

The People of Plato: A Prosopography of Plato and Other Socratics

Errata and Addenda

Pages referenced here are those of the first-run of the printed text in English (Hackett Publishing Company, 2002).¹ Later printings, e-book versions, and the Romanian translation (Humanitas, 2008) incorporate some of the changes noted here. A special effort was made in the e-book to correct errors that would affect searches. The Russian translation (Museum Graeco-Latinum, 2019) is most current in that it incorporates all the corrections and additions known through the summer of 2019.

All names appear in English alphabetical order (Theaetetus, e.g., appears under T, not Θ). For a number of persons, the only change is the addition of a number from the volumes of John S. Traill's *Persons of Ancient Athens (PAA)* that appeared after *The People of Plato* went to press, important for original-language quotations of passages about the individuals listed here.

I am especially grateful to colleagues, strangers, and reviewers for pointing out errors and omissions in the printed text, offering suggestions, asking revealing questions, and sending further information to me or to Hackett Publishing Company. They include Olga Alieva, Lowell Edmunds, Michael Flessas, Herb Granger, Andrew Irvine, Terry Irwin, Jay Kennedy, Andreas Kinning, Colin McLarty, Michael McOskey, Thomas Miller, Siegmund Muehl, David O'Connor, George Kimball Plochmann, James Romm, Carlos Steel, Harold Tarrant, Holger Thesleff, John Traill, Alexander Tulin, Robin Waterfield, and Stephen White.

Debra Nails
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Abbreviations, Ancient Texts, and Translations

Add under Proclus: *in Parm.* *Commentary on Plato's Parmenides*

Introduction

On Sources:

p. xl, 15–17 lfb: I have used and incorporated ancient inscriptions, the work of contemporaneous historians, literary figures, and speech writers, occasional later compilations, and inferences from the primary sources in modern secondary sources.

p. xli, 11–19 lfb: Because “Much recent work on the late fifth and early fourth centuries has been based on a growing preference for Diodorus over Xenophon”

¹ <https://www.hackettpublishing.com/the-people-of-plato> —links to ebook options

(Lewis, *CAH* 5²: 8), I have been obliged to cite Diodorus, but I hasten to add that my arguments have been influenced by the judgment of Rhodes (1992: 419) and Andrewes (1974: 119–20) that P is not Diodorus' source for the period of the Thirty. Another special case is the pseudo–Aristotelian *Athenian Polity* (or *Athenian Constitution*), compiled in the 330s–320s in the school of Aristotle in Athens (Rhodes 1992: 61) which is occasionally our only extant source for particular claims.

p. xliii, ln. 15: (Harrison 1998: 1.74, citing [Aristot.] *Ath. Pol.* 42.1).

p. xlv, *LGP*N: See now <www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk>.

Primer

Acumenus of Athens

Acusilaus of Argos

Adeimantus I of Collytus, son of Ariston

p. 3, lns. 19–20: In his early or mid twenties, Adeimantus fought at Megara, perhaps in 409, and was eulogized for it (*Rep.* 368a3), perhaps by Critias IV.

Adeimantus II

Adeimantus of Athens, son of Cepis

Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides

Aeantodorus of Phaleron

Aeschines of Sphettus, son of Lysania

Aeschines of Athens (tribe: Kekropis)

Aeschines of Cothocidae, son of Atrometus I

Aeschylus of Eleusis

[*new name*] Aeschylus of Phlius: mentioned at Xen. *Symp.* 4.63 (Add to Appendix II.)

Agamedes

Agariste I of Sicyon, daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, wife of Megacles II

Agariste II of Athens, daughter of Hippocrates I, wife of Xanthippus I of Cholargos

Agariste III of Athens, wife of Alcmonides

Agathocles of ?Paeania, son of ?Sophroniscus

Agathon of Athens, son of Tisamenus

heading: >447–>401; Aristot. *Poe.* 9.7, 18.12–19; Ael. *VH* 2.21

p. 9, 3–6 lfb.: The dramatic frame of Plato's *Symposium* is set in the spring of 399, when Agathon has already been abroad for some years (172c, & 172a schol.; cf. Gell. *NA* 13.4 and Ael.), but before his death.

Agis II of Sparta, son of Archidamus

Aglaeon of Athens

Aglaophon of Thasos

Alcetas of Macedonia

Alcibiades II of Scambonidae, son of Clinias I

Alcibiades III of Scambonidae, son of Clinias II

heading: Pl. *Euthd.* 275b *

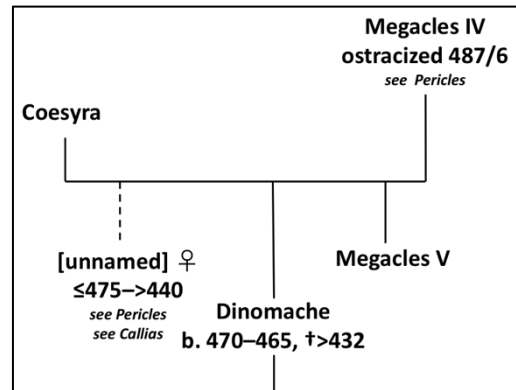
detail from stemma: [unnamed] daughter of Megacles IV and Coesyra should be hypothesized.

pp. 11–12, 1–2 lfb: Xenophon retells a story of Alcibiades III at about nineteen, outwitting Pericles I in a conversation about law, persuasion, and force (*Mem.*1.2.407), but Xenophon points out at great length that Alcibiades III was no student or disciple of Socrates; he was rather, like Critias IV, someone who wanted to use Socrates to advance his own ambitions.

p. 15, lns. 17–19: We have no contemporaneous account of how he died in 404; what his son says in a forensic speech (*Isocr.* 16.40) is vaguely compatible with a variety of speculations that the Lacedaemonians and Lysander were somehow involved.

p. 16, 1–3 lfb: MacDowell (1995: 160) notes both that the claim that Alcibiades III fathered a child with a Melian woman is impossible in context, and that [Andoc.] 4 was written in later times as an exercise.

p. 17, lns. 1–6: Much of the prosopographical literature has been preoccupied with later ancient references to the familial relationship between Pericles I and Alcibiades III (*Nep. Alc.* 2, stepson; D. S. 12.38.3, uncle and nephew—both undermined in Thompson 1970), used in a variety of explanations of why Axiochus, legally a closer relative to Alcibiades III than was Pericles I, was effectively skipped.



Excursus 1: The Sacrilegious Crimes of 415

p. 18, lns. 1–4: Euphiletus, leader of the drinking club that had organized the mutilation of the herms, and Meletus of Athens visited an injured club member, Andocides IV, and persuaded him to keep what he knew to himself.

p. 18, lns. 13–15: Alcibiades III demanded a trial to remove suspicion, but was outmaneuvered by his enemies and sailed with the fleet.

p. 18, 12–13 lfb: Lydus, slave of Pherecles of Themacus, accused his master “and others,” including Acumenus, of profaning the mysteries at Pherecles’ house.

p. 18 6–10 lfb: Dioclide, after having failed for a month to obtain the blackmail he said he had been promised, testified that he had witnessed some three hundred men preparing to mutilate herms, had tried to take their money rather than the state’s—blackmail instead of

a reward—and now named forty-two men including two members of the Council who narrowly escaped torture on the spot.

Alcibiades IV of Scambonidae, son of Alcibiades III

p.21, ln. 14: ἀπροδίσια

p. 21, 6–9 lfb: Lysias' speeches 14 and 15 were written for Alcibiades IV's plaintiffs in another trial, in 395, in which Alcibiades IV was accused of failing to serve as a hoplite when drafted; rather, he followed the orders of the generals by serving in the cavalry instead.

Alcibiades of Phegous

[new name] Alcidamas of Elaea in Aeolis: rhetorician, student of Gorgias, contemporary and rival of Isocrates. Argued for the superiority of extemporaneous speaking to prose writing in his *On Sophists* (Blass, 1892). (Add to Appendix II.)

Alcmaeon I of Athens, son of Megacles I

Alcmonides I of Athens, son of Alcmaeon I

Alcmonides of Aphidna

[new name] Alexamenus of Styra or Teos: Aristotle's dialogue *On Poets* (fr. 72 Rose = Athenaeus 11.505c) says Alexamenus was first to write dialogues, according to Favorinus' *Memorabilia*, cited by D. L. (3.48). (Add to Appendix II.)

