEG XLVII 1806c, 16	Kadyanda	Lycia	ca. 135-145 CE
SEG XLVII 1806c, 4; 14	Kadyanda	Lycia	ca. 135-145 CE
IG II ² 2050, 63	Cholleidai	Attica	143/4 CE
IG II ² 2086, 41	Kephisia	Attica	163/4 CE
IG II ² 2103, 184	Athens	Attica	173/4 CE
IG II ² 2119, 47	Erechteis (Athens)	Attica	191/2 CE
IG IX 2, 1076, 5	Agia	Thessalia	II-III CE?
IGB V 5580	Beroe-Augusta Traiana	Moesia	II-III CE
IGB III 1574, 2	Beroe-Augusta Traiana	Moesia	III CE
UP (Sayar)	Bisanthe-Panion	Thrakia	III CE
IGB III 1632, 5	Karasoura	Moesia	II-III CE
TAM V 2, 1272, 10	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	III CE
TAM V 2, 1272, 11	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	III CE
TAM V 2, 1272, 11	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	III CE
TAM II 1, 24, 3	Telmessos	Lycia	II-III

				CE
	BMC Lydia, p. 280 n. 13; Münsterberg, p. 149	Silandos	Lydia	211-217 CE?
	INikaia II 2, 1331, 2; 17	Eikralenoi	Bithynia	post 212 CE
	ILB 438 I 10	Nicopolis ad Istrum	Moesia	227 CE
	SEG XLVIII 893, 2	Beroe-Augusta Traiana	Moesia	III-IV CE
	IG VII 2429, 11	Thebes ¹⁴⁵	Boeotia	ca. 316-250 BCE
	IG VII 537a, 11	Tanagra	Boeotia	end III BCE
	IG VII 537a, 12	Tanagra	Boeotia	end III BCE
	SEG III 351, 10; Hyettos, p. 307	Thisbe	Boeotia	ca. 260-245 BCE
	IG VII 3390, 2	Chaironeia	Boeotia	end II BCE
	Sp. 71 (1931), p. 33 n. 66	Paionia Argos ¹⁴⁶	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IG VII 2939	Koroneia ¹⁴⁷	Thessalia	IV-III BCE
	TM 95599	Memnoneia	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-mi. VII CE
	TM 3326; 3330; 3334; 3346; 3348; 3350; 3385; 3383; 7407; 7408; 4126; 3360; 7406; 7409; 3338; 3378; 2548; 121874; 3284; 3285; 3287; 3288; 3293; 2981; 3299; 3301; 3306; 3308; 3311; 3313; 3316; 3317; 3318; 3319; 3321; 3322; 3324; 3325; 3337; 3339; 121875; 3315; 3280; 3286; 3292; 3294; 3296; 3297; 3298; 3303; 3304;	Arsinoites; Samareia; Magdola; Polydeukeia; Karanis; Alabanthi; Letopolis; Themistou Meris; Memphis; Kaminoi; Pelousion; Ammonias; Ptolemais Arabon; Philoteris; Samareia; Hieronisos; Theogenis; Pharbaitos; Kerkesoucha; Autodike; Topsais; Herakleopolites; Krokodilopolis;	Arsinoites; Herakleopolites (U20)	225-218 BCE

¹⁴⁵ Maculine variant: Διοφάνειζ.

¹⁴⁶ Feminine variant: Διοφάνεια.

¹⁴⁷ Feminine variant: Διοφάνια.

3305; 3307; 3309; 3323; 3327; 3328; 3329; 3331; 3332; 3335; 3341; 3342; 3344; 3347; 3354; 3382; 7433; 3280; 3344; 3382; 121878; 5017; 3060; 7410; 2600; 2601; 2603; 7410; 7875; 47288; 7528; 2605; 3281; 3283; 3290; 3291; 3295; 3300; 3302; 3310; 3312; 3320	Mouchis; Athenas Kome		
TM 4206	Apias	Arsinoites	124-120 BCE
TM 7099	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	80/79 BCE
TM 26383	Eileithyopolis	Latopolis (U3)	I-II CE
TM 58205	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 41 CE?
TM 22675	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	ca. 47 CE
TM 22675	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	ca. 47 CE
TM 46966	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	68 CE
TM 15908	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	185-7 CE
TM 17257; 20364	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	ca. 200 CE
TM 16014	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	273/4 CE?
TM 32634	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end IV CE
IKomana 137, 1	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	II-I BCE
MAMA X 185, 2	Apia (Abeiktenoi?)	Phrygia	end III CE
Nouv. Arch. 6 (1895), p. 571 n. 19, 1; MAMA V 17, 1	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE
AM 25 (1900), p. 120	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE?
BCH 28 (1904), p. 193 n. 6, 2	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE
BCH 28 (1904), p. 193 n. 6, 4	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE
Ark. Sanat 122 (2006), pp. 104-5 n. 22, 3	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE

	Ark. Sanat 122 (2006), pp. 104-5 n. 22, 6	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II CE
	Nouv. Arch. 6 (1895), p. 572 n. 21, 3	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II-III CE
	SEG XLIV 1038, 1	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II CE
	SEG XLIV 1047	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II CE
	Unp. (Frei, Ayvacik)	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Haspels, Highlands, p. 351 n. 136, 1	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	MAMA V 135, 1	Dorylaion (Marlakkou Kome?)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Haspels, Highlands pp. 316-7 n. 47, 3	Metropolis? (Erten)	Phrygia	imp.
	ISultan Dagi 30, 3	Philomelion (terr.)	Phrygia	end III CE
	JHS 32 (1912), pp. 158-9 n. 12a, 10 + Unp. (Ramsay 1912/3) 26	Ptagianoï	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SERP, pp. 319-26 n. 2, 35	Ptagianoï	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SERP, pp. 319-26 n. 2, 40	Ptagianoï	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SERP, pp. 319-26 n. 2, 100	Ptagianoï	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SERP, pp. 335-7 n. 15, 35; pp. 337-9 n. 16, [37]	Ptagianoï	Phrygia/Pisidia	ca. 220-260 CE
	SERP, pp. 319-26 n. 2, 85	Talimeteis	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	Vir doctus Anat., p. 640 n. 4, 2	Antiocheia	Pisidia	II-III CE
	JHS 32 (1912), pp. 158-9 n. 12a + Unp. (Ramsay 1912/3) 26, 17	Antiocheia?	Pisidia	III CE
Hekataios mi. III BCE Larsa	Bernard, Delta 1 (2), p. 676 n. 353	Chios	Aegean Isles	end VI BCE
	AIU 1968 (2), p. 184	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	st. VI BCE
	IDidyma 15, 1	Miletos	Ionia	st. VI BCE
	RE (3); FGrH. 1	Miletos	Ionia	VI-V BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 8	Miletos	Ionia	516 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 17	Miletos	Ionia	507

				BCE
	IGB I ² 441	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	IThrakAig. E131	Stryme	Thrakia	V-IV BCE
	IOlbia 1, 2	Sinope	Pontos	V BCE
	ISinope 19	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
	ISinope 20	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
	IPr. 368	Thebai	Cilicia	V BCE
	TAM I 123, 1	Limyra	Lycia	V-IV BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 30	Miletos	Ionia	494 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 32	Miletos	Ionia	492 BCE
	Himera 2, p. 693 n. 203	Himera	Sicily	mi. V BCE
	CEG II 728	Stryme	Thrakia	mi. V BCE
	ISinope 64	Sinope	Pontos	mi. V BCE
	IG XII 6, 643	Iasos	Karia	st. V BCE
	IGB I ² 436	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	IGB I ² 446	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	IGB I ² 447	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	IGB V 5149	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	V-IV BCE
	BSA 97 (2002), p. 326	Pistiros	Thrakia	V-IV BCE
	Polyaen. VIII 55; SEG XLIII 515, 5; XLVIII 1027	Sindoi	Hypanis region	V-IV BCE
	SEG XXXVI 982b, 2	Iasos	Karia	V-IV BCE
	SEG XLIII 713c, 51	Halikarnassos	Karia	V-IV BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 106	Miletos	Ionia	418 BCE
	May, Abdera, pp. 173-4 n. 238-43	Abdera	Thrakia	ca. 415-395 BCE
	CIA App. 71, 4; Robert, Coll. Froehner	Athens	Attica	IV BCE

	12, 9; 15-16			
	SEMA 1787	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	BMNBurgas 4 (2002), p. 121 n. 7	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	IV BCE
	SEG XXXVII 666, 7	Myrmekion	Cimmerian Bosphorus	IV BCE
	Adiego, pp. 132-3 C. Eu 1	Euromos-Philippoi	Karia	IV-III BCE?
	ITrall. 207	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	IV BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, p. 382 n. 147 bis; BCH Suppl. 5 (1979), p. 370 n. 14	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 2376, 6	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	Gerasimov, p. 28 n. 21; Stud. Fol., p. 398	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	end IV BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 II 19	Miletos	Ionia	395 BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, pp. 262-5 Cat. 1 VI 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	390-360 BCE
	Coin Hoards 9, p. 201	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 390-380 BCE
	Imhoof-Blumer, MGr., p. 290 n. 74	Leukai	Ionia	ca. 380-360 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 II 36-7; VI 3, 1360 II 10-1	Miletos	Ionia	378-377 BCE
	SEG XXII 508a, 59	Chios	Aegean Isles	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2391, 29	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Milne 107; 124	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 375-350 BCE
	SEG XLV 1584, 1	Naeis	Aegean Isles	mi. IV BCE
	SEG XLV 1584, 6	Naeis	Aegean Isles	mi. IV BCE
	SNG Cop. Ionia 803; Coll. Waddington 1736	Magnesia	Ionia	mi. IV BCE
	IStratonikeia 502, 14	Lagineis	Karia	mi. IV BCE
	ASAA NS 25)6 (1963-4), pp. 303-3 n. 1; [2]; 6; 8	Miletos (Leros)	Ionia	mi. IV BCE
	Iasos 1, 9; [33]?	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE

	Iasos 1, 13	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE
	Iasos 1, 13	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE
	Iasos 1, 26	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE
	Iasos 1, 35; 46	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE
	Hautes terres de Carie 90, 12	Kildareis	Karia	354 BCE?
	RE (4); FGrH. 264	Abdera	Thrakia	st. IV BCE
	RE Supplbd. 3 (1a); Berve 294	Kardia	Thrakia	st. IV BCE
	Kastner sale 6 (1974), 122; NC 1881, p. 17; UP (Berlin, Staatl. Mus.)	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 340-330 BCE
	RE Supplbd. 4 (1b); Berve 292	Macedonia	Macedonia	336 BCE
	RE Supplbd. 4 (1a); Berve 293	Macedonia	Macedonia	334-330 BCE
	UP (Istanbul, Arch. Mus.); SNG Kayhan 376; Class. Num. Group sale 60 (2002), 731; Artemis Antiquities FPL 2, 50	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 330-300 BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, p. 272 n. 34, 2; IG XII 8, 297, 5	Thasos	Aegean Isles	IV-III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 49, 4	Kardia	Thrakia	IV-III BCE
	CIRB 117	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	IV-III BCE
	Münsterberg, p. 62	Kalchedon	Bithynia	IV-III BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 446	Miletos	Ionia	IV-III BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 196	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	IKalch. 32, 1, 3	Kalchedon	Bithynia	hell.
	IKalch. 32, 1, 3	Kalchedon	Bithynia	hell.
	AM 16 (1891), p. 297, 22	Teos	Ionia	hell.
	IPr. 261, 1	Priene	Ionia	hell.
	IDidyma 434, 20; Robert, OMS 3, pp. 1633-4	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 320-300 BCE
	IG XII 8, 288, 9	Thasos	Aegean Isles	315-285 BCE

AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 412	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 496	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 562	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 611	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 635	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 739	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 764	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 829	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 837	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
IG XII Suppl. P. 115 n. 234, 10	Keos	Cyclades	III BCE
TCam. 9	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 300-290 BCE
Barron, p. 134	Samos	Dodekanesos	ca. 300 BCE
Eretrai VI 114	Eretria	Euboea	III BCE
RE (2)	Eretria	Euboea	III BCE
IG II ² 7648	Philaidai	Attica	III BCE
IGB I ² 334	Mesambria	Thrakia	III BCE
IEK 33, 6	Erythrai	Ionia	III BCE
IEK 510, 16	Klazomenai	Ionia	III BCE
Milet. I 3, 61, 2	Priene	Ionia	III BCE
UP (IHalikarnassos) 242 I 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	III-II BCE
Milet. VI 2, 447	Miletos	Ionia	III BCE
IG XII 8, 292, 27	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
CIRB 1137b I 8	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
CIRB 1137b II 25	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 163	Sinope	Pontos	end III BCE
Athenaeum 12 (1934), p. 3-4	Apollonia	Moesia	end III BCE
IEK 32, 3	Erythrai	Ionia	end III BCE
IEph. 1409, 1	Ephesos	Ionia	end III BCE

Milet. I 3, 138 I 54; IDidyma 425, 5	Miletos	Ionia	286-281 BCE
Iasos 32, 2; SEG LVII 1068, 2	Iasos	Karia	ca. 285- 260 BCE
Iasos 59, 6	Iasos	Karia	ca. 285- 260 BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 235-41	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 280- 270 BCE
AM 68 (1953), p. 12 I 2	Samos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
AM 68 (1953), p. 12 I 2	Samos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
Hatzopoulos, Actes Amphipolis, p. 52 n. 12, 3 ; SEG XLI 566	Amphipolis	Macedonia	mi. III BCE
Thess. Mnem. 71	Potidaia-Kassandraia	Macedonia	mi. III BCE
SEG LVII 1063, 4	Iasos	Karia	mi. III BCE
IDidyma 444, 8	Miletos	Ionia	mi. III BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 13, 43	Histiaia-Oreos	Euboea	ca. 271 BCE
IDidyma 432, 13	Miletos	Ionia	270 BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 306-12	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 265- 260 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 18, 5	Histiaia-Oreos	Euboea	post 261 BCE
IDidyma 216, 4, 6	Miletos	Ionia	259-230 BCE
AM 28 (1903), p. 354 n. 1b, 20	Samos	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
ISM III 11, 3	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	st. III BCE
IG X 2, 1, 75	Thessalonike	Macedonia	st. III BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 454-5	Sinope	Pontos	st. III BCE
NC 2007, p. 60 n. 1-5	Iasos	Karia	st. III BCE
UP (Maddoli)	Iasos	Karia	st. III BCE
Milet. VI 2, 478	Miletos	Ionia	st. III

				BCE
	Milet. I 3, 124, 33; 147, 87-8; 148, [27]; 149, 6; IDidyma 87, 3; 142, [2]; 216, 8; 259, 25	Miletos	Ionia	st. III BCE
	Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 410-11	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 245-235 BCE
	SEG XXXII 118 I 73	Mesambria	Thrakia	244 BCE
	IG VII 281, 1	Mesambria	Thrakia	ca. 240-225 BCE ?
	Iasos 162, 9; SEG LVII 1082, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 240-220 BCE
	SEG LVII 1802, 4; TCal. 61, 24; 35	Iasos	Karia	ca. 240-200 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 33a, 8	Miletos	Ionia	234 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 41 I 4	Iasos	Karia	232 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 41 I 6	Iasos	Karia	232 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 36aa, 5	Miletos	Ionia	229 BCE
	IG XII 8, 302, 1	Thasos	Aegean Isles	III-II BCE
	Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 24	Magarsos-Antiocheia	Cilicia	III-II BCE
	Ag. XV 130, 85	Prasiai	Laconia	220/19 BCE
	IMylasa 224, 6	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	IMylasa 818, 2-3; 10; 852, 9	Olymos	Karia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	IMylasa 201, 3	Otorkondeis	Karia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	J. Hirsch sale 14 (1905), 522	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 210-200 BCE
	IG XII 3, 179, 7	Astypalaia	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE?
	ASAA NS 25-6	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200

(1963-4), p. 195 n. XXVIb V 27			BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 199 n. XXVIb VII 65	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10a, 43	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10c, 32	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10c, 32; 388, 2; 7	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10d, 42	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 348	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 387, 20	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
Robert, OMS 1, p. 178, 6	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10b, 75	Kos	Dodekanesos	200 BCE
UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
Fraser, Ptol. Alex. 2, p. 287 n. 285	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
SEG XIX 578 II 41	Chios	Aegean Isles	ca. 200 BCE?
AD 26 (1971) Chron., p. 258 n. 1	Chalkis	Euboea	II BCE
IG II ² 10512	Histiaia-Oreos	Euboea	II BCE
BMNBurgas 4 (2002), pp. 127-8 n. 28	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	II-I BCE?
IG II ² 884, 12; 16	Byzantion	Thrakia	ca. 200 BCE
ZPE 136 (2001), p. 130 n. 14, 7	Thrakia	Thrakia	II BCE?
MASP 5 (1966), p. 80 n. 28	Nikonion	Hypanis region	II-I BCE
Garlan, Timbres sinopéens, 597-600	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 200 BCE
Grakov, Keram. Kleima, p. 149 n. 25	Sinope	Pontos	ca. 200 BCE
SEG XXVI 1336, 1	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-I BCE
IEK 122, 5; 34; 57; SNG Cop. Ionia 737; Robert, OMS 1, p. 469	Erythrai	Ionia	ca. 200-170 BCE
IPr. 294	Priene	Ionia	II BCE
NC 1999, p. 86	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 200-

				170 BCE
	SEG II 581 II 21	Teos	Ionia	II BCE
	SEG II 581 II 22	Teos	Ionia	II BCE
	Mendel, Cat. 104	Thyateira	Lydia	II BCE
	SEG L 1101, 14	Bargylia	Karia	II BCE
	Iasos 267, 4	Iasos	Karia	II BCE
	Iasos 267, 6	Iasos	Karia	II BCE
	SEG LII 1045, 8	Iasos	Karia	II BCE
	BCH 14 (1890), p. 98 n. 4, 20	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
	BCH 22 (1898), p. 365 n. 1	Latmos-Herakleia	Karia	II BCE
	IStratonikeia 801, 22	Stratonikeia	Karia	II BCE
	Gephyra 6 (2009), p. 120 n. 17, 1	Korazeis	Karia	II-I BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 448	Miletos	Ionia	II BCE
	IMylasa 904, 5	Mylasa (Hydai)	Karia	ca. 200- 180 BCE
	SBBerlAk. 1904, p. 921b, 47-8	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	SBBerlAk. 1904, p. 923c, 37	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	SEG I 372	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	ID 1406b, 13; 1416b I 3; 1416b II 71; 94; 117; 1506, 3; 2589, 9	Hermos	Attica	end II BCE
	Iasos 191, 12	Thrakia	Thrakia	end II BCE
	IEph. 4103 I 36	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
	IDidyma 418, 5	Miletos	Ionia	end II BCE
	Iasos 73, 2; 37; 39	Iasos	Karia	ca. 197- 193 BCE
	Iasos 4, 38	Iasos	Karia	196 BCE?
	Iasos 164, 8	Iasos	Karia	ca. 193- 185 BCE
	Iasos 164, 13	Stratonikeia	Karia	ca. 193- 185 BCE
	IMylasa 102, 1; SEG XXXIX 1124, 3; 7	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 190- 170 BCE

	IMylasa 102, 1; SEG XXXIX 1124, 4	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 190-170 BCE
	IMylasa 102, 8	Olymos (Komoskoneis)	Karia	ca. 190-170 BCE
	IMylasa 865, 12	Olymos	Karia	ca. 190-170 BCE
	IG XII 4, 454b, 134	Miletos	Ionia	189 BCE?
	Milet. I 3, 149, 6	Miletos	Ionia	188 BCE?
	IG II ² 2323	Athens	Attica	186-183 BCE
	SEG LVII 1101, 6	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 185-170 BCE
	IMylasa 805, 9	Olymos	Karia	ca. 185-175 BCE
	IMylasa 807, [3]; 809, 3; 811, 7-8; SEG XLV 1553; 812, [7]; 8; 1539a, 1; [8]	Olymos	Karia	ca. 185-150 BCE
	SEG XLV 1539a, 3	Olymos	Karia	ca. 185-175 BCE
	IDidyma 463, 8	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 180 BCE
	IMylasa 212, 1; 4	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 180-160 BCE
	IMylasa 214, 9	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 180-160 BCE
	IMylasa 816a, 11	Olymos	Karia	ca. 180-160 BCE
	IMylasa 834, 13	Olymos	Karia	ca. 180-150 BCE?
	IG XII 8, 298, 24; 299, 17	Thasos	Aegean Isles	mi. II BCE
	ISestos 38b 5	Lysimacheia	Thrakia	mi. II BCE
	SEG LIV 1091, 5	Mylasa	Karia	mi. II BCE
	IMylasa 882, 12	Olymos	Karia	mi. II BCE

	IMylasa 882, 24	Olymos	Karia	mi. II BCE
	IMylasa 883, 4	Olymos	Karia	mi. II BCE
	Ilasos 177, 8	Iasos	Karia	ca. 173- 168 BCE
	IMylasa 854, 4	Olymos	Karia	ca. 170- 160 BCE
	IG XII 4, 454d, 336	Stratonikeia	Karia	169 BCE?
	SEG LVII 1902, 14	Iasos	Karia	ca. 168- 163 BCE
	SEG LVII 1092, 16	Iasos	Karia	ca. 168- 163 BCE
	PPC E 3	Salamis	Attica	163-145 BCE
	Ilasos 23, 2; 191, 1	Iasos	Karia	ca. 160- 140 BCE
	IG XII 8, 305, 22	Thasos	Aegean Isles	st. II BCE
	IStratonikeia 1508, 33	Stratonikeia	Karia	st. II BCE
	SEG LIII 1227a	Knidos	Karia	st. II BCE
	ANS Mus. N. 11 (1964), pp. 81-83 n. 32	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 145- 88 BCE
	Ilasos 195, 14	Iasos	Karia	ca. 128- 122 BCE
	Ilasos 195, 2	Iasos	Karia	ca. 127- 122 BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 196	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, p. 382 n. 147	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II-I BCE?
	IGB I ² 390, 2	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	II-I BCE
	Robert, Amyzon, p. 256 n. 55, 2	Amyzon	Karia	II-I BCE
	Robert, ét. Anat., p. 513, 14	Hyllarima	Karia	II-I BCE
	RE (5)	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.-

				imp.
	SEG XVIII 335	Chios	Aegean Isles	I BCE
	SEG XX 740a I 5	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XX 740a I 5	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I BCE-I CE
	SEMA 599	Rhamnous	Attica	I BCE
	ISM I 54, 3	Istros	Moesia	I BCE
	IGB I ² 326, 3	Mesambria	Thrakia	I BCE
	Price, Alexander, 1196-9 ; SNG Stancomb 271	Odessos	Moesia ?	ca. 100-72 BCE
	IG XII 3, 96, 15	Thrakia	Thrakia	I BCE-I CE
	ISM II 2a, 60	Tomis	Moesia	I BCE
	CIRB 130, 1; 3; 10; 13	Sinope	Pontos	I BCE-I CE
	IEK 411	Erythrai	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 306, 6	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 301, 31	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 302	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 508	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 618	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 332, 2	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	ISardis 219	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
	Robert, Amyzon, p. 246 n. 52, 5	Amyzon	Karia	I BCE
	Iasos 265, 16	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Iasos 300	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Iasos 323, 5	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Marmi erranti 7s	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Mionnet, Suppl. 6, p. 485 n. 245; UP (London, BM)	Knidos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	IStratonikeia 806, 2	Koraieis	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	IStratonikeia 1049, 2	Loboldeis	Karia	hell.-

				imp.
	Milet. VI 2, 797, 15	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE
	IDidyma 50, 1a, 21	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	Milet. VI 2, 901, 9	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IDidyma 230 II 3	Miletos (Argaseis)	Ionia	I BCE
	PdelP 4 (1949), p. 73, 12	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
	IG XII 8, 301, 2	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end I BCE
	Hautes terres de Carie 65, 3	Kenondolabeis	Karia	end I BCE
	IStratonikeia 505, 26; SEG LII 1059	Stratonikeia	Karia	81 BCE
	Illion 10, 12	Abydos	Troas	77 BCE
	CIRB 121	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	st. I BCE
	IStratonikeia 11, 14; 111, 1	Koraieis	Karia	39 BCE
	IStratonikeia 10, [2]; 105, 7; 106, 1; 609, 13	Koraieis	Karia	ca. 38-32 BCE
	IStratonikeia 510, 12	Korazeis	Karia	38 BCE
	IStratonikeia 510, 13	Korazeis	Karia	38 BCE
	IGB I ² 46, 10	Odessos	Moesia	37 BCE
	PH 327a	Kos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	IG XII 1, 7	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	IByz. 40	Byzantion	Thrakia	imp.
	Cités de Carie, p. 126 n. 1	Bargasa	Karia	imp.
	Iasos 89, 2	Iasos	Karia	imp.
	Iasos 397	Iasos	Karia	imp.
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 386	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 254, 3; 11	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 254, 3; 11-13	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	Newton, Discoveries 2, p. 703 n. 12a, 5	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	SEG IV 199b, 3	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	Labraunda III 2, 72, 6	Karyanda	Karia	imp.
	IStratonikeia 232, 14; 233, 7	Koliorgeis	Karia	imp.
	IStratonikeia 232, 18; 233, [9]	Koliorgeis	Karia	imp.
	IStratonikeia 1343, 1	Loboldeis	Karia	imp.
	Milet. VI 1, 219b	Miletos	Ionia	imp.
	IMylasa 448	Mylasa	Karia	imp.

IMylasa 548	Mylasa	Karia	imp.
Milet. I 3, 126, 39	Miletos	Ionia	28 BCE
IStratonikeia 613, 6	Stratonikeia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
IStratonikeia 611, 7	Hierokometai	Karia	I BCE—I BCE
IMylasa 535, 8	Mylasa	Karia	I BCE-I CE
IMylasa 535, 16	Mylasa	Karia	I BCE-I CE
Iasos 269, 6	Iasos	Karia	6 BCE?
Iasos 269, 15	Iasos	Karia	6 BCE?
ét. Thas. 5, p. 117 n. 225, 12	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
IG XII 8, 383, 14	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
IPr. 148 I	Priene	Ionia	I CE
Iasos 278, 18; 279, 6; 280, 12	Iasos	Karia	I CE
Iasos 282, 20	Iasos	Karia	I CE
Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 134, 1, 9	Elaioussa-Sebaste (Kanytelis)	Cilicia	I CE
IStratonikeia 628, 1; 3; 9	Hierokometai	Karia	end I CE
IStratonikeia 628, 1, 3	Hierokometai	Karia	end I CE
SBBerlAk. 1901, p. 484 n. 4, 50	Kos	Dodekanesos	23 CE?
IStratonikeia 237, 21; 240, 2; BCH 61 (1937), pp. 273-4 n. 104	Koliorgeis	Karia	mi. I CE
IDidyra 258, 2	Miletos	Ionia	mi. I CE
Iasos 271, 14; 272, 14; 273, 11; 286, 6?	Iasos	Karia	35 CE?
Iasos 271, 38; 272, 39	Iasos	Karia	35 CE?
Iasos 271, 38; 272, 39	Iasos	Karia	35 CE?
NC 2002, p. 97 n. 4-5	Stratonikeia	Karia	41-68 CE
SEG LVII 1026, 2	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	st. I CE
IKnid. 75, 1	Knidos	Karia	st. I CE
IKnid. 90, 4	Knidos	Karia	st. I CE
Iasos 277, 21	Iasos	Karia	93 CE?
SBBerlAk. 1901, p. 485 n. 4, 126	Kos	Dodekanesos	99 CE?

IG IX 2, 386b	Demetrias	Thessalia	I-II CE
ISM I 214, 6; 226, 4	Istros	Moesia	II CE
IStratonikeia 647, 2	Loboldeis	Karia	I-II CE
IMylasa 319, 3; 320, 3	Mylasa	Karia	I-II CE
ISide 102, 8	Side	Karia	II CE
ISM I 47, 4; [50]; SEG L 683b, 5	Istros	Moesia	end II CE
SEG LIII 1259	Mylasa	Karia	ca. 125- 150 CE
Milet. VI 1, 231, 18	Miletos	Ionia	126 CE
ISM I 193 II 38	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
ISM I 207, 14	Istros	Moesia	ca. 140- 160 CE
IStratonikeia 485, 3; 686, 2	Koliorgeis	Karia	st. II CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 162, 11	Herakleia Salbake	Karia	161 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 162, 11	Herakleia Salbake	Karia	161 CE
ICilicie 12, 4	Diokaisareia	Cilicia	163-165 CE
IG II ² 2103, 47	Phegous	Attica	173/4 CE
IStratonikeia 140, [5]; 141, 4; BCH 61 (1937), p. 246 n. 32	Loboldeis	Karia	I-II CE
CIRB 103, 4	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosporos	III CE
Iasos 376	Iasos	Karia	II-III CE
IStratonikeia 316, 3	Stratonikeia	Karia	II-II CE
IStratonikeia 412, 4	Stratonikeia	Karia	II-III CE
IStratonikeia 451, 2	Stratonikeia	Karia	III CE
IStratonikeia 463	Stratonikeia	Karia	III CE
CIG 2221b, 2; 9	Chios	Aegean Isles	end III CE
IStratonikeia 1526, 5; 1528, 2	Stratonikeia	Karia	end III CE
Imhoof-Blumer, KM, p. 514 n. 2	Erythrai	Ionia	244-249 CE
ISM III 183, 3	Kallatis	Moesia	II-III CE
SEG LVII 1026, 1; 10	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	II-III CE
IStratonikeia 317, 4; 318, 2	Stratonikeia	Karia	II-III CE
SEG LVI 1803, 1	Seleukeia	Cilicia	III-IV CE

	SEG LVI 1803, 1	Seleukeia	Cilicia	III-IV CE
	SEG LVI 1803, 1	Seleukeia	Cilicia	III-IV CE
	Chiron 37 (2007), pp. 446)7 II 25	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	ca. 310 CE
	Illion 64, 19	Ilion ¹⁴⁸	Mysia	III-II BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 165 n. IXa 18; 19; 59	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 169 n. IXa 69	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 172 n. IXc 21; p. 197 n. XXVIb VI 44	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	IEK 370	Erythrai	Ionia	II BCE
	Ilasos 373, 3	Iasos	Karia	II-I BCE?
	ITrall. 212, 4	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	II-I BCE
	IStratonikeia 1326, 9	Stratonikeia	Karia	II BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 439	Miletos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	KF 12, 11; ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 196 n. XXVIb V 79	Kos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	PH 398, 3	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XVIII 335	Chios	Aegean Isles	I BCE
	SEG XVIII 336	Chios	Aegean Isles	I BCE
	SEG XVI 672	Halikarnassos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Gephyra 6 (2009), p. 121 n. 18	Pisye-Pladasa	Karia	I BCE
	ITrall. 199, 2	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
	Gephyra 6 (2009), p. 121 n. 18	Stratonikeia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	Milet. VI 2, 814, 3	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE
	IMylasa 474, 4	Mylasa	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	PH 251	Kos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	ét. Thas. 5, p. 161 n. 325	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	IG XII 8, 431	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.

¹⁴⁸ Feminine variant: *Ἐκατοία*.

Robert, Gladiateurs, pp. 108-110	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I BCE-I CE
BCH 91 (1967), p. 617 n. 77, 5	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
SEG XXXI 794	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
AA 2009 (1), p. 192 n. 9	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
IEK 315, 1	Erythrai	Ionia	I-II CE
IG X 2, 1, 768, 3	Thessalonike	Macedonia	post 212 CE
Zolotas, p. 250 n. 4B	Chios ¹⁴⁹	Aegean Isles	?
DGE 691 (2)	Chios	Aegean Isles	V BCE
IEK 321	Erythrai	Ionia	ca. 500-475 BCE
SEG XLIII 713d, 33	Halikarnassos	Karia	VIV BCE
IG XII 8, 411	Thasos	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
SEG I 291	Amphipolis	Macedonia	IV BCE
IParion 21	Parion	Mysia	IV BCE
SEG XXXVII 944	Erythrai	Ionia	IV BCE
ét. Thas. 3, p. 349 n. 132	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end IV BCE
IGB I ² 479 bis	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	end IV BCE
TM 103170	Naukratis	Saites (L5)	VI-V BCE
TM 103498	Naukratis	Saites (L5)	VI-V BCE
TM 96002	Memnoneia (Djeme)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-mi. VII CE
TM 107239	Sidon	Phoenicia	III-II BCE
TM 107239	Sidon	Phoenicia	III-II BCE
TM 5729	Elephantine	(U1)	261 BCE
TM 970; 1779	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	257-249 BCE
TM 764352	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	st. II BCE
TM 47437	Aphroditopolites	Aphroditopolites (U22a)	II BCE
TM 2944	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	192 BCE

¹⁴⁹ Feminine variant: *Ἐκαταίη*.

	TM 6022	Cyprus	Cyprus	ca. 145 BCE
	TM 7280	Giza	Memphites (L1)	I BCE
	TM 104143	Giza	Memphites (L1)	I BCE
	RE (7)	Egypt	Egypt	st. I CE
	TM 119068	Abydos ¹⁵⁰	Thinitis (U8)	hell.-imp.
	SEG LVI 1491 II 25	Akmoneia	Phrygia	end I CE
	IGR IV 661, 30	Akmoneia	Phrygia	85 CE
	JHS 31 (1911), p. 203 n. 61, 2	Laodikeia	Eastern Phrygia	imp.
	ILaodLyk. 116, 3	Laodikeia ¹⁵¹	Phrygia	I-II CE
Hipponikos end III BE Uruk st. III BCE ?	SEG XI 1173a, 1	Lasion	Elis	VI BCE
	IG I ³ 835; AM 106 (1991), p. 152; PA/APF 7657	Alopeke	Attica	st. VI BCE
	ABV p. 716	Athens	Attica	ca. 520 BCE
	CVA Oxford 1 pl. 1, 6	Athens	Attica	ca. 510 BCE
	IG I ³ 455, 5; ID 104-30, 10; 104-32	Alopeke	Attica	V BCE
	Page, FGE 41	Akamantis (Athens)	Attica	end V BCE
	IG I ³ 49, 2	Athens	Attica	ca. 440-432 BCE
	Is. I 2	Kition	Cyprus	V-IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 26, 455; IG II ² 4552	Alopeke	Attica	V-IV BCE
	X., HG V 3, 13	Phleious	Argolis	V-IV BCE
	CID II 8 I 19	Thessalia	Thessalia	ante 356 BCE
	BE 1977 n. 355	Preparethos	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
	IG XII 9, 191b, 40	Styr.	Euboea	IV BCE
	PCG 2, p. 410 fr. 177	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEG XLIII 253	Atrax	Thessalia	IV BCE
	Dubois, IGDOLbia 105	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	end IV BCE
	RE (6); Olynthus 10, pp. 424-6 n. 2186-2201; BCH 106 (1982), p. 83 n. 35	Macedonia	Macedonia	mi. IV BCE

¹⁵⁰ Feminine variant: *Ἐκαταία*.

¹⁵¹ Feminine variant: *Ἐκαταία*.

