

STESAGORAS II: ADDENDUM

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In my paper in *TAPA* 103 (1972) I made reference to a fragmentary ostrakon found in the Athenian Agora that may have the name Stesagoras on it.¹ I was under the impression that this ostrakon was unpublished, but Professor Eugene Vanderpool, by letter, has called to my attention that the ostrakon in question is Agora P 6208, which was published by him, without restoration, in 1949.² Vanderpool dates it, in his publication, to the first half of the fifth century on the basis of the letter forms.

The ostrakon is fragmentary and contains the ends of two names in two lines. The first line has the letters]όν, the second,]αγόρας. In his original publication Vanderpool read the last letter as "an incomplete sigma which the writer started to add, thinking of the nominative form, then left unfinished realizing he wanted the genitive." In his letter, however, he rightly points out that the last letter is a retrograde sigma marred by some scratches. The second name is thus also in the nominative, and patronymics in the nominative are not unknown on ostraka.

As for the possible restoration [Στῆς]αγόρας, it was suggested to me both by Vanderpool and A. E. Raubitschek. Since we cannot restore the first name with confidence, this is clearly no more than a possibility among others. This Stesagoras cannot be identified with Stesagoras II, who had no children,³ but he might be Stesagoras III, born c. 540 and

¹ "Stesagoras II," *TAPA* 103 (1972) 185 note 12.

² E. Vanderpool, "Some Ostraka from the Athenian Agora," *Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Sheer* (*Hesperia* Supplement 8, 1949) 404 No. 21 and pl. 59, 21.

³ Herodotus 6.38.

kalos in the decade 520–10,⁴ especially if we put his son's ostrakon not too early in the fifth century. Should we resist the temptation of creating a fifth-century *Kimón Stésagorou*? This suggestion was made to me by Raubitschek, who in a letter calls the restoration "epigraphically possible," as indeed it is.

⁴ "Stesagoras II" (above, note 1) 185–86.