Alexander, son of Alcetas

Alexidemus of Thessaly

Alexippus of Athens

Amestris, wife of Persian king Xerxes

Amiantus of Athens and Aegina

Amyclus of Heraclea

Amycus

Amynander of Athens

Anacharsis of Scythia

Anacreon of Teos

Anaxagoras of Clazomenae, son of Hegesibulus

heading: influence on Pericles I

p. 24, lns. 5–10: Plutarch (*Per.* 32) says a bill passed by Diopeithes to impeach public officials for atheism and astronomy was an effort to implicate Pericles I because of his association with Anaxagoras (see D. S. 12.39.2); and Diogenes (2.7) cites two sources, Sotion (1–2nd c. C.E.) and Satyrus (3rd c. B.C.E.), who give conflicting “facts” about prosecutor, charges, and outcome.

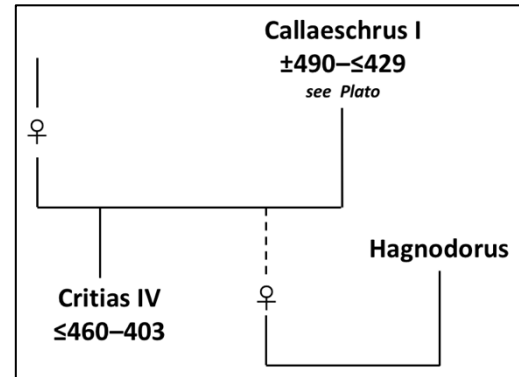
Anaximander of Miletus

Anaximander

Andocides IV of Cydathenaeum, son of Leogoras II

detail from stemma: [unnamed] daughter of Callaeschrus I, wife of Hagnodorus, should be hypothesized.

p. 27, lns. 11–14: Pseudo-Lysias 6 is a prosecution speech against Andocides IV, accusing him of both mutilating herms and parodying the mysteries (6.51); the speech is based on a religious fundamentalism that often ignores not only the canons of logography but fact and logic as well.



Andromachus: The text of Andocides requires emendation (see MacDowell 1962: 70, who assigns ownership to Alcibiades III). Emending to *Archebiades* are Lipsius, Marchant and Helbig. (In Appendix II.)

Andromedes of Aegina

Andron of Gargettus, son of Androtion I

heading: RE 2 OCD³ . . . Ἀνδρῶν

p. 29, lns. 1–4: *Life*. Andron’s date of birth, ±445, is calculated approximately from that of his well-known son, Androtion II—a man of significant means who studied under Isocrates and was one of the several writers of Attic chronicles, collected under the title *Atthides*—born 410–407 (*APF*). Tarrant (2008) argues that Andron was born earlier, about 450.

Androtion I of Gargettus, son of Andron

Antaeus

Anthemion I of Euonymon

Antimoerus of Mende

Antiphates of Cytherus

Antiphon I of Athens

Antiphon of Athens

Antiphon of Athens, son of Lysonides

Antiphon II of Athens, son of Pyrilampes

heading: Pl. *Prm.* 126b1–9

Antiphon of Cephisia

Antiphon of Rhamnous, son of Sophilus

heading: Pl. *com. Pis.* fr. 110 (K103)

p. 32, 11 lfb.: Commonly, an orator was also a ‘logographer’ or speechwriter (cf. *Euthyd.* 305b).

Antisthenes of Athens

Antisthenes II of Athens, son of Antisthenes I

p. 36, 4–6 lfb: See also D. L. 6.1–19, 2.31; [Socr.] *Ep.* 8 (Antisthenes to Aristippus); *Suda* α 2723; Plu. *Lyc.* 30.6; and Ath. 157b, 220d, 533c–534b, 589e.

Von Arnim (1898) noted that Socrates' speech at *Clitophon* 407a–408b is remarkably similar to Dio Chrysostom 13.16–17, quoting from Antisthenes.

Anytus of Euonymon, son of Anthemion I

heading: ≤443→396

Apemantus of Athens

Apollodorus of Phaleron

Apollodorus of Cyzicus and Athens

Apollodorus of Athens

Apollophanes, slave of [correction]: Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides

Apolloniades, household slave of Plato [ADD] *LGPN* on-line V2-6876

Archebiades of Athens

Archedemus of Pelekes

Archedemus of Syracuse

Archelaus of Athens

Archelaus of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas II

Archenius of Athens

Archestratus of Alopece, son of Crito

Archestratus of Phrearrhi

Archestratus, son of Lycomedes

Archidamus II of Sparta, son of Zeuxidamus

Archilochus of Paros, son of Enipo

Archinus of Coele

Archippus of Tarentum

Archytas of Tarentum, son of Mnesagoras

Arete of Syracuse, daughter of Dionysius

p. 45, 1–3 lfb: Instead, Dionysius II ordered Arete to marry one of his favorites, Timocrates, though it is unclear whether the order was ever carried out for she seems still to have been Dion's wife when Ortygia finally surrendered in 355.

Arete, daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene

Ariphron II of Cholarges, son of Xanthippus I

Aristarchus of Athens

p. 47, ln. 5: Xen. *Hell.* 2.4.1 (with 2.3.51)

Aristarchus, slave of [correction]: Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides

Aristides I of Alopece, son of Lysimachus I

Aristides II of Alopece, son of Lysimachus II

Aristippus of Larissa

Aristippus I of Cyrene

p. 50, 5–7 lfb: Aeschines says that Aristippus inquired of Ischomachus about Socrates at Olympia, presumably in 420 or 416 (see Ischomachus s.v.).

Aristocles of Athens

Aristocles of Collytus
 Aristocrates II of Athens, son of Scellius II
 Aristocritus of Syracuse
 Aristodemus of Cydathenaeum
 heading: Aristoph. *Banq.* fr. 242 (K 231). See Segoloni 1994: 127–29.
 Aristodorus of Syracuse
 Aristogiton of Athens
 Aristogiton of Athens, son of Cydimachus
 Aristomachus, slave of [correction]: Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides
 Ariston of Collytus, son of Aristocles
 p. 53, 10–12 lfb: If Ariston followed ordinary Athenian practice, he was about thirty
 when he married in ≤ 432 (see Perictione s.v.), allowing a very approximate
 estimate of his birth in the 460s.
 See also Plato stemma.
 Ariston, father of Hegesippus s.v.
 Aristonymus
 Aristophanes of Cydathenaeum, son of Philippus I
 p. 56, box 1 (*Clouds*), col. 2, lns. 2–3: 3rd prize
 p. 56, box 1, col. 4: Chaerephon, Socrates, Pericles I
 Aristophon of Thasos, son of Aglaophon
 Aristotle of Athens
 Aristotle of Thorae, son of Timocrates
 Aristotle of Stagira, son of Nicomachus
 Artaxerxes I
 Artaxerxes II
 Artemis, household slave of Plato, freed in his will
 [ADD] *LGPN* on-line V2-9982
 IG II² 1570.39 freed (Athens, dated ± 330 –320 BCE) (In Appendix II.)
 Aspasia of Miletus, daughter of Axiochus
 p. 60, ln. 9: ...in honor of the war dead (*Cic. Or.* 151)...
 p. 61, 14–16 lfb: Henderson (1998: 121n70) notes that—in the popular imagination,
 gossip—Aspasia procured women of free birth for Pericles I, or even trained
 prostitutes.
 Astylus (athlete)
 Autolycus of Thoricus, son of Lycon
 Axiochus of Scambonidae, son of Alcibiades II
 Axiochus of Miletus
 Axiothea of Phlius [*PAA* 139608]
 Bacchius of Syracuse
 Bias of Priene

Bictas, household slave of Plato [ADD] *LGPN* on-line V2-13042

Brachyllus of ?Athens

Brasidas of Sparta, son of Tellis

Bryson of Heraclea Pontica

Callaeschrus I of Athens, son of Critias III

Callaeschrus of Eupyridae

Callaeschrus of Athens

Calliades of Athens

Callias I of Alopece, son of Phaenippus

Callias II of Alopece, son of Hipponicus I

Callias III of Alopece, son of Hipponicus II

Callias of ?Aexone, son of Calliades

Callias of Athens

Callicles of Acharnae

p. 75, 19–21 lfb: As a politician in a democratic society he must pay court to the δῆμος [people] (481d–e), but his championship of “Nature” against “Law” marks him as anti-democratic in principle.

p. 75, 4 lfb: Callicles’ “three associates” (487c): Andron of Gargettus, son of Androtion I; Tisander of Aphidna, son of Cephisodorus; and Nausicydes of Cholarges, s.vv.