	SEG IX 48, 4	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	st. IV BCE
	SEG XXXVI 1116b, 7-8	Kyzikos	Mysia	st. IV BCE
	CID II 119, 44	Thebes	Boeotia	345-340 BCE
	SGDI 4835, 10	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 83	Styr.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 151	Eretria	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	SEG XLIII 238, 8	Atrax	Thessalia	ca. 321 BCE
	Ag. XV 55, 44	Alopeke	Attica	III BCE
	RPh 1937, p. 325 n. 6a, 19	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	III BCE
	IG II ² 4680	Alopeke	Attica	III BCE
	IG II ² 4680	Alopeke	Attica	III BCE
	D.L. IV 32	Athens	Attica	III BCE
	Pagenstecher, Nekrop., p. 52 n. 50	Thessalia	Thessalia	III BCE
	IPr. 57, 21	Kolophon	Ionia	III BCE
	ICos EF 595	Myndos	Karia	III BCE
	ISmyrna 687, 13	Myndos	Karia	end III BCE
	ISmyrna 687, 45	Smyrna	Ionia	end III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 60 VII 16	Thermos	Aetolia	st. III BCE
	IG IX 2, 1228b, 22; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 42 n. 4	Thessalia	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 4, 11	Magnesia	Ionia	221 BCE
	IG VII 214, 30	Aigosthena	Megaris	220 BCE?
	PP 2738	Arcadia	Arcadia	219 BCE
	SB 11061, 3, 28; BGU 1956, 5	Euesperides-Berenike	Cyrenaica	218-199 BCE
	PEnt. 15, 1; VO	Macedonia	Macedonia	218 BCE
	PEnt. 15, 1; VO	Macedonia	Macedonia	218 BCE
	IG V 1, 709	Laconia	Laconia	II BCE
	Athémonte-Kalindoia 1, p. 56 n. A10	Anthemous	Macedonia	II BCE
	ISestos 38b, 2	Lysimacheia	Thrakia	mi. II

				BCE
	Herrmann-Malay 97, 74	Oekrada	Lydia	mi. II BCE
	Herrmann-Malay 97, 74	Oekrada	Lydia	mi. II BCE
	Ilasos 175, 22-3	Phaselis	Lycia	ca. 175-170 BCE
	ILind. 208, 6	Lindos	Dodekanesos	160 BCE
	EAD XXVIII 4 Iib, 4	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
	AE 1924, p. 157 n. 400b, 7	Pythion	Thessalia	st. II BCE
	ID 2609, 6; Hesp. 57 (1988), pp. 243-244	Phlya	Attica	ca. 146/5 BCE
	ID 2609, 6; Hesp. 57 (1988), pp. 243-244	Phlya	Attica	ca. 146/5 BCE
	ID 2609, 4; Hesp. 57 (1988), pp. 243-244	Phlya	Attica	ca. 146/6 BCE
	DF III 2, 23, 1	Athens	Attica	138/7 BCE
	FD III 2, 23, 1	Athens	Attica	138/7 BCE
	AE 1924, pp. 156-7 n. 400a, 33	Pythion	Thessalia	ca. 134 BCE
	Münsterberg, p. 147	Sardis	Lydia	post 133 BCE
	FD III 2, 47, 25	Athens	Attica	128/7 BCE
	Thompson, New Style Coinage, 423-4; 509-10; 512	Athens	Attica	128-120 BCE
	IMM 88f, 2	Magnesia	Ionia	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 1009 IV 86	Eitea (Antiochid)	Attica	117/6 BCE
	ID 2055, 1; 2056, 1; 2610, 26	Phlya	Attica	117/6 BCE
	ID 2055, 1-2; 2056, 1	Phlya	Attica	117/6 BCE
	IG II ² 1011 II 96	Kropidai	Attica	107/6 BCE
	IG II ² 1011 II 96	Kropidai	Attica	107/6 BCE

PDion 19, 11; 15; 22; [36]; 40; 42; 20, [11], [18]; 24, 2; [13]; 30, 2; [10]; 13; 19	Macedonia	Macedonia	106-105 BCE
IG II ² 1028 II 147	Ioulis	Cyclades	102/1 BCE
IG II ² 3496, 2	Marathon	Attica	I BCE
IApoll. 210	Apollonia	Illyria	hell.-imp.
IApoll. 210	Apollonia	Illyria	hell.-imp.
IG IX 2, 793	Larisa	Thessalia	I BCE?
IG XII 8, 194, 5	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
DOP 28 (1973), p. 252 n. 4, 6	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
IMM 346	Magnesia	Ionia	I BCE
SEG XXXIII 290b, 10	Athens	Attica	ca. 90-80 BCE
SEG XXXIII 290b, 10	Athens	Attica	ca. 90-80 BCE
IG VII 2871, 1; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 123-5	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 80-70 BCE
SEG XLIX 1776a, 1	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	47 BCE
SEG XLIX 1776, 2	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	47 BCE
Corp.jüd.Cyr. App. 12 d	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
IG II ² 9013	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	I CE
IG X 2, 2, 323, 15	Stuberra	Macedonia	ca. 41-48 CE
IG X 2, 2, 324, 18	Stuberra	Macedonia	50 CE
Herrmann-Malay 54, 2	Saittai	Lydia	99 CE
SEG XLIII 268	Atrax (Rachoula)	Thessalia	I-II CE
ID 1596, 7	Athens	Attica	ca. 103-116 CE
AM 6 (1881), pp. 44-7 n. 2 I 17	Kyzikos	Mysia	ca. 117-140 CE
AM 6 (1881), pp. 41-7 n. 2 III 42	Kyzikos	Mysia	ca. 117-150 CE
IG II ² 2776, 115-116	Thorikos	Attica	ca. 120-138 CE
TAM V 1, 431, 2	Nisyra	Lydia	121 CE
TAM V 1, 431, 2	Nisyra	Lydia	121 CE
AE 1917, p. 31 n. 316, 13, 17; Kramolisch, p. 94 n. 19	Thessalia	Thessalia	post 131 CE
AM 13 (1888), p.	Kyzikos	Mysia	st. II CE

304a I 12			
ISM II 57, 18; Robert, ét. Anat., pp. 249-51	Herakleia	Pontos	155 CE
Herrmann-Malay 57, 2	Iaza	Lydia	165 CE
Oikonomos 42	Dion	Macedonia	II-III CE
von Fritze, AMM 476; 478	Hadrianeia	Mysia	222-235 CE
IHadrian 45	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	238-244 CE
IHadrian 45	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	238-244 CE
SEG XXXIII 158, 102	Oineis (Athens)	Attica	263/4 or 267/8 CE
SEG XXVIII 524, 3	Larisa ¹⁵²	Thessalia	III-V CE
PCG 7, p. 262	Athens ¹⁵³	Attica	IV-III BCE
IG IV 1, 102	Aigina	Macedonia	hell.
Amyx 91, 2	Korinthos ¹⁵⁴	Corinthia	ca. 570-550 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 2, 445	Alyzia	Akarnania	ca. 200 BCE
JÖAI 14 (1911) Beibl., p. 146 n. 4, 21	Argos	Argolis	105 BCE
SEG IX 609 ; Corp.jüd.Cyr. App. 11d	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
Corp.jüd.Cyr. App. 15f	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
SEG IX 182, 5; XVII 799, 11	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end I CE
CIG 5253; Corp.jüd.Cyr. App. 12g	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	3 CE
IG IX 2, 544, 13	Larisa	Thessalia	41 CE
SEG IX 612	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	80 CE
TM 6618	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	III BCE
TM 2440; 1082; 2121; 863	Arsinoites; Alexandria	Arsinoites; Alexandreion Chora (L0)	265-254 BCE?
TM 5190	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	262

¹⁵² Masculine variant: Ἰππονικίς.

¹⁵³ Feminine variant: Ἰππονίκη.

¹⁵⁴ Feminine variant: Ἰππονίκα.

				BCE?
	TM 8249	Ankyropolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	249 BCE
	TM 3292	Theogonis	Arsinoites	218 BCE
	TM 3292	Theogonis	Arsinoites	218 BCE
	TM 7328; 4344; 4999	Egypt; Tholthis	Egypt	218-199 BCE
	TM 107325	Oxyryncha	Oxyrynchites (U19)	II BCE
	TM 873595	Hiera Nesos	Arsinoites	137 BCE
	TM 3108; 2848; 3104; 2847	Hermopolis; Hakoris	Hermopolites (U15)	106-105 BCE
	TM 3109	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	104 BCE
	TM 4853	Pois	Herakleopolites (U20)	61/0 BCE
	TM 13618	Tebtynis	Arsinoites	28 BCE
	TM 14604	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	104/5 CE
	TM 21879	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	280 CE
	TM 29029	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	end II BCE
	REG 3 (1890), p. 74 n. 39	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
	MAMA IX 546, 1	Aizanoi? (Alianoi)	Phrygia	II CE?
	MAMA IX 546, 4	Aizanoi? (Alianoi)	Phrygia	II CE?
	Stumpf, p. 303 n. 12a	Laodikeia	Phrygia	58 BCE
	BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 I 13	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
	BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 I 17	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
	BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 II 15	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
<i>Attinas</i> mi. III BCE Uruk	SEG XXV 691; Robert, OMS 7, pp. 656-9	Thessalia	Thessalia	IV BCE
	Hatzopoulos, MI 2, pp. 93-4 n. 79, 8	Lete	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
	Masson, OGS 2, p. 527	Kyme	Magna Graecia	ca. 350-250 BCE
	RE Supplbd. 4, 2; Berve 185	Macedonia	Macedonia	ca. 329 BCE
	AMGR 1935-9, p. 121 n. 4	Macedonia	Macedonia	hell.

SEG XXIV 524 I 11	Mieza	Macedonia	III BCE
Ilasos 229, 3	Iasos	Karia	III BCE
IPerg. 13, 22	Pergamon	Mysia	263-241 BCE
IBer. 45, 5; 12-13; 25-6	Beroia	Macedonia	239-229 BCE
Illion 64, 28	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
Milet. I 3, 151, 27; 162; 163; VI 1, 246; IDidyma 95a, 4; Colloq. Anat. 8 (2009), pp. 8-9, 6	Miletos	Ionia	III-II BCE
FD III 4, 132 I 13	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 132 I 15	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 132 III 11	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 132 IV 13	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 11	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 16	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 21	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 23	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 23	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 25	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
FD III 4, 134 III 29	Mysoi	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
PPetr. ² 16, 90; CPR XVIII 30, 130	Ainos	Thrakia	236-232 / 206 BCE
Memnonion 11	Thessalia	Thessalia	II BCE
Illion 53, 7	Gargara	Troas	II BCE
BCH 12 (1888), p. 280 n. 4	Pergamon	Mysia	II-I BCE?
TAM V 1, 677, 14	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	II BCE
TAM V 1, 677, 15	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	II BCE
UP (Ricl)	Hypaipa	Lydia	II-I BCE
Labraunda III 2, 69, 9; 33; 35-6	Mylasa	Karia	II BCE
Chiron 40 (2010), pp.	Tlos	Lycia	II-I

104-6c, 27	(Bellerophonteioi)		BCE
Helly, Gonnoi 80, 7	Trikka	Thessalia	end II BCE
SEG XLVII 999, 12	Tyrissa (Asvestari)	Macedonia	end II BCE
SEG XLVII 999, 18	Tyrissa (Asvestari)	Macedonia	end II BCE
SEG XLVII 999, 24	Tyrissa (Asvestari)	Macedonia	end II BCE
IMylasa 204, 19; 806, 4; 814, 6; 816a, 6	Olymos (Kormoskoneis)	Karia	ca. 185- 150 BCE
SEG XL 1538, 2	Olymos	Karia	ca. 185- 175 BCE
IG II ² 2332 II 163	Chersonesos	Tauris	183 BCE
TAM V 1, 690, 6	Mysoi	Mysia	183-159 BCE
SEG XLVI 1519, 18	Pergamon	Mysia	150 BCE?
AM 32 (1907), pp. 428-9 n. 275b, 10	Pergamon (Eumenaia)	Mysia	133-29 BCE
IG IX 2, 1069	Gyrton	Thessalia	I BCE
AE 1916, p. 27 n. 275	Phalanna (Damasi)	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
IG XII 8, 190a, 14	Alopekonnesos	Thrakia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 105	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 32 (1907), p. 454 n. 358c, 10	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
Michel 643 II 28	Stratonikeia- Hadrianopolis	Mysia	I BCE
Kassab, Myrina, p. 31	Myrina	Aeolis	I BCE-I CE
Moretti, Olymp., 687; Misc.Gr.Rom. 12 (1987), pp. 72-3; FGrH 257 F 12, 2; Cic. Pro Flacc. 31	Adramyteion	Aeolis	end I BCE
IG VII 417, 42; 48	Kyme	Magna Graecia	ca. 76 BCE
MAMA VIII 478, 4	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	mi. I BCE
UP (Malay)	Lydia (N.E.)	Lydia	54 BCE
SEG XXXVIII 1218	Kolophon	Ionian	imp.
TAM V 2, 1298, 6	Hiera Kome- Hierokaisareia	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 1, 754, 1	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	imp.

TAM V 2, 1070, 3	Thyateira	Lydia	imp.
IG II ² 8852	Thessalia	Thessalia	I CE
IKyz. II 65; Cremer 1, p. 166 n. KB 6	Miletoupolis	Mysia	end I CE
IG V 1, 667, 11; Cartledge-Spawforth, p. 232 n. 2	Phokaia	Ionia	97 CE
IOSPE I ² 432, 4; Zgust, PNS 596	Chersonesos	Tauris	II CE
IOSPE I ² 620	Chersonesos	Tauris	II CE
IOSPE I ² 699, 4	Chersonesos	Tauris	II CE
ISmyrna 440	Smyrna	Ionia	I-II CE
ISmyrna 440	Smyrna	Ionia	I-II CE
TAM V 1, 638, 3	Daldis	Lydia	II CE
IGUR 1562	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	II CE
IDidyma 78, 4	Miletos	Ionia	II CE
IOSPE I ² 359, 20, 35; 423; SEG XLVIII 999, 28	Chersonesos	Tauris	end II CE
SEG XXXI 1004, 6	Saittai	Lydia	101 CE
SEG XXXI 1004, 7	Saittai	Lydia	101 CE
REG 19 (1906), pp. 100-1 n. 14, 13	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	end II CE
TAM V 1, 710, 2	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	109 CE
TAM V 1, 710, 3	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	109 CE
Solomonik, NEPKh 112, 15	Chersonesos	Tauris	ca. 120-130 CE
IKyz. II 105, 3; Cremer 1, p. 186 n. MiKSt 5	Miletoupolis	Mysia	mi. II CE
IHadrian 43, 7	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	137 CE
von Fritze, AMM 488-9	Hadrianeia	Mysia	138-161 CE
TAM V 1, 723, 2	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	146 CE
IHadrian 131, 2	Hadrianeia	Mysia	160 CE
IHadrian 131, 3	Hadrianeia	Mysia	160 CE
SEG XLV 985a, 36	Chersonesos	Tauris	174 CE
SEG XLV 985a, 38	Chersonesos	Tauris	174 CE
SEG XLV 985a, 39	Chersonesos	Tauris	174 CE
MAMA VIII 477, 4	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	I-II CE
JÖAI 15 (1912), p. 49 n. 10, 6	Phokaia	Ionia	183 CE
IHadrian 156	Hadrianeia	Mysia	II-III CE
IKyz. I 102	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-III CE
SEG L 1194, 2	Saittai	Lydia	II-III CE
BMC Lydia, p. 222 n.	Saittai	Lydia	218-222

52				CE
IG XI 2, 287a, 22; ID 291b, 15; ID 291c, 6	Delos ¹⁵⁵	Cyclades		250 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 60 IV 18	Thermos	Aetolia		st. III BCE
IG XI 4, 1998	Amorgos	Cyclades		end II BCE
ID 1417a II 153	Delos	Cyclades		156/5 BCE
Ag. XV 240, 106	Anaphlystos	Attica		140/39 CE
FD III 2, 8, 12; FD 11, 15	Anaphlystos	Attica		138-127 BCE
IG II ² 1008; SEG XXI 477	Phlya	Attica		128-85 BCE
CIRB 1142, 14	Gorgippia ¹⁵⁶	Cimmerian Bosporos		st. II CE
JIWE I 157	Philosophiana ¹⁵⁷	Sicily		byz.
CIL IV 2258	Pompeii ¹⁵⁸	Magna Graecia		I BCE-I CE
SEG IX 405	Barka-Ptolemais ¹⁵⁹	Cyrenaica		imp.
IANazarbos 497, 2	Anazarbos ¹⁶⁰	Cilicia		I-II CE
B-M, Rough Cilicia 1964-8, 56, 1	Hamaxia	Cilicia		I-II CE
TM 47500	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)		hell.
TM 7599	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		III BCE
TM 79419	Memphis	Memphites (L1)		mi. III BCE
TM 7394; 4397	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		258/7 BCE
TM 1177; 1733; 2383	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		257 BCE
TM 43104	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		241 BCE
TM 47309; 7757	Krokodilopolis; Polemonos Meris	Arsinoites		236-232 BCE
TM 113010	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		224/3 BCE
TM 7073	Memnonion	Thinitis (U8)		II BCE
TM 2953	Tebtynis	Arsinoites		165 BCE?
TM 5311	Arsinoites	Arsinoites		124

¹⁵⁵ Masculine variant: *Ἀττινᾶς*.

¹⁵⁶ Masculine variant: *Ἀτίνας*.

¹⁵⁷ Masculine variant: *Ἀττινίς*.

¹⁵⁸ Feminine variant: *Ἀττινή*.

¹⁵⁹ Feminine variant: *Ἀττινία*.

¹⁶⁰ Feminine variant: *Ἀττινία*.

				BCE
	TM 17045	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	125 BCE?
	TM 22184	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	31 CE
	TM 17045	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	125 CE
	TM 10284	Hiera Nesos	Arsinoites	166/7 CE
	TM 42198	Karanis	Arsinoites	291 CE
	TM 21123	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	317-323 CE
	TM 38054	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	VI CE
	IG II ² 7890	Ankyra	Galatia	II-I BCE
	Sterrett, EJ 335, 1	Arabissos	Kappadokia	imp.
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 281, 9; 12; [20]	Laodikeia	Phrygia	ca. 206 CE
	LBW 1676, 5	Temenothyrai? (Kaulenoi)	Phrygia	130 CE
	Termessos IV 34a + SEG LVII 1488, 1	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	Studia Pontica III 2, 316m, 2	Komana-Hierokaisareia	Pontos	imp.
Aristokratès st. II BCE Uruk	IG II ² 5213	Athens	Attica	?
	IG II ² 10778	Athens	Attica	?
	RE (26)	Rhegion	Magna Graecia	VII-V BCE
	RE (1); FGrH. 124-5, 23; 244-5, 334	Orchomenos	Boeotia	mi. VII BCE
	RE (4)	Kyme	Magna Graecia	VI BCE
	Hdt. VI 73	Aigina	Macedonia	VI-V BCE
	CVA Athens 4, pl. 24, 1-2	Tanagra	Boeotia	ca. 510 BCE
	IG I ³ 964	Kekropis (Athens)	Attica	V BCE
	IG VII 1903	Thespiiai	Boeotia	V BCE
	ISinope 38	Sinope	Pontos	V-IV BCE
	SEG XXXVIII 647; BE 1990, n. 464	Pella	Macedonia	end V BCE
	BM Vases IIIe 68	Athens	Attica	ca. 490 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 38; VI 3, 136 I [12]	Miletos	Ionia	486 BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, p. 264 n. 28 II 15	Thasos	Aegean Isles	ca. 460-430 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 66	Miletos	Ionia	458

				BCE
	IG I ³ 27, 3-4; 28, 7	Athens	Attica	ca. 450-440 BCE
	IG II ² 1388, 81; 1400, 65-6; 1447, 15-6; 1451, 15	Lakiadai	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 375, 35; PA/APF 1904	Kekropis (Athens)	Attica	st. V BCE
	Milet. I 3, 133, 2	Miletos (Oinopes)	Ionia	447 BCE
	IG I ³ 1342	Andros	Cyclades	ca. 440-420 BCE
	Milet. I 3, 122 I 92-3	Miletos	Ionia	432-431 BCE
	Lys. Fr. XVI	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	Polyaen. V 40	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE?
	SEG XLI 554	Akanthos	Macedonia	V-IV BCE
	IG VII 1888h, 9	Thespiiai	Boeotia	424 BCE?
	IG VII 1888i, 4	Thespiiai	Boeotia	424 BCE?
	IG I ³ 285, 5	Phaleron	Attica	421/0 BCE
	IG I ³ 370, 66; 69; 71-6	Euonymon	Attica	ca. 415/4 BCE
	IG I ³ 1190, 86	Athens	Attica	ca. 411 BCE
	SEG LII 60, 62	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 411 BCE
	IG I ³ 1192, 61	Athens	Attica	ca. 410 BCE
	CIRB 236	Cyprus	Cyprus	IV-III BCE
	SEG XXII 196b	Cyprus	Cyprus	IV BCE
	CIA App. 24a, 2	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 1580	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 10777	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 144, 1	Acharnai	Attica	IV BCE
	IG IV 1, 764, 4	Troizen	Argolis	IV BCE
	IG IV 1, 861	Methana-Arsinoe	Argolis	IV BCE
	BMNBurgas 4 (2002), p. 125 n. 21	Apollonia-Sozopolis	Pisidia	IV BCE
	ZOOID 23 (1900), p.	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	IV BCE

24 n. 19			
ét. Thas. 4, n. 339-41	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end IV BCE
Develin, AO, p. 204	Athens	Attica	399/8 BCE
IG II ² 2318, 198; Diod. LIX 40	Phaleron	Attica	end IV BCE
Ag. XV 13, 51	Phrearrhioi	Attica	end IV BCE
SEG XLIX 318, 2	Poros	Aegean Isles	end IV BCE
Kroll, Ath. Allot. Plates 4a	Steiria	Attica	end IV BCE
SEMA 1581	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
SEG XLVII 1631	Magnesia	Ionia	end IV BCE
Ist. Mitt. 23-4 (1973-4), p. 177	Soloi-Pompeiopolis	Cilicia	end IV BCE
IG II ² 17	Kephale	Attica	394/3 BCE
SEG XII 360 I 27	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	383/2 BCE
IG II ² 1928, 31	Lamptrai	Attica	ca. 380 BCE
IG II ² 2345	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
Diod. XXXVIII 27; Liv. 39?	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 1624, 41; 56; 70; 1627, 206; 225; 1629, 65; 683; 688; 781; 1631, 139; 166; 437; 623; 1632, 274	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
SEG XLIV 96, 4	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 2385, 47	Athmonon	Attica	mi. IV BCE
SEMA 344	Kydathenaion	Attica	mi. IV BCE
Ag. XIXl 13, 29; IG II ² 1622, 627; 634	Lamptrai	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 10179	Salamis	Attica	mi. IV BCE
SEG XLVIII 1135, 13	Thorikos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 11342	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 2390, 3	Athens	Attica	mi. IV

				BCE
	IG II ² 2390 II 13	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	UP (Private Coll.)	Magnesia	Ionia	mi. IV BCE
	SEG LVII 1048, 2	Iasos	Karia	mi. IV BCE
	Diod.Sic. XV 45, 4	Sparta	Laconia	374 BCE
	IG XII 1, 925, 10	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 370 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 102, 43	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 370 BCE
	IG V 2, 1, 12; Todd, GHI II, 132	Tegea	Arcadia	369-361 BCE
	Iasos 1, 74	Iasos	Karia	367-354 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 103, 82	Aphylonia (Azantinoi)	Argolis	ca. 365- 335 BCE
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr. 1, 11	Thorikos	Attica	361/0 BCE
	CID II 67, [9]; 68 I [17]; 68 II 18; 71, 16; 62; 72, 28; 73, 1	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 353- 320 BCE
	Diod. XXIII passim; hypoth.	Athens	Attica	ca. 352 BCE
	IG XII 8, 63a, 16	Poros	Aegean Isles	352/1 BCE
	Suppl. Rod. 69	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. IV BCE?
	IG II ² 1201, 2; 1202, 6	Aixone	Attica	st. IV BCE
	AD 28 (1973) Chron., pl. 84a	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 350- 250 BCE
	Peek, NIEpid. 16, 27	Heraia	Arcadia	st. IV BCE
	IKind. 22 II 4	Pyrindos	Karia	st. IV BCE
	IG XII 8, 287a, 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	345-315 BCE
	FD III 4, 377, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	345 BCE
	Ag. XV 34, 8	Kydathenaion	Attica	343/2 BCE
	Diod. LVIII 67	Athens	Attica	ca. 341 BCE
	IG II ² 3133, 7	Pelekes	Attica	339/8

				BCE
	Ag. XV 42, 41	Pergase	Attica	336/5 BCE
	IG II ² 332, 6-7	Athens	Attica	335/4 BCE
	Ag. XV 43, 152	Perithoidai	Attica	335/4 BCE
	Le Rider, Deux Trésors, pp. 29-39	Kios-Prousias	Bithynia	ca. 335-320 BCE
	SEG LVII 1085, 9	Iasos	Karia	ca. 334-321 BCE
	IG II ² 1544	Marathon	Attica	333/2 BCE
	CID II 82, 24	Boeotia	Boeotia	333 BCE
	IG II ² 1575b	Aphidna	Attica	331/0 BCE
	FD III 1, 511, 6 ; Hesp. 30 (1961), pp. 43-4	Aiantis (Attica)	Attica	330/29 BCE?
	IG II ² 1672	Athens	Attica	329/8 BCE
	CID II 32, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	326 BCE
	Syll. ³ 1215, 9; 11	Mykonos	Cyclades	IV-III BCE?
	IG XII 1, 678	Ialysos	Dodekanesos	IV-III BCE
	ILind. 51a II 27; 31	Kamyndioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	ILind. 51a II, 57	Klasioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	ILind. 51a I 22	Lindopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p ; 159 n. 379, 6	Thasos	Aegean Isles	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 256	Aigale	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 259	Aigale	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 203	Aphareus	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246b, 371	Styr.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 246a, 51	Styr.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 7763	Melite	Attica	IV-III

				BCE
	De Franciscis 11, 4	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Ππο.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	De Franciscis 21, 4; 9	Lokroi Epizephyrioi (Κοβ.)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	IG IX 1, 976, 6	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	IV-III BCE
	AD 16 (1960), Mel., p. 82; SEG XXXIX 623; XLIII 444	Pella	Macedonia	IV-III BCE
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr., 15 II 9	Potamos	Attica	324/3 BCE
	Berve 124	Thebes	Boeotia	324 BCE
	IG XII 3, 74	Telos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	PdelP 5 (1950), p. 80 n. 19	Arioi	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Scrinzi 26	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	IG XII 8, 334, 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.
	IG XII 8, 427	Thasos	Aegean Isles	hell.
	SEG XXVIII 292	Korinthos	Corinthia	hell.
	Libertini, Isole Eolie, p. 221 n. 24	Lipara	Magna Graecia	hell.
	SEG XXVII 196	Gonnoi	Thessalia	hell.
	SEG XXX 549	Amphipolis	Macedonia	hell.
	BE 1987, n. 697	Lampsakos	Troas	hell.
	CIG 3089, 9; 15	Teos	Ionia	hell.
	ISmyrna 109	Smyrna	Ionia	hell.
	IKeramos 5a, 4; 5b, 3	Keramos	Karia	hell.
	Schweyer 90	Myra (Tyberissos)	Lycia	hell.
	Ag. XIX P 39, 5	Teithras	Attica	ca. 320 BCE
	FD III 1, 121, 9; 122, 6; 171, 6; 4, 408, [5]; 11; BCH 73 (1949), p. 268 n. 18, 3; SEG XVIII 182, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 315-280 BCE
	IG XI 2, 142, 6-7	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 314-302 BCE
	IG II ² 450, 7	Oinoe	Attica	314/3 BCE
	AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 256	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 100a-b	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
	Nilsson 102; AM 89 (1974), p. 197 n. 16	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240

				BCE
Grakov, Englif. Kleima, p. 202 n. 16; MBAH 22 (2003), pp. 90-3 n. 58; 68; 71-2; Production et commerce, p. 17; IHeraclea, p. 126	Herakleia	Pontos		ca. 310- 275 BCE
Deppert-Lippitz 474; UP (Kinns Coll.); NC 2006, p. 47; n. 43	Miletos	Ionia		ca. 310- 300 BCE
Ag. XVI 113, 6	Aphidna	Attica		306/5 BCE
IG XI 2, 144a, 63	Delos	Cyclades		ca. 305 BCE
IG II ² 478	Aigeis	Attica		305/4 BCE
Ag. XV 60, 12; 61, 38	Lamptrai	Attica		304/3 BCE
Ag. XV 61, 293	Paionidai	Attica		304/3 BCE
IG II ² 1957, 19; ZPE 146 (2004), p. 85	Lysimacheia	Thrakia		309-307 / 301- 296 BCE
IG XII Suppl., p. 115 n. 234, 7	Keos	Cyclades		III BCE
SEG XVIII 438	Rhodian Peraia	Karia		III BCE
SGDI 4263, 20	Rhodian Peraia	Karia		III BCE
AJPh 34 (1913), p. 455 n. 7a	Rhodian Peraia	Karia		III BCE
AJPh 34 (1913), p. 455 n. 7b, 5	Rhodian Peraia	Karia		III BCE
TCam. 106, 19	Kamios	Dodekanesos		ca. 300- 280 BCE
SEG XXX 1100	Eretria	Euboea		III BCE
SEG XXVI 919, 29- 30	Karystos	Euboea		III BCE
KF 187, 3-4	Athens	Attica		III BCE
CIA App. 102b, 12	Athens	Attica		III BCE?
CIA App. 124, 2	Athens	Attica		III BCE?
CIA App. 140a, 2; 140b, 1	Athens	Attica		III BCE?
IG IV 1 ² 165, 2	Epidauros	Argolis		III BCE
IG IV 1 ² 278	Epidauros	Argolis		III BCE
SEG XIV 375, 7	Achaia	Achaia		ca. 300

				BCE
	Meligunis-Lipara 2, p. 332	Sicily	Sicily	III-II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 245, 1	Thyreion	Akarnania	III BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 211; 219	Gonnoi	Thessalia	III BCE
	SEG XXXV 610	Larisa	Thessalia	III BCE
	IOrop. 556	Oropos	Attica	III BCE
	FD III 4, 285 inv. 1048	Delphoi	Phokis	III BCE
	Dubois, IGDOlbia, 109, 3	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOPSE I ² 32a, 91	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 I 13	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 I 46	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 I 52	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 I 64	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IEK 33, 1	Erythrai	Ionia	III BCE
	IG VII 1567	Miletos	Ionia	III-II BCE
	IG XII 8, 286, 7	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end III BCE
	GVI 866	Kreta	Kreta	end III BCE
	PPC A 114	Kourion	Cyprus	end III BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 392, 3	Karystos	Euboea	end III BCE
	CIRB 1137b II 56	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
	IPerg. 5, 16	Pergamon	Mysia	end III BCE
	IKaunos 43, 3	Kaunos (Pasanda)	Karia	end III BCE
	Milet. I 2, 10, 30; VI 3, 1313	Miletos	Ionia	end III BCE
	Thess. Mnem. 203	Demetrias	Thessalia	post 293 BCE
	TCam. 10, 9	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 290 BCE
	TCam. 13, 8; 5 II 9	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 285-265 BCE
	TCam. 13, 6	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 285 BCE
	IG XII 8, 288, 18	Thasos	Aegean Isles	285-275 BCE
	IG II ² 2325, 211	Athens	Attica	ca. 285

				BCE
	IG XI 2, 159a, 61	Delos	Cyclades	281 BCE
	Vial St. XXVII s.v.	Delos	Cyclades	279 BCE
	FD III 1, 68, 2; 105, 5; 106, 6; 113, 6; 114, 5; 125, 11; 126, 10; 127, 10; 128, 9; 3, 161, 5; 163, 9; 4, 408, [22]; BCH 52 (1928), p. 188 n. 4, 5; 64-5 (1940-1), p. 81 n. 4a, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	277 / 276 BCE?
	TCam. 108, 5	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 275 BCE
	IG XII 1, 788; ILind. 100	Lindos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 196	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 205	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	PPC A 113	Marion-Arsinoe	Cyprus	mi. III BCE
	SEG XXIII 637	Paphos	Cyprus	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 44	Mysias	Argolis	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 69; Peek, IAEpid. 42; 59; 62	Pleiatios (Hylleis)	Argolis	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 72	Miltias (Azantioi)	Argolis	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 42	Heraia	Arcadia	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 70	Sparta	Laconia	mi. III BCE
	Deppert-Lippitz 541	Miletos	Ionia	mi. III BCE
	Vlasto 908-9; 1088	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia	ca. 272- 235 BCE
	TCam. 5 II 4; 3 s.a. 267 BCE; 18, 1; 3	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 270- 267 BCE
	SGDI 2583, 8; SEG XIV 403, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	270 / 269 BCE?
	IG II ² 665 II 43	Myrrhinous	Attica	267/6 BCE

	IC 1, pp. 247-8 n. 4a, 6	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 265 BCE
	IC 1, pp. 247-8 n. 4a, 8	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 265 BCE
	Ag. XV 112, 3	Kollytos	Attica	ca. 265 BCE
	TCam. 5 II 11	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 263 BCE
	TCam. 21, 5	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 262 BCE
	Ag. XV 89, 48	Halai (Araphenides)	Attica	259/8 BCE
	TCam. 3, s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 256 BCE
	IG XI 2, 116, 4	Delos	Cyclades	255 BCE
	TCam. 25, 4; 5 II 27; 31, 17	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 254-247 BCE
	TCam. 25, 11	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 254 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 9, 54	Akarnania	Akarnania	254 BCE?
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 10, 38	Sikyon	Corinthia	253 BCE?
	FD III 4, 177, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	255 / 252 BCE?
	TCam. 29, 7	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 251 BCE
	IG XII 8, 293, 15	Thasos	Aegean Isles	st. III BCE
	IG XI 2, 287a, 88	Delos	Cyclades	250 BCE
	IG XI 2, 287b, 73; ID 385, [66]; ID 442b, 34-5	Delos	Cyclades	250 BCE
	Hesp. 46 (1977), p. 136 n. 104; AM 85 (1970), p. 207 n. 50-1	Athens	Attica	ca. 250 BCE
	ASAA NS 3-5 (1941-3), p. 82 n. 4, 8	Athens	Attica	st. III BCE
	Ag. XV 88, 26	Kettos	Attica	ca. 250 BCE
	IG II ² 5771	Lamptraia	Attica	st. III BCE
	IG II ² 681 I 10	Lamptraia	Attica	250/49 BCE
	IG II ² 2323, 102;	Athens	Attica	st. III

2325, 83			BCE
IG V 1, 1426, 19	Peloponnesos	Peloponnesos	st. III BCE
IG IX 1, 22; AD 24 (1969) Chron., p. 184	Ambryssos	Phokis	st. III CE
Syll. ³ 436, 4; Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 9, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	254 / 250 BCE?
BMC Ionia, p. 58 n. 90	Ephesos	Ionia	st. III BCE
Iasos 266, 4	Iasos	Karia	st. III BCE
TCam. 32, 12	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 242 BCE
ILind. 1, s.a.; 100-2	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 242 BCE
Lindiaka 6, p. 20, 91; Syll. ³ 585, 224; FD III 3, 383, [24]	Lindos	Dodekanesos	240 BCE
Ag. Inv. R 100c	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 240- 210 BCE
SNG Tübingen, 2920	Lebedos	Ionia	ca. 240- 220 BCE
TCam. 35, 11; 38, 7	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 235- 223 BCE
Milet. I 3, 50, 6	Bargylia	Karia	234 BCE
Milet. I 3, 50, 7	Bargylia	Karia	234 BCE
Hesp. 2 (1933), p. 159 n. 6; Hesp. 11 (1942), pp. 299-300	Kreta	Kreta	ca. 232/1 BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 17 III 68; Fossey, Opountian Lokris, p. 67	Oion	Attika	ca. 230- 200 BCE
Helly, Gonnoi, 109, 8	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 17 III 69	Astrea	Macedonia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
PPetr. ² 25, 18; 21; 29- 30; 32-33; 35?	Soloi-Pompeiopolis	Cilicia	226 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 202 n.	Kos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE

XXVII 16			
SEG XI 414, 6	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 225 BCE
AD 9 (1924-5), p. 101 n. 1 X-XI Γ	Samos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
IG II ² 6237, 2	Thorikos	Attica	III-II BCE
Peek, IAEpid. 129, 1	Epidauros	Argolis	III-II BCE
BCH 27 (1903), p. 260 n. 1	Argos	Argolis	III-II BCE
Illion 64, 14	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
UP (Berne, Kunsthinst. Mus.) 1491	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 225-200 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 31, 36	Messene	Messenia	ca. 223 BCE
Ag. XV 128, 100	Kerameis	Attica	222/1 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 42, 14	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 221 BCE
Jöhrens, Amphorenstempel, 351; KT 271	Knidos	Karia	ca. 220-167 BCE
PEnt. 48, 1; 6; 8; verso	Thrakia	Thrakia	218 BCE
SEG XXIV 157, 3	Angele	Attica	211/0 BCE
SEG LVII 1081, 2	Iasos	Karia	ca. 210-190 BCE
IG XIV 421 an. 32	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 209 BCE
Hesp. 3 (1934), p. 228 n. 52; BCH 76 (1952), p. 526; AM 89 (1974), p. 199; Ag. Inv. R 100d-e	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 208-196 BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 614, 7	Naupaktos	Aetolia	201 BCE
IG XII 7, 40, 5	Arkesine	Cyclades	II-I BCE
IG XII 7, 458	Aigiale	Cyclades	II BCE
IG XII 1, 1034, 40	Brykountioi	Aegean Isles	II BCE
IG XII 3, 34, 16	Telioi	Dodekanesos	II BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 179 n. XII 17; p. 198 n. XXVIb	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE

VI 69			
ILind. 164, 6	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200-175 BCE
NS 127	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
NS 5, 18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
RE (21)	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
SNG Cop. Caria 780	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
IG II ² 3454; ZPE 150 (2004), pp. 124-6	Phaleron	Attica	II BCE
IG IV 1 ² 370	Epidauros	Argolis	II BCE
IG V 2, 141	Tegea	Arcadia	II BCE
IG V 1, 1005	Epidauros Limera	Laconia	II-I BCE?
IG V 1, 1007	Epidauros Limera	Laconia	II-I BCE?
IG IV 1, 530, 2	Argos	Argolis	II-I BCE
IG IV 1, 661	Argos	Argolis	II BCE?
Akrai, p. 156 n. 6, 6	Akrai	Sicily	II BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 624f, 6	Naupaktos	Aetolia	ca. 200-180 BCE
AE 1916, pp. 22-3 n. 274, 13; 32	Metropolis	Ionia	ca. 200 BCE
CIRB 263	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	II-I BCE
IEph. 899, 26	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE?
ITrall. 107, 1	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	II-I BCE
IG XII 8, 53	Cholargos	Attica	end II BCE
IG XII 8, 53, 12	Deiradiotai	Attica	end II BCE
SEG XXIV 199, 24	Athens	Attica	end II BCE
SEG XI 972, 21	Thouria	Messenia	end II BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 22 IV 41	Lilaia	Phokis	end II BCE
Epigr. Anat. 17 (1991), p. 98 n. 11, 2	Myrleia-Apameia	Bithynia	end II BCE
SEG LIII 1373, 2	Lampsakos	Troas	end II BCE
IEph. 4103 II 44	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
IDorIns. 97 IV 2	Knidos	Karia	end II

				BCE
	IG V 2, 293, 30	Kreta	Kreta	193/2 BCE
	IG XIV 421 an. 51	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 190 BCE
	IG VII 219, 1	Aigosthena	Megaris	ca. 190- 175 BCE?
	IG II ² 2332, 195	Melite	Attica	183/2 BCE
	TCam. 6, s.a.	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 182 BCE
	IG IX 2, 133, 4; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 78	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 182- 170 BCE
	SGDI 2036, 20	Delphoi	Phokis	182 BCE
	Ag. XV 209, 10	Aixone	Attica	ca. 180- 160 BCE
	SEG XVII 57, 4	Athens	Attica	178/7 BCE
	SGDI 2051, 13	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	178 BCE
	Ag. XV 204, 9; 205, 11	Aphidna	Attica	ca. 176- 160 BCE
	Ag. XV 205, 28	Azenia	Attica	ca. 176- 169 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 638, 5, 11	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 639, 2, 2; 10, 2	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	SGDI 1865, 3	Lilaia	Phokis	175 BCE
	IG IX 2 1100a, 4; Polemon 1 (1929), pp. 29-30 n. 419, 9; SEG XXIX 545; BCH 45 (1921), p. 211; BCH 95 (1971), p. 555, 7; p. 557	Iolkioi	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
	SEG XXIX 532, 4	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
	SEG XXXII 454, 82	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 29 n. 196a II 2	Thespiiai	Boeotia	mi. II BCE

