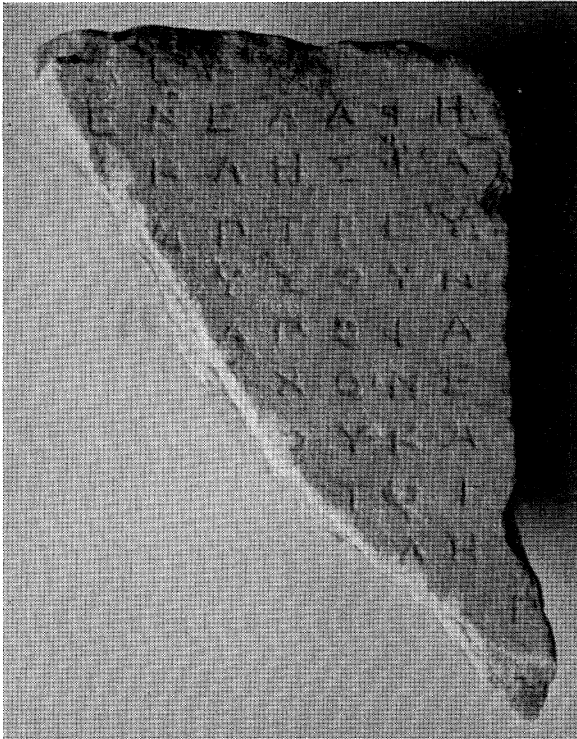


## TWO THIRD-CENTURY INSCRIPTIONS

### A DECREE IN HONOR OF KOMEAS, 280/79 B.C.

A small fragment of Pentelic marble, with the back preserved, found on April 8, 1938, on the North slope of the Athenian Acropolis near the wall behind the Church of the Savior.



Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.102 m.,  
thickness, 0.09 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. E. M. 12967.

The horizontal space occupied by five letters is 0.06 m., and the space occupied by five lines is 0.056 m.

This new text and *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672 were inscribed by the same man. The stones exhibit, besides identical lettering, similar workmanship.

Fig. 1. A Decree in Honor of Komeas,  
280/79 B.C.

280/79 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 50

[Ἐπὶ .....<sup>11</sup>..... ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος] δεκά[τ]η[ς πρυτ]  
[ανείας ἥι .....<sup>21</sup>..... ἐγραμμάτευ]εν· Ἐλαφηβ[ολι]  
[ῶνος ἐνάτει ἐπὶ δέκα, εἰκοστέι τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκ]κλησία κ[υρί]  
[α· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Πυργίων Ἀγαθάρχου Λα]μπρεν[ς καὶ]  
5 [συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμωι· Φίλιππος Ἀστυγέν]ους Θυμ[αῖτά]  
[δης εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἀθηναῖοι οἱ οἰκοῦντες ἐν Λήμνωι] ἀποφαί[νου]

[σιν Κωμέαν τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου χειροτονηθέντα ἵππα]ρχον ε[ἰς Λῆ]  
 [μνον καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐπιμεμελησσοῦμαι τῆς Λήμν]ου κα[τὰ τῆ]  
 [ν ἀρχήν, ἀποφαίνουσιν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ διατελεῖν ἐμ πᾶσι] τοῖ[s και]  
 10 [ροῖς πρόνοιαν ποιούμενον ὅπως ἂν αἱ πόλεις τὰ πρὸς ἀλ]λή[λας κ]  
 [αὶ οἱ πολῖται τὰ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς ὁμονοῶσι καὶ οἰκῶσι τὴν τ]ε π[όλι]  
 [ν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐν εἰρήνῃ - - - - -]

The new fragment is part of a copy of a decree already published, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672, which votes honors and a gold crown to Komeas, hipparch sent by Athens to its cleruchy on Lemnos. In a recent article Meritt has re-examined this decree, and argued convincingly that it should be assigned to the year 280/79 B.C. (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 578). If we accept his premises that Decree II (lines 17-39) is concerned with the confusion on Lemnos and the dissension between the cities Hephaestia and Myrrhina after the restoration of democracy following the death of Lysimachos in the summer of 281 B.C., and the immediate appointment of an Athenian hipparch to settle the quarrels, then Decree I, which ratifies the recommendation of the Lemnian cleruchs, must be dated in 280/79. This supposition is inherently probable, for in Decree II (line 28) the phrase ὁμονο]οῦσαν καὶ δημοκρατουμένην τῶι δήμῳ τῶι ἐν Ἐφαιστίαι echoes the reference to dissension in Decree I (lines 8-9).

It is unfortunate that in both inscriptions the portions of the stelae recording the archon's name are lacking; but it is quite certain that the name contained eleven letters (or twelve if the iota of ἐπί is elided). The possible candidates for this year have been examined again by Meritt (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 104), with the result that Σωσίστρατος seems to be the most probable restoration.