Callimachus of Athens (litigant)

Callimachus of Athens (property owner)

Callippides

Callippus II of Aexone, son of Philon I

p. 78, ln. 5: Pseudo-Demosthenes states that...

Callistratus of Aphidna, son of Callicrates

p. 79, lns. 1–4: *In inscriptions*. *IG* II(2) 1689 add. p. 813.7 (inventory of Athena, dated $\leq 368/7$); *IG* II(2) 1609.103, 118 (contributor of equipment, *syntrierarch*, naval inventory, dated $\leq 366/5$); *IG* II(2) 1622.185 pat. (naval inventory, dated ≤ 386); *IG* II(2) 1523.19 and 1524.192 (both inventories to another god, not Athena, undated).

Callixenus of Athens

Excursus 2: The Arginusae Trial of 406

p. 80, 20–23 lfb: Moreover (D. S. 100.2), the raw crews of the Athenian ships objected to embarking in high seas to collect the dead (recall the large number of *metics* and slaves who did not share the Athenian horror of failing to bury the dead).

p. 81, lns. 1–12: The *prytany* calendar, distinct from the lunar/civic and the archon/festival calendars (see Introduction, *On Ancient Dates*), was divided into ten periods of 37 and 36 days (later 36 and 35 days), allowing each tribe one turn as Prytanies (*prytaneis*), the

presiding committee of fifty; thus at any one time, there were fifty functioning members of the *boulē*. The order in which the tribes would serve was determined by lot. The Prytanes set the agenda for the Council, received ambassadors, dealt with correspondence et al. Socrates' tribe, Antiochis, was serving as Prytanes in October of 406 when the generals were charged, and Socrates was one of its members (Pl. *Ap.* 32b; Xen. *Hell.* 1.7.15); he may also have been the *epistatēs* on that occasion (1.1.18, 4.4.2; cf. *Grg.* 473e), the man chosen by lot to preside over the others, a position that could be held only once.

p. 81, 17–19 lfb: Callixenus, whether or not at Theramenes' instigation, drafted a motion for the Council to present to the Assembly, calling for the death penalty and an immediate vote by tribe for the guilt or innocence of the generals as a group. Because Plato's *Apology* says ten (32b2), it may be that all ten were charged (for good measure), but only the unlucky six were executed. Leon, for example, was still alive on Salamis in 404.

Cambyzes of Persia, son of Cyrus I

Cebes of Thebes

p. 82, 8–10 lfb: Xenophon says only that he was a member of Socrates' inner circle (1.2.48), and may have been known to the *hetaira* Theodote s.v. in Athens (3.11.17).

Cephalus of Collytus

Cephalus of Clazomenae

Cephalus II of Syracuse, son of Lysanias

p. 84, *Life* lns. 10–11: He estimated his holdings at about what his grandfather, Cephalus I, had inherited in Syracuse.

Ceph[--], slave of Axiochus of Scambonidae

Cephisodorus of Aphidna

Cepis of Athens

Ceramion of Athens

Cercyon

Chabrias of Aexone, son of Ctesippus I

Chaerecrates of Sphettus

Chaeredemus of Alopecce

Chaerephon of Sphettus

p. 86, 23–25 lfb: It was Chaerephon who consulted the oracle at Delphi and was told that no one was wiser than Socrates (*Ap.*; D. L. 2.37); in Xenophon's version, no one was freer or more just or wiser (*Apol.*).

Borthwick (2001) surveys the evidence.

Charias, slave of [correction]: Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides

Charicles of Athens, son of Apollodorus

Charmantides I of Paeania

p. 89, 11–13 lfb: The sources for that claim, however, refer to the period after changes in procedure had been instituted some time before 348/7 (Rhodes 1992: 624–25)—long past any plausible association with the *Republic*.

Charmantides II of Paeania, son of Chaerestratus

Charmides of Athens, son of Aristotle

Charmides of Athens, son of Glaucon III

Chilon of Sparta

Chrysilla of Athens, wife of Ischomachus and of Callias III of Alopece

Cimon II of Laciadae, son of Miltiades IV

Cinesias of Athens, son of Meles

Clearchus of Heraclea Pontica

Cleisthenes of Sicyon

Cleisthenes of Athens, son of Megacles II

Cleobulus of Lindos (Rhodes), son of Evagoras

Cleombrotus of Ambracia

p. 99, lns. 2–3: Pfeiffer (1949) edited the Callimachus text.

Cleon of Cydathenaeum, son of Cleaenetus

Cleopatra, wife of Macedonian king Perdiccas II

Cleophantus, son of Themistocles

Clinias I of Athens, son of Alcibiades I

Clinias II of Scambonidae, son of Alcibiades II

Clinias III of Scambonidae, son of Axiochus

Clinias IV of Scambonidae, son of Clinias II

p. 101, 6 lns. from bottom of entry: should read “. . . (citing *Prt.* and *Alc.*).”

Clinias of Cnossos

Clito

Clitomachus of ?Athens

Clitophon of Athens, son of Aristonymus

p. 102, heading: Κλειτοφῶν

p. 102, last 6 lns. and p. 103, ln. 1: In the Council (*boulē*) of 412/1, Pythodorus of Anaphlystus moved that “the popular Assembly was to elect twenty persons from among those over forty years of age, who, in conjunction with the existing ten members of the Committee of Public Safety [*proboulē*] . . . should then prepare proposals for the public safety”; Clitophon added a rider to the effect that the committee should also investigate the *patrios politeia*, the ancestral constitution ([Aristot.] *Ath. Pol.* 29.3 with Rhodes 1992: 376–77; cf. Thu. 8.1.67).

Coesyra of Eretria, wife of Megacles IV

Connus of Athens, son of Metrobius

Conon of Anaphlystus

Coriscus of Scepsis

Cratinus of Anaphlystus, son of Conon
Cratistolus of Syracuse
Cratylus of Athens, son of Smicrion
Creophylus of Samos, son of Astycles
Cresphontes of Messene
Crison of Himera

p. 335 [ADD] Olympic victories in 448, 444, and 440 (D. S. 12.5, 23, 29)

Critias I of Athens, son of ?Dropides I
Critias II of Athens, son of Dropides II
Critias III of Athens, son of ?Leaïdes
Critias IV of Athens, son of Callaeschrus I

p. 108, 7–10 lfb.: Neither the deme nor even the tribe for Critias IV is known with certainty, though a 4th c. descendant of the family, Callaeschrus, suggests the tribe Erechtheis, fitting Löper’s hypothesis (see Excursus 3) which, if correct, would lead to the same tribal assignment for Critias III, Callaeschrus I, Glaucon III, Charmides, et al.

Excursus 3: The Rule of the Thirty 404/3

p. 111, 1419 lfb: There is a widespread tendency to oversimplify both Critias IV and the Thirty he led. From one end of the political spectrum, the renowned journalist I. F. Stone uncritically repeats Plutarch’s story that Critias ordered the murder of Alcibiades III, and calls Critias an “unrelenting opponent” of democracy, “the first Robespierre. His crimes were the fruit of a cruel and inhumane but consistent logic” (1988: 667).

p. 112, 8–11 lfb: It is not until pseudo-Aristotle’s *Athenian Polity*, written in the 330s–20s in the school of Aristotle in Athens (Rhodes 1992: 61), that the charge appears that the Spartan Lysander “set up (καταστήσαι) the Thirty” (the first aorist connotes appointment) in the following way: [quotation follows]

p. 113, lns. 12–13: For a chronology of Athens under the Thirty, based on Xenophon and Diodorus (with Rhodes 1992: 415–39) see Appendix IV.

Crito of Alopece
Critobulus of Alopece, son of Crito
Croesus of Lydia, son of Alyattes
Ctesippus of Paeania
Cydias of Hermione
Cypselus of Corinth, son of Aetion
Cyrebus of Athens
Cyrus I of Persia, son of Cambyses I
Cyrus II of Persia, son of Darius II

Damnippus of Athens

Damon of Oe, son of Damonides

- p. 121, 14–17 lfb: *Life*. That Damon was born ≤ 485 is inferred from his influential association with both Pericles I ([Pl.] *Alc.*; [Aristot.] corr. Rhodes 1992: 341) and Nicias I (*Lach.* 200a–b), and from his having been heavily influenced by the younger Prodicus (*Lach.* 197d), and taught music by Agathocles (*Lach.* 180d).
- p. 122, , 4 lfb: *Prosopographical notes and modern bibliography*. For Damon, see Raubitschek (1955), Segal (1962), West (1992), and Halliwell (2002).