	Ager 120 IV 12	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 175-160 BCE
	Ager 120 IV 14; ANS Mus. N. 24 (1979), p. 108 n. 35	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 175-140 BCE
	Herrmann-Malay 97, 21	Algeiza	Mysia	mi. II BCE
	TCam. 3, s.a.	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 174 BCE
	SGDI 2611, 3	Patrai	Achaia	171 BCE
	SGDI 1811, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	171 BCE
	TCam. Suppl., p. 219 n. 157a, 6	Palaiopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 170 BCE
	IG XII 1, 819, 19	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 170 BCE
	Ag. XV 122, 6; Tracy, ALC, p. 134	Athens	Attica	ca. 170 BCE
	SGDI 1739, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	170 BCE
	Ag. XV 212, 112	Semachidai	Attica	169/8 BCE
	Ag. XV 212, 119	Thorai	Attica	169/8 BCE
	Ag. XV 214, 62	Cholleidai	Attica	168/7 BCE
	Klee, p. 16 IIc, 91	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	168 BCE?
	SGDI 1725, 5; 1726, 8; 1727, 10; 1743, 14; 1767, 8; 29; 1778, 7; 1781, 5; 1782, 7; 1783, 26; 1860, 7; 1861, 7; Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 38, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	167 BCE
	ID 1403b II 96	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 166-155 BCE
	SEG XLI 115 II 2	Pandionis	Attica	166/5 BCE
	SGDI 1849, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	164 BCE?
	Iasos 183, 4	Iasos	Karia	ca. 164-159 BCE
	IG II ² 956 I 45	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	161/0 BCE

	ID 1405, 2	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 160 BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 48, 9	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 160-140 BCE
	TCam. 53, 10	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 158 BCE
	TCam. 53, 10	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 158 BCE
	IG II ² 957, 42	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	157/6 BCE
	IG II ² 957, 60	Oineis (Athens)	Attica	157/6 BCE
	ID 1416a I 60; 1417b I 62; 1442a, 26	Phokaia	Ionia	157 BCE
	TCam. 3 s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 156 BCE
	ID 2589, 1; 18; 2590, 1; 2591, 1; 2592, 1; EAD XXVIII, pp. 104-5 n. 2	Melite	Attica	155/4 BCE
	IGSI 4 III (IV), 27 an. 89	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 152 BCE
	TCam. 3 s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 150 BCE
	IG XII 8, 305, 4	Thasos	Aegean Isles	st. II BCE
	PPC A 110	Kourion	Cyprus	st. II BCE
	PPC A 111	Kourion	Cyprus	st. II BCE
	PPC A 112	Kourion	Cyprus	st. II BCE
	ID 2607, 7-8; 2630, 4	Kephisia	Attica	st. II BCE
	ID 2630, 4	Kephisia	Attica	st. II BCE
	IG IX 1, 87, 58	Hyampolis	Phokis	st. II BCE
	IG IX 1, 87, [23]; 25	Hyampolis	Phokis	st. II BCE
	IG VII 2424, 37	Thebes	Boeotia	st. II BCE?
	IMM 101, 5	Magnesia	Ionia	st. II BCE
	IMM 101, 5	Magnesia	Ionia	st. II BCE
	IStratonikeia 1508, 41	Hierokometai	Karia	st. II BCE

	Iasos 216, 9	Iasos	Karia	ca. 148-142 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 18	Epidauros (Hysminatai)	Argolis	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 33	Epidauros (Azantioi)	Argolis	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 35	Epidauros (Azantioi)	Argolis	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 127	Achaia	Achaia	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 135	Achaia	Achaia	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 162	Achaia	Achaia	146 BCE
	IG XIV 421 an. 95; IGSI 4 III (IV), 71 an. 95	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 146 BCE
	IGSI 4 III (IV), 88 an. 97	Tauromenion (Tav.)	Sicily	ca. 145 BCE
	NC 1927, p. 39 n. 168	Smyrna	Ionia	ca. 145-125 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 137, 31	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 143 BCE
	SGDI 2214, 10; 13	Elateia	Phokis	142 / 141 BCE
	IG II ² 2445, 7	Azenia	Attica	ca. 140 BCE
	Ag. XV 240, 103	Thorai	Attica	140/39 BCE
	FD III 2, 11, 8	Athens	Attica	138/7 BCE
	FD III 2, 11, 8	Athens	Attica	138/7 BCE
	Ag. XV 243, 98	Azenia	Attica	135/4 BCE
	IG XII 8, 260, 10	Kos	Dodekanesos	ante 82 BCE
	SGDI 2727, 3; 8	Kyme	Magna Graecia	134 / 130 BCE
	ILind. 233; 1, [s.a.]; 232, 1	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 129 BCE
	SEG LI 1495, 1; 6	Bargasa (Ptolemais)	Karia	post 129 BCE
	IG II ² 1006, 45; 6769	Marathon	Attica	II-I

				BCE
	IG II ² 7152	Peiraieus	Attica	II-I BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 232, 1	Epidauros	Argolis	II-I BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 248	Epidauros	Argolis	II-I BCE
	IG V 1, 26, 2	Sparta (Amyklai)	Laconia	II-I BCE
	SEG XI 979, 36	Messene	Messenia	II-I BCE
	IG XIV 421d an. 5; 421[d] an. 2	Tauromenion (Χαλ.)	Sicily	II-I BCE?
	IEph. 900, 24	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	IEph. 900, 24	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	IMM 88d, 1	Magnesia	Ionia	II-I BCE
	GGA 1913, p. 166	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 124- 100 BCE
	IG II ² 1008; SEG XXI 477 II 118	Acharnai	Attica	119/8 BCE
	IG II ² 1008; SEG XXI 477 II 118	Acharnai	Attica	119/8 BCE
	IG II ² 1008 III 109	Azenia	Attica	119/8 BCE
	IG IX 2, 1105, 9; AM 54 (1929), p. 211; Beil. LIX	Iolkioi	Thessalia	ca. 117 BCE
	Robert, OMS 2, pp. 1231-2 n. 44, 14; Kramolisch, p. 116 n. 74	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 109 BCE
	Klio 15 (1918), p. 33 n. 54, [2]; 7	Sparta	Laconia	101-60 BCE
	IG XII 5, 69	Naxos	Cyclades	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 3, Suppl. 1300, 67	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 1, 170	Kymasileis	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	Cl. Rh. 2, p. 221 n. 68	Kattabioi	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	SGDI 4108, 72	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	IC 2, p. 222 n. 5	Phalasarna	Kreta	I BCE-I CE

ID 2397	Delos	Cyclades	I BCE?
IG II ² 5750	Aphidna	Attica	I BCE-I CE
Phoros, p. 118 n. 3, 6	Athens	Attica	I BCE-I CE
IG V 1, 126, 4	Sparta	Laconia	I BCE
IG V 1, 195, 5	Sparta	Laconia	hell.-imp.
PAE 1969, p. 100α, 8	Messene	Messenia	I BCE?
IG IX 2, 73, 3	Lamia	Thessalia	I BCE?
BCH 35 (1911), p. 240 n. 9	Oloosson	Thessalia	hell.-imp.
SEG XXXIII 290a, 31	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 100-90 BCE
IG VII 545, 2	Tanagra	Boeotia	I BCE
IG VII 816	Tanagra	Boeotia	I BCE-I CE
IByz. 212	Byzantion	Thrakia	I BCE
ISM I 191 I 13	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE
ISM I 191 II 43	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE
ISM I 191 II 46	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE
ISM I 270, 1; 3	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE
Michel 668, 29	Antandros	Troas	I BCE
IEph. 3208	Belevi (mod.)	Ionia	hell.-imp.
Ilasos 300	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
AD 18 (1963) Mel., p. 12 n. 17, 15	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
AS 18 (1963) Mel., p. 12 n. 17, 2	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
IG XII 8, 306, 7; 307, 1	Thasos	Aegean Isles	end I BCE
SEG XXIII 180, 2	Argos	Argolis	end I BCE
UP (Ch. Kritsas)	Argos	Argolis	end I BCE
SEG XXIX 538	Larisa	Thessalia	end I BCE
FD III 2, 48	Athens	Attica	98/ 7 BCE
EAD XXVII, p. 335 n. E 103; p. 342 n. E 138-9; p. 350 n. E 181-2; p. 351 n. E	Knidos	Karia	ca. 97-88 BCE

191; Jöhrens, Amphorenstempel, 759; KT 52; 481-3; 1156-7; 1281; Amphorenstempel, 1702			
SGDI 1939; Rüschi, Grammatik, p. 12, 15	Ambryssos	Phokis	94 BCE
ILind. 292, 11	Lindos	Dodekanesos	88-85 BCE
Holleaux, études 1, pp. 133-4, 30; 65; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 123-5; BE 1977, n. 218	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 80-58 BCE
IG XII 1, 50, 21	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. I BCE?
IG XII 1, 50, 21	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. I BCE?
ILind. 331	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	ca. 70-50 BCE
IG IX 2, 1295, 23	Oloosson	Thessalia	ante 20 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 144	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 144	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 254	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
IG V 1, 96, 3	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE
IG V 1, 266	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE
IG IX 2, 1057, 1; SEG XXXIII 470	Gyrton	Thessalia	st. I BCE
IG IX 2, 109a, 45; Chiron 2 (1972), pp. 118-20	Thebes	Boeotia	47 BCE?
ILind. 346, 140	Argeioi	Dodekanesos	43 BCE
Münzpr. Der Laked., p. 154 Group 17 series 13; pp. 159-60 Group 21 series 2; BSA 80 (1985), pp. 215-6	Sparta	Laconia	43-31 BCE
ILind. 347a, 49; ILind.a 347b, 109	Lindos	Dodekanesos	42 BCE
IG II ² 1961, 47	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 40 BCE
Cron. Arch. 3 (1964),	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 40

p. 55 I 37			BCE
ILind. 349, 6; 378b, 113	Lindos	Dodekanesos	38-37 BCE
IvOl. 59, [23]; 62, 16; 64, 21	Elis	Elis	36-24 BCE
IG XII 9, 916, 14	Chalkis	Euboea	post 34 BCE
IG XII 9, 916, 35	Chalkis	Euboea	post 34 BCE
Papachristodolou, Ialusia, p. 196 n. 3	Ialysos	Dodekanesos	imp.
Excav. Cyprus, p. 96	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
SEG XXIX 1550	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
IG II ² 8695	Atene	Attica	imp.
IG II ² 6348	Kephale	Attica	imp.
IG II ² 7063	Paiania	Attica	imp.
IG V 2, 482	Megalopolis	Arcadia	imp.
IG V 1, 1028	Hyperteleton	Laconia	imp.
IG IV 1, 599, 2; 600, 2	Argos	Argolis	imp.
IG II ² 9058	Korinthos	Corinthia	imp.
SEG XIX 369a	Thespiiai	Boeotia	imp.
IGB IV 1956, 1	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
IGB IV 1956, 2	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
IKyz. I 92	Poimanenon	Mysia	imp.
IStratonikeia 551	Stratonikeia	Karia	imp.
TAM II 3, 831, 1; 866, 6	Idebessos	Lycia	imp.
SEG XXVIII 95, 45	Aphidna	Attica	30 BCE
IG V 1, 211, 6	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 30-20 BCE
ILind. 378b, 159-60	Brasioi	Dodekanesos	27 BCE
RE (1)	Orchomenos	Boeotia	8 BCE
IG IX 2, 474, 22	Atrax	Thessalia	post 27 BCE
PH 416	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
PH 416	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
IG V 1, 48, 11	Sparta	Laconia	I BCE-I CE
IG V 1, 49, 4; 210, 26; SEG XI 676 ? 1	Sparta	Laconia	I BCE-I CE
IG V 1, 177, 3	Sparta	Laconia	I BCE-I CE
IG V 1, 261	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
RE (25); FGrH. 591; Cartlegde-Spawforth, p. 177	Sparta	Laconia	I BCE-I CE

	IG II ² 3889; IV 1, 581	Argos	Argolis	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 8, 176, 5	Elis	Elis	I BCE-I CE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 115, 5	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 25 BCE
	AE 1930, p. 177 n. 1, 9	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 25 BCE
	BCH 70 (1946), p. 483 n. 12a (front); a III 6 (left)	Thespiiai	Boeotia	I BCE-I CE
	BCH 70 (1946), p. 483 n. 12a (front); a III 7 (left)	Thespiiai	Boeotia	I BCE-I CE
	IEph. 906, 13	Simoneoi	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IEph. 906, 14	Simoneoi	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	Ag. XV 290, 44	Melite	Attica	ca. 21/0 BCE
	IG XII 8, 383, 12	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
	BCH 20 (1896), p. 355 n. 13	Amathous	Cyprus	I CE
	SEG XXIII 650	Paphos	Cyprus	I CE
	SEG XXV 1088b	Amathous	Cyprus	I CE
	CIG 5263; SEG IX 665	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	Corp. jüd. Cyr. 54a	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG IX 665	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG XVI 906-7	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG XVI 908	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG XVI 908	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEMA 238	Eupyridai	Attica	I CE
	SEG XXIII 391b I 10	Thespiiai	Boeotia	I CE
	Iasos 280, 47	Iasos	Karia	I CE
	Milet. VI 3, 1405, 1	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
	Milet. VI 3, 1405, 2	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
	IG IV 1 ² 85, 5; 86, 23; 31; Peek, IAEpid. 36; IG IV 1 ² 681, 4; BSA 80 (1985), pp. 215-9	Sparta	Laconia	end I CE
	IG V 1, 209, 31. SEG XXXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
	PAE 1992, p. 72b, 20	Peloponnesos	Peloponnesos	11 CE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 123, 5	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 20-30 CE?
	SEG XLV 1520a, 10-11; Epigr. Anat. 42 (2009), pp. 78-9b, 12-	Iasos	Karia	35 CE?

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Synt. Arangio-Ruiz 2, p. 818, 29	Kos	Dodekanesos	41-54 CE?
Helly, Gonnoi, 128, 9; SEG XXIII 413, 2	Thessalia	Thessalia	post 45 CE
IG XII 8, 454	Thasos	Aegean Isles	st. I CE
Helly, Gonnoi, 139, 4	Gonnoi	Thessalia	69-96 CE
SEG IX 705	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	72 CE
IG X 2, 2, 325, 25	Stuberra	Macedonia	74 CE
SEG XI 608, 3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 80-100 CE
SEG XXXI 988, 5; Malay, Researches, 119; SEG XLIX 1724	Iaza	Lydia	83 CE
SEG XLI 334, 5	Messene	Messenia	84 CE
SEG XXXI 1003, 5	Pereudos	Lydia	84 CE
IG V 1, 32b, 6; 82, 3; 477, 3; 2, 544, 7; XI 516, 1; 542, [2]; 543, 3; 559, 5; 569, 1; 605, 7; 63, 2; BSA 80 (1985), pp. 215; 219-224	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 90-125 CE
SEG XI 512, 2; 562, 2	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 90-105 CE
SEG XI 558, 6	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 90-100 CE
Suppl. Rod. 15	Brykountioi	Aegean Isles	I-II CE
IG XII 8, 319, 2	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG XII 8, 319, 2	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG XII 8, 320, 4	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG XII 8, 358c	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG II ² 5726	Aphidna	Attica	I-II CE
IG V 1, 103, 7; 483, 2; SEG XI 537a, 5; 569, 25	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-125 CE
IG V 1, 159, 22	Sparta	Laconia	II CE
IG V 1, 103, 5; SEG XI 568; IGSEG 537a, 3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-120 CE
SEG XI 839, 3	Sparta	Laconia	II CE
IG VII 2446 I 19	Thebes	Boeotia	II CE
ISM I 212, 26	Istros	Moesia	II CE
IHadrian. 6, 3	Planenoi	Mysia	II CE
IHadrian 6, 6	Planenoi	Mysia	II CE
PIR ² P 274; DPhA A 372	Magnesia	Ionia	II CE
Corinth VIII 3, 106, 5	Korinthos	Corinthia	end II

				CE
	Corinth VIII 3, 221	Korinthos	Corinthia	end II CE
	IG IX 2, 556, 7	Larisa	Thessalia	end II CE?
	SEG III 335, 3; 11	Thespiiai	Boeotia	end II CE
	IG V 1, 20b, 7	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 105-110 CE
	IG V 1, 20b, 7	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 105-110 CE
	IKios 16b, 9	Kios-Prousias	Bithynia	108 CE
	SEG XI 518, 6	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 120 CE
	IKeramos 19, 2; 20, 2	Keramos	Karia	mi. II CE
	IG V 287, 1	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 134 CE
	Peek, IAEpid. 154, 3	Epidauros	Argolis	135 CE
	IG V 1, 59, 3; SEG XI 521b, 2	Sparta	Laconia	137 CE
	ISM I 193 I 33	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
	SEG XI 524, 24	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-145 CE
	SEG XI 524, [24]	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-145 CE
	IEph. 618, 3; SEG XXXIV 1168	Keramos	Karia	ca. 140 CE
	IG II ² 2050, 60	Cholleidai	Attica	143/4 CE
	PMarm. VII 37	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	st. II CE
	IG V 1, 46, 10	Sparta	Laconia	st. II CE
	IG V 2, 543; BSA 80 (1985), pp. 215; 223-4; BSA 89 (1994), pp. 437-8 n. 10, 11	Sparta	Laconia	st. II CE
	SEG XXX 407, 2-3; BSA 75 (1980), pp. 210-20	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 150-175 CE
	IG V 1, 71 III 16; BSA 75 (1980), p. 216	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 150-155 CE
	IKeramos 31, 18	Keramos	Karia	st. II CE
	SEG LIII 1210, 4	Keramos	Karia	st. II CE
	IG II ² 2097, 66	Cholleidai	Attica	169/70 CE
	IG II ² 3968, 11	Athens	Attica	173-175 CE
	IG XII 8, 326, 3-4; 454	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I-II CE

IG V 1, 469, 2; 607, 18; BSA 75 (1980), pp. 214-9	Sparta	Laconia	I-II CE
IG V 1, 680, 8; BSA 79 (1984), pp. 266-7	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 175 CE
IG II ² 2160 etc.	Pandionis	Attica	ca. 177/8 CE
Mus. Helv. 2002, p. 33 l. 14	Bithynion-Klaudiopolis	Bithynia	198 CE
IG XII 8, 527	Thasos	Aegean Isles	III CE
IG XII 8, 527	Thasos	Aegean Isles	III CE
IKourion 160	Kourion	Cyprus	II-III CE
SEG XXIII 670b	Tamassos	Cyprus	II-III CE
SEG XXXI 1327b	Amathous	Cyprus	II-III CE
INikaia II 1, 1114	Nikaia	Mysia	II-IV CE
INikaia II 1, 1114	Nikaia	Mysia	II-IV CE
IHadrian. 35, 2	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	II-III CE
IMylasa 925	Mylasa	Karia	II-III CE
IG V 1, 1163, 10	Gytheion	Laconia	211 CE
ISM I 100b, 16; 19	Istros	Moesia	222-225 CE
ISM 100b, 18	Istros	Moesia	222-225 CE
IG V 1, 529, 2; 530, 8; 653a, 5	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 225-250 CE
IG V 1, 556, 8	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 230-260 CE
IG II ² 2243, 94	Pandionis	Attica	240-253 CE
AM 23 (1898), p. 402 n. 105	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	byz.
PLRE III	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	mi. VI CE
IG VII 1890	Thespiiai ¹⁶¹	Boeotia	ca. 510-500 BCE
IG IX 2, 628, 6	Gyrton	Thessalia	III BCE
IG VII 815	Tanagra	Boeotia	III-II BCE
IG VII 2724, 5	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca.280-

¹⁶¹ Masculine variant: *Ἀριστοκράταις*.

				270 BCE
	SEG III 370, 4	Orchomenos	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	BCH 70 (1946), p. 481 n. 8, 9	Thespiiai	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	IG VII 2809, 4	Hyettos	Boeotia	ca. 235- 230 BCE
	BCH 99 (1975), p. 83 n. 2, 21	Kopai	Boeotia	ca. 235- 225 BCE?
	IG VII 2787, 7	Kopai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	IG VII 2787, 18	Kopai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	BCH 25 (1901), p. 360 n. 1, 19; AD 2 (1916), p. 261	Thespiiai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 88	Gyrton	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 64	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 73	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	SEG XXIII 271, 54; Chiron 22 (1992), p. 468 n. 98	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 210 BCE
	BCH 23 (1899), p. 193 n. 1, 19	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 190- 175 BCE
	IG VII 2826, 10	Hyettos	Boeotia	ca. 190- 175 BCE
	IG IX 2, 553, 53; Zachou-Kontogianni, n. 3	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
	AD 23 (1968) Mel., p. 103 n. 12; Schefold, Eretria, p. 178	Eretria ¹⁶²	Euboea	IV BCE
	ZPE 40 (1980), p. 215 n. 1	Euboea	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 9057	Korinthos	Corinthia	ca. 400- 375 BCE
	Tataki, Macedonians, p. 150 n. 19	Pella	Macedonia	IV BCE
	TAM II 3, 1185	Phaselis	Lycia	IV BCE

¹⁶² Feminine variant: *Ἀριστοκράτεια*.

	IG II ² 7278	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 6135	Erchia	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 3834	Kikynna	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG XII 9, 1201, 1	Histiaia-Oreos	Euboea	III BCE
	IG II ² 7013	Otryne	Attica	III BCE
	HE 2635	Sikyon	Corinthia	III BCE
	IG IV 1, 529, 17	Argos	Argolis	end III BCE
	SEG XXII 360, 3	Lepreon	Elis	III-II BCE
	Vial, p. 62, s.a.	Delos	Cyclades	218 BCE
	IG VII 303, 73; 94	Oropos	Attica	204 BCE?
	IG II ² 7474	Sybridai	Attica	II BCE
	GVI 1078, 2	Kassope	Epiros	II BCE
	IG IX 2, 141	Thebes	Boeotia	II BCE
	AJA 7 (1891), pp. 407-9, 75	Plataiai	Boeotia	II BCE
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939-40), p. 172 n. 21b II 16	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	II BCE
	Vial St. XXX s.v.	Delos	Cyclades	end II BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi, 169	Gonnoi	Thessalia	end II BCE
	SGDI 1868, 1; 5; 2015, 2; 5; 7 etc.; 2233, 1; 5; 7 etc.	Delphoi	Phokis	188-176 BCE
	SGDI 1748, 1; 4; 5	Delphoi	Phokis	166 BCE
	SGDI 1718, 3	Lilaia	Phokis	158 BCE
	AD 18 (1963) Mel., p. 12 n. 17, 10	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
	IG XII 8, 453	Thasos	Aegean Isles	I CE
	IG XII 9, 83	Dystos ¹⁶³	Euboea	hell.
	SEG XXXIV 542	Atrax	Thessalia	II-I BCE
	Zolotas, p. 258 n. PKE	Chios	Aegean Isles	hell.-imp.
	TM 47494	Alexandria (Hadra)	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	III BCE
	TM 106115	Cyprus (Palaipaphos)	Cyprus	III BCE

¹⁶³ Feminine variant: *Ἀριστοκράτη*.

	TM 81041	Philai	(U1)	hell.
	TM 1400	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 703724	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	256 BCE
	TM 1930	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	256-245 BCE
	TM 2058	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	250 BCE
	TM 977	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	248 BCE
	TM 2991	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	227/6 BCE
	TM 47315	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	226/5 BCE
	TM 55824	Thera	Cyclades	ca. 221-180 BCE?
	TM 3323	Autodike	Arsinoites	218 BCE
	TM 47953	Itanos	Kreta	II BCE
	TM 113057	Kos	Dodekanesos	150-100 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end II BCE
	TM 44111; 44112	Palaipaphos; Paphos	Cyprus	114-107 BCE
	TM 15892	Egypt	Egypt	22/1 BCE
	TM 22477	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	post 215 CE
	TM 16299	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 343 CE
	Marek, Stadt, p. 200 n. 50, 1	Kaisareia-Hadrianopolis (terr.)	Paphlagonia	imp.
	Unp. (Eskisehir Mus.) inv. A-66-67	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II-III CE
	BCH 28 (1904), p. 197, n. 18, 1	Dorylaion	Phrygia	III CE
	MAMA V 169, 1	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	SEG VI 92, 1	Nakoleia	Phrygia	imp.
	MAMA V, p. 150 n. R 8, 2	Nakoleia (Sereanoi)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	SEG VI 185, 21	Sebaste	Phrygia	st. I CE
Mènophilos mi. II BCE Babylon	SEG II 608	Athens	Attica	?
	Lys. VIII 15	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	SNG BM Black Sea	Amisos	Pontos	IV BCE

1108			
IG XII 5, 1053	Paros	Cyclades	hell.
ID 2832	Delos	Cyclades	hell.
SEG XXIX 495	Larisa	Thessalia	hell.
IParion 25	Parion	Mysia	hell.
CIG 3090, 6	Pergamon	Mysia	hell.
IPerg. 235a, c	Pergamon	Mysia	hell.
IEph. 907a, 5	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 923, 2	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 945a, 6	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 978, 8	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 979a, 6	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 1668	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 3429a, 9	Metropolis	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 3420a, 12	Metropolis	Ionia	hell.
ISmyrna 38	Smyrna	Ionia	hell.
IARYkanda 145, 1	Arykanda	Lycia	hell.
SEMA 260	Thria	Attica	III BCE
CIA App. 64a, 9	Athens	Attica	III BCE?
IG II ² 9223	Athens	Attica	III BCE
BCH 12 (1888), p. 190 n. 2 II 11	Kyzikos	Mysia	III-II BCE
ISmyrna 37	Smyrna	Ionia	III-II BCE
CIRB 1137b II 43	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosporos	end III BCE
AM 68 (1953), p. 12 I 1	Samos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 60 II 28	Thermos	Aetolia	st. III BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 60 V 6	Thermos	Aetolia	st. III BCE
IG IX 1 ² 1, 60 VII 23	Thermos	Aetolia	st. III BCE
Thess. Mnem. 26	Demetrias	Thessalia	st. III BCE
ILind. 121	Myrleia-Apameia	Bithynia	st. III BCE
IOrop. 192, 2	Miletoupolis	Mysia	ca. 250-225 BCE
Illion 64, 28	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
Illion 64, 32	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
Illion 64, 61	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
Illion 64, 61	Ilion	Mysia	III-II

				BCE
	Illion 64, 65	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 66	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 8	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 22	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
	IOrop. 62, 1; 4	Halikarnassos	Karia	ca. 225- 215 BCE
	Aleshire, Asklepieion, Inv. VI 14	Athens	Attica	ca. 220 BCE
	IG XI 2, 126, 8	Delos	Cyclades	215 BCE
	FD III 4, 133 I 27	Pergamon	Mysia	ca. 208 BCE
	Asylia 85, 5; 86, 6; 94, 10; 95, 6; 96, 6; 120, 12	Magnesia	Ionia	208 BCE
	SEG XXVI 98, 89	Acharnai	Attica	204/3 BCE
	Maier, Mauerbauinschr., p. 193 n. 51, 33	Chios	Aegean Isles	ca. 201 BCE
	ID 2007	Naxos	Cyclades	II-I BCE
	PH 10b, 46	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	Samos XII 120	Samos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	ISmyrna 48b	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 162a	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 688 I 31	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 688 I 32	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 688 I 32	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	ISmyrna 688 II 12-13	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
	Milet. I 3, 84, 6	Magnesia	Ionia	II BCE
	Myrina, p. 116 n. 17	Myrina	Aeolis	II-I BCE
	Myrina, p. 118 n. 31	Myrina	Aeolis	II BCE
	UP (Tire Mus.)	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	TAM V 1, 677, 16	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	II BCE
	TAM V 2, 1348, 2	Magnesia ad Sipylum	Lydia	II BCE
	Malay, Researches, 163, 11	Maionia	Lydia	II BCE
	ISardis 5, 8	Sardis	Lydia	II BCE

ISardis 5, 23	Sardis	Lydia	II BCE
ISardis 5, 23	Sardis	Lydia	II BCE
Ag. XVII 403	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
BCH 4 (1880), pp. 402-3 n. 14, 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE?
BCH 14 (1890), pp. 100-1 n. 5, 21; 29	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
IKaunos 38, 2	Kaunos	Karia	II BCE
IKaunos 38, 2	Kaunos	Karia	II BCE
IStratonikeia 1251	Stratonikeia	Karia	II-I BCE
IDidyma 527, 2	Miletos	Ionia	II-I BCE
IDorIns. N. 2, 5	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
IG XI 4, 1284	Delos	Cyclades	end II BCE?
IEph. 4103 II 21	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
IEph. 4103 II 21	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
SEG XLII 1065, 3; 21; 30	Smyrna	Ionia	end II BCE
UP (Kinns Coll.)	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
Robert, Amyzon, p. 217 n. 28 I 21; pp. 244-6 n. 51 I 9	Amyzon	Karia	end II BCE
Milet. VI 2, 422, 1	Miletos	Ionia	end II BCE
IPerg. 221? 5; AM 35 (1910), p. 465 n. 46, 7	Pergamon	Mysia	197-159 BCE
Essays Goodenough, p. 542, 1	Eumeneis	Lydia	197-159 BCE
Essays Goodenough, p. 542, 1	Eumeneis	Lydia	197-159 BCE
IStratonikeia 504, 1	Stratonikeia	Karia	197-166 BCE
SEG LIII 822, 24	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 195 BCE
IMylasa 801, 23; 803, 6; 806, 7	Olymos (Tetraphyloi)	Karia	ca. 190-175 BCE
Ilion 56, 1	Ilion	Mysia	post 188 BCE
SGDI 2027, 5; 6	Macedonia (Paionia)	Macedonia	177 BCE

	SGDI 2027, 5-6	Pionia	Mysia	177 BCE
	Ag. XV 156, 31; Tracy, ALC, p. 150	Acharnai	Attica	mi. II BCE
	Coin Hoards 9, pp. 250-1	Myndos	Karia	mi. II BCE
	SEG LIV 1163, 1	Mylasa	Karia	mi. II BCE
	PGiss. 2 II 9	Macedonia	Macedonia	173 BCE
	IG XII 4, 454c, 274; 283	Antiphellos	Lycia	173 BCE?
	Liv. XLIV 35, 10	Thessalia (Perrhaibia)	Thessalia	168 BCE
	Heipp-Tamer 366-7	Phaselis	Lycia	ca. 167- 130 BCE
	IBouthrot. 54, 5	Bouthrotes (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	Robert, Amyzon, pp. 244-6 n. 51 I 8	Amyzon	Karia	162 BCE
	AM 32 (1907), p. 427 n. 272, 3	Pergamon	Mysia	158-138 BCE
	ID 1421 Acd II 6	Delos	Cyclades	153 BCE
	IG VII 333	Kos	Dodekanesos	st. II BCE
	IOSPE I ² 351, 5	Sinope	Pontos	st. II BCE
	IOSPE I ² 351, 5	Sinope	Pontos	st. II BCE
	RE (6); ID 1969, 5; 2502, 5; 2503; Marcadé II 73-4; Milet. VI 3, 1238, [5]	Ephesos	Ionia	st. II BCE
	IG XII 4, 176, 25	Halikarnassos	Karia	st. II BCE
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 319a	Halikarnassos	Karia	st. II BCE?
	Milet. VI 2, 422, 3	Miletos	Ionia	st. II BCE
	IG II ² 1939, 46; 70	Krioia	Attica	148-134 BCE
	ID 2609, 16; Hesp. 57 (1988), pp. 243-4	Athens	Attica	ca. 145/5 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 11	Epidauros (Hysminatai)	Argolis	146 BCE

	IG IV 1 ² 28, 23	Epidauros (Hysminatai)	Argolis	146 BCE
	Iasos 198, 7	Mallos	Cilicia	ca. 146- 140 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 80, 20	Thebes	Boeotia	145-125 BCE
	AM 29 (1904), pp. 171-2 n. 14a, 42	Pergamon	Mysia	145 BCE
	AM 29 (1904), pp. 171-2 n. 14a, 55	Pergamon	Mysia	145 BCE
	Iasos 200, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 143- 138 BCE
	ID 1647, 1; FD III 2, 11, 4	Sounion	Attica	138-123 BCE
	Iasos 186, 2; 187, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 138- 132 BCE
	Marek, Stadt, p. 155 n. 1, 5	Abonouteichos- Ionopolis	Pontos	137 BCE
	Iasos 188, 6; 196, 6	Iasos	Karia	ca. 137- 122 BCE
	NC 1916, p. 322 n. 67	Chios	Aegean Isles	133-88 BCE
	AM 27 (1902), p. 125 n. 143, 8	Pergamon	Mysia	ca. 133 BCE
	AM 32 (1907), pp. 274-6 n. 10, 52	Pergamon	Mysia	ca. 133- 100 BCE
	IPerg. 255, 1	Pergamon	Mysia	ca. 133- 100 BCE
	AM 32 (1907), p. 428 n. 273, 3	Pergamon	Mysia	133-29 BCE
	Mionnet 4, p. 119 n. 669	Sardis	Lydia	post 133 BCE
	Ager 160 III 21	Priene	Ionia	ca. 130 BCE
	FD III 2, 47, 25	Athens	Attica	128/7 BCE
	FD III 2, 27, 37	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	128/7 BCE
	EAD XXVII sub E 35	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	ISamothrace 29, 13	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-I BCE

	ID 1657, 11; 1696; 1699; 1710, 4; 1725, [6]; 1849; 1967a, 6; 2001; 2489; 2491-5 ; IG XII 5, 917	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 422, 5; 7	Miletos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	ID 2598, 53	Athens	Attica	119/8 BCE
	IG II ² 1008 I 109	Erchia	Attica	119/8 BCE
	UP (Kinns Coll.); (Zurich, Landesmus.) ZB 576	Smyrna	Ionia	ca. 115-105 BCE
	IG II ² 1011 IV 90	Peiraieus	Attica	107/6 BCE
	IG II ² 1101 IV 90	Peiraieus	Attica	107/6 BCE
	FD III 2, 25, 39	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
	FD III 2, 25, 39	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
	FD III 2, 28, 30	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	106/5 BCE
	NC 1927, p. 86 n. 294	Smyrna	Ionia	ca. 105-95 BCE
	ID 1573, 2	Amisos	Pontos	102 BCE
	IG XII 3, 392a	Thera	Cyclades	I BCE-I CE
	PH 360bis	Kos	Dodekanesos	hell.-imp.
	IG XII 1, 644	Loxidai	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	ASAA 2 (1916), p. 178 n. 183	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	Horos 3 (1985), pp. 101-2 n. 6b, 28	Chios	Aegean Isles	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XXXIII 290a, 14; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 129-31	Sikyon	Corinthia	ca. 100-90 BCE
	IG XIV 800	Neapolis	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	CIL X 906	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
	CIL X 1403f III 9	Herculaneum	Magna Graecia	I B I BCE-I CE CE-I CE

	IByz. 230	Byzantion	Thrakia	I BCE-I CE
	IPerinth. 57, 9	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	I BCE-I CE
	IPerinth. 57, 9	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XLVIII 816, 5	Ioron	Macedonia	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XXXVII 168	Herakleia	Pontos	I BCE-I CE
	CIRB 130, 13	Sinope	Pontos	I BCE-I CE
	SEG XLVI 1011	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
	INikaia II 2, 1388	Tataion	Bithynia	hell.-imp.
	Michel 668, 19	Antandros	Troas	I BCE
	Ilion 12, 4; Bellinger Troy T 102; Robert, OMS 2, p. 1027	Ilion	Mysia	I BCE
	Bricault, RICIS, p. 416 n. 301/0401 I 3	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	Bricault, RICIS, p. 416 n. 301/0401 I 5	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	IKyz. I 59	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	IKyz. I 59	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	IKyz. I 132	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 16	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 16	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 23	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 25	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 39	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 52	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 65	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 76	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 85	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 88	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
	AM 42 (1917), pp.	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE

185-9 n. 1a, 97			
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 101	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 107	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 112	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 126	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1a, 128	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 6	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 6	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 11	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 13	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 19	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 50	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 53-4	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 69	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 73	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 89	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 95	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
IKyz. I 340, 1, 5	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
UP (Fonds Robert) est. 1788-91Db, 6	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
UP (Fonds Robert) est. 1788-91Db, 6	Daskyleion	Mysia	I BCE
UP (Fonds Robert) est. 1788-91Db, 6	Daskyleion	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 397 n. 19 II 22	Pergamon (Aeolis)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 35 (1910), p. 430 n. 16 I 6	Pergamon (Asklepias)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 388-9 n. 6 II 11	Pergamon (Asklepias)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 393-5 n. 10 I 23	Pergamon (Asklepias)	Mysia	I BCE?

AM 33 (1908), p. 393-5 n. 10 I 24	Pergamon (Asklepias)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 397 n. 19 II 16	Pergamon (Eubois)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 35 (1910), p. 432 n. 18 II 14	Pergamon (Eubois)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 441 n. 315	Pergamon (Makaris)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 35 (1910), p. 427 n. 13, 13	Pergamon (Makaris)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 35 (1910), p. 432 n. 18, 9	Pergamon (Makaris)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 I 17	Pergamon (Pelopis)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 I 17	Pergamon (Pelopis)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 388-9 n. 6 II 12	Pergamon (Pelopis)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 I 19	Pergamon (Philetairis)	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 400 n. 23 II 16	Pergamon (Philetairis)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 393-5 n. 10 I 14	Pergamon (Philetairis)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 393-5 n. 10 I 14	Pergamon (Philetairis)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 393-5 n. 10 I 18	Pergamon (Telephis)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 400 n. 23 II 21	Pergamon (Thebais)	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 444 n. 324, 2	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 451 n. 346, 2	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 456 n. 362, 7	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 457 n. 368 II 5	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 458 n. 371, 5	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907) p. 459 n. 375, 3	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 32 (1907), p. 460 n. 379, 6	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 II 24	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 II 26	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), pp.	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?

