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). Later printings, the e-book version (eBooks.com, 2007), 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 the corrections and additions below.

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 searching the website Athenians 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 Kinneging, Colin McLarty, Thomas Miller, Siegmar Muehl, David O’Connor, George Kimball Plochmann, James Romm, Carlos Steel, Harold Tarrant, Holger Thesleff, John Traill, Alexander Tulin, and Robin Waterfield.

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

1 <https://www.hackettpublishing.com/the-people-of-plato>
2 <http://www.ebooks.com/320668/the-people-of-plato/nails-debra/>
3 <https://www.price.ro/preturi_debra_nails_oamenii_lui_platon_o_prosopografie_a_lui_platon_si_a_altor_socratici_134845.htm>
4 <http://projects.chass.utoronto.ca/attica/>
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” (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. xlv, LGPN: See now <www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk>.

**Primer**

Acumenus of Athens
Acusilaus of Argos
Adeimantus I of Collytus, son of Ariston
  p. 3, ins. 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 Cholarges
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.

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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: Diocles, 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: ἀφροδίσια
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, ins. 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
religous 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 . . . Ἄνδρων
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
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
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
Apolldorus of Phaleron
Apolldorus of Cyzicus and Athens
Apolldorus of Athens
Apollophanes, slave of [correction]: Adeimantus of Scambonidae, son of Leucolophaides
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 Phrearrihi
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
heading: 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
heading: 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
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 Cydatheneum


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 Cydatheneum, son of Philippus I

p. 56, box 1 (*Clouds*), col. 2, ins. 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
Aximothea 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 ≤368/7); IG II(2) 1609.103, 118 (contributor of equipment, syntrierarch, naval inventory, dated ≤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 Prytanes (*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.

Cambyses of Persia, son of Cyrus I

Cebe 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

Cepisodorus of Aphidna

Cepis of Athens

Ceramon of Athens

Cercyon

Chabrias of Aexone, son of Ctesippus I

Chaerecrates of Spathettus

Chaeredemus of Alopece

Chaerephon of Spathettus

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 Chaerestrasus
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 Laciadæ, son of Miltiades IV
Cinesias of Athens, son of Meles
Clearchus of Heraclæa 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 Perdicas II
Cleophon of Athens, son of Aristonymus
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 (boulê) of 412/1, Pythodorus of Anaphylstus 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 [proboulê] . . . 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 Anaphystus
Coriscus of Scepsis
Cratinus of Anaphystus, son of Conon
Cratistolus of Syracuse
Cratylus of Athens, son of Smicrion
Creophylus of Samos, son of Astyelas
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 Leaiides
Critias IV of Athens, son of Callaeschris 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, Callaeschris, suggests the tribe
Erechtheis, fitting Löper’s hypothesis (see Excursus 3) which, if correct, would
lead to the same tribal assignment for Critias III, Callaeschris I, Glaucos 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, Ins. 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
Democrats I of Aexone, son of Lysis I

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

Demodocus of Anagyrus
Demophon of Ch larges, 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 Paenia, 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
Dioclides 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, Ins. 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 Hermocrates 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, Ins. 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, Ins. 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=sculpture>.

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 Alopec
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
Epipyus 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: Εὔδοξος
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)
Eurybias 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, Ins. 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
- Glacon I of Cerameis
- Glacon II of Cerameis, son of Leagrus I
- Glacon III of Athens, son of Critias III
- Glacon IV of Collytus, son of Ariston

  heading: maternal stepbrother: Demos

- Glacon (rhapsode)
- Glaucides [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 Bloson
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
Heroscamander of ?Thebes
Hesiod of Ascra
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
Hipparinus III of Syracuse, son of Dion
Hippias of Elis, son of Diopheithes
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 Cholarges, son of Ariphron II
Hippocrates of Cos, son of Heraclides
Hippodamus of Miletus
Hipponicus II of Alopece, son of Callias II
heading: Pl. Ltr. 8.356a, 357c, unnamed, 356c *
Hipponicus III of Alopece, son of Callias III

Heading: Pl. Ltr. 8.356a, 357c, unnamed, 356c *

p. 173, 9–11 ffb: 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
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 (Hipploytus 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]
Lamrus 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]
Leaiides 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
Lycophon
Lycurgus of Sparta (legislator)
Lyodus, 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, Ins. 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, Ins. 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
Lysicrates 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 Alopec, son of Megacles IV [PAA 636457, 636460]
Megacles VI of ?Alopec, 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 Alopec, father of Thucydides I [name misspelled on back cover of English edition] [PAA 639100, 639145] (In Appendix II.)
Melesias II of Alopec, 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 Alopec, son of Socrates [PAA 644865]
   heading: b. >402
Menon 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 Laciadai, son of Cimon I [PAA 653820, 653645]
Miltiades VI of Laciadai, 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]
Myron of Athens, [?grand]daughter of Aristides I [PAA 662870]
   Echecrates of Philus 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.
Myronides of Cholarges [PAA 701890, 701920]
Nausicydes of Cholarges [PAA 710665]
Niceratus II of Cydantidae, son of Nicias I [PAA 710670]
p. 212, Ins. 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 Heroscamander [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]
Orthogoras of Thebes
Paralius of Anagyrus, son of Demodocus [PAA 765240]
Paralus of Cholarges, 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 I²), 768600 (Isocr.)]