Damonides of Oe

Darius I of Persia, son of Hystaspes

Darius II of Persia, son of Artaxerxes I

Datis of Media

Demeas of Collytus

Demetrius of Athens

Demetrius of Amphipolis

Democrates I of Aexone, son of Lysis I

heading: possibly the same as *PAA* 316590, 316595

Demodocus of Anagyrus

Demophon of Cholarges, son of Hippocrates

Demophon of Athens

Demos of Athens, son of Pyrilampes

heading: Pl. *Grg.* 481d5, 513c7 *

Demosthenes of Aphidna, son of Alcisthenes

Demosthenes of Paeania, son of Demosthenes

Demostratus of Xyrete, son of Androstenes

Dinomache of Athens, daughter of Megacles IV

Diocles of Athens

[*new name*] Diocles of Carystus, Euboea, physician, anatomist (Add to Appendix II.)

Diocles of Phlius

Dioclide of Athens

Diodorus of Erchia, son of Xenophon

Diodorus of ?Athens

Diogiton

Diognetus of Cydantidae, son of Niceratus I

Diomnestus of Cydantidae, son of Diognetus

Dion of Athens

Dion of Syracuse, son of Hipparinus I

- p. 132, last par.: *In modern bibliography*. Historians frequently complain of an unwarranted Academic prejudice in favor of Dion over Dionysius II, and students

of Plato will note the opposite bias in historians, though H. D. Westlake's account (*CAH* 6²: ch. 13) is a notable exception.

p. 134, lns. 8–9: Dionysius I gave his third daughter, Sophrosyne, to Dionysius II, her paternal half brother; Apollocrates was their son.

images of coins struck during the time of Dion can be viewed at

<<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/sicily/syracuse/dion/i.html>>

Dionysius I of Syracuse, son of Hermocritus I

images of coins struck during the time of Dionysius I can be viewed at

<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/sicily/syracuse/dionysios_I/i.html>

Dionysius II of Syracuse, son of Dionysius I

images of coins struck during the time of Dionysius II can be viewed at

<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/sicily/syracuse/dionysios_II/i.html>

Dionysius

Dionysius, household slave of Plato [*PAA* 337265]

Dionysodorus of Chios and Thurii

p. 137, lns. 2–4: Socrates sends Dionysodorus first to learn what he proposes to teach (3.1.3), then questions him upon his return about what he has learned.

Diopompus (athlete)

Diotima of Mantinea

p. 137, heading: priestess of Eleusinian Mysteries

p. 138, lns. 4–6: The myth on which Aristophanes based his speech in *Symposium* may be one from a lost play; it may have had a precedent in mythology unknown to us (see Dover 1966): Indo-European mythology includes the splitting and fusing of androgynes (O'Flaherty 1980: 294–96).

p. 138, added: Inscriptions and later textual sources are collected in Fougères (1898, 325–26). Levin (1975, 235–37) adduces the ten-year postponement and other evidence to undermine the view that Diotima was fictitious. A marble votive statue of a priestess standing beside a palm and holding a divining liver was excavated in 1887 in Mantinea, dated 425–400. Slightly smaller than life-sized, it is now displayed in the National Museum of Athens and labeled “Stele of Diotima” though the statue's identification as Diotima is entirely speculative (Möbius 1934). The Perseus Project includes several images of the statue at <<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/artifact?name=Athens,+NM+226&object=s+culpture>>.

Doris of Locri Epizephyrii

Dropides I

Dropides II, son of ?Dropides I

Echecrates of Phlius

Echecrates, son of Phrynion

Elpinice of Athens, daughter of Miltiades IV of Laciadae, wife of Callias II of Alopecce

Empedocles of Acragas

Epeius

[*new name*] Ephialtes of Athens, son of Sophonides (*PAA* 452930, *PA* 6157, *LGPN* 1, *RE* 4)

Chief political rival of Cimon II; close associate of Pericles I. (Add to Appendix II.)

Epicharmus of Syracuse

Epicrates of Cephisia

Epigenes of Cephisia, son of Antiphon

Epilycus II, son of Tisander II

Epimenides of Crete

Erasinides of Athens

Erasistratus I of Acharnae

Erasistratus II of Acharnae, son of Phaeax

Erasistratus III of Athens

Erastus of Scepsis

Eryxias of Stiria

Eryximachus of Athens, son of Acumenus

p. 143, 24–25 lfb: Unlike the case of Phaedrus' profanation of the mysteries, however, there is no independent confirmation that the physician is the Eryximachus accused of defacing herms.

Euaeon of Lampsacus

Euathlus of ?Thebes

Euclides of Megara

Euclides of Athens

Eucrates of Cydantidae, son of Niceratus I

Eudicus of Athens, son of Apemantus

Eudorus of ?Athens

Eudoxus of Cnidus

heading: Εὐδοξος

Euphronius of Sunium

Euripides of Phlya, son of Menesarchides I

p. 149, added: P. Oxy. 2889: Aes. *Miltiades* fr. 1 Patzer (e.g. 1974: 275–77) = Aes. 2 (*Miltiades*) *CPF* I.1 (with commentary by Rossetti) = *SSR* VI A.76.

Euripides of Melite

Eurybatus (villain)

Eurybius of Syracuse

Eurycles of ?Athens

Eurymedon I of Myrrhinus

Eurymedon II of Myrrhinus, son of ?Speusippus

See also Plato stemma.

Euryptolemus II of Athens, son of Euryptolemus I

Euryptolemus III of ?Sunium, son of Pisianax II

Eurysthenes of Sparta, son of Aristodemus

Eutherus of Athens

Euthydemus of Athens, son of Diocles

heading: would-be beloved of Socrates

p. 151, lns. 21–23: Brisson (*DPhA*) traces a lacuna in the pseudo-Socratic letter 13 that caused the positing of a Euthydemus, son of Glaucon; this had already been corrected by Wilamowitz in 1879, but missed by others....

Euthydemus, son of Cephalus II

Euthydemus of Chios and Thurii

Euthyphro of Prospalta

Evenus of Paros

Gelon of Syracuse and Gela, son of Dinomenes

Glaucon I of Cerameis

Glaucon II of Cerameis, son of Leagrus I

Glaucon III of Athens, son of Critias III

Glaucon IV of Collytus, son of Ariston

heading: maternal stepbrother: Demos

Glaucon (rhapsode)

Glauconides [*PAA* 277225] wanted to acquire fighting cocks for the *polis* (D. L. 2.30). (In Appendix II.)

Gobryas of Persia (sage)

Gorgias of Leontini, son of Charmantides

heading: Pl. *Meno*, *passim* *

Gryllus I of Erchia

Gryllus II of Erchia, son of Xenophon

Gyges of Lydia

Hagnodorus of Amphitrope

Hagnon of Stiria, son of Nicias of Stiria

Harmodius of Aphidna

Hegesippus, son of Ariston

Hegias of Athens

Helicon of Cyzicus

Heraclides of Clazomenae and Athens

p. 159, 8–10 lfb: The proposal must have been made before 391 because two *obols* was the rate being paid in 392 or 391 when Aristophanes' *Assemblywomen* was produced.