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	AM 33 (1908), pp. 398-400 n. 22, 1	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
	AM 35 (1910), p. 428 n. 14, 21	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE?
	AM 24 (1899), pp. 186-7 n. 47, 3	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	AM 24 (1899), pp. 186-7 n. 47, 3	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	IKyz. I 341	Poimanenon	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	REG 19 (1906), p. 305d; Robert, Hell. 10, p. 138 n. 2; pl. 15; pp. 141-50	Poimanenon	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	Michel. 643 I 18-19	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	I BCE
	Michel 643 I 19	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	I BCE
	Michel 643 I 60	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	I BCE
	Michel 643 II 17	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	I BCE
	IEph. 898, 2; 4	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
	IEph. 905a II 17	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
	IEph. 2075	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
	IEph. 2075	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.-imp.
	IEph. 2286	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.-imp.
	IEph. 2286	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.-imp.
	IEph. 3428	Metropolis	Ionia	I BCE?
	IPr. 313, 117	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 270	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 510	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 511	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 511	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 512	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 513	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
	IPr. 313, 696	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE

J., AJ XIV 262	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
SEG L 1154, 5	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE
Malay, Researches, 44a, 15	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
TAM V 2, 1203 I 12	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
TAM V 2, 1203 I 14	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
TAM V 2, 1203 II 23	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
Blaundos, p. 336 n. 27, 6	Blaundos	Lydia	I BCE
TAM V 1, 700, 6	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	I BCE
UP (Malay)	Lydia	Lydia	hell.-imp.
Sardis Coins 264	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE
SEG XXXI 1046	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE
ISardis 120, 3	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
ISardis 126	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
Robert, Amyzon, p. 246 n. 53, 1	Amyzon	Karia	I BCE
Robert, Amyzon, p. 258 n. 59, 9	Amyzon	Karia	I BCE
IMylasa 910, 19	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I BCE
ICos EF 5	Halikarnassos	Karia	I BCE
IKaunos 41 I 3	Kaunos	Karia	I BCE
Milet. I 3, 161, 6	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE
IDidyma 50, 2 St. 32; 50, 3a, 10	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
TAM II 2, 650 IIIa 3	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
IG XII 5, 729, 3	Andros	Cyclades	end I BCE
BMC Ionia, p. 69 n. 180-1; UP (Kinss. Coll.)	Ephesos	Ionia	end I BCE
FD III 2, 17	Athens	Attica	98/7 BCE
SEG XLI 1029, 3	Sardis	Lydia	85-27 BCE?
IG II ² 1039 I 88	Erchia	Attica	80/79 BCE
Illion 73, 6	Poimanenon	Mysia	80 BCE
IG IX 2, 534, 17	Alabanda-Antiocheia	Karia	ca. 80-70 BCE
IG VII 417, 63	Aeolis	Aeolis	ca. 76 BCE
Milet. VI 2, 422, 10	Miletos	Ionia	mi. I BCE
TCam. 3Δb, 4	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 65

				BCE
	Suppl. Rod. 5b, 2	Brygindarioi	Dodekanesos	63/2 BCE
	SNG von Aulock 7485; von Fritze, Pergamon, p. 91	Pergamon	Mysia	57 BCE
	IG VII 1765, 31	Nikaia	Mysia	ca. 50 BCE
	IPerg. 410, 7	Pergamon	Mysia	50-49 BCE
	Malay, Researches, 136, 6	Maionia	Lydia	48 BCE
	SEG XLIX 1776a, 2	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	47 BCE
	SEG XLIX 1776a, 9	Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis	Mysia	47 BCE
	SEG XXXIX 1290, 7; 39	Sardis	Lydia	44 BCE
	IG XII 9, 916, 43	Chalkis	Euboea	post 34 BCE
	IG XII 9, 916, 24	Chalkis	Euboea	post 34 BCE
	KF 150	Kos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	IG XII 8, 490	Thasos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	IG XII 2, 481	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	imp.
	CIG 2249b	Samos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	Stamatiades, Samiaka 1 ² , p. 208	Samos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	IC 1, p. 217 n. 131	Lyttos	Kreta	imp.
	IG II ² 5819	Acharnai	Attica	imp.
	IG II ² 5705	Atene	Attica	imp.
	Ag. XVII 304	Skambonidai	Attica	imp.
	SEMA 2180	Athens	Attica	imp.
	SEMA 2181	Athens	Attica	imp.
	SEMA 2182	Athens	Attica	imp.
	SEG I 73	Argolis	Argolis	imp.
	IG II ² 9075	Korinthos	Corinthia	imp.
	IG IV 1, 400	Korinthos	Corinthia	imp.
	CIL IX 479	Venusia	Magna Graecia	imp.
	CIL X 1966	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	imp.
	Epig. Rom. di Canosa 199	Canusium	Magna Graecia	imp.
	Epigraphica 25 (1963), p. 41 n. 15	Brentesion-Brundisium	Magna Graecia	imp.
	IG IX 1, 960	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	imp.
	Archives Stamoulis, d. 35	Salymbria	Thrakia	imp.
	IAK 20 (1906), p. 68	Chersonesos	Tauris	imp.
	IAK 20 (1906), p. 68	Chersonesos	Tauris	imp.

CIL X 1, 3622	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
INikaia I 81b, 21	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
IG II ² 8328	Myrleia-Apameia	Bithynia	imp.
Cl. Rh. 2, p. 227 n. 95	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	imp.
Dumont-Homolle 78	Antigoneia-Alexandreia	Troas	imp.
Illion 4, 4	Ilion	Mysia	imp.
Illion 4, 5	Ilion	Mysia	imp.
IEph. 791	Ephesos	Ionian	imp.
IEph. 2255, 1	Ephesos	Ionian	imp.
IEph. 2544, 2	Ephesos	Ionian	imp.
UP (Malay)	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 2, 1298, 5	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 1, 483a, 9	Iaza	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 2, 1381, 1	Magnesia ad Sipylum	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 2, 1381, 3	Magnesia ad Sipylum	Lydia	imp.
UP (Szanto 1894) III 62	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
BCH 15 (1891), p. 550 n. 20, 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
IGR I 556, 5	Epiphaneia	Cilicia	imp.
JHS 11 (1890), p. 248 n. 21 I 3; 21 II 2	Hierapolis-Kastabala	Cilicia	imp.
UP (Sayar)	Mopsouhestia	Cilicia	imp.
TAM II 2, 663, 4	Kadyanda (Apollonias)	Lycia	imp.
TAM II 2, 434, 1	Patara	Lycia	imp.
Wörrle, Sepulkralinschr. 72, 2; 5; 7; 8	Patara	Lycia	imp.
Gephyra 8 (2011), pp. 66-7 n. 1, 1	Patara	Lycia	imp.
TAM II 1, 62a, 1	Telmessos	Lycia	imp.
Ag. XV 284; SEG XXVIII 160, 2	Plotheia	Attica	ca. 30 BCE
TAM V 3, 1428, 2	Philadelphieia	Lydia	post 27 BCE
CIRB 313	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	I BCE-I CE
Kassab, Myrina, p. 51	Myrina	Aeolis	I BCE-I CE
TAM V 2, 1208, 7	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
TAM V 2, 1239, 1	Hermokapeleia	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
ISardis 123, 3	Sardis	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
IEleusis 300, 6	Berenikidai	Attica	ca.

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TAM V 1, 678, 4; 679, 3	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia		9 BCE
Milet. I 3, 127, 12; 33; 42	Miletos	Ionia		I BCE- 18 CE
Zolotas, p. 225 n. KΘ	Chios	Aegean Isles		I CE
IG II ² 3006, 4	Kephisia	Attica		I CE?
IG II ² 2471a, 5	Athens	Attica		I CE?
IG IV 1 ² 26, 4	Epidauros	Argolis		I CE
IG V 1, 916	Sparta	Laconia		I CE?
Puteolia 11 (1987), p. 130 n. 3	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia		I CE
IPr. 147, 19	Priene	Ionia		I CE
IPr. 148 II	Priene	Ionia		I CE
Kassab, Myrina, pp. 49-50	Myrina	Aeolis		I CE
SEG XLVIII 1381, 14	Ephesos	Ionia		I CE
ZPE 168 (2009), p; 8 n. 12, 9	Metropolis	Ionia		I CE
IDidyma 50, 3 St. 22; 193, 3?; 339, 4	Miletos	Ionia		I CE
IG II ² 9562	Miletos	Ionia		I CE
AM 68 (1953), p. 15 III	Samos	Dodekanesos		end I CE
IPerg. 485, 27	Pergamon	Mysia		end I CE
AM 68 (1953), p. 19 II 11	Samos	Dodekanesos		11 CE
IEph. 1687, 1 I 9	Ephesos	Ionia		14-37 CE
IEph. 1687, 2 I 13	Ephesos	Ionia		14-37 CE
IEph. 1687, 14, 2	Ephesos	Ionia		14-37 CE
IG XII Suppl., p. 209 n. 690, 45	Mytilene	Aegean Isles		ca. 18 CE
IG XII Suppl., p. 209 n. 690, 45	Mytilene	Aegean Isles		ca. 18 CE
IEph. 1004, 8	Ephesos	Ionia		mi. I CE
Kassab, Myrina, p. 49; SEG LI 1686a	Myrina	Aeolis		mi. I CE
IG XII 2, 258	Mytilene	Aegean Isles		ca. 49- 55 CE
IEph. 1578a, 6	Boreis	Ionia		st. I CE
TAM V 3, 1450	Philadelphieia	Lydia		st. I CE
SEG XXXV 1241, 2	Saittai	Lydia		57 CE
TAM V 1, 141, 4	Saittai	Lydia		70 CE

SEG XXXIII 1015, 2; 5	Saittai	Lydia	76 CE
IHadrian. 79, 6	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	88 CE
IEph. 1498, 13	Hyrkanis	Lydia	89 CE
IEph. 1014, 5	Ephesos	Ionia	94-97 CE
SEG XXIX 1178, 5	Saittai	Lydia	94 CE
SEG XXXIV 1200, 5	Kollyda	Lydia	95 CE
IG XII 8, 321, 2	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG XII 8, 321, 2	Thasos	Aegean Isles	II CE
IG II ² 3791	Pallene	Attica	II CE
SEMA 2179	Athens	Attica	II CE
CIL X 2569	Dikaiarchia-Puteoli	Magna Graecia	I-II CE?
IByz. 106	Byzantion	Thrakia	I-II CE
IByz. 321	Byzantion	Thrakia	II CE
CIRB 1262, 13	Tanais	Moesia	II CE
CIRB 1262, 16	Tanais	Moesia	II CE
IApameia 118, 8	Strobilos	Bithynia	I-II CE?
IHadrian. 77, 2	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	I-II CE
Ilion 181	Ilion	Mysia	I-II CE
CIG 3662, 7	Kyzikos	Mysia	II CE
IPerg. 323, 7	Pergamon	Mysia	I-II CE
IEph. 644, 14	Ephesos	Ionia	II CE
ISmyrna 293, 2; 5; 7; 13	Smyrna	Ionia	I-II CE
ISmyrna 293, 15	Smyrna	Ionia	I-II CE
SEG XLVIII 1391	Ephesos	Ionia	II CE
TAM V 1, 777, 8	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	I-II CE
TAM V 2, 1256, 3	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	II CE
Malay, Researches, 41	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	I-II CE
TAM V 1, 655, 2	Iulia Maiboza (mod. Gölmar)	Lydia	II CE
IG II ² 10241	Sardis	Lydia	I-II CE
Malay, Manisa Museum, 435	Sardis	Lydia	II CE?
Malay, Researches, 27	Thyateira	Lydia	II CE
IStratonikeia 632 I 8	Korazeis	Karia	I-II CE
IG II ² 9927	Miletos	Ionia	I-II CE
IG II ² 9771a	Miletos	Ionia	II CE
IAnazarbos 49	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 384, 1	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 402, 5	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 403, 2	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 404, 2	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 405	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 412, 1	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 424, 2	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
IAnazarbos 474, 1	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE

	ICilicie 44, 1	Cilicia	Cilicia	I-II CE
	CIRB 1264a, 5	Tanais	Moesia	end II CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 328 n. 180, 5; Ferrary, Mémoires 2, 6	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 105-107 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 328 n. 180, 5; Ferrary, Mémoires 2, 6	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 105-107 CE
	IG II ² 2037, 77	Marathon	Attica	108/9 CE
	SEG XXXI 989, 4	Iaza	Lydia	110 CE
	IG II ² 2024, 30	Melite	Attica	ca. 111-113 CE
	IG II ² 2020, 56; Wilson E 155	Ky-	?	ca. 115 CE
	Coll. Waddington 5779	Kadoi	Mysia	117-138 CE
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 12, 3	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 120 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 207 n. 138, 2; Ferrary, Mémoires, 30, 2	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 127 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 207 n. 138, 3; Ferrary, Mémoires, 30, 3	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 127 CE
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 30, 3; 105, 3	Kolophon	Ionia	127-148 CE
	JÖAI 8 (1905), p. 167 n. 3, 1, 5	Kolophon	Ionia	128 CE
	JÖAI 8 (1905), p. 167 n. 3, 1, 5	Kolophon	Ionia	128 CE
	AM 26 (1901), pp. 121-4b, 5	Kyzikos	Mysia	ca. 130-138 CE
	IG II ² 2001, 16	Athens	Attica	135/6 CE
	SEG XLVII 1806b I 29	Kadyanda	Lycia	ca. 135-145 CE
	SEG XXXII 1226, 9	Saittai	Lydia	137 CE
	Ag. XV 333, 48	Pallene	Attica	138/9 CE
	TAM V 2, 1308, 12	Hyrkanis	Lydia	138-160 CE
	SEG XV 531, 12	Chios	Aegean Isles	140-161 CE
	CIRB 710, 3	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	143 CE
	Follet, Athènes, p. 375 n. 3, 27	Peiraieus	Attica	ca. 144/5

				CE
	SEG XLVIII 1457, 3	Saittai	Lydia	144 CE
	IG II ² 2052, 84	Epikhephisia	Attica	145/6 CE
	UP (Malay)	Lydia (N.E.)	Lydia	145 CE
	Ag. XV 442, 11	Athens	Attica	146/7 CE?
	SEG LII 1363, 2	Synaos	Mysia	147 CE
	TAM V 1, 681, 10	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	93 / 147 CE
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 105, 3	Kolophon	Ionia	148 CE
	ét. Thas. 5, p. 137 n. 266	Thasos	Aegean Isles	st. II CE
	Ag. XV 352, 9	Phyle	Attica	st. II CE
	ISmyrna 639, 14	Smyrna	Ionia	st. II CE
	TAM V 1, 815, 4	Attaleia	Lydia	150 CE
	TAM V 2, 1051, 1	Thyateira	Lydia	st. II CE
	SEG XXIX 1184	Saittai	Lydia	152 CE
	IG II ² 2068, 103	Athens	Attica	155/6 CE
	IF II ² 2068, 14; 3607, 29	Melite	Attica	155/6 CE
	IG II ² 2068, 69; 2103, 127; 2361, 17; 28	Melite	Attica	ca. 155-205 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 380 n. 192, 7; Ferrary, Mémoires, 142, 4; 144, 6	Kolophon	Ionia	156 CE
	SEG XLI 1074, 2	Kadoi	Mysia	159 CE
	TAM V 1, 351, 6	Kollyda	Lydia	161 CE
	Imhoof-Blumer, KM, p. 178 n. 1; p. 522 n. 1; BMC Lydia, pp. 168-9 n. 23-4	Nakrasos	Mysia	164-169 CE
	IG II ² 2089; AD 25 (1970) Mel., pp. 186-7 n. 4 I 54	Athens	Attica	167/8 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 382 n. 195, 2	Kolophon	Ionia	168 CE
	Ag. XV 380, 21-2	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	169/70 CE
	IG II ² 2097, 156	Athens	Attica	169/70 CE
	IG II ² 2097, 305	Athens	Attica	169/70 CE
	IG II ² 2097, 307	Athens	Attica	169/70 CE
	Follet, Athènes, 5b,	Athens	Attica	170-175

	163			CE
	SEG XXXIV 1204, 3; XLVIII 1452	Iaza	Lydia	171 CE
	Robert, La Carie 2, p. 116 n. 26, 4 ; Ferrary, Mémoires, 197, 5	Kolophon	Ionia	172-177 CE
	IG II ² 2103, 127; 2361, 17; 28	Melite	Attica	ca. 174-205 CE
	IG II ² 2069 etc.; SEG XXIX 152 IV 65	Athens	Attica	175/6 CE
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 205, 2	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	175 CE
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 205, 2	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	175 CE
	BMC Phrygia, p. 121 n. 27	Kadoi	Mysia	177-180 CE
	JÖAI 15 (1912), p. 49 n. 10, 5	Phokaia	Ionia	183 CE
	IG II ² 2128, 64	Phegaia	Attica	184/5 CE
	IG II ² 2128, 17	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	184/5 CE
	IG II ² 2128, 17	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	184/5 CE
	UP (Malay)	Lydia (N.E.)	Lydia	185 CE
	IG IV 1 ² 395 II	Epidauros	Argolis	187 CE
	IG IV 1 ² 395 II	Epidauros	Argolis	187 CE
	TAM V 1, 179a, 4	Saittai	Lydia	192 CE
	TAM V 1, 179a, 8	Saittai	Lydia	192 CE
	SNG von Aulock 2019	Kolophon	Ionia	193-217 CE
	IG II ² 2130, 205	Athens	Attica	195/6 CE
	Ag. XV 443, 27; 460, 101	Athens	Attica	198-210 CE
	IG II ² 2203, 94	Athens	Attica	199-208 CE
	IG II ² 2489, 10	Athens	Attica	III CE?
	IG II ² 2489, 10	Athens	Attica	III CE?
	IG IX 2, 893	Larisa	Thessalia	III CE?
	INikaia II 2, 1358, 1; 5	Nikaia	Mysia	II-III CE
	IApameia 107	Pylai	Bithynia	III CE
	ISM I 356, 1	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	II-III CE
	ISM I 356, 4; 6	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	II-III CE
	IHadrian. 18, 12	Diae-	Mysia?	II-III CE

IHadrian. 80, 8	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	III CE?
IGR IV 597, 1	Kadoi	Mysia	III CE
IKyz. I 102	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-III CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 276, 10	Phokaia	Ionia	ca. 200 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 276, 10	Phokaia	Ionia	ca. 200 CE
TAM V 2, 1275, 5	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	III CE
TAM V 3, 1796, 2	Philadelphieia	Lydia	II-III CE
TAM V 3, 1796, 4	Philadelphieia	Lydia	II-III CE
ISardis 155, 4	Sardis	Lydia	II-III CE
ISardis 166, 2	Sardis	Lydia	III CE
TAM V 2, 1090, 3	Thyateira	Lydia	II-III CE
TAM V 2, 1142, 6	Thyateira	Lydia	II-III CE
SEG IV 194, 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	III CE
B-M, Rough Cilicia 1964-8, 247, 1	Imsi Ören (mod.)	Cilicia	III CE
TAM II 1, 74, 3	Telmessos	Lycia	II-III CE
Romanizmat II 579	Markianopolis	Thrakia	end III CE
UP (Ricl.) l. 12	Boneitai	Ionia	end III CE
UP (Ricl.) l. 12	Boneitai	Ionia	end III CE
SEG XXXIX 1280, 5	Saittai	Lydia	202 CE
IG II ² 2208, 57	Oion (Kerameikon)	Attica	211/2 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires, 294, 3	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 212-250 CE
Follet, Athènes, pp. 426-8 n. 11, 7	Athens	Attica	ca. 220-230 CE
Follet, Athènes, pp. 426-8 n. 11, 7	Athens	Attica	ca. 220-230 CE
CIRB 1282, 6; 1286, 7	Tanais	Moesia	ca. 220-230 CE
ISardis 153, 4; 8	Sardis	Lydia	ca. 220 CE
CIRB 1279, 9	Tanais	Moesia	225 CE
Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 16 n. 49, 12	Soura	Lycia	ca. 230 CE

Malay, Manisa Museum, 354, 5	Lydia	Lydia	180 / 234 CE
Follet, Athènes, pp. 438-40 n. 14, 51	Aigeis	Attica	ca. 235 CE
IG II ² 2235, 113	Leontis (Athens)	Attica	235/6 CE
TAM V 1, 795, 6	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	237-245 CE
TAM V 1, 795, 11	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	237-245 CE
BMC Lydia, p. 101 n. 19	Hermokapeleia	Lydia	251-253 CE
BMC Lydia, p. 101 n. 19	Hermokapeleia	Lydia	251-253 CE
IG II ² 2361, 74	Melite	Attica	II-III CE
IApameia 102	Pylai	Bithynia	II-III CE
ISmyrna 376, 1; 377b, 1	Smyrna	Ionia	II-III CE
ISmyrna 376, 5	Smyrna	Ionia	II-III CE
TAM V 2, 828a, 14	Attaleia	Lydia	II-III CE
Milet. VI 2, 935, 5	Miletos	Ionia	II-III CE
Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 16 n. 49, 12	Soura	Lycia	II-III CE
Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 16 n. 49, 21	Soura	Lycia	II-III CE
Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 16 n. 50, 16	Soura	Lycia	II-III CE
SEMA 2178	Athens ¹⁶⁴	Attica	?
IG IV 1, 1591	Aigina	Macedonia	hell.
IEph. 2285c	Ephesos	Ionia	III-II BCE
SEMA 1201	Lycia	Lycia	III-II BCE
Milet. I 3, 70, 10	Perge	Pamphylia	III-II BCE
Ilion 64, 20	Ilion	Mysia	III-II BCE
IG II ² 7127	Athens	Attica	II BCE
IG II ² 12119	Athens	Attica	II-I BCE

¹⁶⁴ Feminine variant: *Μηνοφιλα*.

IKyme 103	Larisa	Thessalia	II-I BCE
ISmyrna 15; p. 370	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
ISmyrna 25	Smyrna	Ionia	II BCE
ISmyrna 680 III 24	Perperene	Mysia	II-I BCE?
SEG XXXIII 1043	Kyme	Magna Graecia	II-I BCE
IRhodPer. 218	Xanthos	Lycia	II-I BCE?
ISardis 111, 1; 3	Sardis	Lydia	II-I BCE
IG XII Suppl., pp. 193-6 n. 647a II 37	Chalkis	Euboea	I BCE
SEMA 2177	Athens	Attica	I BCE?
IKyz. I 339	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
SEG XVII 661	Aspendos	Pamphylia	I BCE-I CE
Scrinzi 11a, 2	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end I BCE
IG II ² 8915	Thrakia	Thrakia	imp.
IG II ² 10338	Sinope	Pontos	imp.
TAM V 1, 505, 2	Taza	Lydia	imp.
UP (Sayar)	Anazarbos	Cilicia	imp.
SEG XLI 1059	Hisar (mod.)	Mysia	I-II CE
Petzl, Beichtinschr. 47, 2	Nea Kome	Lydia	146 CE
TaM V 1, 473, 5	Iaza	Lydia	169 CE
IEph. 3835	Hypaipa	Lydia	III CE
SEG LIV 1225, 2	Saittai	Lydia	203 CE
SEG XXIX 1425, 4	Kadoi	Mysia	250 CE
TAM V 1, 213, 6	Tabala	Lydia	262 CE
IEph. 3804 II 14	Hypaipa	Lydia	ca. 310 CE
TM 99211	El-Amarna	Hermopolites (U15)	end IV BCE-II CE
TM 118770	Abydos (Memnonion)	Thinitis (U8)	end IV BCE-end III CE
TM 96536	Memnoneia (Djeme)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-mi. VII CE
TM 93577	El-Amarna	Hermopolites (U15)	end IV BCE-VII CE?
TM 2796	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	173

				BCE
	TM 44154	Thera	Cyclades	163 BCE
	TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 138-130 BCE
	TM 140143	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 138-130 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end II BCE
	TM 4532	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	111/0 BCE
	TM 7099	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	80/79 BCE
	TM 4939	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	64-44 BCE
	TM 4827	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	63 BCE
	TM 113152	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	ca. 40-30 BCE
	TM 103700	Terenouthis	Gynaikopolites (L3)	imp.
	TM 77594	Elephantine	(U1)	I-VII CE?
	TM 50755; 74994; 74995; 76803; 76804; 76807; 76809; 76810; 76781; 76798; 18077; 23461	Elephantine; Syene	(U1)	II CE
	TM 25103	Syene	(U1)	ca. 158-161 CE
	TM 76860	Syene	(U1)	171 CE
	TM 50754	Syene	(U1)	174 CE
	TM 31829	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	III CE
	TM 2959	Deir el-Medina	Peri Thebas (U4b)	137 BCE
	SEMA 946	Ankyra	Galatia	hell.
	SEMA 947	Ankyra	Galatia	I-II CE
	IAnkara 260, 3	Ankyra	Galatia	II CE?
	IAnkara 528, 1	Ankyra	Galatia	II CE
	IAnkara 528, 2	Ankyra	Galatia	II CE
	INGalatia 43, 4	Konsidiana Choria	Galatia	imp.
	Sterrett, WE 228	Lake Trogitis	Isauria	imp.?
	SGDI 1851, 4; 6; 8	Kappadokia	Kappadokia	166 BCE
	IKomana 74, 2	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	I CE
	IKomana 5, 8	Komana-Hierapolis	Kappadokia	249 CE

Robert, Noms indigènes, pp. 458-9, 13	Mazaka-Kaisareia	Kappadokia	II-I BCE
TIB 2, p. 270	Salanda	Kappadokia	imp.
SEG XLI 1352, 12; 1355 II 2; 1356 II [2]; Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), p. 40 n. 13, 3; pp. 43-4 n. 14, [2]; 10; 32; 35; p. 41	Balboursa	Kibyratis-Kabalis	mi. II CE
Anat. Stud. 41 (1991), pp. 43-4 n. 14, 36	Balboursa	Kibyratis-Kabalis	ca. 200 CE
SEG XLI 1362, 3	Balboursa	Kibyratis-Kabalis	st. III CE
Kokkinia, Boubon 97	Balboursa (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	I-II CE
IKibyra 202	Kibyra	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
IKibyra 220	Kibyra (terr.)	Kibyratis-Kabalis	imp.
Sterrett, EJ 208, 3	Ikonion	Lykaonia	IV-V CE
MAMA VIII 329, 1	Ikonion (terr.)	Lykaonia	imp.
SGDI 2289, 6; 8	Phrygia	Phrygia	143 BCE
MAMA IX 38; Sherk 65d, 31; 79; Chiron 44 (2014), p. 441, 5; p. 469; Campanile, Sacerdoti 2	Aizanoi	Phrygia	I BCE
LBW 834, 3	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
LBW 896, 1	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
LBW 984, 3	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
Syllogos 15 (1880-1) Parart., p. 66 n. 14	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
Syllogos 15 (1880-1) Parart., p. 66 n. 14	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
MAMA IX 541	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
SEG XLV 1718	Aizanoi	Phrygia	I-II CE
MAMA IX 28, 2	Aizanoi	Phrygia	mi. I CE
LBW 848, 5	Aizanoi	Phrygia	41-54 CE
Chiron 44 (2014), pp. 475-6e, 2	Aizanoi	Phrygia	post 52 CE
SEG XLV 1719, 9	Aizanoi	Phrygia	53 CE
Chiron 44 (2014), p. 463 I 2; p. 463 II 15; p. 469	Aizanoi	Phrygia	54-68 CE

MAMA IX 199	Aizanoi	Phrygia	I-II CE
LBW 844	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
LBW 971	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
LBW 983	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
MAMA IX 317	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
MAMA IX 344	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
MAMA IX 409	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II CE
MAMA IX 122	Aizanoi	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA IX 35, 3; SEG XLV 1714	Aizanoi	Phrygia	st. II CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 207, 7	Aizanoi	Phrygia	174/5 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 207, 7	Aizanoi	Phrygia	174/5 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 207, 5-6	Aizanoi	Phrygia	174/5 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 211, 4	Aizanoi	Phrygia	176 CE
Oliver, Greek Const. 213, 28	Aizanoi	Phrygia	195 CE
Oliver, Greek Const. 213, 30	Aizanoi	Phrygia	195 CE
LBW 924	Aizanoi	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA IX 140	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
SEG LVI 1459	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	st. I CE
MAMA IX 87	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	70 CE
MAMA IX 55	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG LII 1268	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA IX 161, 1	Aizanoi (terr.)	Phrygia	III CE
SEG LVI 1434	Aizanoi (Daokome)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA IX 165, 3	Aizanoi? (Tavsanli)	Phrygia	II CE?
BCH 17 (1893), p. 292 n. 101, 2	Amorion (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
JHS 19 (1899), p. 307 n. 248	Amorion (Piribeyli)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA VII 272	Amorion (Piribeyli)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA VII 260a, 2	Amorion (Piribeyli)	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA X 150, 1	Appia	Phrygia	end III CE
MAMA X 150, 1	Appia	Phrygia	end III CE
Unp. (Ramsay)	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
Unp. (Ramsay)	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE

AM 25 (1900), p. 469 n. 2, 1	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA X 11, 3	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA X 11, 4	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA X 141	Appia (terr.)	Phrygia	end III CE
JHS 4 (1883), p. 383 n. 5, 3; MAMA IV 302bis, 1	Atyochorion	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XV 801, 1	Diokleia (terr.)?	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA XI 7	Dokimeion	Phrygia	imp.
SERP, p. 277 n. 14, 1	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA V 13, 1	Dorylaion	Phrygia	II-III CE
SERP, p. 277 n. 13, 2	Dorylaion	Phrygia	III CE
Ark. Sanat 122 (2006), p. 98 n. 10, 2	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA V, p. 175 n. Z.B.83, 2	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA V, p. 175 n. Z.B.85, 1	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA V 148, 1	Dorylaion (Marlakkou Kome?)	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA V 148, 3	Dorylaion (Marlakkou Kome?)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XLIV 1069, 2, 2	Dorylaion (Marlakkou Kome?)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XLIV 1037, 2	Dorylaion (Ouezaeitai)	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA V 157, 2	Dorylaion (Ouezaeitai?)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XLIV 1036	Dorylaion?	Phrygia	II CE
Unp. (Frei, Asagi Kuzfindik)	Dorylaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
Phrygian Votive Steles 518	Dorylaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
Ramsay, CB, p. 395 n. 278	Eumeneia	Phrygia	I-II CE
BCH 17 (1893), p. 241 n. 2	Eumeneia	Phrygia	I-II CE
SEG XXVIII 1134, 1	Eumeneia	Phrygia	II-III CE
CIG 3902o, 1	Eumeneia	Phrygia	III CE
CIG 3902o, 1	Eumeneia	Phrygia	III CE
CIG 3902o, 6	Eumeneia	Phrygia	III CE
SEG XXVIII 1132, 6	Eumeneia	Phrygia	III CE

Ramsay, CB, p. 391 n. 253	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	I-II CE
SEG XXVIII 1164, 1, 3	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XXVIII 1164, 1, 3	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XXVIII 1164, 1, 3	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XXVIII 1164, 1	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XXVIII 1164, 1-2	Eumeneia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
BMC Phrygia, p. 226 n. 6-7	Hadrianopolis	Phrygia	222-235 CE
SEG LVI 1510, 32	Hierapolis	Phrygia	II-I BCE
AvHierapolis, p. 94 n. 56, 4	Hierapolis	Phrygia	II CE
AvHierapolis, p. 95 n. 63, 1	Hierapolis	Phrygia	II CE
Ramsay, CB, p. 156 n. 64, 4	Hierapolis? (Melokome)	Phrygia	II-III CE
Ramsay, CB, p. 156 n. 64, 4	Hierapolis? (Melokome)	Phrygia	II-III CE
IDenizli 16, 31	Hyrgaleis?	Phrygia	129 CE
AM 21 (1896), p. 372	Kelainai-Apameia	Phrygia	II-III CE
Unp. (Anderson)	Kotiaion (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
Unp. (Küthaya Mus.) inv. 8, 1	Kotiaion (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
SEG XLI 1224	Kotiaion (terr.)	Phrygia	III CE
sEG LIII 1490	Kotiaion (terr.)	Phrygia	st. III CE
MAMA X 325, 1; 3; 8	Kotiaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	end III CE
MAMA X 325, 1	Kotiaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	end III CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 40, 21	Laodikeia	Phrygia	132 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 107, 28	Laodikeia	Phrygia	149 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 107, 28	Laodikeia	Phrygia	149 CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 134, 16; 25	Laodikeia	Phrygia	153 CE
Laodikeia nekropolü, p. 791 n. 923	Laodikeia	Phrygia	III CE
ILaodLyk. 108, 2	Laodikeia (Apollonis)	Phrygia	II-III CE

AJA 3 (1887), pp. 353-4 n. 10	Laodikeia?	Phrygia	I-II CE
Ferrary, Mémoires 347bis, 2	Laodikeia?	Phrygia	II CE?
Ferrary, Mémoires 347bis, 2	Laodikeia?	Phrygia	II CE?
Unp. (Frei, Kizilcaören)	Midaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
SEG XXXII 1271, 5	Midaion (terr.)	Phrygia	179 / 183-185 CE
Unp. (Frei, Yukari Danisment)	Midaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
AM 25 (1900), p. 435 n. 58, 6	Midaion (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
JHS 8 (1887), p. 395 n. 27, 2	Motella	Phrygia	151 CE
IDenizli 40h, 7	Motella	Phrygia	223 CE
SEG LIX 1503, 3	Motella	Phrygia	235 CE
MAMA VI 358, 2	Moxeanoi	Phrygia	III CE
JHS 8 (1887), p. 501, 2	Nakoleia	Phrygia	imp.
Unp. (Frei, Musalar)	Nakoleia (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
AM 25 (1900), p. 437 n. 60, 1	Nakoleia (terr.)?	Phrygia	II-III CE
MAMA I 413, 1	Orkistos (Abbokome)	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA VII 305b, 3	Orkistos (Go-kome)	Phrygia	III CE
ISultan Dagi 16, 6	Philomelion	Phrygia	II-III CE
Phrygian Votie Steles 340	Phyteia (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
JHS 8 (1887), p. 493, 1	Prymnessos (Trokondei)	Phrygia	imp.
MAMA IV 1, 1	Prymnessos?	Phrygia	I-II CE
SEG VI 185, 19	Sebaste	Phrygia	st. I CE
BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 I 9	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 I 30 = JHS 4 (1883), p. 411	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
BCH 7 (1883), pp. 452-5 I 30 + JHS 4 (1883), p. 411	Sebaste	Phrygia	99 CE
Ark. Derg. 19.2 (1970), p. 150 fig. 61	Sebaste (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
SEG VI 170	Sebaste (terr.)	Phrygia	imp.
MAMA XI 85, 1	Sebaste (terr.)	Phrygia	III CE
MAMA X 80, 1	Soa	Phrygia	end III

				CE
	MAMA X 80, 2	Soa	Phrygia	end III CE
	MAMA IX 376, 1	Tiberiopolis (terr.)?	Phrygia	II CE
	MAMA IX 376, 1	Tiberiopolis (terr.)?	Phrygia	II CE
	ISultan Dagi 337	Tyriaion	Phrygia	imp.
	BCH 33 (1909), pp. 286-8 n. 45, 2	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	II-III CE
	SEG XXX 1498, 1	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	III CE
	Unp. (Küthaya Mus.)	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	III-IV CE
	SEG LIII 1548c, 1	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	end III CE
	SEG LIII 1556, 5	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	mi III CE
	SEG XLIX 1848	Upper Tembris?	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Anatolia Antiqua 24 (2016), p. 109 n. 8, 6	Phrygia (NW)	Phrygia	90 CE
	SERP, pp. 319-26 n. 2, 60	Askarenoi	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SERP, pp. 339-40 n. 17, 30	Sourbianoi	Phrygia/Pisidia	III CE
	SEG LII 1363, 2	Phrygia (W)?	Phrygia	147 CE
	Unp. (Ramsay 1906)	Gdanmaa	Eastern Phrygia	imp.
	MAMA VII 20, 7	Laodikeia (terr.)	Eastern Phrygia	III CE
	IAntioche, p. 85, 1	Antiocheia	Pisidia	imp.
	JRS 2 (1912), p. 93 n. 21	Antiocheia	Pisidia	imp.
	JRS 2 (1912), p. 95 n. 23	Antiocheia	Pisidia	imp.
	IAntioche 26, 2	Antiocheia?	Pisidia	II-III CE
	SEG LI 1815	Tymbriada (terr.)	Pisidia	imp.
	IBurdurMus. 260, 1	Pisidia (W)	Pisidia	II CE
	IBurdurMus. 308, 2	Pisidia?	Pisidia	II-III CE
	IG II ² 7916	Ankyra ¹⁶⁵	Galatia	I CE
	PM 1138	Phrygia	Phrygia	III CE
	IG IX 1, 960	Kerkyra ¹⁶⁶	Ionian Isles	imp.
Menès mi. III BCE Seleukeia-on-the-Euphrates	IG XII Suppl., p. 114 n. 608, 20	Ioulis	Cyclades	mi. V BCE
	IThrakAig. E163	Stryme	Thrakia	mi. V BCE
	Diod.Sic. XIII 87, 5	Kamarina	Sicily	406 BCE

¹⁶⁵ Feminine variant: *Μηνοφιλα*.

¹⁶⁶ Feminine variant: *Μηνοφίλις*.

