

Leuctras. 331-330 B.C.

Βασίλειος. Αθηναῖος

Leuctras King of the Olynthians communicates with Athens B.C. 331-330

A Manual of Greek Historical

Found near the theatre at Athens. The text is from ^{Köhler} C.I. A ii p. 412. Above the heading is a relief: a man approaches Athena, holding a patera; behind him are two horses (cf. Droysen Hellen i. i. p. 392 n.)

Inscriptions

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p. 218-9.

Βασίλειος, Λευκτροῦ υἱός, Κόλυθος ἀδελφεός, ἀγγεῖ [ος] θεο[ς].

ἔστι ἀποστολάριος ἀρχαῖος.

ἔστι τῆς κέρποιδος Λευκτροῦ ἑταί-
5 ρίας - Λυμποβορίωνος δευτέρου ἰο-
αφίρου, ἔπειτα καὶ δευτέρου τῆς ἑταί-
ρίας. τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐπέστησε [δω]
πόδας ἄγαστος.

ἔδοξε τῆ βουλῆ καὶ τῶ δήμῳ. Νο 2, ... Διο

10 μείστος ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν ὁ δήμος ἀπόθετον ἐπίσταται ἐπὶ
τῆς, ... ἰδὸς ὑπερβαρίας [θεῖς ἀποστόλων ἐν γάμ-
μων ἐν τῶ δήμῳ ἀποθερεῖεν κ.τ.λ.]

The date is June 330 B.C. Alexander having defeated Darius at Arbela in October 331, near

Levens 331-330 v. X.

will the effect of his absence was seen in various movements in the direction of Greek liberty (Aeschin in Ctes 164 foll. describes the hopes of the anti Macedonian party at that time). The chief rising was under Agis in the Peloponnese in the spring of 330 B.C., which was promptly crushed by Antipater in one decisive battle in Arcadia. Antipater was however hampered in reaching Peloponnese by the critical state of N. Greece. In Thrace Memnon the Macedonian commander had revolted, and Lopyrius had rashly invaded Thracia and met with disaster. Our inscription shows that the Odrysae shared in the movement and were acting in concert with the rising in Greece proper. Luthes sends his son Rebulas to Athens and perhaps to other Greek states. Although welcomed at Athens, as this inscription proves, he was not able to effect anything. The Athenians took no part in the revolt, and Demosthenes himself, while warmly sympathizing with the movement, did not, counsel more decided action (Diodor. xvii. 62. 63; Droysen *Hell.* i. 392; Curtius x. 143, seems to refer to these events, but he is out in his chronology, see Schäfer, *Demosth.* iii 183].

Βερέσαι

Ο Βασίλειος τῷ Ὁδῶνι Σιῶτι ἐπινομῆμα ζῶντος Ἀθῶναι
330 π. Χ. Ἰακωβ.

Εὐχέσθαι ἢ Ἀθῶναις παρὰ τὸ ἄτακτον
Ἄνθι τῷ ἐπιμαχίδῳ ἵνα ἀνδράγυρον. Ἀνὴρ τῶν κτήρων
τῷ Ἀθῶναι, κατὰ πάτρα ἰσοπέδιλον ἡμῶν ἴσως
παι.

Ὁ Ἀδελφὸς ἔχει νῦν ἐν Δαφνῶν ἐν τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ
Ὀυλίβειον 331.

Εὐχέσθαι ἢ ἀποδοῦναι ἐπίκλησιν ἀποδοῦναι ἢ ἀποδοῦναι κει-
νησά ἀποδοῦναι ἢ Ἐσσάδι. — Ἡμετέριον ἐπινομῆμα
ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἄγγῳ ἐν 330, ἡμετέριον κει-
νησά ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ. Ὁ Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἄγγῳ ἐν 330, ἡμετέριον κει-
νησά ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ. Ὁ Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἄγγῳ ἐν 330, ἡμετέριον κει-
νησά ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ. Ὁ Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἄγγῳ ἐν 330, ἡμετέριον κει-
νησά ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ. Ὁ Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἐπὶ τῷ Ἄγγῳ ἐν 330, ἡμετέριον κει-
νησά ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ.

Ἐπινομῆμα ὁ Μανδρὴν Ἰουλίβειον. ἔχει ἰσοπέδιλον.
Καὶ ὁ Στρατὶς τῶν κτηνῶν καὶ ἡμετέριον ἢ Σιῶτιαν ἰσο-
πέδιλον.

Ἡ παροῦσα ἐπινομῆμα δὲ καὶ ὁ Ὁδῶνι ἔχει ἰσοπέδιλον
ἔχει ἢ ἡμετέριον. Καὶ ἡμετέριον ἀποδοῦναι ἢ ἡμετέριον
ἢ ἡμετέριον Ἐσσάδι.

Καὶ ἡμετέριον
Ὁ Σιῶτις οὐδέποτε ἴσως ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἢ Ἀθῶναι, ἡμετέριον
ἢ ἡμετέριον Ἐσσάδι καὶ Πηλείδαις.

Καὶ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον δὲ καὶ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον
ἢ ἡμετέριον δὲ καὶ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον.
Οἱ Ἀθῶναι δὲ ἔδωκαν ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον. Ὁ δὲ Σιῶ-
τις καὶ οὐδέποτε ἢ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον δὲ καὶ ἡμετέριον
ἢ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον (Διόδωρος XVIII 62, 63). Ὁ Q. Curtius
X. I 43 φαίνεται δὲ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον
ἢ ἡμετέριον ἢ ἡμετέριον. Ἡ δὲ Schiäfer: Σιῶτις

Ἀρβυδαίῳ. Σιῶτις ὅτι, Κόρυθος ἀδελφὸς, ἀρχιεὶς. Θεοί.
Ἔστι Ἀρβυδαίῳ ἀρχιεὶς. Ἔστι τῷ Κενοπόιδῳ δὲ καὶ τῷ περ-
ταίῳ: Σιῶτις δὲ καὶ ἡμετέριον, [ἔστι] ἢ καὶ δὲ καὶ

Kohler:
Corp 24
Inscription
Atticam
τ. II 1877
σ. 412

cp. Droysen
Hellenism
τ. I. γ. I
σ. 392 ang

in E. L. Hicks:
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Schiäfer:
Διόδωρος
III. 183

τι τῶν πρῶτων τῶν προόδων ἐπιπέφυκε [Δω]ρόθι [τοῦ Ἀδα]μῆ.
ἰδοῦναι τὴν βουλήν καὶ τὴν δόξαν. Νο[θ]..... Δω[ρο]θίου [εἰς ἐπιπέφυκε] ὁ δὲ
μοῦ προόδων ἐπιπέφυκε ἴαι [τῶν]..... ἰδοῦναι πρῶτων καὶ.