Heraclides of Syracuse

Heraclides of Athens

Heraclides of Pontus, son of Euthyphro

Heraclitus of Ephesus, son of Blosson
 Hermias of Atarneus
 Hermocrates I of Syracuse, son of Hermon
 Hermocritus I of Syracuse (cf. 'Hermocrates')
 Hermodorus of Syracuse
 Hermogenes of Alopece, son of Hipponicus II
 Herodicus of Selymbria
 Herodicus of Leontini, son of Charmantides
 Heroscander of ?Thebes
 Hesiod of Ascrea
 Hestiaeus of Perinthus
 Hiero I of Gela and Syracuse, son of Deinomenes
 Hieronymus of Athens
 Hipparchus of Athens, son of Pisistratus (co-tyrant)
 Hipparete I of Athens, daughter of Hipponicus II
 Hipparete II of Athens, daughter of Alcibiades IV of Scambonidae
 Hipparinus I of Syracuse
 Hipparinus II of Syracuse, son of Dionysius I
 heading: Pl. *Ltr.* 8.356a, 357c, unnamed, 356c *
 Hipparinus III of Syracuse, son of Dion
 Hippias of Elis, son of Diopeithes
 p. 169, ln. 6: *Synagogē*
 Hippias of Athens, son of Pisistratus
 Hippocrates of Athens, son of Apollodorus
 Hippocrates I of Athens
 Hippocrates II of Athens, son of Megacles II
 Hippocrates of Chios
 Hippocrates of Cholargos, son of Ariphron II
 Hippocrates of Cos, son of Heraclides
 Hippodamus of Miletus
 Hipponicus II of Alopece, son of Callias II
 heading: Pl. *Prt.* 314e5, pat., 315d2 *
 p. 173, 9–11 lfb: However, Cratinus, >430 (*Thr.* fr. 81 (K 339)), and fr. 492 from an
 uncertain play (K 336); Eupolis, in the late 20s (*Flatt.* fr. 156 (K 154)); and
 Pherecrates (*Sav.* fr. 20 (K 19)), mention Hipponicus II variously as a tightwad,
 red-faced or red-haired.
 Hipponicus III of Alopece, son of Callias III
 p. 174, lns. 6–8: Hipponicus III's mother died when, or within a few years after, he was
 born ≤421; his father, Callias III s.v., remarried ≤413, and a third time about a
 year later.

Hippothales of Athens, son of Hieronymus
 Holas [corrected to Olas (below)]
 Horomazes of Persia
 Iatrocles of Athens and ?Syracuse
 Ibycus of Rhegium
 Iccus of Tarentum (athlete)
 Ion of Ephesus
 Ion of Chios, son of Orthomenes
 p. 176, ln. 20: ...Euripides (*Hippolytus* hypothesis ii, that Ion placed third when Euripides won)...
 Iphicrates (?general)
 Ischomachus of Athens
 pp. 176, 2–3 lfb: Ischomachus was probably born in the early 460s, married ±436, and produced three children before his death ±413.
 Ismenias of Thebes
 Isocrates of Erchia, son of Theodorus
 Isodice of Athens, daughter of Euryptolemus I; wife of Cimon II of Laciadae
 Isolochus of Athens
 Laches of Aexone, son of Melanopus
 Lamachus of Oe, son of Xenophanes
 Lamiscus of Tarentum
 Lampido, daughter of Spartan king Leotychidas II, wife of Spartan king Archidamus II
 Lamprocles I of Athens, son of Midon
 Lamprocles II of Alopece, son of Socrates [PAA 6015990]
 Lamprus of Athens (musician) [PAA 601647]
 Laodamas (Pl.) or Leodamas (Procl.) of Thasos
 Lasthenia of Mantinea [PAA 601992]
 [ADD] Ath. 12.546d and Ath. 7.279e
 Leagrus I of Cerameis, son of Glaucon I [PAA 602645]
 Leagrus II of Cerameis, son of Glaucon II [PAA 602655, 602660]
 Leaïdes of Athens, son of Critias II [PAA 602675]
 Leochares of Athens [PAA 607140]
 Leodamas I of Acharnae, son of Phaeax I [PAA 605110]
 Leogoras II of Cydathenaeum, son of Andocides III [PAA 605065]
 Leon of Salamis and Athens [PAA 606015]
 heading: Pl. *Ltr.* 7.324e–325a, 324c3–5
 Leontius of Thasos, son of Aglaeon
 [ADD] *LGPN* on-line V1-37378. The patronymic is rare, unknown in Attica and attested only twice (in Thasos and in Olympia).
 Leosthenes of Athens [PAA 606750]

Leotychides II of Sparta
 Leptines I of Syracuse, son of Hermocritus II
 Leptines II of Syracuse, son of Leptines I
 Leucolophides of Scambonidae [PAA 604855]
 Lichas of Sparta, son of Archesilaus
 Licymnius of Chios
 Lycon of Thoricus [PAA 611820]
 Lycophron
 Lycurgus of Sparta (legislator)
 Lydus, slave of Pherecles of Themacus [PAA 609995]
 Lysander of Sparta, son of Aristocritus
 Lysanias of Sphettus [PAA 613020]
 Lysanias of Syracuse
 Lysias of Thurii and Athens, son of Cephalus II
 heading: D. S. 14.109
 p. 191, 1–2 lfb.–p. 192, lns. 1–3: In the 380s, but while his wife and mother were still living in his house, Lysias kept a *hetaira*, Metaneira, who was a slave whom he took to Eleusis for initiation ([Demos.]), reasoning that her owner, the freedwoman Nicarete, would take from Metaneira any gifts or money Lysias might give her, but that her initiation would be inalienable.
 p. 192, lns. 12–16: The Thirty were excluded from provisions of the amnesty but each had the right to seek exemption from the exclusion by successfully defending himself at a *euthuna*, a public examination of his conduct. Lysias' speech was probably used on the occasion of Eratosthenes' *euthuna*.
 p. 193, 8 lfb, added: D.S. writes that Lysias gave an oration against Dionysius I at the Olympics of 388 B.C.E., at which an embassy of the tyrant was present.
 Lysicles [PAA 614815]
 Lysiclides of Sicily
 Lysimachus I of Alopece [PAA 616300]
 Lysimachus II of Alopece, son of Aristides I [PAA 616305]
 Lysimachus of Athens [PAA 615935]
 Lysis I of Aexone [PAA 617395, 617325]
 Lysis II of Aexone, son of Democrates I [PAA 617405, 617400]
 added: Some virtual tours of the Piraeus Archaeological Museum offer views of the Lysis *loutrophoros*.
 Megacles II of Athens, son of Alcmaeon I [PAA 636345]
 Megacles IV of Alopece [PAA 636455]
 Megacles V of Alopece, son of Megacles IV [PAA 636457, 636460]
 Megacles VI of ?Alopece, son of ?Megacles V [PAA 636355]
 Megacles VII of ?Sunium, son of Euryptolemus I [PAA 636368]

possibly the same as *PAA* 636455, 636459

Megillus of Sparta

Melanippides of Melos

Meles of Athens, son of Pisias [*PAA* 639030]

Melesias I of Alopece, father of Thucydides I [name misspelled on back cover of English edition] [*PAA* 639100, 639145] (In Appendix II.)

Melesias II of Alopece, son of Thucydides I [*PAA* 639150]

Meletus of Athens [*PAA* 639290, 639292]

Meletus I of Pithus [*PAA* 639320, 639339]

Meletus II of Pithus, son of Meletus I [*PAA* 639340]

Melissus of Samos

Menedemus

Menedemus of Eretria

Menexenus of Athens, son of Demophon [*PAA* 644855]

Menexenus of Alopece, son of Socrates [*PAA* 644865]
 heading: b. >402

Meno of Thessaly, son of Alexidemus

Menon of Athens [*PAA* 647125]

Metrobius of Athens [*PAA* 650790, 650795]

Metrodorus of Lampsacus

Miccus of ?Athens

Midias

Miltiades IV of Laciadae, son of Cimon I [*PAA* 653820, 653645]

Miltiades VI of Laciadae, son of Stesagoras III [*PAA* 653655, 653660]

Mithaecus of Syracuse

Morychus of Thria, son of Lachemorus [*PAA* 658855 with 658865 (naval catalogue) and 658870 (dedication)]

Myronides of Athens and Syracuse [*PAA* 663235]

Myrto of Athens, [?grand]daughter of Aristides I [*PAA* 662870]
 p. 209, lns. 17–21: *Of Socrates' household?* Perhaps because Phaedo of Elis tells Echeocrates of Phlius that the women of Socrates' household were brought to him in prison (*Phd.* 116b; see Xanthippe s.v.), there grew up a story that Socrates had had a second wife, Myrto, a late version of whom is mentioned in [Pl.] *Halcyon.* 8, written sometime between 150 B.C.E. and 50 C.E.

Myson of Chen

Nausicydes of Cholargos [*PAA* 701890, 701920]

Niceratus I of Athens [*PAA* 710665]

Niceratus II of Cydantidae, son of Nicias I [*PAA* 710670]
 p. 212, lns. 19–20: Xenophon's account tallies better with such evidence as there is (see Rhodes 1992: 446).