SEG XXXII 505, 8	Thespiei	Boeotia	IV BCE
IG II ² 190; SEG XIV 45, 3	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
IG II ² 3038, 4	Anagyrous	Attica	end IV BCE
Ag. XV 10, 30	Angele	Attica	ca. 390-375 BCE
NC 1921, p. 11 n. 11; Le Rider, Deux Trésors, pp. 51-53	Abydos	Troas	ca. 375-350 BCE
ID 104, 7	Pelekes	Attica	364/3 BCE
FD III 5, 6b, 12	Keos	Cyclades	ca. 360-340 BCE
IG II ² 8370	Argos	Argolis	st. IV BCE
RE (2); Berve 507	Pella	Macedonia	333-331 BCE
IG XII 5, 609 II 52; p. 333	Ioulis	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 77	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-II BCE
IG II ² 9524	Athens	Attica	hell.
FD III 4, 389, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	312 BCE?
Ag. Inv. R 362	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
IHeraclea, p. 151	Herakleia	Pontos	ca. 310-275 BCE
IHeraclea, p. 151	Herakleia	Pontos	ca. 310-275 BCE
Ag. XV 61, 305	Kolonai (Leontid)	Attica	304/3 BCE
IG XII 2, 646a, 5; XII Suppl. p. 51	Nesos	Akarnania	III BCE
SEG XXI 637, 4	Athens	Attica	III BCE
Ag. XXI F 202	Athens	Attica	III BCE
IG XII 1, 425; Saprykin, Heraclea, p. 291	Herakleia	Pontos	III-II BCE
FD III 2, 185, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	278/7 BCE?
IG XI 2, 226a, 11; IG 287a, 87; IG XI 4,	Delos	Cyclades	270-245 BCE

599-603; ID 356, 5			
SGDI 2599, 5; FD III 1, 13, 5; FD 17, [3]; 19, 5; 163, 6; III 4, 416, 5; [8]; BCH 63 (1939), p. 154 inv. 3567, [6]	Delphoi	Phokis	268 BCE?
IG II ² 1534b	Athens	Attica	ca. 254/3 BCE
IG II ² 681 I 22	Halai (Araphenides)	Attica	250/49 BCE
Heipp-Tamer, 124-5	Phaselis	Lycia	ca. 250-220 BCE
IEleusis 682	Athens	Attica	249/8 BCE
ID 320b, 75	Delos	Cyclades	229 BCE
SEG XLI 930, 12; 931, 24	Iasos	Karia	ca. 225-200 BCE
Iasos 150, 2; Labraunda III 1, pp. 93-6	Iasos	Karia	ca. 220 BCE
FD III 4, 416, [12]	Delphoi	Phokis	208 BCE
Maier, Mauerbaunischr., p. 193 n. 51, 12	Chios	Aegean Isles	ca. 201 BCE
IG XII 2, 335	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	II BCE?
Thess.Mnem. 62	Bithynia	Bithynia	ca. 200 BCE
BSA 59 (1964), p. 24 n. 31, 1	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	II-I BCE
IDidyma 562	Miletos	Ionia	II-I BCE
Labraunda III 2, 69, 17; 27	Mylasa	Karia	II BCE
IG IX 2, 90	Narthakion	Thessalia	end II BCE
Iasos 192, 7	Alinda	Karia	end II BCE
Sherk 35, 4; SEG XXXVII 859b, 8	Latmos-Herakleia	Karia	196-190 BCE
SEG LVII 1089, 1, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 195-183 BCE
SGDI 2038, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	186

				BCE
	SGDI 2248, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	178 BCE
	Ag. Inv. I 7529	Atene	Attica	177/6 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 621, 6	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	SGDI 1865, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	175 BCE
	ISestos 38a, 6	Lysimacheia	Thrakia	mi. II BCE
	ISestos 1, [2], 93, 97	Sestos	Thrakia	mi. II BCE
	Herrmann-Malay 97, 76	Oekrada	Lydia	mi. II BCE
	Herrmann-Malay 97, 77	Oekrada	Lydia	mi. II BCE
	SGDI 1730, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	173 BCE
	Daux L 28; FD III 4, 213, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	171 BCE
	Stud. Price, pp. 177-8; NC 2003, pp. 25-6	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 170-160 BCE
	EAD XXVII, pp. 329-30 n. E 75; p. 330 n. E 76; Ténos 1, p. 242 n. 70; p. 245 n. 114-5; BCH 92 (1968), p. 652; Jöhrens, Amphorenstempel, 507-8; 627-31; KT 985-6; 987; 990; 994-5; 1000; 1004-6; 1009-11	Knidos	Karia	ca. 167-108 BCE
	SGDI 1776, 44	Delphoi	Phokis	166 BCE
	SGDI 1785, 17	Delphoi	Phokis	166 BCE
	SGDI 1845, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	166 BCE
	SGDI 1851, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	166 BCE
	SGDI 1747, 18; 2028, 17; 20; 2094, 44; 2163, 12; 15; 2187, 21; 2275, 14; 17; FD III 3, 18, 14	Delphoi	Phokis	166-143 BCE
	SGDI 1765, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	165 BCE?

	SGDI 1768, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	165 BCE?
	SGDI 1805, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	165 BCE?
	SGDI 1828, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	165 BCE?
	SGDI 1835, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	165 BCE?
	SGDI 1701, 12; 1705, 13; 17; 1709, 10; 1733, 10; 1884, 21; 1897, 7; 1912, 8; 9; 1913, 16; 18; 1921, 14; 1927, 9; 1957, 6; 2090, 27; 2153, 18; 2154, 23; 2181, 20; 2184, 12; 2202, 30; 34; 2213, 17; 2225, 34; 2261, 18; 2265, 23; FD III 1, 565, 19; 3, 26, 22; FD 35, 18; 37, 24; BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 72 n. 3, 19; p. 74 n. 4, 17; p. 81 n. 8, 16; SEG XXII 485 II 14	Delphoi	Phokis	165-139 BCE?
	SGDI 1731, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	164 BCE?
	SGDI 1886, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	164 BCE?
	SGDI 1890, 30	Delphoi	Phokis	164 BCE?
	FD III 3, 208, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	FD III 3, 211, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 1736, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 1819, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 1820, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 1822, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 2029, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	SGDI 2272, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	163 BCE?
	FD III 3, 1, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	162 BCE?

	FD III 3, 11, 14	Delphoi	Phokis	162 BCE?
	SGDI 1823, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	162 BCE?
	SGDI 1824, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	162 BCE?
	FD III 3, 2, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	FD III 3, 12, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	FD III 3, 206, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	SGDI 1687, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	SGDI 1719, 18	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	SGDI 1825, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	SGDI 1826, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	SGDI 1879, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	161 BCE?
	FD III 3, 210, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	160 BCE?
	SGDI 1708, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	160 BCE?
	SGDI 2281, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	160 BCE?
	SGDI 1876, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	159 BCE?
	SGDI 1839, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	158 BCE
	SGDI 1880, 14	Delphoi	Phokis	158 BCE
	FD III 3, 15, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	157 BCE
	FD III 3, 30, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	157 BCE
	SGDI 2164, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	157 BCE
	FD III 3, 13, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	156 BCE
	SGDI 1905, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	156 BCE
	SGDI 1711, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	155 BCE
	SGDI 1760, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	154 BCE
	SGDI 1891, 34	Delphoi	Phokis	154

				BCE
	SGDI 1896, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	154 BCE
	SGDI 1915, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	154 BCE
	SGDI 1930, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	154 BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 71 n. 2, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 77 n. 6, 24	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 78 n. 7, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	FD III 3, 10, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	FD III 3, 24, 19	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	FD III 3, 31, 17	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	FD III 3, 47, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1694, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1696, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGD 1703, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1704, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1706, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1707, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1712, 24	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1713, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1816, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1926, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1944, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1945, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1947, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1948, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE

	SGDI 1956, 9; 10	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1967, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1973, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2094, 37	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2163, 29	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2186, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2189, 24	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2262, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2269, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2276, 14	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2278, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2190, 27; 2285, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2288, 28	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2295, 15; 18	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	Ilasos 151, 41; 217, 1; 227, 1	Iasos	Karia	ca. 152-147 BCE
	AE 1932, Chron. P. 24 n. 7a, 17; Kramolisch, p. 82 n. 30	Larisa	Thessalia	st. II BCE
	SGDI 2169, 21	Delphoi	Phokis	143 BCE
	SGDI 2289; Rüsç, Grammatik, p. 307 n. 1	Delphoi	Phokis	143 BCE
	AE 1927-8, p. 123a, 2; p. 205	Narthakion	Thessalia	ca. 142 BCE
	SGDI 2140, 36	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE
	SGDI 2142, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE
	SGDI 2174, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE
	SGDI 2177, 23	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE

	SGDI 2214, 18	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE
	SGDI 2224, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	142/1 BCE
	SGDI 2018, [1]; SEG XLII 472, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	139-122 BCE
	IPerg. 248, 44	Pergamon	Mysia	135 BCE
	IG IX 2, 1111, 41; AM 54 (1929), p. 216	Spalauthreis	Thessalia	ca. 130 BCE
	SGDI 2205, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	130 BCE
	Iasos 264, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 130- 110 BCE
	Daux L 91; SGDI 2100, 14; 2151, 7; 2180, 23; 2199, 13; 2255, 13; 2688, 3; FD III 1, 333, 8 ; 334, [2]; 2, 131, 4; 3, 263, 16 ; 269, [13]; 286, 8; 287, 15; 294, 17; 18; 295, 11; 340, 11; 430, 11; 431, 20; 433, 18; 4, 46, 1; 485b, 4 ; 6, 79, [16] ; SEG XII 241, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 124- 38 BCE
	IG IX 2, 1108, 5; AM 54 (1929), pp. 219-21	Aioleis	Aioleis	ca. 117 BCE
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939-40), p. 151 n. 6	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE
	Iasos 348	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	FD III 3, 377, 23; 385, 2, 11; 390, 1; 412, [1]; 424, [2]	Delphoi	Phokis	53-1 BCE
	Daux N 16; FD III 4, 499, 1; SGDI 2179, 2 ; 2188, 3 ; FD III 3, 277, 1; 314, [1]; 318, 17; 375, 2; 399, 23; 425, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	48-20 BCE
	FD III 3, 316, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 40- 20 BCE
	IG XII 2, 556	Eresos	Aegean Isles	imp.
	TAM V 2, 1239, 1	Hermokapeleia	Lydia	I BCE-I CE
	Iasos 283, 5	Iasos	Karia	I BCE-I CE

	IMylasa 535, 6	Mylasa	Karia	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 1, 91c	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I CE
	SEG IX 439	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG XLVIII 1364a	Ephesos	Ionia	I CE
	Daux O 10; SEH XXXIV 398; FD III 6, 23, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	end I CE
	Ilasos 271, 8; 272, 10; 273, 7	Iasos	Karia	35 CE
	IPrusa 52c, 13; Arctos 36 (2002), pp. 97-102	Kyzikos	Mysia	mi. II CE
	IPrusa 52c, 12; Arctos 36 (2002), pp. 97-102	Kyzikos	Mysia	mi. II CE
	RE (-)	Kyme ¹⁶⁷	Magna Graecia	hell.
	SEG XVII 243, 8	Thessalia	Thessalia	457 BCE
	IG XII 2, 340; Suppl., p. 25, n. 340	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	hell.
	BCH 59 (1935), pp. 52-3 f. 4, 4; Kramolisch, p. 96 n. 36	Krannon	Thessalia	ca. 60 BCE
	UP (Sayar)	Bizye	Thrakia	imp.
	IGB III 1861, 4	Bizye	Thrakia	II CE
	IPrusa 1055; Cremer 2, p. 150-1 n. O 3	Bithynia	Bithynia	I-II CE
	ISM II 227	Tomis	Moesia	II-III CE
	SEG XXV 664 I 36 : XXIX 552	Pherai ¹⁶⁸	Thessalia	ca. 312 BCE
	IG IX 2, 237, 7	Pharsalos	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 95	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	SEG XXVI 672, 38 ; 51	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 200-190 BCE
	TM 2407; 936	Arsinoites; Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 1369	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 2407	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 1436; 1867; 1514	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	257 BCE

¹⁶⁷ Masculine variant: *Μέννης*.

¹⁶⁸ Masculine variant: *Μέννεις*.

	TM 3243	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	251 BCE
	TM 1850	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	244-242 BCE
	TM 7414	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	244-222 BCE
	TM 5183	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	post 242 BCE
	TM 45930	Techtho	Herakleopolites (U20)	146 BCE
	TM 111092	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	125-75 BCE
	TM 70947	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	114 BCE
	TM 43615; 3582	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	114-113 BCE
	TM 3582; 3581	Hermionthis	Pathyrites (U4a)	113 BCE
	TM 50494	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4b)	I BCE
	TM 23266	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	72 CE
	TM 27130	Egypt	Egypt	II CE
	TM 29481	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	mi. II CE
	TM 12886	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	139/140 CE
	TM 32239	Elephantine	(U1)	III CE
	TM 30834	Karanis	Arsinoites	end III CE
	TM 72779	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4b)	IV-V CE
	TM 21810	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	413 CE
	IG II ² 10083	Hierapolis	Pisidia	imp.
	AM 25 (1900), p. 418 n. 29, 3	Dorylaion (Sakleanoi ?) ¹⁶⁹	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Swoboda-Keil, Denkmäler, p. 11 n. 14	Pappa-Tiberiopolis (terr.)	Pisidia	imp.
Nikèratos end IV BCE Babylon	Diog.Laert. I 110	Athens	Attica	596/5 BCE
	PCG 5, pp. 344-6 fr. 99, 15	Acharnai	Attica	V BCE
	IG I ³ 369, 20; 370, 20; 50; 470, 13; ID 104-27, 7; 104-31; Ag.	Kydantidai	Attica	V BCE

¹⁶⁹ Masculine variant: *Μέννης*.

XXV 648; PA/AOF 10740			
IG I ³ 1152, 7	Athens	Attica	end V BCE
IG I ³ 375, 36; PA/APF 10741	Kydantidai	Attica	st. V BCE
POxy. 2537 VO 12, 14	Athens	Attica	V-IV BE
IG I ³ 342, 6; II ² 1384, 4; 1388, 25; 1393, 13; 1400, 13; 1407, 11	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
IG II ² 1502	Athens	Attica	ca. 407/6 BCE
Plut. <i>Lys.</i> 18	Herakleia	Cyclades?	404 BCE
IG XII 8, 191b, 56	Styr.	Euboea	IV BCE
AA 2003, p. 268	Hagnous	Attica	IV BCE
IG II ² 4647; SEG XII 166	Kydathenaion	Attica	IV BCE
SEG XXIV 258	Istros	Moesia	IV BCE
ISM II 456	Tomis	Moesia	IV BCE
SEMA 2234	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
Ag. XV 13, 13	Halimous	Attica	end IV BCE
IG II ² 1443, 13-14; 1616, 8; 1627, 201; 1629, 494; 555; 834; 1631, 189; 555; 582; 588; 2409, 21; Ag. XIX P 25, 46; P 28, 24, 26; IOrop. 298, 27-28; FD III 1, 511, 7; D. XIX 290; XXI 165; LIV 32	Kydantidai	Attica	ca. 389-322 BCE
IG II ² 5509	Halai (Araphenides)	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 2967, 16	Lamptrai	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG II ² 9094	Kromna	Pontos	mi. IV BCE
Imhoof-Blumer, MGr, p. 283 n. 23	Klazomenai	Ionia	ca. 370-360 BCE
IG IV 1 ² 103; 142; 157	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 365-335 BCE
ID 380, [73]; 421, 68;	Delos	Cyclades	st. IV

	Vial, p. 382 n. 46			BCE?
	IG II ² 1251, 13	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE?
	PCG 7, pp. 628-9 fr. 1, 13	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE?
	SEMA 855	Rhamnous	Attica	st. IV BCE?
	SEMA 2233a	Athens	Attica	350-325 BCE
	Ag. XIX P 25, 15	Athens	Attica	345-339 BCE
	IG II ² 1926, 34; Ag. XV 36, 10	Halai (Araphenides)	Attica	343-324 BCE?
	AG. XV 36, 26	Kolonos	Attica	343/2 BCE?
	Ag. XIX P 26, 354	Athens	Attica	ca. 342/1 BCE
	Coin Hoards 9, p. 192 n. 33; p. 205	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 340- 325 BCE
	CID II 32, 36; CID 74 I 77; 75 II 51; 76 II 29; 79a I 15; 97, 32; 99a [3]; 102 IIb 36	Aigina	Macedonia	337-324 BCE
	SEG XXVIII 52, 43	Eupyridai	Attica	ca. 333 BCE
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr. 9 II 37	Leontis (Athens)	Attica	333/2 BCE
	IG II ² 1570, 40	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 330- 320 BCE
	SEG XVIII 36b, 253; 257; 260; 264	Melite	Attica	ca. 330- 320 BCE
	SEG XVIII 36b, 253; 257; 260; 264	Melite	Attica	ca. 330- 320 BCE
	IG II ² 2409, 13	Philaidai	Attica	330/29 BCE
	Syll. ³ 1200, 3; 8; 10	Arkesine	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 5, 544a I; 1076, 87	Karthaia	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 5, 544a IV; 548	Karthaia	Cyclades	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 224	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249b, 99	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III

				BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 68	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 245a, 323	Styr.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 135	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249b, 217	Grynchai	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	SEG XLV 1181, 10	Melite	Attica	IV-III BCE
	PSorb. 72, 105-6	Athens	Attica	IV-III BCE?
	Hesp. 57 (1988), p. 148a, 45	Medion	Akarnania	ca. 325-315 BCE
	IG XII 7, 184	Arkesine	Cyclades	hell.
	IG XII 5, 136, 7	Paros	Cyclades	hell.
	IG XII 5, 360	Paros	Cyclades	hell.
	IG XII 8, 48, 4	Athens	Attica	318-307 BCE
	Ag. XV 73	Phlya	Attica	318/7 BCE
	Men., Sam., 98-99	Athens	Attica	ca. 315-305 BCE
	AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 528	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 401	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310-240 BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 109 n. 223	Paros	Cyclades	III BCE
	AD 23 (1968) Mel., pp. 108-110 n. 59	Eretria	Euboea	III BCE
	Marcadé II, pp. 79-82; Overbeck 917-20	Athens	Attica	III BCE
	IG XII 9, 821	Kleitor	Arcadia	III BCE
	IG XII 9, 821	Kleitor	Arcadia	III BCE
	PAthen. 8, 17	Thrakia	Thrakia	III-II BCE
	IOSPE I ² 190b; 191	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 I 35	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 II 6-8	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 II 9	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 II 17	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 II 30	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	IOSPE I ² 201 II 35	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	III BCE
	SEG XVII 500, 4	Miletos	Ionia	III BCE

	SEG XLV 134, 3	Lamptrai	Attica	298/7 BCE
	IG XI 2, 150b, 13; ID 500b, 13	Syros	Cyclades	297 BCE
	IG II ² 657, 7	Kephale	Attica	283/2 BCE
	Ag. XV 72, 10	Cholargos	Attica	281/0 BCE
	Ag. XV 72, 108	Phegaia	Attica	281/0 BCE
	Ag. XV 101, 20	Cholargos	Attica	mi. III BCE
	Paus. VI 12, 4; SEG XVII 196	Syrakousai	Sicily	mi. III BCE
	FD III 4, 180, 2	Peparethos	Aegean Isles	273 BCE?
	SEG XIV 398b, 11	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 270- 260 BCE?
	IG II ² 665 III 43	Phlya	Attica	267/6 BCE
	IG II ² 665 III 43; 791	Phlya	Attica	267-243 BCE
	NC 2003, pp. 17-20; UP (Kinns Coll.)	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 260- 250 BCE
	AM 85 (1970), pp. 225-6 n. 403-9	Athens	Attica	ca. 250 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 18	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
	Newell, Five Hoards, p. 44 n. 22; Kraay-Morkholm Essays, p. 139 n. 9	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 220- 200 BCE
	UP (Kinns. Coll.)	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 220- 200 BCE
	ID 360, 6	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 210 BCE
	IMM 38, 54	Megalopolis	Arcadia	208 BCE
	IG XII 7, 493	Amorgos	Cyclades	II BCE
	IG XII 1, 1034, 33	Brykountioi	Aegean Isles	II BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 174 n. IXc 78	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 189 n.	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE

XXVIb I 72			
PH 10c, 14	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 10c, 25	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 44, 15	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
PH 44, 7; 15; 22	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
BSA 61 (1966), p. 206 n. 11, 2	Chios	Aegean Isles	II BCE
ISM II 392	Tomis	Moesia	II BCE
IOSPE I ² 34, 27; SEG XXXVII 670	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	ca. 200-175 BCE?
SEG XXXVI 1131	Pergamon	Mysia	II BCE
IG XII 8, 162a, 13	Myrina	Aeolis	II BCE
Milet. VI 3, 1060 II 7	Latmos-Herakleia	Karia	ca. 200 BCE
SEG I 367c, 4	Samos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
IKyme 12, 16; SEG XLVII 1660, 19	Kyme	Magna Graecia	end II BCE
IG II ² 996; SEG XVI 93, 5	Phlya	Attica	173/2 BCE
TCam. Suppl., p. 219 n. 157a, 14	Palaiopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 170 BCE
SEG XIX 580d, 4	Chios	Aegean Isles	st. II BCE
IG IV 1 ² 28, 119	Achaia	Achaia	146 BCE
IG V 2, 440, 1; 441, 1	Megalopolis	Arcadia	131-130 BCE?
IDidyma 214a II 7	Miletos	Ionia	II-I BCE
IG XII 5, 39, 10	Naxos	Cyclades	I BCE?
IG XII Suppl., p. 103 n. 192, 33	Naxos	Cyclades	I BCE?
AD 18 (1963) Mel., p. 28 n. 55	Nisyrioi	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
KF 175, 31	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE
Hesp. 3 (1934), pp. 57-58 no. 45, 3	Athens	Attica	I BCE
IDyrrh. 129	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	hell.-imp.
ISM I 191 II 14-15	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE
ISM I 191 II 34	Istros	Moesia	I BCE-I CE

ISM II 2, 26; 29; 2a, 46	Tomis	Moesia	I BCE
IPr. 313, 559	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
IPr. 313, 560	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
ASAA NS 1-2 (1939-40), pp. 168-72 n. 21b I 14	Ephesos	Ionia	end I BCE
IG X 2, 1, 4, 4	Thessalonike	Macedonia	95 BCE
Milet. VI 2, 794, 4	Miletos	Ionia	33 BCE
IG XII 5, 1020, 3	Paros	Cyclades	imp.
IOSPE I ² 227	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	imp.
IOSPE I ² 227	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	imp.
IEph. 3231b, 2	Boneitai	Ionia	imp.
ITrall. 73, 2; Campanile, Sacerdoti, 175	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	imp.
BCH 18 (1894), p. 329 n. 19, 1	Myra	Lycia	imp.
TAM II 3, 995, 1	Sillyon	Pamphylia	imp.
AM 75 (1960), p. 72 n. 1b, 24	Samos	Dodekanesos	5 BCE
Milet. VI 2, 647	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
IDidyma 417, 3	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
IG V 1, 1374; SEG XXIII 207, 19	Messene	Messenia	end I CE
ISalamis, p. 132e	Karpasia	Cyprus	mi. I CE
ISalamis, p. 132e	Karpasia	Cyprus	mi. I CE
Synt. Arangio-Ruiz 2, p. 818, 12	Kos	Dodekanesos	41-54 CE
SEG XXIII 208, 4	Messene	Messenia	42 CE
Dimitsas 366, 9; Tekmeria 6 (2001), p. 126 n. 2	Thessalonike	Macedonia	46 CE
ISM I 196, 10; 201 II 4	Istros	Moesia	II CE
IOSPE I ² 84, 5	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	II CE
IOSPE I ² 134, 2	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	II CE
IOSPE I ² 134, 3	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	II CE
IOSPE I ² 183, 4	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	II CE
IG X 2, 1, 241a II	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II CE
Milet. VI 2, 602, 2; 6	Miletos	Ionia	end II CE
Milet. VI 2, 602, 4	Miletos	Ionia	end II CE
IDidyma 356, 4	Miletos	Ionia	129 CE

ISM I 193 II 35	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
IG II 2049, 28; 3740, 27	Phlya	Attica	142/3 CE
PIR ² C 873	Messene	Messenia	st. II CE
Follet, Athènes, 5b, 130	Athens	Attica	170-175 CE
IOSPE I ² 39, 39; 169, [3]; SEG XLIII 505, 4	Olbia-Borysthene	Hypanis region	I-II CE
Plut. Mor. 677c	Macedonia	Macedonia	I-II CE
IvOl. 478, 3	Elis	Elis	III CE
ISM I 222, 5	Istros	Moesia	III CE
ISM I 100a, 20	Istros	Moesia	222-225 CE
IG XII 3, Suppl. 1441	Thera ¹⁷⁰	Cyclades	VI/V BCE
IG V 2, 40, 17	Tegea (Krariotai)	Arcadia	III BCE
TCam. 16, 5	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 272 BCE
TAM V 2, 1203 V 20	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
UP (Xanthos inscr.) 2009-7	Xanthos	Lycia	imp.
IG XII 1, 111, 11	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I CE?
TM 2546	Khirbet el-Kom	Palestina	280 BCE
TM 1516; 1186	Philadelphieia; Arsinoites	Arsinoites	257-256 BCE
TM 1654	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	255 BCE
TM 7644; 7645	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	255 BCE
TM 1754	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	254 BCE
TM 1858	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	254 BCE
TM 7767	Themistou Meris	Arsinoites	254-231 BCE
TM 941	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	250 BCE?
TM 3959	Tholthis	Oxyrynchites (U19)	240 BCE
TM 3193	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	213 BCE
TM 3194	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	213 BCE
TM 3070	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	207 BCE?
TM 3071	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	195/4

¹⁷⁰ Masculine variant: *Νικάρατος*.

				BCE
	TM 5021	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	193/2 BCE
	TM 47764	Athens	Attica	181-170 BCE
	TM 47764	Athens	Attica	181-170 BCE
	TM 3475	Saqqara	Memphites (L1)	160 BCE
	TM 6087	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	I BCE
	TM 48040	Delos	Cyclades	94/3 BCE
	TM 48040	Delos	Cyclades	94/3 BCE
	TM 88480	Eileithyropolis	Latopolites (U3)	imp.-VII CE
	TM 21662	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	158 CE
	Unp. (Frei, Sultandere)	Dorylaion (terr.)	Phrygia	II-III CE
	TAM III 1, 139, 5	Termessos	Pisidia	II CE
	TAM III 1, 56, 6; 294, 4	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III 1, 347, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III 1, 394, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	TAM III 1, 632, 2	Termessos	Pisidia	II-III CE
	IG XII 3 Suppl. 1441	Thera ¹⁷¹	Cyclades	VI-V BE
	IG V 2, 40, 17	Tegea (Krariotai)	Arcadia	III BCE
	TCam. 16, 5	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 272 BCE
	TAM V 2, 1203 V 20	Apollonis	Lydia	I BCE
	UP (Xanthos inscr.) 2009-7	Xanthos	Lycia	imp.
	IG XII 1, 111, 11	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I CE?
	SEG XXVII 187	Atrax ¹⁷²	Thessalia	hell.
Antigenès st. II BCE Uruk	IG II ² 6515	Kolonos	Attica	?
	IG I ³ 1276	Athens	Attica	ca. 510-500 BCE
	Corinth VIII 3, 14	Korinthos	Corinthia	V BCE
	IG I ³ 1146, 42	Athens	Attica	end V BCE

¹⁷¹ Masculine variant: *Νικάρατος*.

¹⁷² Masculine variant: *Νικείρατος*.

	Page, FGE 38	Akamantis (Athens)	Attica	end V BCE?
	IG I ³ 1147bis, 21	Athens	Attica	459/8 BCE
	RE (11)	Chios	Aegean Isles	st. V BCE
	Thuc. II 23, 2	Halai	Attica	432/1 BCE
	ét. Thas. 3, p. 302 n. 82bis	Thasos	Aegean Isles	V-IV BCE
	SEMA 2527	Myrrhinous	Attica	V-IV BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 23 n. 190, 16	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 425- 400 BCE
	IG VII 1888h, 2	Thespiiai	Boeotia	424 BCE?
	IG I ³ 89, 63	Macedonia	Macedonia	417-413 BCE?
	IG I ³ 427, 3	Thrakia	Thrakia	414 BCE
	Develin, AO, p. 174	Athens	Attica	407/6 BCE
	IG XII 8, 412	Thasos	Aegean Isles	IV BCE
	Eretria VI 10	Eretria	Euboea	IV BCE
	Hippoc. Epid. II 2, 19; II 3, 11?; IV 20h?; IV 21; VI 4, 2?	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	IV BCE
	Arr. Ind. XV 10	Macedonia	Macedonia	IV BCE
	Lys. Fr. X	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 10681	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	IG II ² 1927; SEG XXXII 170, 36	Phlya	Attica	end IV BCE
	RE (9); Berve 83	Pella	Macedonia	ca. 380- 316 BCE
	IG II ² 2345	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Diod. XXII 38	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 1611, [351]?; 1621, 89; 1622, 215; 700; 1624, 85-86	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 10696	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2389, 6	Bate	Attica	mi. IV BCE

	IG II ² 6024	Eleusis	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Kerameikos III Fluchtafeln 6, 2	Paionidai	Attica	mi. IV BCE?
	IG II ² 7741; Ag. XV 105 comm.	Phyle	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	SEG XXVIII 148, 25	Skambonidai	Attica	371/0 BCE
	SEMA 642	Teithras	Attica	ca. 370 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 103, 45; 61	Tegea	Arcadia	ca. 365- 335 BCE
	Ag. XIX L 4a, 74	Acharnai	Attica	363/2 BCE
	Ag. XIX P 18, 8; 28, 27	Kephale	Attica	ca. 350- 338 BCE
	IG II ² 1597, 8	Kydantidai	Attica	st. IV BCE
	IG II ² 3134	Lakiadai	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Ag. XIX P 42, 3	Semachidai	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Lycurg. Leocr. 22; AE 1973, pp. 175-6 n. 1, 5	Xypete	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEMA 462, 1	Xypete	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEMA 462, 4; [7]?	Xypete	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEG XXXV 556	Azoros	Thessalia	st. IV BCE
	SEG XXXIII 511a	Dion	Macedonia	st. IV BCE
	Masson, OGS 2, p. 526	Kyme	Magna Graecia	ca. 350- 250 BCE
	IG XII 6, 261, 63	Rhamnous	Attica	346/5 BCE
	Ag. XV 36, 3	Philaidai	Attica	343/2 BCE?
	Ag. XV 39, 13	Thorikos	Attica	ca. 340 BCE
	CID II 76 III 21	Delphoi	Phokis	336 BCE
	Ag. XV 43, 97	Kolonai (Leontid)	Attica	335/4 BCE
	IRhamnous 102 III 18	Kydathenaion	Attica	333/2 BCE?

	IG II ² 1933, 7	Oe	Attica	ca. 330-320 BCE
	IG II ² 1570; SEG XVIII 44, 34	Pai-	Attica	ca. 330-320 BCE
	Ag. XV 47, 11	Paiania	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
	IG II ² 348, 6; 410, 44	Paionidai	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
	IG II ² 1927, 33	Phlya	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
	IG II ² 2408	Phyle	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
	IG II ² 1554 etc.	Athens	Attica	ca. 330-320 BCE
	IG II ² 1672, 103	Megara	Megaris	329 BCE
	IG XII 8, 85a, 23	Imbros	Aegean Isles	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 8, 85a, 24	Imbros	Aegean Isles	IV-III BCE
	Eretria VI 116	Eretria	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 249a, 58	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	PA 992	Thria	Attica	IV-III BCE
	IG V 2, 32, 10	Tegea	Arcadia	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 8, 267, 8	Zone	Thrakia	IV-III BCE
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr. 15, 3; 15 II 8	Potamos	Attica	324/3 BCE
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr. 15, 2; 15 II 11	Skambonidai	Attica	324/3 BCE
	IG XII 1, 369	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	IG XII 9, 919c, 2	Chalkis	Euboea	hell.
	AD 46 (1991) Chron., p. 209 n. 7	Thebes	Boeotia	hell.
	BCH 18 (1894), p. 423 n. 4	Amphipolis	Macedonia	hell.
	BCH 18 (1894), p. 423 n. 4	Amphipolis	Macedonia	hell.
	IKyme 84	Kyme	Magna Graecia	hell.
	Reinmuth, Ephebic Inscr. 16, 7	Phegaia	Attica	ca. 307 BCE?
	Ag. XV 62, 246	Acherdous	Attica	303/2

				BCE
	Ag. XV 62, 273	Trikorynthos	Attica	303/2 BCE
	IG II ² 7108	Pallene	Attica	III BCE
	IG II ² 9331a	Melitaia	Thessalia	III BCE
	PAE 1982, p. 47	Amphipolis	Macedonia	III BCE?
	NS 527	Halikarnassos	Karia	III-II BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 144 inv. 3784, 8	Opous	Opuntian Lokris	end III BCE
	IG XI 4, 584, 4	Larisa	Thessalia	end III BCE
	IG IX 2, 398, 8	Skotoussa	Macedonia	end III BCE
	Robert, Coll. Froehner 54, 31; p. 90, 14	Syangela-Theangela	Karia	end III BCE
	IG XI 2, 106, 10; 108, 12	Delos	Cyclades	282 BCE
	Ag. XV 72, 151	Acherdous	Attica	281/0 BCE
	Ag. XV 105, 11	Phyle	Attica	ca. 280 CBE
	Theokr. Id. VII 4	Kos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	IG XI 4, 596, 12	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 171	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	Ag. XV 125, 18	Phyle	Attica	mi. III BCE
	IG XI 2, 203a, 47; 219a, 49	Klazomenai	Ionia	269 BCE
	IG XI 2, 223a, 39	Delos	Cyclades	262 BCE
	Ag. XIX L 4b, 6	Semachidai	Attica	261/0 BCE?
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates 7, 20; 8, 20; 9, 30; 10, 23	Chalkis	Euboea	260-253 BCE?
	Ag. XV 89, 98	Philaidai	Attica	259/8 BCE
	PMich. 34, 4; 13; PPetr. ² 1, 93	Macedonia	Macedonia	254-238 BCE
	SEG XIII 278, 26	Dyme	Achaia	st. III BCE
	Maier 224; 322; Münsterberg Nachtr., p. 15	Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion	Illyria	ca. 250- 50 BCE

PP 2857; BGU 1978, 4	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	246-221 BCE
ID 294, 11	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 245 BCE
ILind. 102, 20	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 242 BCE
Syll. ³ 499, 3; Nachtergaeel, Les Galates, 62, [4]	Aetolia	Aetolia	ca. 232-228 BCE
BCH 45 (1921), p. 18 III 83	Sapai	Thrakia	ca. 230-200 BCE
ID 320b, 84	Delos	Cyclades	229 BCE
SEG XIV 687a, 38	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III-II BCE
SEG XXXV 569	Gonnoi	Thessalia	III-II BCE
SEG XXIX 530, 7	Larisa	Thessalia	III-II BCE
Milet. I 3, 64, 9	Pidasa	Karia	III-II BCE
Milet. I 3, 45, 6	Antiocheia	Cilicia	222 BCE
ID 354, 43	Delos	Cyclades	218 BCE
IG IX 2, 62, 13	Lamia	Thessalia	218 BCE
Milet. I 3, 143, 5	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	218 BCE
Thess. Mnem. 10, 1; 5	Demetrias	Thessalia	217 BCE?
Milet. I 3, 45 I 7	Smyrna	Ionia	216 BCE
IPr. 47, 30	Bargylia	Karia	ca. 210-190 CE
FD III 4, 134, 20	Thessalia	Thessalia	ca. 208 BCE
IG XII 1, 239	Nisyrioi	Dodekanesos	II BCE
Suppl. Rod. 16	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
UP (BM, coin)	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
NS 5, 16	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
BMC Caria, p. 253 n. 249	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200-175 BCE
IG II ² 7595	Phaleron	Attica	II-I BCE

	SEG XXXV 542	Azoros	Thessalia	II BCE
	IG IX 2, 1130, 1	Demetrias	Thessalia	II BCE?
	Béquignon, RAP, p. 90 n. 61	Pherai	Thessalia	II BCE?
	IOrop. 323, 34	Oropos	Attica	ca. 200-190 BCE
	FD III 4, 285 inv. 2233	Delphoi	Phokis	II BCE
	SEG XXIV 594, 2	Amphipolis	Macedonia	II BCE
	SEG XXIV 594, 3	Amphipolis	Macedonia	II BCE
	SEG L 626	Pydna	Macedonia	II BCE
	Myrina, p. 116 n. 17	Myrina	Aeolis	II-I BCE
	BCH 14 (1890), p. 111 n. 12, 2-3	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
	IKaunos 17-20, 2; 8; 20; 68; 74; 101	Kaunos	Karia	II BCE
	SEG XI 972, 106	Thouria	Messenia	end II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 750, 34	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	end II BCE
	SEG XXIX 500, 4; Horos 10-12 (1992-8), pp. 363-4; 366-7	Atrax	Thessalia	end II BCE
	IG IX 2, 90, 22	Narthakion	Thessalia	end II BCE
	IEph. 4103 II 9	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
	IG IX 2, 1106, 2; Polemon 1 (1929), pp. 29-30 n. 419, 6; AM 54 (1929), p. 202; SEG XXIX 545	Thessalia (Magnesia)	Thessalia	ante 146 BCE
	IDidyma 468, 4	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 190-160 BCE
	IG XII 4, 454b, 120; 128	Miletos	Ionia	189 BCE?
	SGDI 2241, 10	Ambryssos	Phokis	188 BCE
	IG IX 2, 133, 3; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 78	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 182-170 BCE
	IG IX 2, 133, 14; Helly, Gonnoi II, p. 78	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 182-170 BCE
	IG II ² 958, 61	Athens	Attica	mi. II BCE