Excursus 4: The Amnesty of 404/3

p. 221, Ins. 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, Ins. 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

Perdiccas II of Macedonia
Perdiccas III of Macedonia, son of Amyntas
Periander of Corinth, son of Cypselus
Pericles I of Cholarges, son of Xanthippus I [PAA 772645]
Pericles II of Cholarges, son of Pericles I [PAA 772650]
Pericles III of Cholarges, son of Hippocrates [PAA 772640]
Perictione of Athens, daughter of Glaucon III [PAA 772675]
Phaeax I of Acharnae, son of Erasistratus I [PAA 911410]
Phaedo of Elis
Phaedra of Corinth, daughter of Cypselus
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]
Philostratus of Athens
Philaedes
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

See also Plato stemma.

Pausanias I of Sparta, son of Cleombrotus
Pausanias II of Sparta, son of Lamedon

Perdiccas II of Macedonia
Perdiccas III of Macedonia, son of Amyntas
Periander of Corinth, son of Cypselus
Pericles I of Cholarges, son of Xanthippus I [PAA 772645]
Pericles II of Cholarges, son of Pericles I [PAA 772650]

Pericles III of Cholarges, son of Hippocrates [PAA 772640]
Perictione of Athens, daughter of Glaucon III [PAA 772675]
Phaeax I of Acharnae, son of Erasistratus I [PAA 911410]
Phaedo of Elis
Phaedra of Corinth, daughter of Cypselus
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]
Philostratus of Athens
Philaedes
Philebus of Athens, son of Charmides [PAA 918760]
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 Epizephyrii
Philistus (Plu.) or Philistides
Philolaus of Croton
Philomelus of Paenia, 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 Polyphrasmus [PAA 965290]
Phrynichus of Athens, son of Eunomides [PAA 965270]
Phrynichus of Diradiotae [PAA 965420]
Phrynion of Phlius
Phryndonas (villain)
Pindar of Cynoscephalae
Pisander of Acharnae, son of Glauetes [PAA 771270]

p. 242, Ins. 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, Ins. 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, Ins. 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/AF 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]
The marriage of Ariston and Perictione was in or before 432, and the marriage of Speusippus and his niece was in or after 365.

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.

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).

(a) Plato died 347

Thus, I continue to hold (with Procl. in Parm. 1.669.11) that Plato was about twenty-five when Socrates was tried in 399;

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 Cephisus and Eridanus.

North of the city, and east of the Cephisus River, Plato owned properties in the demes of Iphistiadae and Eresidae, respectively, both city trittyes of the tribe Akamantis (see Map 2).

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

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, Ins. 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]
Pythocides 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 Adeimans 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 Adeimans 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, Ins. 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, ins. 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: ἱθοιργός

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
Sosinomus of Athens, son of Aristonomus [PAA 862840]
Speusippus of Myrrhinus, son of Eurymedon I [PAA 830380]


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, LGPN2 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]
Telauges of Samos
Telesippus of Cholarges, son of Hippocrates [PAA 879655]
Temenus of Argos
Terillus of Syracuse
Terpsion of Megara
Teucrus [PAA 881010]
Thales of Mileitus

Theaetetus of Sunium, son of Euphronius

p. 277, ins. 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, l ff. – 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. 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]
Thrasybulus of Collytus, son of Thrason
Thrasybulus 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 Epizephyrii
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., ins. 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 Arifron I [PAA 730505]
Xanthippus II of Cholarges, son of Pericles I [PAA 730515]
  p. 301, ins. 1–2: (τὸν ὄρθοτατον λόγον αἴτους χρή)
Xenocrates of Chalcedon
Xenophanes of Colophon
Xenophon of Erchia, son of Gryllus I [PAA 734300]
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

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**

*Phaedrus*
summer 418–416

*Symposium*
winter 416
*frame set spring 399*
slave who brings water (175a)

Pausanias of Cerameis = *speaker*
others (180c)

p. 315, Ins. 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, Ins. 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, Ins. 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 ἡ µῶν ἑτὶ, 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, Ins. 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)


**Glossary**

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

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

zeugitai (fromzeugos, yoke) third citizen class, hoplites in wartime

**Works Cited and Consulted**

[This list includes texts that have appeared since 2002, or that have been brought to my attention since then, as well as corrections to the original list.]


*Corpus dei papirifilosofici greci e latini* (CPF) 1989–in progress. Accademia Toscana di Scienze

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