Nicias I of Cydantidae, son of Niceratus I [PAA 712520]

Nicias II of Cydantidae, son of Niceratus II [PAA 712525]

Nicias of ?Thebes, son of Heroscander [PAA 711970]

Nicomachides of Athens [PAA 716085]

Nicostratus I of Athmonon, son of Theozotides I [PAA 718255]

Nysaeus of Syracuse, son of Dionysius II and Aristomache

Oenopides of Chios

[new name] Olas [correction of Holas in Appendix II = PAA 741860]

Orthagoras of Thebes

Paralius of Anagyrus, son of Demodocus [PAA 765240]

Paralus of Cholerages, son of Pericles I [PAA 765275]

Parmenides of Elea, son of Pyres

p. 217, 15–18 lfb: The meeting between Parmenides and Socrates in Plato’s dialogue would have occurred, if it occurred, then (see *Theae.* 183e5–184a2 and *Soph.* 217c3–7, referring to a meeting between Parmenides and Socrates).

Parrhasius [PAA 767505]

Patrocles of Alopece, son of Chaeredemus [PAA 768650, possibly the same as 768645 (IG I³), 768600 (Isocr.)]

Excursus 4: The Amnesty of 404/3

p. 221, lns. 12–15: As Rhodes puts it, “In spite of the amnesty of 403, what a man had done in 404–403 was a topic regularly raised in the lawsuits of the next twenty years” (1992: 421) and “inevitably cited at his δοκιμασία [scrutiny] if he was appointed to any office under the restored democracy” (1992: 472).

p. 221, 13–19 lfb: Rhodes’ (1992: 462–81) commentary on *Athenian Polity* 39–40 is a satisfying treatment of that problematic text in relation to the contemporaneous accounts already mentioned, adding a few remarks from other sources that cannot be fitted into any coherent picture, and a few later references presumably based on contemporaneous sources no longer extant; Rhodes, throughout, finds Cloché (1915) still reliable on matters related to the amnesty, but he cites the new work by Loening (1987) as well.

p. 222, lns. 3–6: Lewis (*CAH* 6²: 36n59) and Rhodes—who charges pseudo-Aristotle with political bias (1992: 30)—doubt the second Board of Ten existed, favoring “all the contemporary evidence.”

Pausanias of Cerameis [PAA 769665]

p. 222, heading: Ael. *VH* 2.21 (Agathon accompanied Pausanias to Macedonia.)

Pausanias I of Sparta, son of Cleombrotus

Pausanias II of Sparta, son of ~~Lamedon~~

p. 222, heading, son of Pleistoanax (king) See App. II.

Perdiccas II of Macedonia

Perdiccas III of Macedonia, son of Amyntas

Periander of Corinth, son of Cypselus

Pericles I of Cholargos, son of Xanthippus I [PAA 772645]

Pericles II of Cholargos, son of Pericles I [PAA 772650]

heading: Περιχλῆς Περιχλέους Χολαργεύς

Pericles III of Cholargos, son of Hippocrates [PAA 772640]

Perictione of Athens, daughter of Glaucon III [PAA 772675]

p. 229, lns. 1–2: *Life*. Perictione married Ariston ≤432 (for Hellenistic embellishments of their love affair, see Ariston s.v.).

See also Plato stemma.

Phaeax I of Acharnae, son of Erasistratus I [PAA 911410]

p. 230, ln. 4: Phaeax I, the uncle of the character Eryxias in [Plato's] dialogue of the same name, was probably of the Salaminian clan since his name refers to its hero.

Phaedo of Elis

Phaedondas of Thebes

Phaedrus of Myrrhinus, son of Pythocles [PAA 912505]

heading: <444–393

p. 232, 18–19 lfb: Davies (*APF*) laments that the name of the speaker is unknown, speculating that he, like Phaedrus, may have been a member of the Socratic circle;

p. 232, 13–14 lfb: The speaker's father seems to have been extremely wealthy (Lys. 19.58), and to have had something discreditable to hide (19.60).

Phaenarete of Athens, wife of Sophroniscus I [PAA 913050]

Phanosthenes of Andros and Athens [PAA 916690]

Phason of Athens, son of Apollodorus [PAA 917820]

Pherecles of Themacus (Athens), son of Pherenicaeus [PAA 920180]

Pherecrates of Athens [PAA 920230]

Phidias of Athens, son of Charmides [PAA 918760]

Phidostratus of Athens

heading: of ?Athens

Philaedes

heading: [Pl.] *Ltr.* 13.363c1

Philagrus

Philebus of ?Athens [PAA 925110]

Philemon of ?Thebes, son of Philemonides

Philemonides of Athens [PAA 925255]

Philesia, wife of Xenophon of Erchia

Philippides I of Paeania, son of Philomelus

Philippus

Philippus I of Athens

Philippus of Chollidae
 Philippus of Mende = Philip of Opus
 Philistion of Locri Epizephyrri
 Philistus (Plu.) or Philistides
 Philolaus of Croton
 Philomelus of Paeania, son of Philippides I [PAA 939770, 939780]

Philonides of Tarentum
 Philostratus of Aexone, son of Philon
 I [PAA 943250]

Phocylides of Miletus
 Phoenix, son of Philippus [PAA
 962435]

Phrychs, slave of Adeimantus of
 Scambonidae, son of
 Leucolophides (Appendix II)
 Phrynichus of Athens, son of
 Polyphrasmon [PAA 965290]

Phrynichus of Athens, son of
 Eunomides [PAA 965270]

Phrynichus of Diradiotae [PAA
 965420]

Phrynion of Phlius

Phrynonidas (villain)

Pindar of Cynoscephalae

Pisander of Acharnae, son of Glaucetes [PAA 771270]

p. 242, lns. 15–17: In or before 421, his wealth is attested by an appearance on the register (*IG* 472); and sometime between 425 and 410 he appeared in an honorary decree (*IG* 174).

p. 242, lns. 26–28: Pisander opposed the Athenian democracy in 412/11, seeking help from the Persian king and the recall of Alcibiades III to lead the Athenian military forces (*Thu.* 8.49.1, 8.53.1–3).

p. 242, lns. 31–33: It is at this point in Pisander's career that Aristophanes characterizes him as motivated by greed to hold office (*Lysistr.* 490–91).

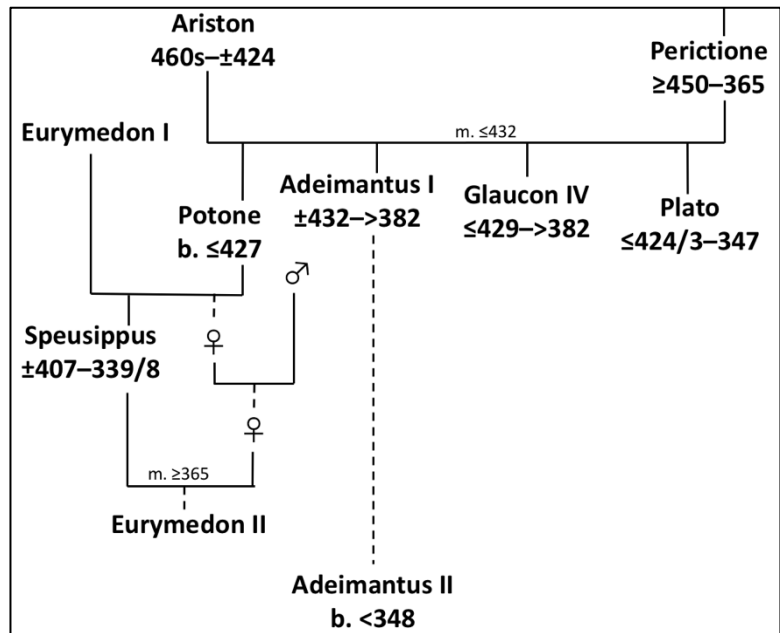
Pisianax II of ?Sunium, son of Euryptolemus I [PAA 771385, 771390]

Pisias of Athens [PAA 771445]

Pisistratus [PA/APF 11793, LGPN2 2 ?=1, PAA 771760, OCD³] son of Hippocrates (*Hdt.* 1.59–64; *Thu.* 6.54–5; *AO* p. 28; [Aristot.] *Ath. Pol.* 13–17, 22) (active 565–>550) (In Appendix II.)