IG VII 4130, 72; 4131, 6; Chiron 22 (1992), p. 432 n. 39	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
SEG XXXII 454, 58	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
Coin Hoards 9, p. 246 n. 141-2	Halikarnassos	Karia	mi. II BCE
SGDI 1787, 1	Ambryssos	Phokis	174 BCE
IG II ² 4931a, 1; Hesp. 3 (1934), pp. 14-17 n. 17, 2	Athens	Attica	171/0 BCE
Ag. XV 212, 86	Alopeke	Attica	169/8 BCE
Iasos 180, 4; SEG LVII 1093, 9	Iasos	Karia	ca. 167-155 BCE
Heipp-Tamer 359-60	Phaselis	Lycia	ca. 167-130 BCE
FD III 3, 54, 8	Physkeis	Ozolian Lokris	160 BCE?
IG II ² 2316, 4	Halikarnassos	Karia	158 BCE?
NC 2004, p. 73 n. 11	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 155-145 BCE
FD III 3, 146, 31	Delphoi	Phokis	154 BCE
SGDI 1684, 2-3	Amphissa	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 153 BCE?
SGDI 1686, 2; 12; 1707, 9; 1938, 4; 14; 1955, 11; 1958, 7; 10; 1972, 12; 2087, 20; 2136, 8; 2137, 11; 2147, 18; 2162, 11; 19; 2172, 2; 14; 2183, 3; 13; 2215, 3; 2218, 3; 2289, 3; 20; FD III 2, 93, 7; 126, 10; 127, 11; 3, 33, 6; 55, 2; 118, 3; 4; 147, 3; 243, 3; 4, 280c, 36; 283e, 2; 6; 10; 283f, [28]; inv. 759, 3 sub 283; FD III 6, 83, 9; 13; 15; 89, 17; 92, 6; 105, 2; 8; SEG I 191, 3; 6; II 275, 13; XXII 275,	Delphoi	Phokis	153-90 BCE

	13; 486 I 2; BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 78 n. 7, 5; p. 81 n. 8, 15; p. 82 n. 9, 2; BCH 73 (1949), p. 279 n. 29 I 7			
	PPC A 46	Salamis	Attica	st. II BCE
	Ag. XV 236, 10	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 150 BCE
	SEG XXVII 203, 21; 24	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 150 BCE
	SGDI 2253, 19	Delphoi	Phokis	140 BCE
	FD III 3, 119, 5; 11	Kierion	Thessalia	139 BCE
	FD III 2, 238, [6]; 7; 9; 12	Delphoi	Phokis	139 BCE
	Diod.Sic. XXXIV-V 2, 5; 8; 15	Henna	Sicily	ca. 135 BCE
	ILind. 308a; ILind.a 1	Klasioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 131 BCE
	IG IX 2, 206 Ia 19	Melitaia	Thessalia	ante 80 BCE
	IG IX 2, 206 Ib 10	Melitaia	Thessalia	ante 80 BCE
	SGDI 2198, 20	Delphoi	Phokis	128 BCE
	Iasos 195, 2	Iasos	Karia	ca. 127-122 BCE
	BCH 33 (1909), p. 176 n. 2, 8	Argos (Naupliadai)	Argolis	II-I BCE
	Moretti, Olymp. 663	Elis	Elis	II-I BCE
	FD III 2, 69, 2; 4, 277a, 23	Kierion	Thessalia	ca. 125-116 BCE
	IG XII 8, 192, 3; ISamothrace 29, 7	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-I BCE
	Coll. Weber 5992; UP (London, BM) 1982; UP (Gotha)	Lebedos	Ionia	ca. 125-100 BCE
	IG XII 3, 168, 60	Halikarnassos	Karia	II-I BCE
	Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 155a V 100	Korykos	Cilicia	II-I BCE
	Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien,	Korykos	Cilicia	II-I BCE

155a V 114			
ILind; 247, 33	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 121 BCE
IG II ² 1008 IV 90	Amphitrope	Attica	119/8 BCE
IG II ² 1008 IV 90	Amphitrope	Attica	119/8 BCE
IG II ² 1009 IV 82	Pallene	Attica	117/6 BCE
SEG XXXIII 427	Delphoi	Phokis	113-100 BCE
FD III 3, 134, 15; 142, 19; SEG XXXVI 502, 17	Delphoi	Phokis	113-100 BCE
FD III 3, 338, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 101-81 BCE
ZPE 54 (1984), p. 136, 42	Eirieis	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
IG XII 9, 1189, 40	Eiristos	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
IG XII 9, 1189, 9	Eiristos	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
IG II ² 6203	Themakos	Attica	I BCE
IvOl. 936, 2	Olympia	Elis	I BCE-I CE
IvOl. 936, 2	Olympia	Elis	I BCE-I CE
Helly, Gonnoi, 267	Gonnoi	Thessalia	hell.-imp.
SEG XXVI 731	Philippoi	Macedonia	hell.-imp.
SEG XL 522a	Amphipolis	Macedonia	hell.-imp.
AM 35 (1910), p. 427 n. 13, 10	Pergamon (Eubois)	Mysia	I BCE
IPr. 313, 72	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
SEG IV 184, 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	I BCE
TAM II 2, 650 Ib 10	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
TAM II 2, 650 IIa 4	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
TAM II 2, 650 IIIa 2	Kadyanda	Lycia	I BCE
TAM II 2, 575, 2	Tlos	Lycia	I BCE?
TAM II 2, 623	Tlos	Lycia	hell.-imp.
ID 2612 I 13	Delos	Cyclades	end I BCE
Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 155a VI 120	Korykos	Cilicia	end I BCE

	TAM II 2, 552	Tlos (Sarpedonioi)	Lycia	end I BCE?
	SEG XXXI 579, 65; Tyche 2 (1987), p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 80 BCE
	BCH 25 (1901), pp. 367-9 n. 19b, 37; BSA 80 (1975), pp. 123-5; BE 1977, n. 218	Kopai	Boeotia	ca. 80- 58 BCE
	BCH 25 (1901), pp. 367-9 n. 19a, 32; BE 1977, n. 218	Lebadeia	Boeotia	ca. 80- 58 BCE
	SEG XXXI 580, 12	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. I BCE
	IG VII 4149, 10; BSA 70 (1975), p. 131	Lebadeia	Boeotia	ca. 60 BCE
	FD III 3, 270, 4	Delphoi	Phokis	53-39 BCE
	IG IX 2, 527, 15	Thessalia	Thessalia	st. I BCE
	Milet. I 3, 60, 1; 126, 6	Miletos	Ionia	50 BCE
	TAM II 2, 550, 4; Gr. Epigr. Lykien, p. 85 n. 4	Tlos	Lycia	st. I BCE
	TAM II 2, 550, 25; Gr. Epigr. Lykien, p. 85 n. 4	Tlos	Lycia	st. I BCE
	FD III 1, 480, 26	Thessalia	Thessalia	48 BCE
	Daux N 14; N 20; SEG XXXVI 513, [1] ; SGDI 2179, 2; 2188, 2; FD III 3, 270, 5; 284, 20; 310, 24; 316, 4; 375, 2; 397, 15; 425, 1; 6, 6, 26; 19, 4; 7; SEG XXXIV 390, 5; 396, 23; 398, 25?; XXXVII 411, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	48 BCE-46 CE
	IG IX 2, 104, 3; Stählin, p. 169	Chalai	Thessalia	47 BCE
	IG IX 2, 109a, 9; 12; 62; 109b, 3; Chiron 2 (1972), pp. 118-20	Thebes	Boeotia	47-46 BCE?
	AE 1924, pp. 174-5 n. 407, 2	Pythion	Thessalia	post 44 BCE
	IG II ² 1961, 51	Acherdous	Attica	ca. 40 BCE
	IG II ² 1961, 51	Acherdous	Attica	ca. 40 BCE
	IG XII 9, 916, 14	Chalkis	Euboea	post 34

				BCE
	IG XII 1, 7	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	imp.
	AE 1916, p. 84 n. 289, 6	Thessalia	Thessalia	imp.
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 254, 3, 3	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	UP (IHalikarnassos) 257, 2	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	LBW 510	Halikarnassos	Karia	imp.
	GP 191	Gela-Phintias	Sicily	I BCE-I CE
	FD III 3, 283, 27	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-1 BCE
	Iasos 269, 10	Iasos	Karia	6 BCE ?
	SEG XXVI 1839, 26	Barka-Ptolemais	Cyrenaica	68 / 4 BCE
	Iasos 278, 14; 280, 25	Iasos	Karia	I CE
	Iasos 278, 14; 280, 25	Iasos	Karia	I CE
	SEG XVI 652, 5	Halikarnassos	Karia	I CE
	SEG XVI 679, 1	Halikarnassos	Karia	I CE
	SEG LIV 1443, 6	Tlos	Lycia	I CE
	SEG XVII 381c (d+b), 8	Chios	Aegean Isles	end I CE
	FD III 6, 23, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 1-20 CE
	FD III 6, 24, 21	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 1-46 CE ?
	SEG XXXIV 398, 26	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-46 CE
	Daux O 26; FD III 4, 498, 2; SEG XXXIV 402; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 119 n. 31, [1]; FD III 6, 14, 21; 18, 14; 22, 17; 34, 18; 42, 1; 126, 35; 130, 35; SEG XXXIII 430, 19 ; XXXIV 403, 38	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-75 CE
	Milet. I 3, 128, 14	Miletos	Ionia	29 CE
	IG IX 2, 206 IIIc 6	Melitaia	Thessalia	43 CE
	FD III 6, 116, 4; 124, 16; 126, 37; 127, 2; 129, 15; 130, 24; 137, 20; SEG XXXIV 403, 17 ; 31	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-90 CE
	SEG LIV 1443, 10	Tlos	Lycia	st. I CE

Xanthos 7, p. 149 n. 57, 2	Xanthos	Lycia	st. I CE
IEph. 1013, 8	Ephesos	Ionia	93-96 CE
FD III 4, 288, 8; 301, 11; Vatin, Delph. À l'ép. Imp., p. 66, 19	Delphoi	Phokis	99-118 CE
AE 1945-7, p. 102 n. 7, 1	Thamiai	Thessalia	II CE?
ISM I 211, 13	Istros	Moesia	II CE
TAM V 2, 1246, 3	Hiera Kome-Hierokaisareia	Lydia	I-II CE
IG IX 2, 538, 17	Larisa	Thessalia	117 CE
AE 1916, p. 75 n. 281, 2; 9; 21; p. 85 n. 290, 1	Oloosson	Thessalia	117-138 CE
IG IX 2, 546, 27	Larisa	Thessalia	131 CE
SEG XLVII 1806b I 43; 1806b II 15	Kadyanda	Lycia	ca. 135-145 CE
ISM I 193 I 59	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
ISM I 193 II 75	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
IG II ² 2049, 126	Athens	Attica	142/3 CE
IG II ² 2290; BCH 73 (1949), pp. 352-5 n. II 6	Athens	Attica	167/8 CE
IBer. 135b, 28	Beroia	Macedonia	177 CE
JÖAI 15 (1912), p. 46 n. 2, 8	Lappa	Kreta	184 CE
IG IX 2, 268	Kierion	Thessalia	II-III CE?
SEG XXXV 573, 2	Thessalia	Thessalia	III CE
IGB IV 2070	Pautalia	Thrakia	II-III CE
CIRB 783, 1	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	II-III CE
EAM 65 Ib	Oblostai	Macedonia	III CE?
Heberdey-Wilhelm, Reisen in Kilikien, 155c VI 5	Korykos	Cilicia	III CE
IApameia 102	Pylai	Bithynia	II-III CE
SEG XLIII 297	Pharkadon ¹⁷³	Thessalia	IV BCE
SEG XIX 363a	Thespiiai	Boeotia	IV-III BCE
IG VII 2430, 12	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 316-250 BCE

¹⁷³ Masculine variant: *Ἀνυγένης*.

	IG IX 2, 1059; Act; IX Ep. Congr., p. 181	Gyrton	Thessalia	III-II BCE
	BCH 70 (1946), p. 479 n. 6, 10	Thespiiai	Boeotia	III BCE
	SEG XXVI 576a, 3	Orchomenos	Boeotia	end III BCE
	IG VII 2723, 1	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 285-280 BCE
	BCH 121 (1997), p. 96b, 2	Haliartos	Boeotia	ca. 275-250 BCE
	IG VII 2781, 16	Kopai	Boeotia	ca. 275-250 BCE
	IG VII 1747, 7	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 275-250 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 5, [34]?; 9, 22; 53	Boeotia	Boeotia	262-250 BCE?
	AE 1932, Chron., p. 17 n. 1, 8; ZPE 35 (1979), p. 243	Atrax	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	UP (Stählin ect.) side 31	Krannon (Simaithidai)	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	AD 48 (1993) Chron., p. 258 n. 55	Sykourion (mod.)	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	IG VII 3170, 2	Orchomenos	Boeotia	st. III BCE?
	IG VII 3170, 2	Orchomenos	Boeotia	st. III BCE?
	IG VII 3182, 6	Orchomenos	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	SEG XXVI 577b, 4	Orchomenos	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	BCH 94 (1970), p. 146 n. 3 I 12; Hyettos, pp. 283-4	Thebes	Boeotia	ca. 250-240 BCE
	IG VII 3072, 4	Lebadeia	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	IG VII 2850; Rh. Mus. 73 (1920-4), pp. 277-9 n. 11	Tanagra	Boeotia	st. III BCE?
	SEG XXII 390, 9	Thespiiai	Boeotia	st. III BCE
	IG VII 2782, 23	Kopai	Boeotia	ca. 245-230 BCE

	SEG XXXVII 385, 14	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 245-240 BCE
	SEG XXXVII 385, 16	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 245-240 BCE
	SEG XXXVII 385, 26	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 245-240 BCE
	SEG XXXVII 485, 39	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 245-240 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 59-60	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 112	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 112	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 122	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230-200 BCE
	IG VII 3180, 28	Orchomenos	Boeotia	225 BCE?
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 24 n. 191 I 13	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 225-200 BCE
	BCH 70 (1946), p. 479 n. 5, 18	Thespiiai	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 31, 103; SEG XXXIII 447	Argoussa	Thessalia	ca. 223 BCE
	IG VII 3179, 34	Orchomenos	Boeotia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	IG VII 2720, 6	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	IG VII 2720, 18	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 220-200 BCE
	IG VII 1742, 13; Chiron 22 (1992), pp. 469-70 n. 100	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 220 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 82	Gyrton	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 54	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 55	Krannon	Thessalia	215

				BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 73	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 75	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 28 n. 195, 31	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 214-210 BCE?
	BCH 23 (1899), p. 201 n. 8, 10	Akraiphia	Boeotia	209 BCE?
	SEG XXVI 504, 14; Hyettos, p. 321 n. 214	Hyettos	Boeotia	202 BCE?
	SEG XXVI 672, 36	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 200-190 BCE
	IG VII 3200, 2; 3201, 1; Wilhelm, Neue Beitr. 4, p. 15 n. 2, [1]?	Orchomenos	Boeotia	ca. 200-175 BCE
	IG VII 3365, 1	Chaironeia	Boeotia	end II BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 43 n. 220 II 26	Thespiiai	Boeotia	end II BCE
	BCH 23 (1899), p. 193 n. 1, 4	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 190-175 BCE
	BCH 23 (1899), pp. 195-6 n. 3, 14	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 190-175 BCE
	SEG XXV 504a, 11	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 190 BCE
	SEG XXXV 617	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE
	AE 1936, Chron., p. 38 n. 210, 17	Thespiiai	Boeotia	mi. II BCE?
	IG VII 2832, 6; Hyettos, p. 321, n. 214	Hyettos	Boeotia	ca. 171-160 BCE
	Axenidis, Pelasg. Lar. 2, p. 50, 2; 10; Kramolisch, p. 53 n. 67	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 170 BCE
	IG IX 2, 416b, 17; 21	Krannon	Thessalia	ca. 135 BCE
	IG VII 2914	Koroneia ¹⁷⁴	Boeotia	IV-III BCE
	SEG XXVI 676, 5	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 200-190

¹⁷⁴ Feminine variant: *Ἀντιγένεια*.

				BCE
	SEG XXXI 579, 65; Tyche 2 (1987), p. 25	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 80 BCE
	IPrusa 64, 4	Prousa	Bithynia	II-III CE
	IPrusa 69	Prousa	Bithynia	st. II-III CE
	IG VII 1974	Thespiiai ¹⁷⁵	Boeotia	IV-III BCE
	IG XII 9, 988; 989	Chalkis ¹⁷⁶	Euboea	hell.
	TM 118957	Abydos (Memnonion)	Thinitis (U8)	end IV BCE- end III CE
	TM 3028	Elephantine	(U1)	mi. III BCE
	TM 3028	Elephantine	(U1)	mi. III BCE
	TM 4408	Phebichis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 260 BCE
	TM 1934; 47329	Philadelphieia; Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	254-238 BCE
	TM 44394	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 251 BCE
	TM 925	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	250 BCE
	TM 7244	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	246-221 BCE
	TM 5008	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	246-221 BCE
	TM 7242	Koites	Herakleopolites (U20)	230 BCE
	TM 2913	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	225 BCE
	TM 2798	Hiera Nesos	Arsinoites	223 BCE
	TM 221	Berenikis	Arsinoites	221 BCE
	TM 2667; 115597	Takona; Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	203/2 BCE
	TM 78325	Egypt	Egypt	II BCE
	TM 2754	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	170 BCE
	TM 43623; 43683; 6593	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	170-165 BCE
	TM 43683	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas	169

¹⁷⁵ Feminine variant: *Ἀντιγένια*.

¹⁷⁶ Feminine variant: *Ἀντιγέννη*.

			(U4b)	BCE
	TM 3576	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	145 BCE
	TM 70457	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	123 BCE
	TM 70940	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	123 BCE
	TM 70457	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	123 BCE
	TM 96803	Memnoneia (Djeme)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	I BCE-I CE
	TM 4859	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	64-44 BCE
	TM 96821; 96822	Memnoneia (Djeme)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	imp.
	RE (1); (19)	Egypt	Egypt	st. I CE
	RE (1)	Egypt	Egypt	st. I CE
	TM 14405	Ptolemais Nea	Arsinoites	156 CE
	ISultan Dagi 393, 3	Tyriaion	Phrygia	post 188 BCE
	MAMA IX 149, 1	Aizanoi	Phrygia	imp.
	Studia Pontica III (I) 174	Amaseia (Diakopene)	Pontos	imp.
Eudoxos st. II BCE Nippur	IG I ³ 1147, 170	Erechtheis (Athens)	Attica	459 BCE
	IG I ³ 1187, 17	Athens	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 1162, 40	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	447 BCE ?
	PG 3, 2, p. 355 fr. 692	Athens	Attica	V-IV BCE
	RE (8) ; ID 1442b, 42; 1443b II 109	Knidos	Karia	ca. 410-350 BCE
	IG I ³ 476, 207-8, 244	Athens	Attica	408/7 BCE
	SEMA 346	Kydathenaion	Attica	IV BCE
	SEMA 1835	Athens	Attica	IV BCE
	SEG XVII 154	Argos	Argolis	IV BCE
	RE (5)	Sicily	Sicily	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 2345	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG V 2, 271, 2	Mantineia-Antigoneia (Epalea)	Arcadia	mi. IV BCE
	BCH 103 (1978), p. 348, 32	Orchomenos	Boeotia	ca. 369-361 BCE

	IG II ² 223b, 10 ; 223c	Sypalettos	Attica	343/2 BCE
	IG II ² 1927, 7	Melite	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
	SEG XXXIX 999, 2	Kamarina	Sicily	IV-III BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 219	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310- 240 BCE
	RE (7); FGrH 79	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG V 2, 36, 72	Tegea (Hippochoitai)	Arcadia	end III BCE
	FD III 1, 125, 3	Gela-Phintias	Sicily	277 BCE?
	Syll. ³ 419, 6	Argos	Argolis	271 BCE?
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates 7, 57	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	260 / 256 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates 9, 47	Sikyon	Corinthia	254 BCE ?
	IG IX 2, 234, 20	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 21	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
	IG IX 2, 234, 90	Pharsalos	Thessalia	ca. 230- 200 BCE
	SGDI 1612, 32	Dyme	Achaia	ca. 219 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 68	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	UP (Ag. Inv.)	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	SEG XVII 288, 14	Larisa	Thessalia	II BCE
	UP (Chanioits) I03.05, 2	Aphrodisias	Cilicia	II BCE
	IG IX 2, 461b, 20, 35 ; BCH 59 (1935), pp. 37-8 n. 1 f. 2, 6	Krannon	Thessalia	ante 141-134 BCE
	Syll. ³ 585, 132	Hyele-Velia	Magna Graecia	188 BCE
	Ag. XV 205, 53	Acherdous	Attica	ca. 176- 169 BCE
	IG IX 2, 553, 555; Zachou-Kontogianni,	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. II BCE

n. 3			
SEG XXXIII 454, 62; 65-6; Feyel, CEB, pp. 51-2	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
IG II ² 957, 49; 958, 76	Acherdous	Attica	157-148 BCE
IG II ² 957, 49; 958, 76	Acherdous	Attica	157-148 BCE
SEG XV 104, 217; ID 2059, 2; 2103, 7; 2151, 2; 2208, 8-9; 2610, 30; IG II ² 1336; SEG XXXII 218, 194; FD III 2, 2, 5; 24, 22	Melite	Attica	st. II BCE
FD III 2, 27, 19	Hippothontis (Athens)	Attica	128/7 BCE
FD III 4, 284, 6	Athens	Attica	ca. 125 BCE
IG XIV 421d an. 8; IGSI 4 III (IV), 136d an. 8	Tauromenion	Sicily	II-I BCE?
RE (6)	Kyzikos	Mysia	ca. 120-110 BCE
IG II ² 1011, 33; 47; 57; 66; 69; 75; 78; 85	Acherdous	Attica	107/6 BCE
IG II ² 1011, 33; 47; 57; 66; 69; 75; 78; 85	Acherdous	Attica	107/6 BCE
FD III 2, 25, 14	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
FD III 2, 25, 14	Athens	Attica	106/5 BCE
IG II ² 2984, 5	Marathon	Attica	106/5 BCE
FD III 2, 28, 38	Hippothontis (Athens)	Attica	106/5 BCE
IG XII 1, 1027	Brykountioi	Aegean Isles	I BCE-I CE
CIL IV 3091	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
CIL IV 4456	Pompeii	Magna Graecia	I BCE-I CE
ISM II 2a, 53	Tomis	Moesia	I BCE
IDidyma 50 1 St. 45	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
ID 2618b II 3	Delos	Cyclades	end I BCE
ID 2619b I 27	Delos	Cyclades	end I BCE

IG II ² 2986, 6	Eleusis	Attica	95/4 BCE
IG II ² 2986, 6	Eleusis	Attica	95/4 BCE
ID 2255	Delos	Cyclades	90/89 BCE
IG II ² 1716; Hesp. Suppl. 8 (1949), p. 117; 134	Athens	Attica	57/6 BCE
IG II ² 2461, 61	Aithalidai	Attica	st. I BCE
IG II ² 1043 II 112	Miletos	Ionia	39 BCE
IG XII 3, 730, 1-3; 8	Thera	Cyclades	imp.
Charitonides, Sympl. 18, 24	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	imp.
IG II ² 7506	Sphettos	Attica	imp.
FD III 4, 475	Delphoi	Phokis	imp.
IEph. 2253	Ephesos	Ionia	imp.
TAM V 1, 144, 24	Halokome	Lydia	imp.
LBW 1302a 4	Kyaneai (Timioussa)	Lycia	imp.
TAM II 3, 984	Olympos	Lycia	imp.
IG II ² 3263	Eleusis	Attica	27 BCE-14 CE
IG II ² 7883	Eleusis	Attica	I CE
PAE 1992, p. 71a, 35	Peloponnesos	Peloponnesos	11 CE
IG II ² 1998, 21	Athens	Attica	st. I CE
Helly, Gonnoi 132, 8	Gonnoi	Thessalia	st. I CE
IG II ² 1996, 163	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 85- 95 CE
IG II ² 1996, 212	Miletos	Ionia	ca. 85- 95 ce
Bouleuterion, pp. 163-6 n. 6, 11	Patara	Lycia	post 96 CE
IG II ² 2167; 2473	Athens	Attica	II CE
Xen. Eph. III 4, 1-3; V 5, 6; 9	Knidos	Karia	st. II CE
IKnid. 91, 4	Knidos	Karia	st. II CE
TAM V 1, 175, 6; 176, 3, 6	Saittai	Lydia	167-172 CE
Petzl, Beichtinschr. 58, 2-3; 7	Tarsi	Lydia	167 CE
IG II ² 2097, 82; Ag. XV 440, 8; IG II ² 3658; 3659	Sphettos	Attica	ca. 169- 212 CE
IG II ² 2083, 95	Athens	Attica	179/80 CE
Ag. XV 402, 11	Sounion	Attica	181/2 CE

	Ag. XV 402, 11	Sounion	Attica	181/2 CE
	JÖAI 15 (1912), pp. 47-48 n. 6, 14	Hierapytna	Kreta	182 CE
	IG II ² 2119, 87	Sounion	Attica	191/2 CE
	TAM II 3, 951, 1	Olympos	Lycia	II-III CE
	TAM II 3, 951, 4	Olympos	Lycia	II-III CE
	IG XII Suppl. 646, 4; Robert, OMS 2, pp. 1275-8; OMS 3, pp. 1390-4	Tanagra	Boeotia	post 212 CE
	IG XII Suppl. 646, 5; 9; 11; 18; Robert, OMS 2, pp. 1275-8; OMS 3, pp. 1390-4	Tanagra	Boeotia	post 212 CE
	Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 15 n. 48, 16	Soura	Lycia	ca. 230 CE
	ét. Thas. 5, p. 139 n. 274, 9	Thasos ¹⁷⁷	Aegean Isles	imp.
	IG XII 7, 101	Arkesina ¹⁷⁸	Cyclades	imp.
	BCH 3 (1879), p. 175 n. 66	Karpasia	Cyprus	II-III CE
	Meïmaris-Bakitzis 30	Traianopolis	Thrakia	V CE
	Cyr. S., V. Cyriac 1	Korinthos	Corinthia	mi. V CE
	Feissel, RICM, 31	Edessa	Macedonia	V-VI CE
	MAMA III 341	Korykos ¹⁷⁹	Cilicia	byz.
	Peloponnesiake Suppl. 18 (1991), pp. 407-10	Kyparissia	Messenia	VI CE
	IPerinth. 233	Perinthos-Herakleia	Thrakia	V-VI CE
	Feissel RICM 16	Edessa	Macedonia	V-VI CE
	TM 1852	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	246 BCE
	TM 2900	Autodike	Arsinoites	236 BCE
	TM 3387	Magdola	Arsinoites	221 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end II BCE

¹⁷⁷ Feminine variant: *Εὐδόζη*.

¹⁷⁸ Feminine variant: *Εὐδόζια*.

¹⁷⁹ Masculine variant: *Εὐδόκιος*.

	TM 4036	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	st. I BCE
	RE (6)	Kyzikos	Mysia	I CE
	TM 17597	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	90 CE
	TM 33699	Hermopolis ¹⁸⁰	Hermopolites (U15)	st. IV CE
	TM 33699	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	st. IV CE
	TM 33547	Egypt	Egypt	IV CE
	TM 34104	Mounesis	Western desert	IV CE
	TM 32840	Egypt	Egypt	IV-V CE
	TM 33368	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	313/4 CE
	TM 15734	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	346/7 CE
	TM 15733	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	346/7 CE
	TM 15733; 15734	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	346/7 CE
	TM 70314	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	355 CE
	TM 33053	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	360 CE
	TM 35442	Egypt	Egypt	V CE
	TM 35651	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	V CE
	TM 35062	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	end V CE
	TM 22157	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	499 CE
	TM 37332	Arcadia	Arcadia	VI CE
	TM 86183	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 15684	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	546/7 CE
	TM 18422	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	ante 547 CE
	TM 78392	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	st. VII CE
	TM 87381	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	VII CE
	TM 39391	Phanesis	Arsinoites	VII-VIII CE
	TM 35133	Egypt	Egypt	V CE?
	TM 34817	Herakleopolites?	Herakleopolites	V CE

¹⁸⁰ Masculine variant: *Εὐδόκιος*.

			(U20)?	
	TM 34866	Oxyrynchos ¹⁸¹	Oxyrynchites (U19)	V-VI CE
	TM 34853	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	V-VI CE?
	TM 23784	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	524 CE?
	TM 19365	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	525 CE
	TM 22120	Antinoopolis	Antaiopolites (U10a)	ca. 537 CE
	TM 44545	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	ca. 520-545 CE
	TM 18901	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	538-547 CE
	TM 18888	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	544/5 CE
	TM 92186	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	580 CE
	TM 37057	Arsinoites?	Arsinoites?	VI CE
	TM 36984	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	VI CE
	TM 36550	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	VI CE
	TM 38454	Hermopolites?	Hermopolites (U15)?	VI CE
	TM 704215	Egypt	Egypt	VI CE
	TM 19106	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	600 CE
	TM 20129	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	602 CE?
	TM 41025	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	627 CE?
	TM 20934	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	627 CE
	TM 18045	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	635 CE
	TM 38719	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	643 CE?
	TM 21375	Aphrodito	Antaiopolites (U10a)	645 CE?
	TM 131683	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	end VI-st. VII CE
	TM 36163	Egypt	Egypt	VI-VII CE
	TM 874162	Hermopolis?	Hermopolites (U15)?	VI-VII CE

¹⁸¹ Feminine variant: *Εὐδόχεια*.

	TM 81866	Egypt	Egypt	VI-VIII CE
	TM 86136	Syene	(U1)	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 83332	Thebes?	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 86136	Syene	(U1)	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 86136	Syene	(U1)	VI-VIII CE?
	TM 86732	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VII CE
	TM 86790	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VII CE
	TM 41222	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	VII CE
	TM 82601	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VII-VIII CE
	TM 84431	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VII-VIII CE
	TM 341781	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4a)	VII-VIII CE
	TM 38662	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	end VII CE
	TM 91695	Hermopolites	Hermopolites (U15)	end VII CE
	TM 38721	Herakleopolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	st. VIII CE
	TM 85921	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	st. VIII CE
	TM 85973	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	mi. VIII CE
	TM 86020	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4a)	mi. VIII CE
	TM 82368	Egypt	Egypt	IX CE
	TM 82368	Egypt	Egypt	IX CE
	TM 82367	Egypt	Egypt	837 CE
	TM 82367	Egypt	Egypt	837 CE
	PLRE I (1); Hauser-Meury, Prosopographie, p. 66 n. 1	Kappadokia	Kappadokia	379-383 CE
	PLRE I (2); Hauser-Meury, Prosopographie, p. 66-9 n. 2	Kappadokia	Kappadokia	382 CE
	RE (1); (5); DCB (2); ODCC ³ , p. 479	Arabissos?	Kappadokia	300-370 CE
	M. Eudoxii 6-9	Melitene	Kappadokia	305-311 CE

	Cyr. S., V. Euthym. 3	Melitene	Kappadokia	mi. IV CE
	MAMA VIII 254, 1	Saoutra	Lykaonia	III-IV CE?
	Termessos IV 95, 5	Termessos	Pidisia	imp.
	Belleten 14 (1950), p. 562 n. 5, 3	Kokousos (terr.) ¹⁸²	Kappadokia	byz.
	BSA 4 (1879-8), p. 54 n. 1	Upper Tembris	Phrygia	byz.
	MAMA VII 573, 7	Özkent	Eastern Phrygia	III-IV CE
	MAMA X 292, 6	Kotiaion (Tataenoi)? ¹⁸³	Phrygia	IV CE
	SEG LVI 1685	Nakoleia (terr.)	Phrygia	byz.
	MAMA I 218, 3	Laodikeia	Eastern Phrygia	IV-V CE
Démokratès st. II BCE Uruk st. II BCE Uruk mi. II BCE Uruk mi. II BCE Uruk mi. II BCE Uruk end II BCE Uruk	IG II ² 5298	Agryle	Attica	?
	IG II ² 5737	Aphidna	Attica	?
	IG XII 8, 274, 20	Thasos	Aegean Isles	VI-V BCE
	ét.Thas. 3, p. 269 n. 31 II 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	ca. 520-490 BCE
	Plut. Alc. 3	Athens	Attica	V BCE
	Pl. Lys. 204e; 205c; SEMA 50	Aixone	Attica	st. V BCE
	IG I ³ 954	Potamos	Attica	ca. 440 BCE
	NC 1915, p. 410 n. 51	Chios	Aegean Isles	412-334 BCE
	IG I ³ 469, 2	Athens	Attica	ca. 410 BCE
	Xen. An. IV 4, 15	Temnos	Aeolis	401 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 264	Paros	Cyclades	IV BCE
	SEG XXVII 596	Eretria	Euboea	IV BCE
	Ag. XVI 86, 2; PA/APF 3521	Aphidna	Attica	ca. 400-325 BCE
	IG II ² 6276	Ikarion	Attica	IV BCE
	IG II ² 1375, 25; 1377, 5; 1378, 6	Rhamnous	Attica	400/399 BCE
	IG II ² 6248	Thria	Attica	IV BCE
	Solomonik, GAKh 578	Chersonesos	Tauris	IV BCE
	UP (Attica, tit. sep.)	Aphidna	Attica	end IV BCE

¹⁸² Feminine variant: *Eὐδοζία*.

¹⁸³ Feminine variant: *Eὐδοκία*.

	IG II ² 12469	Athens	Attica	end IV BCE
	Milet. I 2, 9b, 15	Lebedos	Ionia	391-387 BCE
	Ag. XV 10, 17	Oa	Attica	ca. 390-375 BCE
	IG II ² 1929, 9	Athens	Attica	ca. 380 BCE
	IG II ² 1929, 9	Athens	Attica	ca. 380 BCE
	IG II ² 1928, 4	Kerameis	Attica	ca. 380 BCE
	BCH 95 (1971), p. 227, 15	Eretria	Euboea	mi. IV BCE
	Kerameikos III Fluchtafeln 3; 10; 17-18	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE?
	IG XII 5, 542, 39	Acharnai	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2385, 95	Pithos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	Hyperboreus 1 (2002), p. 73	Olbia-Borysthenes	Hypanis region	mi. IV BCE
	Ag. XV 17, 54; IG II ² 417	Acharnai	Attica	360/59 BCE
	Ag. XV 15, 25	Oa	Attica	ca. 360 BCE
	IG II ² 205, 1	Lampsakos	Troas	351 BCE
	ID 75, 4	Delos	Cyclades	st. IV BCE
	Din. Fr. XLIV	Athens	Attica	st. IV BCE
	SEMA 445	Myrrhinous	Attica	st. IV BCE
	Coin Hoards 9, p. 204	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 350-340 BCE
	CID II 36 I 36	Lamia	Thessalia	343 BCE
	Ag. XV 43, 151	Perithoidai	Attica	335/4 BCE
	Ag. XV 43, 124	Prospalta	Attica	335/4 BCE
	IG II ² 335; SEG XXI 274, 9; IG II ² 405; 414a; SEG XXI 276, 7	Paiania	Attica	334/3 BCE
	UP (Panakton,	Hippothontis	Attica	333/2

ephebic)	(Athens)		BCE
Curt. VI 5, 9	Athens	Attica	331 BCE
IG II ² 1198, 4; 1927, 52	Aixone	Attica	ca. 330-325 BCE
IG II ² 1927, 169	Alopeke	Attica	ca. 330 BCE
IG II ² 1627, 22-23, 374; 1628, 5-6, 85-86, 533, 548; 1629, 1010, 1026; 1631, 237, 249; CIA App. 103&; JÖAI 7 (1904), p. 122, 10	Eitea	Attica	330-320 BCE
IG II ² 1570, 11; 13; 16	Gargettos	Attica	ca. 330-320 BCE
Pridik, Amph. Hermit. 22; Production et commerce, p. 18 n. 18	Herakleia	Pontos	ca. 330-310 BCE
IG II ² 1628, 131; 141	Athens	Attica	326/5 BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 356	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 247, 9	Grynchai	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 249a, 228	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 11	Peraeis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 68	Peraeis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 332	Oinoe	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 85	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 94	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 343	Phlieis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 454	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 249a, 211	Hist.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 407-8	Grynchai	Euboea	IV-III BCE
Hesp. 16 (1947), p. 121, 108	Oichal.	Euboea	IV-III BCE

IG XII 7, 169	Arkesine	Cyclades	hell.
IG XII 5, 10, 39	Ios	Cyclades	hell.
Archeion Thess. Mnem., p. 275	Peparethos	Aegean Isles	hell.
IG XII Suppl., p. 175 n. 537	Eretria Dystos	Euboea	hell.
IG XII 9, 1242, 16	Acharnai	Attica	ca. 323 BCE
SEMA 490	Oion	Attica	hell.
SEG L 829 VIII 3-4	Paiania	Attica	hell.
IG IX 1, 935	Sikyon	Corinthia	hell.
SEG XXVII 196	Gonnoi	Thessalia	hell.
IG IX 2, 264; AD 48 (1993) Chron., pp. 244-5	Peirasia (Hermitisi)	Thessalia	hell.
AM 37 (1912), p. 303 n. 30	Pergamon	Mysia	hell.
CIG 3087, 2	Teos	Ionia	hell.
IEph. 923, 2	Ephesos	Ionia	hell.
IG II ² 2406, 3; Tracy, ADT, pp. 87-88	Thessalia	Thessalia	322 BCE
Ag. XV 55, 46	Kolonai (Antiochid)	Attica	ca. 321 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 2, 132	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 564	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
AJPh 56 (1935), pp. 361-71 n. 1, 952	Kolophon	Ionia	311-306 BCE
SNG Kayhan 378	Kolophon	Ionia	ca. 310- 294 BCE
Ag. XV 58, 59	Kephale	Attica	305/4 BCE
IG II ² 1169, 2	Athens	Attica	III BCE
IG II ² 7785	Cholargos	Attica	III-II BCE
IG II ² 7570	Trinemeia	Attica	III BCE
Helly, Gonnoi, 219	Gonnoi	Thessalia	III BCE
SEG XVIII 120; XXIII 148, 1	Miletoupolis	Mysia	ca. 300 BCE
ASAA 15-16 (1932- 3), p. 311 n. 15	Phygela	Ionia	III BCE
IEK 87, 7	Erythrai	Ionia	III-II BCE
IG XII 5, 872, 59	Tenos	Cyclades	end III BCE
ISmyrna 765, 17	Smyrna	Ionia	end III BCE

	ISmyrna 765, 18	Smyrna	Ionia	end III BCE
	Ag. XV 72, 128	Eleusis	Attica	281/0 BCE
	ID 399a, 128	Delos	Cyclades	mi. III BCE
	IG II ² 2325, 229	Athens	Attica	mi. III BCE
	NC 1923, p. 12 n. 13	Smyrna	Ionia	ca. 270- 260 BCE
	IG II ² 661	Kerameis	Attica	267/6 BCE
	IG VII 298, 2, 23	Oropos	Attica	ante 205 BCE
	IG XI 2, 287a, 194	Delos	Cyclades	250 BCE
	IOrop. 63, 2, 4	Athens	Attica	st. III BCE
	SEG LI 115, 2	Rhamnous	Attica	st. III BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi 14, 3	Thessalia	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	PPetr. ² 16, 57	Macedonia	Macedonia	236 BCE
	IG II ² 1299	Eleusis	Attica	ca. 235 BCE
	ID 314a, 36	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 233 BCE
	IG XII 8, 295, 8	Thasos	Aegean Isles	III-II BCE
	IG XI 4, 1216a, 16	Delos	Cyclades	III-II BCE
	IRhamnous 167, 33	Athens	Attica	ca. 225 BCE
	IG IX 2, 522, 23	Larisa	Thessalia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 2, 1275	Pythion	Thessalia	III-II BCE
	IEph. 3490	Metropolis	Ionia	III-II BCE
	PPC Δ 26	Paphos	Cyprus	221-205 BCE
	ID 353b, 39	Delos	Cyclades	219 BC
	IG II ² 847	Kolonai	Attica	214/3 BCE
	IG VII 252, 1; 274, 1; 275, 1; 296, 3; 298, 2;	Oropos	Attica	205 BCE?