The new text presents errors in several instances. The scribe engraved in line 2 the name of the month as Ἐλαφηβ[ολιῶνος], but in line 2 of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672 the reading is clearly Μουνιχιῶνος, while in both cases the days of the month and the prytany are correctly recorded. The form Μουνιχιῶνος of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672 is correct.<sup>1</sup> Other differences from *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672 are: in line 5 the omission of the phrase τεῖ βουλευεῖ from the formula of sanction, and the addition of a final sigma to the patronymic of Φίλιππος. The infinitive ἐπιμεμελησσοῦμαι is spelled with two sigmas. The new piece enables us to improve the restorations in lines 6-7 of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672, where the text should now read: τ[ῆς Λήμνου κατὰ τὴν ἀρχήν, ἀποφα]ίνουσιν. That this fragment should prove to be a copy of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 672 is not at all surprising, for other duplicates have been found; e. g., *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 155 (of which *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 203 is only a worthless copy by Pittakys) is a duplicate of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 44; also cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 34, 35; 116, 117.

<sup>1</sup> The year is ordinary. The twentieth day of the tenth prytany is the two hundred and eighty-fifth day of the year, and the nineteenth day of Mounichion is also the two hundred and eighty-fifth day.

A NOTE ON THE TREATY BETWEEN ATHENS AND AETOLIA IN  
THE EARLY THIRD CENTURY B.C.

In 1918 Pomtow published for the first time a fragment of a marble stele found at Delphi of which only the inscribed face and the back are preserved (*Klio*, XV, pp. 7-8, nos. 5-6). The stone contains parts of two texts and is broken away so that the conclusion of the decree and the mere beginnings of the treaty are all that remain. For us the chief interest lies in the partially preserved text of the treaty, an alliance between Athens and Aetolia. Both texts, as I have ascertained from an excellent squeeze procured through the generosity of J. Bousquet of the *École Française d'Athènes*, were engraved by the same cutter, so that if one or the other text can be dated, that date will hold for both texts. No attention has been paid to the conclusion of the decree except to point out that it is obviously part of an Athenian decree in honor of more than two Athenians.

On the evidence of the letter forms, the only evidence so far adduced, Pomtow dated it about the end of the third century B.C., and suggested tentatively a connection with the Social War of 219 B.C. The text of the treaty was republished by Klaffenbach (*I.G.*, IX<sup>2</sup>, 176) and assigned by him to the period after the war of Demetrius "brevi post a. 228." Most recently the text has been discussed by the French scholar Flacelière (*Les Aitoliens à Delphes*, p. 190), who thought that the letter forms were characteristic of the early third century B.C. His suggestion with regard to the historical setting is that the alliance was contracted when Pyrrhus entered the Peloponnese and many cities deserted Antigonos.

In line 3 of this decree, which was inscribed by the same hand as the treaty, is a reading which should yield considerable guarantee of the general correctness of Flacelière's date. Pomtow read there: [---]α τοὺς ἐπιτετ[αγμένους]. No trace of a tau can be read on the squeeze after the second epsilon; only the lowest part of a vertical hasta is preserved, and indeed if there had been a tau, part of it should appear on the stone. Likewise the first vertical hasta in the line seems to be quite clearly an iota and not, as Pomtow read, an alpha.

It should be noted that the word ἀκροπόλει in the line above shows that here we have the formulaic conclusion of an Attic decree, which provides for the erection of the inscribed stele on the acropolis and the payment for it by the plural board of treasurers. In line 3 I should restore therefore: [--- μερίσα]ι τοὺς ἐπὶ τεῖ [διοικήσει τὸ γινόμενον ἀνάλωμα ---]. The use of this formula at Athens was restricted to the years 288-262 B.C. Flacelière's date (between the Gallic invasion and the Chremonidean War), that is, within the period of freedom from Macedonian control, is thus shown to have been closer than Pomtow's to the correct date.

A more precise dating of the texts is difficult, for too little is known of Aetolian relationships with Athens and Antigonos in the early third century. It appears that about 288 B.C. Aetolia and Athens were on good terms (*I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 652; Wilhelm, *Πραγματεῖαι τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*, IV, 1936, p. 3), but by 281/0 Athens had become an ally of Sparta against Antigonos while Aetolia was allied with Antigonos (Flacelière, *op. cit.*, p. 82). From the Gallic invasion to the return of Pyrrhus in 275 Athens, Antigonos, and Aetolia were again on good terms, and Athens had moreover a hieromnemon in the Amphicthyony from 277 on (Flacelière, *op. cit.*, p. 196). By 274/3 Antigonos, it seems, held Peiraeus, and it is therefore improbable during the war between Pyrrhus and Antigonos (when Athens favored Pyrrhus) that Athens should contract an alliance with Aetolia (Ferguson, *Tribal Cycles*, p. 72, note 2).<sup>2</sup> During the Chremonidean War Aetolia appears to have remained neutral and probably made no alliance with Athens. The process of elimination leaves two possible periods for the contracting of the alliance: 288-281 and 278-275/4 during both of which Athens was free from Macedonian control. The balance may be thrown in favor of the latter years because of Athens' close connection with the Delphic Amphicthyony and consequently with Aetolia.

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<sup>2</sup> Klaffenbach accepts hesitatingly Flacelière's suggestion about dating the treaty in 272, but asks why Aetolia was not found fighting on the side of Athens during the Chremonidean War if her alliance was so recent (*Klio*, XXXII, 1939, p. 197). All that can be said is that Aetolia remained neutral.