Pistias [PAA 773555]

Pittacus of Mytilene



Plato of Collytus, son of Ariston [PAA 775000]

heading: 424/3–347

detail from stemma: The marriage of Ariston and Perictione was in or before 432, and the marriage of Speusippus and his niece was in or after 365.

p. 245, lns. 1–4: For centuries, most discussions of Plato’s life have taken for granted not so much the original texts or their immediate historical context, but claims that grew up from them in Hellenistic and later ancient times.

p. 245, lns. 5–9: We have one comfortably firm bit of evidence, (a) Plato’s death in 347, in the first year of the 108th Olympiad, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Philip, based on a number of fragmentary historical sources (Theop. *hist.* fr. 294, Her. *hist.* FHG 3.43, Philoch. fr. 223, et al.; cited in D. L. 3.2 and 3.40, relying in part on Her. *hist.* and Fav., respectively).

p. 246, box: (a) Plato died 347

p. 247, lns. 12–13: Thus, I continue to hold (with Procl. in *Parm.* 1.669.11) that Plato was about twenty-five when Socrates was tried in 399;

p. 249, lns. 6–9: Plato died in 347, in his seventy-sixth year, and was buried at the Academy, which lies northwest of the city in the grove of the hero, Hecademus, between the rivers Cephissus and Eridanus.

p. 249, lns. 25–26: That Plato was *chorēgos* in boys’ dithyramb with Dion’s financial backing (D. L. 3.3–3.4, Plu. *Dion* 17.5 and *Arist.* 1.4) is the only evidence we have of a liturgy performed by Plato.

p. 250, lns. 3–5: North of the city, and east of the Cephissus River, Plato owned properties in the demes of Iphistiadae and Eresidae, respectively, both city *trittyes* of the tribe Akamantis (see Map 2).

Polemarchus of Thurii, son of Cephalus II [PAA 776510]

Polus of Acragas

p. 252, *In the later tradition and modern bibliography*, lns. 1–2: Aristotle attributes to Polus the saying “Experience made art, inexperience luck” (*Meta.* 981e4—probably based to Polus’ remark at *Gorgias* 448); . . .

Polyaratus of Cholargos [PAA 777540]

Polyclitus of Argos

Polycrates of Athens [PAA 779380]

Polycrates of Samos, son of Aeaces

Polydamas of Thessaly

Polygnotus of Thasos and Athens, son of Aglaophon

Polyxenus

Polyxenus of Sicily

Potone of Athens, daughter of Ariston of Collytus and wife of Eurymedon I of Myrrhinus [PAA 786190]

Procles of Sparta, son of Aristodemus

Prodicus of Ceos [PAA 788465]

p. 255, ln. 5 of *Life and works* should read: "... (*Lch.*, *Tht.*, *Ap.*),"

Protagoras of Abdera [PAA 790895]

p. 33, lns. 6–9: Other sophists (e.g. Protagoras) taught rhetoric within the context of teaching young men to live well generally (but see Aristot. *Rh.* 1402a23); and that implied a study of how to live well and what constitutes the good life.

p. 257, lns. 5–7: Aristotle, for example, discusses his views in a number of different contexts (see *S. Ref.* 173b19, *Meta.* 998a3, 1007b22, 1009a6, 1047a6, 1053a45, 1062b13, *NE* 1164a24, *Rh.* 1402a25, 1407b6, *Poet.* 1456b15, fr. 63 Rose, and fr. 137 Rose).

Protarchus of Athens, son of Callias [PAA 790970]

Pulytion of Athens [PAA 786265]

Pyrilampes of Athens, son of Antiphon I [PAA 795965]

Pythocles of Myrrhinus [PAA 795020]

Pythoclides of Ceos [PAA 794805]

Pythodorus of Athens, son of Isolochus [PAA 794330]

Python of Aenus

Rhinon of Paeania, son of Charicles [PAA 800610]

Sannio of Athens [PAA 811835]

Sappho of Mytilene

Sarambus of ?Athens [PA 811887]

p. 260: Possibly the same as PAA 818995, a non-Athenian mentioned by Posidippus (fr. 31 *PCG*).

Satyrus, slave of Hippocrates [PAA 813125]

Satyrus, slave of Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides [PAA 813095, *FRA* 7985], shoemaker or leather cutter, *IG* I.3 426.15 (In Appendix II.)

[*new name*] Satyrus, slave of Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophides [PAA 813090, *FRA* 7986] *IG* I.3 430.28 (Add to Appendix II.)

Scellias II of Athens, son of Aristocrates I [PAA 823755]

Scopas of Thessaly, son of Creon

Simmias of Thebes

p. 261, lns. 8–9: Xenophon puts Simmias among friends and acquaintances of Socrates who may have been known to the *hetaira* Theodote s.v. (*Mem.* 3.11.17).

Simon of Athens [PAA 822040, 822045]

Simonides of Ceos, son of Leoprepes

Sisyphus of Pharsalus

Smicrion of Athens [PAA 825550]

Socrates of Alopece, son of Sophroniscus I [PAA 856500]

p. 264: [new information] The new edition of the OCT (Duke et al. 1995) retains the ms. reading of the imagined Laws speaking to Socrates at *Crito* 52b6 (citing

Athenaeus 216b) for Socrates' having gone to the Isthmus (i.e. Corinth) once.

p. 266, 4–7 lfb: However, Dover's thoughtful essay on Socrates' role in *Clouds* (1968a: xxxii–lvii) argues that the philosopher serves as a token of the 5th c. intellectual in general; thus many of the gags should not be taken literally as representing the Socrates of, for example, Plato or history.

p. 269, lns. 15–18: *SSR* attempts to be comprehensive of contemporaneous and later ancient sources in four vols., and provides an excellent starting place for research, but many passages are presented out of context and should be interpreted with great care.

Socrates of Athens [*PAA* 855930]

Solon of Athens, son of ?Execestides [*PAA* 827640]

Sophilus of Rhamnous [*PAA* 828770]

Sophocles of Colonus, son of Sophilus [*PAA* 829200]

Sophroniscus I of Alopece [*PAA* 871510]

p. 270, ln. 9: λιθουργός

Sophroniscus II of Alopece, son of Socrates [*PAA* 871515]

Sophroniscus of Paeania [*PAA* 871525]

Sophrosyne, daughter of Dionysius I, and wife of Dionysius II, her half brother

Sosinomos of Athens, son of Aristonomus [*PAA* 862840]

Speusippus of Myrrhinus, son of Eurymedon I [*PAA* 830380]

pp. 271–72 (new information): Natoli (2004) argues that letter 30 of the so-called *Socratic Letters*, addressed to Philip II of Macedonia by Speusippus, is genuine.

See also Plato stemma.

Stephanus of Alopece, son of Thucydides I [*PAA* 83435]

Stesagoras II of Laciadae, son of Cimon I [*PA/APF* 12896 (8429.8A, *PAA* 834960, *RE* 2, *LGN* 2 6), son of Cimon I (Aes. *Mil.* no. 77 = fr. 37 Dittmar, pat.) (±555–516/5) (In Appendix II.)

Stesagoras III of ?Laciadae [*PAA* 834935]

Stesichorus of Himera, son of ?Euphemus

Stesilaus of Athens [*PAA* 835315]

Stesimbrotus of Thasos

Stratonicus of Athens [*PAA* 838600]

[*new name*] Taureas, wrestling school master (*Charmides* 153a3). Despite *PA/APF* 13429 of the same name, this Taureas is very unlikely to be the wealthy *chorēgos* who was Nisaeus' son. (Add to Appendix II.)

Telauges of Samos

Telesippus of Cholargēs, son of Hippocrates [*PAA* 879655]

Temenus of Argos

Terillus of Syracuse

Terpsion of Megara

Teucus [PAA 881010]

Thales of Miletus

Theaetetus of Sunium, son of Euphronius

p. 277, lns. 1–3: By the spring of 393, Athens had reconstituted her power, with the Spartans having been driven back to the Peloponnese with the help of the Persian Pharnabazus and the King's gold (Xen. *Hell.* 4.8.1–3; Demos. 20.69).

p. 277, 12–13 lfb: Proclus lists as the first mathematicians associated with Plato: Leodamas of Thasos s.v., Archytas of Tarentum s.v., and Theaetetus.