22; Chiron 22 (1992), p. 426-7 n. 32			
ID 371b, 20; 396a, 62; 442a, 214; IG XI 4, 811, 2	Delos	Cyclades	202-179 BCE
RE (8)	Macedonia	Macedonia	201 BCE
IG XII 5, 870, 2; 24	Tenos	Cyclades	II BCE
Syll. ³ 1061, 1, 9-10; 13; 17; ZPE 1 (1967), p. 230, 11	Samos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
SEG XXVII 591	Eretria	Euboea	II BCE
BCH 19 (1895), pp. 369-70 n. 19, 10	Athens	Attica	II-I BCE
IG II ² 7722	Phrearrhioi	Attica	II BCE
IOrop. 728	Oropos	Attica	II BCE?
IG II ² 10117	Prusias ad Hypium	Bithynia	II BCE
BMI 927, 24	Kyzikos	Mysia	II BCE
IG XII 1, 450	Patara	Lycia	II BCE
Helly, Gonnoi 32, 3	Homolion	Thessalia	end II BCE
IEph. 4103 II 33	Ephesos	Ionia	end II BCE
IMM 97, 49	Magnesia	Ionia	end II BCE
IG XII 6, 1198 III 16	Temnos	Aeolis	189-90 BCE
IG II ² 2332, 128	Cholargos	Attica	183/2 BCE
SEG XXXVI 552, 2; 18	Pythion	Thessalia	ca. 180-170 BCE
Ag. XV 194, 37; 114; 201, 5	Cholargos	Attica	ca. 178-175 BCE
Helly, Gonnoi 69, 16	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 178 BCE
OGIS 254; Grainger, SPG, p. 86	Macedonia	Macedonia	ca. 175-164 BCE
Ager 120 IV 6; ANS Mus. N. 24 (1979), p. 108 n. 36	Magnesia	Ionia	ca. 175-140 BCE
Ag. XV 206, 98	Agryle	Attica	173/2 BCE
IG XI 2, 133, 61	Delos	Cyclades	172 BCE
Helly, Gonnoi 48, 4; 86, 5	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 160-140

				BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi 49, 5; 74, 2; 75, 2; 76, 2	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 160-140 BCE
	SEG XV 370a, 30	Skotoussa	Macedonia	160 BCE?
	SEG XV 370c, 16	Skotoussa	Macedonia	post 158 BCE
	ID 1412a, 15 ; 1417a I 124 ; 1426a II 49	Athens	Attica	156/5 BCE
	Ag. XV 136, 11 ; Tracy, ALC, p. 165	Thria	Attica	ca. 155 BCE
	ID 2419	Athens	Attica	st. II BCE
	SEG XXVII 203, 26-7	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 150 BCE
	FD III 2, 24, 16; 35, 4; 46, 2, 6; IG II ² 958, 45?	Athens	Attica	149-127 BCE
	IG II ² 960, 24	Athens	Attica	148-134 BCE
	ID II ² 960, 24	Athens	Attica	148-134 BCE
	Ag. XV 238, 3; Ag. 239, 3	Kydathenaion	Attica	145/4 BCE
	Ag. XV 238, 3; Ag. 239, 3, 14	Kydathenaion	Attica	145/4 BCE
	ID 2589, 43	Kephisia	Attica	134/3 BCE
	NC 1916, p. 321 n. 67	Chios	Aegean Isles	133-88 BCE?
	AE 1924, pp. 167-8 n. 404, [8]; 17	Pythion	Thessalia	ca. 131 BCE
	SEG XV 104, 168	Paiania	Attica	128/7 BCE
	ID 2256, 8	Alopeke	Attica	II-I BCE
	FD III 2, 28, 19	Oineis (Athens)	Attica	106/5 CE
	IG II ² 1028 I 125	Otryne	Attica	102/1 BCE
	IG XII 8, 171b, 28	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100 BCE
	ID 2616 I 53	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 100 BCE
	EAD XXX 331	Athens	Attica	ca. 100 BCE
	Ag. XVII 29	Agryle	Attica	I BCE

SEG XIX 335, 25; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 127-129	Opous	Opuntian Lokris	ca. 100- 90 BCE
AE 1917, p. 18 n. 309, 2, 21	Chyretiai	Thessalia	ca. 100- 90 BCE
IG IX 2, 1281, 7	Pythion	Thessalia	I BCE
IG X 2, 1, 129, 5	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I BCE-I CE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 80	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 100	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
IG XII 3, 96, 12	Ephesos	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
IPr. 144, 21	Priene	Ionia	I BCE
IPr. 313, 238a	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
Milet. VI 2, 541	Miletos	Ionia	I BCE
TAM II 1, 168b, 24; Migeotte, Souscriptions, p. 258	Sestioi	Lycia	I BCE?
IG IX 2, 557, 17-18	Larisa	Thessalia	mi. I BCE ?
IG IX 2, 542, 3	Larisa	Thessalia	post 60 BCE
Excav. Cyprus, p. 96	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
Athena 22 (1910), p. 145 n. 2	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
Athena 22 (1910), p. 145 n. 2	Amathous	Cyprus	imp.
Neue Ostotheken 11	Ephesos	Ionia	imp.
IG II ² 2338, 16	Kephisia	Attica	ca. 27- 17 BCE
Helly, Gonnoi 114, 1	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 27- 25 BCE
IG II ² 1723; SEG XXVI 166, 13; IGSEG XXVIII 192	Athmonon	Attica	I BCE-I CE
IG II ² 1723; SEG XXVI 166, 13; IGSEG XXVIII 192	Athmonon	Attica	I BCE-I CE
IG II ² 6768; SEG XXVI 291	Marathon	Attica	I BCE-I CE
Helly, Gonnoi 115, 6; 117, 14	Gonnoi	Thessalia	ca. 25)20 BCE
AM 68 (1953), p. 17	Samos	Dodekanesos	19/8 BCE
IG II ² 10211/12	Salamis	Attica	I CE

	IG X 2, 1, 53	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I CE?
	IG IX 2, 543, 13; ZPE 118 (1997), p. 231 n. 5c	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 1-10 CE
	IMM 149a; 148b, 3	Magnesia	Ionia	end I CE
	Moretti, Olymp. 753; 756; 759; IAG 62	Magnesia	Ionia	end I CE
	IEph. 1006, 5	Glaukeoi	Ionia	mi. I CE
	IMM 157b, 11	Magnesia	Ionia	50-54 CE
	IMM 157b, 13; IvOl. 211, 2; 212, 4; Campanile, Sacerdoti 14; Demougin 480	Magnesia	Ionia	50-54 CE
	IG II ² 1990, 22	Besa	Attica	61/2 CE
	IHadrian 79, 8	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	88 CE
	IG II ² 1973b	Athens	Attica	II CE
	AE 1917, p. 114 n. 326, 6; p. 120 n. 334, 3; Kramolisch, p. 32 n. 51	Chyretiai	Thessalia	ca. 100 CE?
	ISM I 137, 14	Istros	Moesia	II CE
	ISM I 201 II 17	Istros	Moesia	II CE
	IOSPE I ² 425, 2	Chersonesos	Tauris	II CE
	SEG XLVI 932	Chersonesos	Tauris	II CE
	IG X 2, 1, 115	Thessalonike	Macedonia	I-II CE
	UP (Skopje)	Kavadarci	Macedonia	II CE?
	IPrusias 103	Prusias ad Hypium	Bithynia	II CE?
	IEph. 1046	Ephesos	Ionia	II CE
	IPerge 395, 1	Perge	Pamphylia	I-II CE
	CIRB 1054, 18	Hermonassa	Cimmerian Bosphoros	123-132 CE
	CIRB 975, 2	Phanagoreia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	123 CE
	IOSPE I ² 359, 28; VDI 1960 3, pp. 154-5, 24	Chersonesos	Tauris	129-130 CE
	VDI 1960 3, pp. 154-5, 23	Chersonesos	Tauris	130 CE
	SEG XXXIX 495, 1	Thessalia	Thessalia	ca. 131 CE
	ISM I 193 I, 102	Istros	Moesia	138 CE
	EAM 56	Aiane	Macedonia	st. II CE
	Ferray, Mémoires 146, 1; 147, 1; 149, 1	Kolophon	Ionia	157-159 CE
	Sokolovska, Isar-Marvinci, p. 131	Idomene	Macedonia	161 CE

Sokolovska, Isar-Marvinci, p. 131	Idomene	Macedonia	161 CE
IG II ² 2086, 98	Athens	Attica	163/4 CE
IG II ² 2113, 43	Hagnous	Attica	187/8 CE
IKourion 132, 8; 11; [15]; 22	Kourion	Cyprus	III CE
IG II ² 11120, 10, 14	Athens	Attica	III CE
IG X 2, 1, 859, 6	Thessalonike	Macedonia	III CE
IHadrian 59, 1	Hadrianoi	Bithynia	II-III CE
Taşlıklıoğlu 2, p. 53 n. 39b	Kyzikos	Mysia	III CE
IKyz. I 260, 3	Kyzikos	Mysia	II-III CE
IEph. 956, 5	Ephesos	Ionia	end III CE?
RPC VII 1, 525-7	Magnesia	Ionia	238-244 CE
IG II ² 2245, 79	Aigeis (Athens)	Attica	255/6 CE
IG II ² 2245, 133	Leontis (Athens)	Attica	255/6 CE
RE (11)	Rhodos ¹⁸⁴	Dodekanesos	?
Plut., Arist. 11	Plataiai	Boeotia	479 BCE
SEG XXXIX 356	Epidauros	Argolis	IV-III BCE?
SEG XXXIX 356	Epidauros	Argolis	IV-III BCE?
SEG XII 360 I 22	Lindos	Dodekanesos	388/7 BCE
IG XII 1, 925, 25	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 370 BCE
Peek, IAEpid. 52b, 65; 67	Epidauros	Argolis	ca. 370 BCE
Peek, IAEpid. 52b, 42; 45	Sikyon	Corinthia	ca. 370-365 BCE
Ag. XV 15, 9	Kydathenaion	Attica	ca. 360 BCE
ILind. 645	Lindos	Dodekanesos	st. IV BCE
IKnid. 22 II 9	Pyrindos	Karia	st. IV BCE
CID II 74 8 32; 74 II [23]	Delphoi	Phokis	337 BCE

¹⁸⁴ Masculine variant: *Δαμοκράτης*.

	ILind. 45, 6	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 335 BCE
	Daux C 22; FD III 4, 382, 13; CID II 80, 2; FDCID 82, 14; 83, 14; SEG XVII 222c, 6; Syll. ³ 538b?	Delphoi	Phokis	333 BCE
	TCam. 11, 8	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	IV-III BCE
	ILind. 51a II 33	Kamyndioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	ILind. 51a II 56	Klasioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	IG XII 1, 761, 29	Lindopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	SEG IX 195	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	IV-III BCE
	IG V 2, 32, 8	Tegea	Arcadia	IV-III BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 157 n. 1	Herakleia	Thrakia	IV-III BCE
	UP (Paris, BN)	Knidos	Karia	IV-III BCE
	AE 1913, p. 13 n. 33	Nisyrioi	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Cl.Rh. 2, p. 110 n. 20	Ialysos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	IG XII 1, 13	Astypalaieis	Dodekanesos	hell.
	SEG XIV 709	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	hell.
	IC 3, p. 67 n. 31	Itanos	Kreta	hell.
	Manganaro, PdIP n. 4 I 9	Syrakousai (Λογ.)	Sicily	hell.
	SEG XII 360 II 8	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	326 / 320 BCE
	CID II 32, 52	Delphoi	Phokis	320 BCE?
	CID II 32, 55	Delphoi	Phokis	319 BCE?
	TCam. 5 I 18	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 316 BCE
	CID II 32, 86	Delphoi	Phokis	315 BCE?
	SEG XII 360 II 16	Ialysos	Dodekanesos	318 / 312 BCE
	EAD XXVII sub E 41	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310- 240 BCE
	AE 1980, p. 18 n. 20	Hierapytna	Kreta	ca. 300 BCE

	IG II ² 6433	Kephisia	Attica	ca. 300 BCE
	TrGF 1, p. 284	Sikyon	Corinthia	III BCE
	SEG XXIII 209, 8	Messene	Messenia	III BCE
	Vandermersch, p. 165	Metapontion	Magna Graecia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 1, 231	Drymaia	Phokis	III BCE
	Helly, Gonnoi 211	Gonnoi	Thessalia	III BCE
	IG VII 129	Megara	Megaris	III-II BCE
	IKalch. 6, 7	Kalchedon (Parte.)	Bithynia	III BCE?
	TCam. 5 I 51; 3, s.a.	Plarioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 283 BCE
	TCam. 8, 4	Kamios	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 228	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 252	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	ILind. 88, 199	Plarioi	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	IC 1, pp. 247-248 n. 4a, 41	Rhithymna	Kreta	mi. III BCE
	Plut. Cleom. 4	Sparta	Laconia	mi. III BCE
	IC 1, pp. 247-8 n. 4a, 14	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 265 BCE
	TCam. 21, 3	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 262 BCE
	TCam. 23, 18	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 258 BCE
	IG IX 2, 683b	Larisa	Thessalia	st. III BCE?
	ILind. 102, 17	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 242 BCE
	TCam. 33, 8; 6, s.a.	Plarioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 241-181 BCE
	TCam. 33, 7	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 241 BCE
	Lindiaka 6, p. 21, 96	Lindos	Dodekanesos	236 BCE
	TCam. 36, 8; 5 I 65	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 231-217 BCE
	SEG XIV 699c, 31	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	IvOl. 39, 4 etc.	Tenedos	Aegean Isles	III-II

				BCE
	PAE 1991, p. 91	Messene	Messenia	III-II BCE
	IG IX 1, 683, 13	Kerkyra	Ionian Isles	III-II BCE
	Milet. I 3, 42, 3	Achaia	Achaia	221 BCE
	SGDI 2524, 4; Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 64, 3	Aetolia	Aetolia	224 / 221 BCE
	Cl.Rh. 2, p. 198 n. 31, 4	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 220 BCE
	TCam. 40, 6	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 215 BCE
	ILind. 134, 25	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 215 BCE
	Hesp. 3 (1934), pp. 238-9 n. 90-2; Tarsus 1, p. 145 n. 73; APerg. 11, 1, p. 175 n. 2; 4; EAD XXVII sub E 15; Ag. Inv. R 158b; Hesp. 54 (1985), pp. 10-13; 17-18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 210- 175 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 73, 16; SEG XXXV 303	Boura	Achaia	ca. 210- 207 BCE
	Liv. XXVI 39, 6	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia	210 BCE
	ILind. 244e; PdeIP 3 (1948), p. 76	Brasioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 208- 196 BCE
	FD III 4, 21, 2; 22, 9	Messene	Messenia	208 / 207 BCE
	FD III 2, 134b, 6	Eiteaioi	Aetolia	205-203 BCE?
	TCam. 43, 10; Suppl., p. 220 n. 157b I 26; Syll. ³ 585, 224; FD III 3, 383, 25	Herieis	Dodekanesos	ca. 204- 178 BCE
	Klee, p. 7 Id 25	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 204 BCE
	TCal. 85, 51	Panormos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	IG XII 3, 34, 31	Telioi	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	IG XII 3, 34, 5	Kos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	IG VII 1765, 21	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200

				BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 167 n. IXa 51, 77 ; p. 189 n. XXVIb 83; p. 190 n. XXVIb II 44	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 167 n. IXa 51 ; p. 189 n. XXVIb I 82	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 187 n. XXVIb I 1	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 189 n. XXVIb I 79	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 189 n. XXVIb I 79	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 2	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 200 n. XXVIb VIII 39	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
PH 10a, 57	Kos	Dodekanesos		ca. 200 BCE
IG XII 1, 270	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos		II BCE
SGDI 3886	Nettidai	Dodekanesos		II BCE
ASAA 2 (1916), p. 148 n. 22, 1	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		II-I BCE
NS 7, 3	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		II-I BCE
ASAA 2 (1916), p. 137 n. 3	Rhodos	Dodekanesos		II BCE
IG XII 8, 165, 12	Samos	Dodekanesos		II BCE
SEG XI 248	Sikyon	Corinthia		II BCE
SEG XLII 279, 12	Argos	Argolis		II BCE
UP (Ch. Kritsas)	Argos	Argolis		II BCE?
SEG XXIX 1216, 1; [22]	Taras-Tarentum	Magna Graecia		II BCE
Akrai, p. 156 n. 6, 6	Akrai	Sicily		II BCE
Akrai, p. 156 n. 6, 19	Akrai	Sicily		II BCE
SGDI 3246, 26	Akrai	Sicily		II-I BCE
IG IX 1 ² 2, 503	Palairos	Akarnania		ca. 200 BCE
IG IX 1, 221	Amphikleia	Phokis		II BCE

	IG IX 2, 150	Thebes	Boeotia	II-I BCE
	Kontogiannis n. 3, 7	Herakleia	Thrakia	II-I BCE
	Koumanoudes 60; 461	Thebes	Boeotia	II-I BCE?
	IByz. 362	Byzantion	Thrakia	II-I BCE
	IKnid. 632	Knidos	Karia	II-I BCE?
	Ilasos 606, 4, 20	Knidos	Karia	ca. 200 BCE
	RIPerRhod. 75, 3	Soloi-Pompeiopolis	Cilicia	II-I BCE?
	SEG LV 1478	Phaselis	Lycia	II BCE?
	KF 12, 12	Kos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	Hesp. 54 (1985), pp. 10-13; 17-18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	TCam. 157, 13	Plarioi	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	Coll.Weber 6746	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	end II BCE
	IG V 2, 44, 28	Tegea	Arcadia	end II BCE
	SEG XI 972, 57	Thouria	Messenia	end II BCE
	TCam. 3 s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 198 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 616, 7	Naupaktos	Aetolia	195 BCE
	IG V 2, 293, 30	Kreta	Kreta	193/2 BCE
	Sherk 37b, 27	Plygonion	Ozolian Lokris	190 BCE
	SGDI 1960, 2; 2268, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	189-144 BCE
	Klee, p. 8 IIb 24	Kos	Dodekanesos	188 BCE?
	Syll. ³ 619, 27	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	188-167 BCE
	SGDI 2054, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	187 BCE
	SGDI 2054, 8; 2064, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	187-179 BCE
	SGDI 2046, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	186 BCE
	SGDI 2047, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	182 BCE

	SGDI 2247, 12	Delphoi	Phokis	181 BCE
	ID 442b, 116	Messene	Messenia	179 BCE
	SGDI 1855, 18	Delphoi	Phokis	177 BCE
	SGDI 2003, 8	Delphoi	Phokis	177 BCE
	ASAA NS 1-2 (1939-40), pp. 156-158 n. 18b, 12	Silyrioi	Dodekanesos	mi. II BCE
	EAD XXVII E 18; sub E 42; Ag. Inv. R 154	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 175-125 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 635, 17; 639, 10, 7	Bouttos	Ozolian Lokris	mi. II BCE
	IG 1 ² 3, 639, 6, 26	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	IG 1 ² 3, 639, 6, 29	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	IG 1 ² 3, 639, 10, 5	Bouttos	Ozolian Lokris	mi. II BCE
	SGDI 1758, 11; 1802, 5; 1803, 7; Syll. ³ 585, 278	Delphoi	Phokis	173 BCE
	TCam. 3 s.a.; 51, 1; 90, 29	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	172 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 36, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	168 BCE
	SGDI 1724, 6	Delphoi	Phokis	168 BCE
	BMC Thessaly, p. 179 n. 85; p. 181 n. 108-9; p. 183 n. 136-9; SNG Cop. Epiros-Acarnania 388	Leukas	Ionian Isles	ca. 167-50 BCE
	SGDI 1696, 15; 1874, 31; 1881, 21	Delphoi	Phokis	164-144 BCE?
	ILind. 1, s.a.; 208	Lindos	Dodekanesos	160 BCE
	SGDI 1958, 2, 10	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1958, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	IG V 2, 461	Megalopolis	Arcadia	st. II BCE
	ILind. 224, 31	Lindos	Dodekanesos	148 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 640e, 17	Bouttos	Ozolian Lokris	ca. 148

				BCE
	SGDI 2140, 35; FD III 2, 232, 19; 6, 77, 4; 94, 4, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	142-122 BCE
	TCam. 3, s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 139 BCE
	FD III 6, 94, 18	Delphoi	Phokis	139-122 BCE
	ILind. 229, 11	Lindos	Dodekanesos	137 BCE
	Ilasos 187, 3; 188, 5	Iasos	Karia	ca. 137-131 BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 139 n. 317, 3	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	Ag. Inv. R 154 F	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	Nilsson 166; EAD XXVII E 41	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II-I BCE
	IG V 1, 1384, 3	Thouria	Messenia	II-I BCE
	IG V 1, 1384, 8	Thouria	Messenia	II-I BCE
	IG V 1, 1384, 19	Thouria	Messenia	II-I BCE
	FD III 1, 279, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 124-100 BCE
	ILind. 247, 12	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 121 BCE
	FD III 6, 66, 9, 14; 103, 13; SEG XXXIII 426; FD III 6, 105, 1; BCH 63 (1939), p. 163, 11; Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 41, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	121-90 BCE
	ILind. 1, s.a.: 260	Lindos	Dodekanesos	104 BCE
	FD III 1, 25, 6; 228, 3; 4, 77, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	102 BCE
	ILind. 270, 29	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100 BCE
	ILind. 272, 2	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100 BCE
	NS 123	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	I BCE-I CE
	IG XII 1, 47, 6	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 100-75 BCE
	SEG XXXIII 290a, 6;	Phigaleia	Arcadia	ca. 100-

	BSA 70 (1975), pp. 129-131			90 BCE
	IG IV 1, 730 V 6	Hermione	Argolis	I BCE-I CE
	FD III 3, 139, 34	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 100 BCE
	IHeraclea 53	Herakleia	Pontos	hell.-imp.
	Heberdey-Kalinka, Bericht, p. 31 n. 36	Isinda	Lycia	hell.-imp.
	JHS 15 (1895), pp. 108-9 n. 18; Maresch 1300, 2	Phellos	Lycia	hell.-imp.
	ILind. 282, 17	Lindos	Dodekanesos	98 BCE
	FD III 3, 366, 16	Delphoi	Phokis	94 BCE
	Daux M 6; FD III 3, p. 143 n. 3	Delphoi	Phokis	93-81 BCE
	SGDI 2255, 3	Delphoi	Phokis	84-60 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 202	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 156	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 181	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 464	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
	TCam. 3Δc, 8	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 53 BCE
	IG XII 1, 46, 161; 50, 30	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	st. I BCE
	IG V 1, 93, 27	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE
	Suppl.Rod. 5b, 20	Histanioi	Dodekanesos	45/4 BCE
	TCam. 3Δc, 20	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 41 BCE
	IG XIV 676	Brentesion-Brundisium	Magna Graecia	imp.
	IG IX 1 ² 2, 312b	Thyreion	Akarnania	imp.
	IG V 1, 141, 2; SEG XXXV 329	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 30-20 BCE
	IG V 1, 141, 12	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 30-20 BCE
	IG V 1, 211, 16	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 30-20 BCE
	ILind. 378b, 30	Lindos	Dodekanesos	27 BCE
	IG V 1, 210, 2	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE

IG V 1, 210, 5; 212, 56	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
IG V 1, 210, 13	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
IG V 1, 210, 48	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
IG V 1, 210, 51; 212, 56	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
IG V 1, 212, 4	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
SEG XI 505, 6	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 25-1 BCE
FD III 3, 300, 2	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-1 BCE
TCam. 3Δc, 44	Silyrioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 19 BCE
TAM V 3, 1437, 5	Philadelphieia	Lydia	9 BCE / 46 CE
RE (8)	Athens	Attica	I CE
PIR ² S 580; Blaundos, P. 330 n. 16b, 2	Blaundos	Lydia	I CE
IG II ² 9860	Miletos	Ionia	I CE
IG V 1, 209, 12; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 209, 17; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 209, 19; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 209, 12; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 209, 19; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 209, 30; SEG XXV 331	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 1-10 CE
IG V 1, 270, 2; Artemis Orthia, pp. 306-7 n. 20	Sparta	Laconia	end I CE
IG V 1, 336; Artemis Orthia, pp. 308 n. 23	Sparta	Laconia	end I CE
IG V 2, 516, 3	Megalopolis	Arcadia	42 CE
IG V 1, 79, 2, 5; SEG XI 539, 2-3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 90-100 CE
Ag. XVII 248	Oion	Attica	II CE
IG V 1, 79, 7; SEG XI 517, 4; 539, 4	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-120 CE
IG V 1, 97, 6; SEG XI 511, 5 ; 564, 6	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-110 CE
IG V 1, 152, 9	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100-125 CE

IG V 1, 159, 35	Sparta	Laconia	II CE
SEG XI 513, 8	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 100 CE
ISmyrna 328, 5	Smyrna	Ionia	I-II CE
SEG XI 491, 1	Sparta	Laconia	end I CE
SEG XI 543, 2 ; 575, [13]	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 115-125 CE
IG V 1, 1174, 5	Gytheion	Laconia	mi. II CE
IG VII 70-4 ; 3491, 7	Megara	Megaris	ca. 130-138 CE
IG V 1, 64, 8, 15 ; 289, 3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-150 CE
IG V 1, 74, 3	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-160 CE
IG V 1, 112, 4	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-160 CE
IG V 1 607, 4; BSA 75 (1980), p. 219	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 140-150 CE
IG V 1, 293, 2; 493, 2-3	Sparta	Laconia	st. II CE
IG V 1, 109, 10	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 160-170 CE
SEG XI 555, 8	Sparta	Laconia	ca. 175-210 CE
SEG XXXV 629	Larisa	Thessalia	I-II CE
TAM V 1, 291, 2	Tabala	Lydia	187 CE
TAM V 1, 291, 2	Tabala	Lydia	187 CE
TAM V 1, 291, 6	Tabala	Lydia	187 CE
IG XII 5, 173 V	Paros	Cyclades	III CE
IG IX 2, 966	Larisa	Thessalia	II-III CE
ISardis 163, 7	Sardis	Lydia	II-III CE
IG V 1, 1318, 7	Thalamai	Laconia	211-212 CE
IG II ² 2223, 46	Aigeis (Athens)	Attica	220/1 CE
IG V 1, 562, 9?; 572, 2	Sparta	Laconia	mi. III CE
Ag. XXI I 24	Athens	Attica	V-VI CE
IG IX 2, 637, 3	Larisa ¹⁸⁵	Thessalia	III BCE
SEG XLIII 310, 13	Skotoussa	Macedonia	III BCE
SEG XLV 647	Pherai	Thessalia	III BCE
SEG III 333, 35	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 280-

¹⁸⁵ Masculine variant: *Δαμοκράταις*.

				265 BCE
	AE 1932, Chron., p. 17 n. 1, 14 ; AE 1933, Chron., p. 7; ZPE 35 (1979), p. 243	Atrax	Thessalia	st. III BCE
	IG VII 2223, 1	Thisbe	Boeotia	III-II BCE
	SEG XXV 664 II 10; XXIX 552	Pherai	Thessalia	ca. 221 BCE
	BCH 60 (1936), p. 177 n. 2a, 39	Thespiiai	Boeotia	ca. 220- 210 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 88	Gyrton	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG IX 2, 517, 52	Krannon	Thessalia	215 BCE
	IG VII 3180, 16	Orchomenos	Boeotia	215 BCE?
	IG IX 2, 506, 3	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 190- 180 BCE
	SEG XXXI 577, 8	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 136 BCE
	TCal. 125	Kalymnos ¹⁸⁶	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG V 1, 1177, 11; BCH 97 (1973), pp. 248-9	Gytheion	Laconia	post 212 CE
	IG IX 2, 858	Larisa ¹⁸⁷	Thessalia	III BCE
	IG II ² 4094	Athens	Attica	II-III CE
	AD 23 (1968) Mel., p. 104 n. 17	Eretria ¹⁸⁸	Euboea	III BCE
	IG IX 2, 1279	Pythion	Thessalia	hell.- imp.
	TM 118821	Memnonion (Abydos)	Thinitis (U8)	332-284 BCE
	TM 95075	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	332 BCE- 640 CE
	TM 103225	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	332 BCE- VIII CE
	TM 7732	Olous	Kreta	267-264 BCE
	TM 97140	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	264/3

¹⁸⁶ Feminine variant: *Δαμοκράτη*.

¹⁸⁷ Feminine variant: *Δαμοκράτα*.

¹⁸⁸ Feminine variant: *Δημοκράτη*.

				BCE
	TM 97140	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	264/3 BCE
	TM 1537	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	254 BCE?
	TM 7138	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	250-200 BCE
	TM 966; 996	Arsinoites; Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	249-243 BCE
	TM 47309	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	236/5 BCE
	TM 5678	Apollonopolis	Apollonopolites (U2)	231 BCE
	TM 6126	Palaipaphos	Cyprus	221-205 BCE
	TM 2947	Samareia	Arsinoites	201 BCE
	TM 2947	Samareia	Arsinoites	201 BCE
	TM 8684	Bakchias	Arsinoites	II BCE
	TM 44733	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	145 BCE
	TM 50064; 49629	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	142-141 BCE
	TM 6537	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	end II BCE
	TM 111092	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	125-75 BCE
	TM 6298	Hermopolis	Hermopolites (U15)	78 BCE
	TM 73601	Claudianus Mons	Eastern desert	136/7 CE
	TM 14607	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	144 CE
	TM 10218	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	167 CE
	TM 12600	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	ca. 170-190 CE
	TM 12600	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	ca. 170-190 CE
	TM 9469	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	172 CE
	TM 17440	Oxyrynchites	Oxyrynchites (U19)	196 CE
	TM 9471	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	ca. 196-198 CE
	TM 9471	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	ca. 196-198 CE
	TM 9471	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	ca. 196-198 CE
	TM 14307	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	198 CE
	BCH 33 (1909), p. 66	Mazaka-Kaisareia	Kappadokia	III CE

	n. 45, 4			
	Marek, Stadt, pp. 199-200 n. 46, 4	Kaisareia-Hadrianopolis	Paphlagonia	243 CE
	Studia Pontica III (I) 80, 8	Neoklaudiopolis-Andrapa	Paphlagonia	imp.
	Unp. (Bekker-Nielsen 2013)	Neoklaudiopolis-Andrapa	Paphlagonia	II-III CE
	CIG 4380d B, 2	Ancipayam (mod.)	Phrygia	imp.
	MAMA VI 390	Metropolis (Yzazilikaya)	Phrygia	imp.
	MAMA VI 391	Metropolis (Yazilikaya)	Phrygia	imp.
	IPisidCen. 82, 7	Kremna (terr.)	Pisidia	III CE
	Stydia Pontica III (I) 120, 2	Amaseia	Pontos	175 CE
	TAM III (I) 702	Termessos ¹⁸⁹	Pisidia	II-III CE
	MAMA VI 46	Kolossai ¹⁹⁰	Phrygia	imp.
	Stumpf, p. 48 n. 77	Laodikeia	Phrygia	57-54 BCE
	Stumpf, pp. 47-8 n. 76; p. 52 n. 84	Laodikeia	Phrygia	57-51 BCE
	MAMA XI 92	Traianopolis	Phrygia	ca. 150-175 CE
<i>Sôsipatros</i> st. I BCE Babylon	SEG XXXI 397	Korinthos	Corinthia	?
	SEG XI 382, 3	Hermione	Argolis	IV BCE
	Cabanes, l'épire, p. 585 n. 68, 2	Epiros	Epiros	IV-III BCE
	ILind. 51a II 7	Brasioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	ILind. 51c I 18	Dryitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	ILind. 51c I 24	Dryitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
	Samos XII 131a	Samos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Manganaro, Pdelp n. 4 III 4	Syrakousai (Μακ.)	Sicily	hell.
	Kölner, Münzkabinett sale 42 (1987), 66	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 320-300 BCE
	UP (Berlin, Staatl. Mus.)	Knidos	Karia	ca. 310-250 BCE
	PCG 7, pp. 604-606	Athens	Attica	end III BCE
	IG IX 2, 442	Pherai	Thessalia	end III BCE

¹⁸⁹ Feminine variant: Δημοκράτη.

¹⁹⁰ Masculine variant: Δημοκράτης.

