

Leuctras. 331-330 B.C.

Βασίλειος. Αθηναίος

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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Oxford

1889

p. 218-9.

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

ἔστι ἀποστολάριος ἀρχοντος.

ἔστι τῆς κέρποσιδος Λευκτροῦ ἑταίρος - Λυμποβορίωνος δευτέρου ἰσχυροῦ, ἔπειτα καὶ δευτέρου τῆς ἑταίρειας. τῶν ἐποδίων ἐπέγραψε [δω] πόδας ἄγαστος.

ἔδοξε τῆ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Νο 2, ... Διο

18 μείστος ἔπειτα. περὶ τῶν ὁ δήμος ἐπόδιστον ἐπέγραψε ἔστι τῆς, ... ἰδὸς ἑταίρειας [θεῖς ἐποδίων ἐν γάμων ἐν τῷ δήμῳ ἐποδίων ἐν κ.β.γ.]

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

Levens 331-330 v. X.

while 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).

Βερίσαι

Ο Βασιλεύς τῶν Ὀδρυνῶν Σίβθου ἐπινομῆναι τὰς Ἀθῆνας
330 π.Χ. Ἰαδωτ.

Ἐξέτα ἡ Ἀθῆνας παρὰ τὸ ἄγαρον
Ἄνθι τῶν ἰατρῶν ἴσως ἀνὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἀνὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον
τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἡγετῆρ patera ἰατρῶν ἴσως ἴσως ἴσως
παι.

Ὁ Ἀσίφαντος ἔχει νῦν τὴν ἐν Δαφνῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀρβυδα τῶν
Ουλίβου 331.

Ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ ἡ ἀναστροφή ἐπιπέλο ἀνθρώπι καὶ ἀνάστα ἀνι-
στα ἀναστροφή καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ. — Ἡ ἐπιγραφή ἐπιγράφεται
ἐν Πισοσπονδία ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀγρῇ τῇ 330, ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ καὶ
σταθμὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. Ὁ Ἀσίφαντος ἔχει τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν καὶ ἐπιγράφεται
ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ. Ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ ἐπιγράφεται
ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.

Ἐπιγράφη ὁ Μανδρὸς ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.
Καὶ ὁ Στρατὶς ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.

Ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.
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Ὁ Σίβθου ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.

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Ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ καὶ ἐπιγράφεται ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ.
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Kohler:
Corp 24
Inscription
Atticam
τ. II 1877
σ. 412

cp. Droysen
Hellenism
τ. I. σ. I
σ. 392 seq

in E. L. Hicks:
Greek
Historical
Inscriptions
Oxford
1882
σ. 218-9

Schäfer:
Δαγροθῶν
III. 183

(ἀναστροφή)

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