Theages of Anagyrus, son of Demodocus

Thearion of Athens

Themistocles I of Phrearrhi, son of Neocles I

Theodorus of Byzantium

Theodorus of Cyrene

Theodorus of Samos, son of Telecles

Theodote of Athens

pp. 282, 1 lfb–283, ln. 1: Cebes, Simmias, Apollodorus, and Antisthenes may have been known to her (3.11.17).

Theodotes of Syracuse

Theodotus of Athmonon, son of Theozotides I

Theognis of Megara

Theozotides I of Athmonon

Theramenes of Stiria, son of Hagnon

p. 285, lns. 27–29: “These two details of Xenophon's version are nowhere corroborated; but, because Theramenes, unlike Callixenus, was subject to no”

p. 287, lns. 2–4: “The Theramenes Papyrus” (P. Mich. tr. Peseley 1989: 30–1), seems to reply to the points made in Lysias 12.68–70 and 13 (Rhodes 1992: 22); Todd (2000: 115n4) calls it a “conscious rebuttal.”

p. 287, lns. 7–13: Harding (1974), “The Myth of Theramenes,” argues that Theramenes was not presented as a moderate until the 4th c. ([Aristot.] *Ath. Pol.*), but Rhodes' discussion of sources for the *Athenian Polity* rejects this notion, postulating instead that Theramenes was already a controversial character, and that the author of the *Athenian Polity*, generally oligarchic in orientation himself, thus found it necessary to justify the praise he heaped on Theramenes (1992: 15n75, 26).

Thrasippus of Athens [PAA 516445]

Thrasylbulus of Collytus, son of Thrason

Thrasylbulus of Stiria [deme misspelled in printed English edition] (In Appendix II.)

Thrasyllus of Athens

Thrasymachus of Chalcedon

Thucydides I of Alopece, son of Melesias I

p. 292, lns. 6–8: Thucydides cannot be the *son-in-law* of Cimon II and Isodice because a

daughter of theirs would not be old enough to bear children until the decade after Melesias II's birth.

Thucydides II of Alopece, son of Melesias II

Thucydides of Halimous, son of Olorus

Timaeus of Locri Epizephyrri

Timarchus of ?Thebes [PAA 884060]

Timocrates of Thorae [PAA 887905]

Timolaus of Cyzicus

Timonides of Leucas

Timotheus of Anaphlystus, son of Conon [PAA 886180]

Tisamenus of Athens [PAA 877635]

Tisander II of Athens, son of Epilycus I [PAA 877860]

Tisander of Aphidna, son of Cephisodorus [PAA 877910]

Tisias of Syracuse

Tisias of Syracuse (rhetorician)

Tisias of Cephale, son of Tisimachus [PAA 878165, 878280]

Tison of Syracuse

Tissaphernes of Sardis, son of Hydarnes

Tolmides of Athens, son of Tolmaeus [PAA 892870]

Trophonius, son of Erginus

Tychon, household slave of Plato [PAA 896690]

Tynnichus of Chalcis

Tyrtaeus of Sparta

[unnamed] of Aexone, son of Democrates I

[unnamed] of Alopece, son of Callias III

[unnamed] of Athens, son of Demophon

[unnamed] of Athens, wife of Pericles I, Hipponicus II

[unnamed] slave of Callias III of Alopece

[unnamed] slave of Meno

[unnamed] slave of Polemarchus

Xanthias [PAA 730180]

Xanthippe of Athens, wife of Socrates of Alopece [PAA 730275]

p. 299, heading: *Delete*: Aristoph. *Clouds* 60–67 (which some have taken as an allusion to Xanthippe).

p. 299, 1st par., lns. 614: Aristophanes' *Clouds* (60–67) may provide an elaborate allusion to her name—whether to a real or a pretended upper-class connection, however, is impossible to determine from the context in which Strepsiades is speaking of his son, Phidippides: “After that, when this son was born to us, I mean to me and my high-class wife, we started to bicker over his name. She was for adding *hippos* to the name, Xanthippus or Chaerippus or Callippides, while I

was for calling him Phidonides after his grandfather.”

Xanthippus I of Cholarges, son of Aripbron I [PAA 730505]

Xanthippus II of Cholarges, son of Pericles I [PAA 730515]

p. 301, lns. 1–2: (τὸν ὀρθότατον λόγον αἵτους χρή)

Xenocrates of Chalcedon

Xenophanes of Colophon

Xenophon of Erchia, son of Gryllus I [PAA 734300]

p. 302, lns. 4–7: He is commonly said to have remained in the city during the reign of the

Thirty, to have been included on the citizen roll of Three Thousand, and to have

fought for the oligarchy in the battle at Munychia in 403 (see Rhodes 1992: 419).

Xenophon of Melite, son of Euripides [PAA 734360]

Xerxes of Persia, son of Darius I

Zeno of Elea, son of ?Teleutagoras

Zeuxippus of Heraclea

Zopyrus of Thrace

p. 305, 4–7 lfb: *In the later tradition.* ‘Zopyrus’ became the commonplace name for physiognomists through the later ancient period, as a result of what Diogenes (2.105) says was a dialogue by Phaedo, now lost, in which Zopyrus “reads” from Socrates’ features that he is both stupid and lustful.

Appendix I: Dramatic Dates, Characters, Setting and Style

Cratylus

399, following *Euthyphro* (moved from ≤422 on the basis of Colin Smith’s 2022 reassessment of the dialogue’s relation to *Euthyphro* and the link between etymology and religious esotericism)

Phaedrus

summer 418–416

Symposium

winter 416

frame set spring 399

slave who brings water (175a)

Pausanias of Cerameis = *speaker*

others (180c)

p. 315, lns. 9–11: Bury noted, however (1973: lxvi, citing earlier sources), that the Dionysian festival would fit the text of *Symposium* 175e better than the Lenean, a conclusions confirmed by Sider (1980).

p. 315, lns. 15–16: Within 12–15 months, four of the party will have been accused of sacrilege (see Exc. 1), and Athens will have embarked on the catastrophic Sicilian campaign.

p. 315, lns. 27–30: The night’s conversation that is about to be recited as the bulk of the dialogue took place when Apollodorus and Glaucon IV were very young, long ago (παίδων ὄντων ἡμῶν ἔτι, 173a)—the date we know to be winter 416.

Gorgias

Tarrant (2008) argues on the basis of Euripides’ *Antiope* that the *Gorgias* has a dramatic date in the 420s, very probably at or close to the Dionysia of 423.

Phaedo

others (58d, 102d)

poisoner, a public slave (63d–e, 117a–118a)

Appendix III: Athenian Affiliation: Demes Phratries, Clans et al.

p. 351, lns. 5–8: The mutilation of the herms in 415, for example, was planned and carried out by Andocides IV’s club (1.67), though the large number of men accused suggests that the affair was coordinated by more than one *hetaireia*.

Appendix IV: Chronology of the Period of the Platonic Dialogues and Letters

p. 357: Most of the Athenian historical dates are based on *CAH* 5² and *CAH* 6², though supplemented with *HCT*, Rhodes (1992) et al.; other dates derive from sources listed in *Abbreviations, Ancient Texts and Translations* at the beginning of this volume, except for those of Plato’s dialogues and letters, rationalized in *Appendix I: Dramatic Dates, Characters, Setting, and Style*.

p. 360, column 1: 416 subjugation of Melos; Olympic games

p. 362, column 1: 404 (spring) defeat of Athens; long walls destroyed; (summer) the Thirty established; Spartan aid arrives; reign of terror begins; Three Thousand selected; citizenry disarmed; Phyle occupied by Thrasybulus; (winter) oligarchs secure Eleusis

p. 362, column 1: 401 (March) oligarchic state at Eleusis suppressed; Xenophon’s mercenary campaign under Cyrus (*Anabasis*)

p. 363, column 1: 406 Euripides, *Bacchae* (posthumous production)

p. 363, column 2: 399 (spring) *Theaetetus*, *Euthyphro*, *Symposium* frame, *Sophist*, *Statesman* (May–June) *Apology* (June–July) *Crito*, *Phaedo*

Glossary

euthuna (pl. *euthunai*) public examination of the conduct of public officials, audit

hippeus (pl. *hippeis*) knight, man of the second citizen class; in the pl., class of knights, also cavalry (Outside Athens, *hippeis* referred more generally to all aristocrats.)

zeugitai (from *zeugos*, yoke) third citizen class, hoplites in wartime

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Maps

detail from Map 1. Greece and western Asia Minor:
position of Rhodes corrected.