	CIRB 1137a I 48	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
	CIRB 1137b I 38	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
	CIRB 1137b II 44	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	end III BCE
	PHib. 198 8 3	Thrakia	Thrakia	282 BCE
	ILind. 88, 196	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	FD III 2, 177, 1	Neapolis	Magna Graecia	275 BCE?
	Deppert-Lippitz 540	Miletos	Ionia	mi. III BCE
	IG XI 4, 1053, 10	Thessalonike	Macedonia	ca. 230 BCE
	ILind. 661c, 2, 5	Kamyndioi	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	IG XIV 421 an. 25; IG 421 an. 47	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 216-194 BCE
	IMM 72, 9	Syrakousai	Sicily	208 BCE
	ASAA NS 25-6 (1963-4), p. 181 n. XX	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	IG XII 1, 186	Boulidai	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	Cl.Rh. 2, p. 193 n. 21; ILind. 204	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	IG IX 2, 224, 9	Ekkarra (Kaitsa)	Thessalia	II BCE?
	IBer. 199	Beroia	Macedonia	II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 630, 6-7	Naupaktos	Aetolia	end II BCE
	TCam. 47, 32	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 190 BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 795, 2	Miletos	Ionia	post 190 BCE
	IMylasa 217, 5	Olymos (Kandebeis)	Karia	ca. 190-180 BCE
	SGDI 1950, 3, 11	Naupaktos	Aetolia	185 BCE
	TCam. 50, 24	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 183 BCE
	IG XIV 421 an. 62	Tauromenion	Sicily	ca. 179 BCE
	ILind. 220a, 12; 223, 15; IG XII 1, 838	Ladarmioi	Dodekanesos	mi. II BCE

	Alt-Ägina I 2, p. 43 n. 2	Aigina	Macedonia	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 624c, 13	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 3, 639, 5, 9	Naupaktos	Aetolia	mi. II BCE
	Suppl. Rod. 22, 2	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 170-160 BCE
	IBouthrot. 14, 40; 31, 50; 33, 23; Ugolini, Alb. Ant. 3, p. 120, [12]	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 15, 8; 21, 1; 22, 10; 41, 17; 45, 10; 47, 6-7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 17, 19	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 21, 34; 28, 21; 29, 32; 36, 4	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 103, 9	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 25, 8	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 45, 13	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 30, 1; 32, 1	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 130, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 31, 2	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 37, 5	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 30, 48	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 42, 9	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 45, 11	Bouthrotos	Epiros	post

		(Prasaiboi)		163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 52, 10	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 54, 5	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 93, 5	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 99, 7	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 114, 10; 126, 8	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 121, 11	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 122, 6	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 131, 9	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	IBouthrot. 152, 2	Kotylaioi	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	FD III 3, 46, 17	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 1704, 11	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	Daux L 60; SGDI 2088, 4; 2090, 3; 2176, 15; 2205, 16; 2206, 2; 14; 2207, 2; 17; 2253, 19; 2291, 10; 2293, 5; 33; 2681, 5?; FD III 2, 121, 1, 10; 172, 55; 213, 19; 214, 10; 225, 16; 4, 172, 2; 368 I 7; BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 69 n. 1, [15]	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE?
	Picard, Chalcis, p. 113 n. 82; p. 203	Chalkis	Euboea	st. II BCE
	EAD XXVIII 10 I 11	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
	EAD XXVIII 12 I 24,	Delos	Cyclades	st. II

27			BCE
EAD XXVIII 15 II 1	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
EAD XXVIII 5 I 2	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
IG IX 1 ² 3, 633, 11	Naupaktos	Aetolia	ca. 150 BCE
ILind., p. 54 n. 71; Künstlerlexikon (-)	Soloi-Pompeiopolis	Cilicia	st. II BCE
SGDI 2202, 27; 29	Delphoi	Phokis	143 BCE
SGDI 2174, 15	Delphoi	Phokis	142 / 141 BCE
SGDI 2137, 13	Delphoi	Phokis	139 BCE
SGDI 2216, 22	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 135- 130 BCE
IG II ² 1939, 13; 6157; 1930, 4; 1931, 1; FD III 2, 12, 14	Euonymon	Attica	II-I BCE
FGrH. 90 F 94	Pontos	Pontos	II-I BCE?
ILind. 252, 73	Argeioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 115 BCE
IG II ² 1011 II 97	Skambonidai	Attica	107/6 BCE
IG II ² 1011 II 97	Skambonidai	Attica	107/6 BCE
SEG XIV 687b, 6	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I BCE- I CE
EAD XXX 245	Delos	Cyclades	I BCE
ID 2616 I 69	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 100 BCE
ID 2631, 25	Delos	Cyclades	ca. 100 BCE
UP (Peiraieus, ephebic)	Athens	Attica	I BCE?
Helly, Gonnoi, 255	Gonnoi	Thessalia	I BCE
IG VII 545, 10	Tanagra	Boeotia	I BCE
IG II ² 9293	Maroneia	Thrakia	I BCE-I CE
IEph. 3417 Ia 4	Metropolis	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
IPr. 313, 636	Priene	Ionia	I BCE-I CE
IG XII 5, 729, 19	Andros	Cyclades	end I BCE

ILind. 1, s.a.	Lindos	Dodekanesos	97 BCE
ID 2265, 5	Kephisia	Attica	ca. 90 BCE
ILind. 293c, 30	Lindos	Dodekanesos	86 BCE
ILind. 705, 18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. I BCE
ILind. 705, 18	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	mi. BCE
IG IX 2, 71, 2, 10; Add. p. IX; 72, 15	Lamia	Thessalia	mi. I BCE
Kramolisch F 2; IG IX 2, 102a, 12; ZfN 1 (1873), p. 178; SNG Oxford Paeonia-Thessaly 3824; Coll. McClean 4933-4; Rev. Num. 1966, p. 31 III	Thessalia	Thessalia	post 70 BCE
IG XII 1, 844, 28; Ilion. 1, s.a.; 349, 12; 378b, 102	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 69-7 BCE
IG XII 1, 844, 28; ILind. 1, s.a.; 349, 12; 378b, 102	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 69-7 BCE
ILind. 362	Lindos	Dodekanesos	ca. 50-30 BCE
ILind. 347a, 48; a 347b, 106; b 378b, 123	Lindos	Dodekanesos	42-27 BCE
Zolotas, p. 238 n. NB	Chios	Aegean Isles	imp.
IG XII 9, 60	Eretria Styra	Euboea	imp.
IG XII 9, 1090	Chalkis	Euboea	imp.
SEMA 182	Sphettos	Attica	imp.
IG V 1, 1280, 12	Messa	Laconia	imp.
IG IX 2, 739	Larisa	Thessalia	imp.
CIRB 805	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	imp.
IG X 2, 2, 185	Macedonia (Pelagonia)	Macedonia	imp.
Déthier-Mordtmann, p. 79 n. 18-19; fig. 29	Kyzikos	Mysia	imp.
TAM V 2, 1405, 4	Hyrkanis	Lydia	imp.
TAM V 2, 1405, 4	Hyrkanis	Lydia	imp.
LBW 562	Alabanda-Antiocheia	Karia	imp.
Lanckoronski, Städte 1, p. 183 n. 98 I 8	Aspendos	Pamphylia	imp.
Lanckoronski, Städte 1, p. 183, n. 99	Aspendos	Pamphylia	imp.
FD III 3, 328, 9	Delphoi	Phokis	30 BCE
ILind. 378b, 202	Argeioi	Dodekanesos	27 BCE

ILind. 378b, 165	Dryitai	Dodekanesos	27 BCE
Mél. Daux, p. 6 n. 5, 16	Atrax	Thessalia	27-14 BCE
IG IX 2, 474, 22	Atrax	Thessalia	post 27 BCE
IG IX 2, 287a, 10	Gomphoi	Thessalia	27-25 BCE?
IG V 1, 1438a, 7	Messene	Messenia	I BCE-I CE
La Thessalie, p. 98 n. 34; p. 107 pl. 9, 1	Demetrias	Thessalia	I BCE-I CE
SEG XXVII 1130, 18	Apollonia	Cyrenaica	I CE
SEG XXVII 1130, 19	Apollonia	Cyrenaica	I CE
IG IX 2, 543, 9; ZPE 118 (1997), p. 213 n. 5c	Larisa	Thessalia	ca. 1-10 CE?
IG IX 2, 543, 1; AE 1916, p. 82 n. 286, 18	Thessalia	Thessalia	ca. 1-10 CE?
FD III 6, 26, 1	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 1-20 CE?
IG X 2, 1, 126, 1; Robert, OMS 5, pp. 295-302	Thessalonike	Macedonia	end I CE?
IG X 2, 1, 133, 10; Robert, OMS 5, pp. 295-302	Thessalonike	Macedonia	end I CE?
FD III 4, 498, 3; 504a, 3; 504b, 22; 504c, 2-3; 6, 17, 11; 34, 11, 14; 109, 5; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 119 n. 31, [3]; SEG XXXIII 431, 4; 15; 17; 25; 28; SEG XXXIV 401, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-66 CE
FD III 4, 498, [3]; 504a, 3; 504b, 22; 504c, 3; 6, 17, 11; 34, 11, 14; 109, 4; BCH 68-9 (1944-5), p. 119 n. 31, 3; SEG XXXIII 431, 5; 25; 28; SEG XXXIV 401, 7	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 20-66 CE
ILind. 420b, 30	Lindos	Dodekanesos	23 CE
Ep.Rom. XVI 21	Beroia	Macedonia	mi. I CE
AE 1917, p. 36 n. 320, 32; Chiron 5 (1975), p. 338, 5 ; p. 341	Thessalia	Thessalia	41 CE
SEG XXXIII 431, 5	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE

	FD III 4, 503, 1	Delphoi	Phokis	ca. 47-66 CE
	IG IX 2, 256b, 11; Helly, Gonnoi, 135, 3; PAE 1935, p. 65 n. a	Thessalia	Thessalia	st. I CE
	IG IX 2, 545; Add. p. XV 20; SEG XXV 602	Larisa	Thessalia	54 CE
	IG IX 2, 21? 6	Hypata	Thessalia	ante 131 CE
	Ilasos 277, 3, 6	Iasos	Karia	93 CE?
	IG XII 9, 11, 80a; p. 176	Karystos	Euboea	II CE
	IG XII 9, 11, 80a; p. 176	Karystos	Euboea	II CE
	IG II ² 12726	Athens	Attica	I-II CE
	IG V 1, 159, 44	Sparta	Laconia	II CE
	SEG XXXV 270-1	Argos	Argolis	II CE
	BCH 99 (1975), p. 129 n. 2d, 1	Thessalia	Thessalia	II CE?
	CIRB 1089	Hermonassa	Cimmerian Bosphoros	II CE
	IOSPE I ² 183, 3	Olbia-Borysthene	Hypanis region	II CE
	Sp. 71 (1931), p. 237 n. 632	Kavadarci	Macedonia	II CE
	TAM IV 1, 88, 5	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	I-II CE
	SEG XVII 640, 6	Aspendos	Pamphylia	I-II CE
	CIRB 1054, 8	Hermonassa	Cimmerian Bosphoros	123-132 CE
	IEph. 1033, 13	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 130-140 CE
	IG II ² 2050, 135	Athens	Attica	143/4 CE
	PMarm. VII 27	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	st. II CE
	PMarm. IX 29	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	st. II CE
	IG II ² 2086, 76	Kolonai (Leontid)	Attica	163/4 CE
	IG II ² 2086, 76	Kolonai (Leontid)	Attica	163/4 CE
	IG II ² 2097, 220; Follet, Athènes, pp. 402-405 n. 7, 41-3	Azenia	Attica	169-194 CE
	Follet, Athènes, pp. 402-405 n. 7, 41	Azenia	Attica	193/4 CE
	IG II ² 2130, 141	Athens	Attica	195/6 CE
	Ag. XV 486, 9	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	III CE
	IG II ² 11451	Athens	Attica	II-III CE

	TAM IV 1, 74, 7	Nikomedeia	Bithynia	II-III CE
	SEG XXXVII 451, 10; 453, 2; 459	Thessalia (Magnesia)	Thessalia	end III CE?
	IG II ² 2237, 7	Attalis (Athens)	Attica	232-234 CE
	IG II ² 3715	Athens	Attica	st. III CE
	Ag. XV 466, 42	Antiochis (Athens)	Attica	ca. 255 CE
	SEG XLIX 1033a, 1	Gorgippia	Cimmerian Bosphoros	II-III CE
	CIRB 740	Pantikapaion	Cimmerian Bosphoros	IV CE
	IG IX 2, 88	Lamia	Thessalia	byz.
	Cabanes, l'épire, p. 585 n. 68, 2	Epiros ¹⁹¹	Epiros	IV-III BCE
	IG II ² 12725	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 8846	Thessalia	Thessalia	mi. IV BCE
	SEMA 291	Athens	Attica	350-340 BCE
	SEMA 2433	Athens	Attica	hell.
	Syllektes 1 (1947-51), p. 136 n. 5	Athens	Attica	hell.
	IThrakAig. E229	Maroneia	Thrakia	end III BCE
	Polemon 4 (1949-50), p. 86 n. 261	Demetrias	Thessalia	ca. 293-168 BCE
	ILind. 474, 4; 473 adnot.; 476; IEph. 1562, 8; ILind. St. 2+t	Pagioi	Dodekanesos	mi. III BCE
	IPerg. 492, 2, 6	Pergamon	Mysia	II-I BCE
	IBouthrot. 48, 10	Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)	Epiros	post 163 BCE
	KF 175, 13	Kos	Dodekanesos	I BCE
	IG XIV 812	Neapolis	Magna Graecia	I BCE?
	IPerg. 488	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE-I CE
	BCH 79 (1955), p. 267	Photike	Epiros	imp.
	IApoll. 247	Apollonia	Illyria	imp.
	Mél. Daux, p. 6 n. 5, 15	Atrax	Thessalia	27 BCE-14

¹⁹¹ Feminine variant: *Σωσιπάρρα*.

				CE
	IG X 2, 1, 69, 11	Thessalonike	Macedonia	st. I CE
	SEMA 2431/2	Athens	Attica	II CE
	IG IX 2, 639	Larisa	Thessalia	I-II CE
	IANazarbos 628, 3	Anazarbos	Cilicia	I-II CE
	SEG XVII 317, 10	Beroia	Macedonia	105 CE
	Corinth VIII 3, 170, [10]; 226, 8	Korinthos	Corinthia	mi. II C
	IG X 2, 1, 407, 1	Thessalonike	Macedonia	191 CE
	Corinth VIII 1, 131	Korinthos	Corinthia	II-III CE
	SEG XXXVIII 554	Bylliones Byllis	Illyria	III CE
	IG X 2, 1, 670; Maia 25 (1973), p. 200	Thessalonike	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IG X 2, 1, 65, 7	Thessalonike	Macedonia	III CE
	JÖAI 6 (1903) Beibl., col. 4 n. 3	Bylazora	Macedonia	III CE
	Sp. 71 (1931), p. 98 n. 231	Antigoneia (Tremnik)	Macedonia	II-III CE
	IG X 2, 1, 578	Thessalonike	Macedonia	ca. 202-212 CE
	ILeukopetra 87, 9	Beroia	Macedonia	238 CE
	IG IV 1, 627	Argos	Argolis	II-III CE
	IG X 2, 2, 334	Stuberra	Macedonia	II-III CE
	RE (2); PLRE I (1)	Ephesos	Ionia	IV CE
	TM 95836	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-VII CE
	TM 7361	Elephantine	(U1)	III BCE
	TM 2387	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 4408	Phebichis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 260 BCE
	TM 8613	Haueris	Arsinoites	259 BCE
	TM 1916	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	257 BCE
	TM 1093	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 246 BCE
	TM 1093	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 246 BCE
	TM 7561	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	244/3 BCE
	TM 5183	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	post 242

				BCE
	TM 6221	Lykopolites	Lykopolites (U13)	187 BCE?
	TM 5379	Berenikis Thesmophorou	Arsinoites	183 BCE
	TM 47272	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	post 178 BCE?
	TM 43085	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	mi. II BCE
	TM 43084	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	170-156 BCE?
	TM 5518	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 164 BCE
	TM 5518	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 164 BCE
	TM 44154	Thera	Cyclades	163 BCE
	TM 754289	Krokodilopolis	Arsinoites	155-150 BCE
	TM 128734	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	131 BCE
	TM 111092	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	125-75 BCE
	TM 111092	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	125-75 BCE
	TM 4118	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	123 BCE
	TM 7104	Schedia	Menelaïtes (L7)?	116-88 BCE?
	TM 4028	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	99-70 BCE
	TM 5257	Oxyrynchos	Oxyrynchites (U19)	44 BCE?
	TM 18612	Alexandria	Alexandreion Chora (L0)	17/6 BCE
	TM 95833	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	3 CE
	TM 9456	Philadelphieia	Arsinoites	41 CE
	TM 88704	Krokodilo	Eastern desert	ca. 98-138 BCE
	TM 28574	Egypt	Egypt	II CE
	TM 22477	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	post 215 CE
	TM 22477	Marmarica	Cyrenaica	post 215 CE
	Mitford, East of Asia Minor, p. 532 n. 51, 1	Nikopolis (terr.)	Armenia Minor	imp.

	SEG VI 213, 2	Eumeneia	Phrygia	II-III CE
	Epigr. Anat. 48 (2015), pp. 97-8 n. 5, 1, 4	Tymbriada (Tynadeis)	Pisidia	II-III CE
Timarchos end II BCE Babylon	IG XII Suppl., p. 149 n. 344, 9	Samothrake	Aegean Isles	?
	Suppl. Cir. 293	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	?
	Plut. <i>Mor.</i> 403c-d	Epidauros	Argolis	st. VII BCE
	Paus. X 9, 9	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	V BCE
	IG XII 9, 56, 389-90	Styra	Euboea	V BCE
	IG I ² 773a	Athens	Attica	ca. 500-480 BCE
	Pl. <i>Theog.</i> 129a-b	Athens	Attica	V BCE
	ARV ² , p. 1610	Athens	Attica	ca. 480 BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 114 n. 608, 12	Ioulis	Cyclades	mi. V BCE
	IG I ³ 249, 16	Pe-	?	st. V BCE
	ICS, p. 406 ad n. 294; p. 417 ad n. 294	Golgoi	Cyprus	V-IV BCE
	Plut. <i>Mor.</i> 589-590	Chaironeia	Boeotia	V-IV BCE
	IG I ³ 370, 31	Pallene	Attica	417/6 BCE
	IG I ³ 1192, 35	Athens	Attica	ca. 410 BCE
	DIOD.SIC. XXXI 65, 1-2	Athens	Attica	409/8 BCE
	Hell.Oxy. 1, 20, 32	Ephesos	Ionia	409 BCE
	Coin Hoards 9, p. 102 n. 4-9; p. 102 n. 3	Ephesos	Ionia	ca. 405 BCE
	SEG XIII 66	Rhamnous	Attica	IV BCE
	D.L. IX 109	Phleious	Argolis	IV BCE
	IG V 1, 1471	Messene	Messenia	IV BCE
	IG IX 2, 357; Act. IX Ep. Congr., p. 193	Pagasai	Thessalia	IV BCE
	Berve 748	Paphos	Cyprus	mi. IV BCE
	SEG IX 49, 32	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2386, 7	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
	IG II ² 2386, 7	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE

IG II ² 3455, 5; 3777; PA/APF 13635	Athens	Attica	mi. IV BCE
Aeschin. I 157	Rhamnous	Attica	mi. IV BCE
PA 13636; RE (2)	Sphettos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
SEMA 1673	Sphettos	Attica	mi. IV BCE
IG IV 1 ² 103, 53	Argos	Argolis	ca. 365- 335 BCE
Olynthus 9, pp. 64-5 n. 97-9; Ancient Macedonia 1, p. 254	Chalkideis	Macedonia	ca. 364- 361 BCE
SEG XX 114 ; BSA 56 (1961), p. 2 n. 1; ICS 1; 6; 7; 29; 90; 91	Paphos	Cyprus	st. IV BCE
Suda II 3239	Phleious	Argolis	st. IV BCE
Ag. XV 483, 48	Eleusis	Attica	343/2 BCE
Ag. XIX P 26, 498	Aphidna	Attica	ca. 342/1 BCE
TCam. 5 I 7	Kamiros	Dodekanesos	ca. 327 BCE
ILind. 51c I 37	Argeioi	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
ILind. 51c I 16-17	Dryitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
ILind. 51a I 36	Lindopolitai	Dodekanesos	ca. 325 BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 369	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 289	Phlieis	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245a, 251	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 246a, 22	Ego.	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 249b, 299	Tamynai	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 162	Zarex	Laconia	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 341	Phallarioi	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 249b, 300	Tamynai	Euboea	IV-III BCE
IG XII 9, 245b, 313	Phlieis	Euboea	IV-III

				BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 181 n. 555, 27-30	Dismaros	Euboea	IV-III BCE
	Alciph. IV 17; Plut. <i>Mor.</i> 1117b	Kephisia	Attica	IV-III BCE
	IGSI 1 I 95	Herakleia (Ἀγ. βότρυς)	Magna Graecia	IV-III BCE
	ASAA 2 (1916), p. 135 n. 1, 19	Telioi	Dodekanesos	hell.
	SEG XXX 1018	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.
	Suppl. Cir. 297, 13	Barka-Ptolemais	Cyrenaica	hell.
	Suppl. Cir. 297, 15	Barka-Ptolemais	Cyrenaica	hell.
	AD 26 (1971) Chron., p. 319	Naupaktos	Aetolia	hell.
	IG XII 1, 460	Sardis	Lydia	hell.
	Nilsson 405; Mircev, Amph. Stamps Mus. Varna, p. 30 n. 114; AM 89 (1974), p. 200	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 310- 240 BCE
	TCam. 5 I 30; 17, 16; 5 II 36; 3 s.a.; 35, [1]	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 304- 235 BCE
	TCam. 5 I 33	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 301 BCE
	IG XII 3, 52	Telos	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XII 1, 1442, 10; Hermes 37 (1902), p. 144	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	IG XII 1, 1442, 27; Hermes 37 (1902), p. 144	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	IG XII 1, 1442, 33; Hermes 37 (1902), p. 144	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	IG XII 1, 1442, 4; Hermes 37 (1902), p. 144	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	III BCE
	ASAA 2 (1916), p. 173 n. 150	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	III-II BCE
	NS 113	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	III BCE
	IG XII 2, 315	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	III-II BCE
	Syll. ³ 968 I; SEG XVI 464	Mytilene	Aegean Isles	III BCE
	Zolotas, p. 214 n. II 9 ; RPh 1937, p. 329	Karystos	Euboea	III BCE
	UP (tit. Sep.)	Rhamnous	Attica	III-II BCE
	IG II ² 4339a, 2	Rhamnous	Attica	III-II

				BCE
	IG V 2, 323, 94	Mantineia-Antigoneia	Arcadia	ca. 300-221 BCE
	SEG XL 348b, 4	Sparta	Laconia	III BCE
	SEG XXX 364, 2	Argos	Argolis	III BCE
	Polyaen. V 25 ; Front. <i>Strat.</i> III 2, 11	Aetolia	Aetolia	III BCE
	SEG XIV 699a, 18	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	end III BCE
	SEG XX 735b I 131	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	SEG XX 735b II 125	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	SEG XX 735b II 28	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	SEG XX 735b II 57	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	SEG XX 735b II 95	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	end III BCE
	SEG XXXV 650	Pythion	Thessalia	end III BCE
	Moretti, Olymp., 514	Mantineia-Antigoneia	Arcadia	296 BCE
	TCam. 5 I 40	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 294 BCE
	IG II ² 791; 4440	Eiresidai	Attica	mi. III BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 96, 72	Miltias (Azantioi)	Argolis	mi. III BCE
	PCZ 59003, 20	Kolophon	Ionia	mi. III BCE
	TCam. 5 II 12	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 262 BCE
	TCam. 27, 11	Kamios	Dodekanesos	ca. 253 BCE
	Nachtergaele, Les Galates, 10, 33	Kleitros	Arcadia	253 BCE?
	SEG XIV 699b, 14	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
	SEG XIV 699b, 39; TCam. 42, 15	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	st. III BCE
	RE (6)	Eleutherna	Kreta	st. III BCE
	Heipp-Tamar 107-8	Phaselis	Lycia	ca. 250-220 BCE
	AD 18 (1963) Mel., p. 3 n. 3, 1	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 245-230

				BCE
	TCam. 6 s.a.; 33, 16	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 241 BCE
	TCam. 35, 25; 3 s.a.	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 235-229 BCE
	IG XII Suppl., p. 29 n. 114, 4	Methymna	Aegean Isles	III-II BCE
	SEG XLII	Argos	Argolis	III-II BCE
	FD III 3, 220, 6; Flacelière, p. 258 n. 6	Ptolemais	Aetolia	225-205 BCE
	Illion 64, 19	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
	Illion 64, 43	Troas	Troas	III-II BCE
	PUG III 101	Sikyon	Corinthia	221 BCE?
	Ag. XVI 225, 23	Eiresidai	Attica	ca. 220 BCE
	BCH 23 (1899), p. 201 n. 8, 10	Akraiphia	Boeotia	209 BCE?
	FD III 4, 135 III 17	Lysimacheia	Aetolia	ca. 208 BCE
	TCam. 42, 10	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 207 BCE
	IG XII 3, 34, 5	Telioi	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	PH 387, 27	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	PH 44, 23	Kos	Dodekanesos	ca. 200 BCE
	ILind. 682	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	II BCE
	SEG XIV 699d, 14; TCam. 46, 12	Thyssanountioi (Rhodos)	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	Cl.Rh. 2, p. 195 n. 23	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	II BCE
	FD III 4, 431, 2; [11]	Phanoteus	Phokis	II BCE?
	IOrop. 506	Oropos	Attica	II BCE
	TAM V 1, 444	Mysoi	Mysia	II BCE
	AM 35 (1910), pp. 433-4 n. 19 II 21	Pergamon (Dai-)	Mysia	II-I BCE?
	UP (Tire Mus.)	Ephesos	Ionia	II-I BCE
	TAM V 1, 677, 10	Charax-Charakipolis	Lydia	II BCE
	ISardis 89	Sardis	Lydia	II BCE
	Milet. VI 2, 784	Miletos	Ionia	II BCE
	SEG XLIV 1219b, 33	Xanthos	Lycia	II BCE
	IG IV 1, 497, 9	Gortyn	Kreta	197-195 BCE
	TCam. 45, 44	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 194

				BCE
	TCam. 47, 25	Kamiroi	Dodekanesos	ca. 190 BCE
	BCH 23 (1899), pp. 195-6 n. 3, 14	Akraiphia	Boeotia	ca. 190-175 BCE
	IG IX 1 ² 1, 131, 21	Konope-Arsinoe	Aetolia	184 BCE
	PP 14956	Salamis	Attica	mi. II BCE
	PPC T 20	Salamis	Attica	mi. II BCE
	SBerlAk 1936, p. 371a, 12	Potidania	Ozolian Lokris	mi. II BCE
	SEG XXXII 454, 98	Anthedon	Boeotia	mi. II BCE
	IG VII 379, 1	Oropos	Attica	mi. II BCE
	IOrop. 326, 7	Oropos	Attica	mi. II BCE
	RE (5) ; Olshausen, Prosopographie, 153 ; Grainger, SPG, p. 68; Milet. I 2, [1]; [2]; Chiron 17 (1987), pp. 171-3	Miletos	Ionia	175-160 BCE
	Ag. XV 206, 92	Apollonieis	Attica	173/2 BCE
	ILind. 195, 1	Lindos	Dodekanesos	169 BCE
	SB 15240, 8, 18	Bithynia	Bithynia	156 BCE
	ISardis 4, 2, 20	Sardis	Lydia	ca. 155 BCE
	BCH 66-7 (1942-3), p. 69 n. 1, 15	Antikyra	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	SGDI 2275, 1	Delphoi	Phokis	153-144 BCE
	EAD XXVIII 21 I 4	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
	EAD XXVIII 5 I 15	Delos	Cyclades	st. II BCE
	IG VII 4132, 3	Akraiphia	Boeotia	st. II BCE
	BSA 87 (1992), p. 373	Kolchis	Kolchis	st. II BCE?
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 33	Epidauros (Azantioi)	Argolis	146 BCE
	IG IV 1 ² 28, 90	Achaia	Achaia	146

				BCE
	Ag. XV 238, 8; 239, 4-5; SEG XV 104; 105; 118; XXI 469c, 15	Sphettos	Attica	145-127 BCE
	Ilasos 199, 9	Iasos	Karia	ca. 144-139 BCE
	IG II ² 974; SEG XVIII 26, 9; AM 66 (1941), pp. 228-231 n. 4, 1; ID 1987, 4; FD III 2, 7, 3; 11, 2	Athens	Attica	138/7 BCE
	FD III 2, 69, 4; 2, 230, 9; 4, 277a, [25]	Phanoteus	Phokis	ca. 138-116 BCE
	Thompson, New Style Coinage, 360-9; 371-3; 375; Chiron 21 (1991), p. 5	Athens	Attica	134/3 BCE
	FD III 2, 214, 2	Oiantheia	Ozolian Lokris	134 / 130 BCE
	SEG IX 348, 143	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 150-1	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 46	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 81	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 93	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	SEG IX 348, 94	el-Gubba	Cyrenaica	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 3876	Eiresidai	Attica	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 1011 II 101	Phlya	Attica	II-I BCE
	IG II ² 1006, 44	Boutadai	Attica	123/2 BCE
	FD III 2, 15, 16	Kephisia	Attica	106/5 BCE
	PPC T 21	Salamis	Attica	105/4 BCE
	PPC T 24	Salamis	Attica	105/4 BCE
	Thompson, New Style Coinage, 777-80;	Athens	Attica	105/4 BCE

Chiron 21 (1991), p. 5			
ASAA 2 (1916), p. 166 n. 118	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
ASAA 2 (1916), p. 166 n. 118	Rhodian Peraia	Karia	I BCE-I CE
Bekker, AG I 442, 33	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	hell.-imp.
IC 2, p. 8 n. 5	Apollonieis	Attica	I BCE-I CE
IC 3, p. 119 n. 33	Itanos	Kreta	hell.-imp.
ZPE 54 (1984), p. 136, 50	Tiladai	Euboea	ca. 100 BCE
IG VII 334	Oropos	Attica	I BCE
IG II ² 4857, 3	Oropos	Attica	I BCE-I CE
IG II ² 4857, 4	Oropos	Attica	I BCE-I CE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 109	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 42 (1917), pp. 185-9 n. 1b, 126	Kyzikos	Mysia	I BCE
AM 33 (1908), p. 399 n. 21 II 18	Pergamon	Mysia	I BCE
IMM 134	Magnesia	Ionian	I BCE
IStratonikeia 1049, 3	Hierokometai	Karia	hell.-imp.
TAM II 2, 639, 4	Tlos	Lycia	hell.-imp.
FD III 2, 48	Athens	Attica	98/7 BCE
FD III 2, 48	Athens	Attica	98/7 BCE
Cl.Rh. 8, p. 228, 21	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 90-65 BCE
BCH 25 (1901), p. 369 n. 19b, 28; Holleaux, études 1, p. 132; BSA 70 (1975), pp. 123-5; BE 1977, n. 218	Larymna	Boeotia	ca. 80-58 BCE
IG VII 416, 36	Oropos	Attica	ca. 80 BCE
IG IX 2, 415a, 42	Pherai	Thessalia	ante 27 BCE
ILind. 299c, 37	Lindos	Dodekanesos	74 BCE
IG XII 1, 46, 484	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 68 BCE
ILind. 357	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 50-

				30 BCE
	ILind. Col. 56 n. 100	Rhodos	Dodekanesos	ca. 50-30 BCE
	IG II ² 1721, 8; 2338, 13	Pambotadai	Attica	st. I BCE
	IG V 1, 95, 12; 96, 8; 133, 1	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE
	IG V 1, 262	Sparta	Laconia	st. I BCE?
	TAM II 2, 551, 12; Gr. Epigr. Lykien, p. 85 n. 4	Tlos	Lycia	st. I BCE
	TAM V 1, 775, 1; 8; 14	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	45 BCE
	TAM V 1, 775, 5	Iulia Gordos	Lydia	45 BCE
	ILind. 346, 36	Lindos	Dodekanesos	43 BCE
	Ag. XV 285, 5	Pambotadai	Attica	ca. 40-30 BCE
	ILind. 350 I 7	Lindos	Dodekanesos	38 BCE
	IG XII 3, 497	Astypalaia	Dodekanesos	imp.
	IG IV 1, 724, 3	Hermione	Argolis	imp.
	Corinth VIII 3, 300, 1	Korinthos	Corinthia	imp.
	INikaia II 2, 1433	Nikaia	Mysia	imp.
	IEph. 2244d; Kearsley, GRIA 26	Ephesos	Ionia	imp.
	TAM II 3, 774, 6	Myra	Lycia	imp.
	TAM II 3, 969, 1	Olympos	Lycia	imp.
	TAM II 3, 1068, 1; SEG LV 1468, 3	Olympos	Lycia	imp.
	TAM II 3, 1074, 1	Olympos	Lycia	imp.
	TAM II 3, 1074, 1	Olympos	Lycia	imp.
	JHS 68 (1948), p. 45 n. 9	Pinara	Lycia	imp.
	Ag. XV 286, 44	Pambotadai	Attica	imp.
	IG IX 2, 474, 35	Atrax	Thessalia	imp.
	AE 1917, p. 19 n. 309, 34	Chyretiai	Thessalia	imp.
	IG II ² 12430	Athens	Attica	imp.
	IG IV 1, 722, 4	Hermione	Argolis	imp.
	IG IV 1, 722, 4	Hermione	Argolis	imp.
	Milet. VI 2, 803, 6	Miletos	Ionia	imp.
	IEleusis 300, 11, 25-26	Kephisia	Attica	ca. 20/19 BCE
	SEG XVI 913	Taucheira-Arsinoe	Cyrenaica	I CE
	Suppl. Cir. 116	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG XX 740a, 22	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	I CE
	SEG LIV 1443, 2	Tlos	Lycia	I CE
	SEG XXIII 207, 17	Messene	Messenia	end I

				CE
	SEG XX 741a I 56	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	3 CE
	SEG XX 741a II 40	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	3 CE
	RPC I 2613	Ephesos	Ionia	14-37 CE
	MkB 1 (1873-5), p. 139, 7	Ikaros	Aegean Isles	35 CE
	TAM II 3, 759, 3; 766, 2; 767, 1, 14; 778	Arneai	Lycia	st. I CE
	JÖAI 15 (1912), p. 51 n. 17	Ioulis	Cyclades	II CE
	RA 1874 I, p. 88 n. 4	Paphos	Cyprus	I-III CE
	IG V 1, 668	Sparta	Laconia	I-II CE?
	ITrall. 198, 1	Tralles-Seleukeia	Lydia	I-II CE
	TAM II 3, 765, 7	Lycia	Lycia	st. II CE
	SEG IX 128, 41	Cyrene	Cyrenaica	224 CE
	Entretiens Hardt 10 (1964), p. 53	Paros	Cyclades	III-IV CE
	IC 1, p. 261 n. 49	Olous	Kreta	III-IV CE
	IC 2, p. 150 n. 9	Eleutherna ¹⁹²	Kreta	st. VI BCE
	DGP, p. 219 n. 38	Aspendos ¹⁹³	Pamphylia	III-II BCE?
	IG XII 9, 742	Eretria ¹⁹⁴	Euboea	III BCE
	Bruneau, Le Sanctuaire, pp. 79-81 n. VIII 67	Eretria	Euboea	I BCE
	Bruneau, Le Sanctuaire, pp. 79-80 n. VIII 26	Eretria	Euboea	I BCE
	IG IV 1, 724	Hermione	Argolis	imp.
	IG VII 1435	Tanagra ¹⁹⁵	Boeotia	II-I BCE?
	TM 108868	Memnonion (Thebes)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	st. V BCE
	TM 7112	Memnonion (Thebes)	Peri Thebas (U4b)	hell.
	TM 96706	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-VII CE
	TM 96630	Djeme	Peri Thebas (U4b)	end IV BCE-VII CE
	TM 6157; 6108	Paphos; Nikosia	Cyprus	end IV

¹⁹² Masculine variant: *Τίμαρκος*.

¹⁹³ Masculine variant: *Τίμαρχος*.

¹⁹⁴ Feminine variant: *Τιμάρχη*.

¹⁹⁵ Feminine variant: *Τιμάρχα*.

				BCE
	TM 113598; 113599; 113594	Athens; Megara	Attica	st. III BCE
	TM 8213	Ankyropolis	Herakleopolites (U20)	ca. 265 BCE
	TM 1413	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 1155; 822	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 2216	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	263-229 BCE
	TM 665	Birta	Arabia	259 BCE
	TM 78139	Diospolites	Diospolites (U7)	end III BCE
	TM 5594	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	221 BCE?
	TM 70987	Thebes	Peri Thebas (U4b)	II BCE
	TM 7062	Memnonion (Abydos)	Thinitis (U8)	II BCE
	TM 703047	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	II-st. I BCE
	TM 96900	Deir el-Bahari	Peri Thebas (U4b)	II-I BCE
	TM 6218	Dios Polis	Peri Thebas (U4b)	182 BCE
	TM 47771	Athens	Attica	ca. 180 BCE
	TM 47771	Athens	Attica	ca. 180 BCE
	TM 43343; 53823	Lykopolis	Lykopolites (U13)	ca. 170 BCE
	TM 8348	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	156 BCE
	TM 8348	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	156 BCE
	TM 88865	Elephantine	(U1)	142-116 BCE
	TM 5409	Herakleopolites	Herakleopolites (U20)	139 BCE
	TM 43465	Hermionthis	Pathyrites (U4a)	134 BCE
	TM 41465; 41467	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	100-98 BCE
	TM 41467	Arsinoites	Arsinoites	98 BCE
	TM 4407	Peri Thebas	Peri Thebas (U4b)	61 BCE?
	TM 23979; 23980	Claudianus Mons	Eastern desert	138-154

				CE
	TM 23981	Claudianus Mons	Eastern desert	138-154 CE
	TM 14854	Theadelphia	Arsinoites	185 CE
	TM 18135	Egypt	Egypt	202 CE?
	Gow-Page, Hellenistic Epigrams II, pp. 190-1; RE (6a)	Alexandria	Alexandreon Chora (L0)	st. I CE
	IAnkara 8, 38	Ankyra	Galatia	145-161 CE
	IAnkara 8, 56	Ankyra	Galatia	145-161 CE
	Tyana 1, p. 188-9 n. 9, 1	Andaibilis (terr.)	Kappadokia	imp.
	SEG LVI 1764ter 2; 1764quater, [2]; 7	Podalia	Milyas	II-III CE
	IGR III 705, 20	Podalia?	Milyas	end II CE
	BCH 13 (1889), pp. 334-8 n. 4, [2]; 38; 45; Telmeria 5 (2000), p. 55	Eriza? (Karahüyük)	Phrygia	67 BCE
	IG II ² 8503a, 2	Eumenia	Phrygia	imp.
	Ferrary, Mémoires, 181, 5	Ioulia	Phrygia	164/5 CE
	Waelkens, Türsteine, 237, 1	Upper Tembris?	Phrygia	end III CE
	SERP, pp. 337-9 n. 16, 7	Baroukliaoi	Phrygia/Pidisia	ca. 220-260 CE
	SEG XIX 816, 2	Komama (terr.)?	Pisidia	imp.
	SEG XIX 816, 4	Komama (terr.)?	Pisidia	imp.

Abstract

Das Vorhandensein einer großen Gruppe ungewöhnlicher griechischer Personennamen im griechischen Onomastikon des hellenistischen Babyloniens, die mehr als die Hälfte der bekannten Namen und mehr als ein Drittel aller Namensträger ausmachen, ist nicht nur für die Onomastik, sondern auch für die kulturelle, soziale und politische Erforschung dieser Region und dieser Zeit von Bedeutung. Um der Komplexität und Originalität dieses Themas gerecht zu werden, verfolgt diese Masterthesis zwei Ziele. Erstens soll sie eine Definition der ungewöhnlichen griechischen Personennamen und eine solide Methodik für ihre Untersuchung liefern, indem sie ihre Präsenz im griechischen Onomastikon des hellenistischen Babyloniens aufzeigt. Zweitens wird versucht, ihre mögliche Bedeutung durch eine Untersuchung ihrer kulturellen Bindungen an die griechische Welt, der sozialen Stellung ihrer Träger und ihrer etymologischen Struktur und Bedeutung zu erklären, bevor diese drei Ansätze zusammengeführt und die ungewöhnlichen griechischen Personennamen in einen größeren Zusammenhang gestellt werden.

The presence of a large group of uncommon Greek personal names in the Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia, making up over half the known names and over one-third of all name bearers, is significant for not only the onomastic, but also the cultural, social and political study of this region and this period. To satisfy the complexity and originality of this subject, this masterthesis has two goals. Firstly, it seeks to provide a definition of uncommon Greek personal names and a solid methodology for their study, delineating their presence in the Greek onomasticon of Hellenistic Babylonia. Secondly, it tries to explain their possible meanings and significance through a study of their cultural ties to the Greek world, the social position of their bearers, and their etymological structure and meaning, before synthesizing these three approaches and contextualizing the uncommon Greek personal names in the wider corpus.

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