*Épigraphie grecque et géographie historique du monde hellénique
Philologie et dialectologie grecques*

**Inscriptions grecques inédites des îles de l'Égée, de
Grèce Centrale, du Péloponnèse et de l'Attique**

Conférences de l'année 2012-2013

Angelos Matthaiou

Electronic version

URL: <https://journals.openedition.org/ashp/1582>

DOI: 10.4000/ashp.1582

ISSN: 1969-6310

Publisher

Publications de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études

Printed version

Date of publication: 1 September 2014

Number of pages: 86-88

ISSN: 0766-0677

Electronic reference

Angelos Matthaiou, "Inscriptions grecques inédites des îles de l'Égée, de Grèce Centrale, du Péloponnèse et de l'Attique", *Annuaire de l'École pratique des hautes études (EPHE), Section des sciences historiques et philologiques* [Online], 145 | 2014, Online since 05 December 2014, connection on 06 July 2021. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/ashp/1582> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/ashp.1582>

INSCRIPTIONS GRECQUES INÉDITES DES ÎLES DE L'ÉGÉE, DE GRÈCE CENTRALE, DU PÉLOPONNÈSE ET DE L'ATTIQUE

Conférences de M. Angelos MATTHAIIOU,
Société épigraphique d'Athènes,
directeur d'études invité

I. Inscriptions dialectales des Cyclades : loi sacrée de Paros, inscriptions d'un génos ; épitaphe archaïque de Sikinos ; deux inscriptions rupestres de Syros

Introduction to the new archaic inscriptions found on the islands since the publication of L. H. Jeffery's *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*.

Paros.—Two new Parian archaic inscriptions were presented. The first one, dated to the second quarter of the 5th cent. B.C., is a fragmentary regulation of the city-state of Paros or of a Parian phratry or *genos* concerning the burials. It regulates that it is not permitted to anyone to bury a dead in a cemetery, without paying dues. If anyone see someone burying a dead without having paid he must denounce him; if he will not, he himself must pay a fine.

The second inscription, dated to the first half of the 5th cent. B.C., is a very fragmentary *horos* of a shrine belonging to an ancestral god of a certain Parian phratry or *genos*. The parts of words preserved on it indicate that the name of the god would have been followed by two epithets of the god, the second one being *patroos*.

Sikinos.—To the thirty inscriptions so far found on the small island of Sikinos a new funerary one is added. The fragmentary inscription (*mnamēion esta[se- -]*), dated to the late 7th cent. B.C., is written from right to left on the lower left part of a rectangular base of white marble. On the upper side part of a cutting is preserved for the fastening of a marble statue.

Syros.—Two new archaic inscriptions were presented. The first one, dated to the second half of the 6th cent. B.C., is cut on a rock on a hill lying near the capital of Syros. The text belongs to that category of inscriptions, in which the monument speaks itself: *I am indeed a big rock and not a pebble* (λιθάδιξ, -ηκος, ἦ). The word is attested for the first time.

The second inscription is cut on a big vertical rock at *Kastri* in the North-east part of Syros. It belongs to that category of inscriptions denoting the occupation of a certain place: *Ksenarcho e(i)mi*.

II. Inscriptions dialectales de Grèce continentale : affranchissement de Phigalie ; lamelles inscrites archaïques de Béotie

Phigaleia.—A fragmentary manumission inscription written in the Arcadian epichoric script and dated to around the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was presented. It was found in the ruins of temple of Zeus and Athena at the ancient city of Phigaleia

of Arcadia. The manumission concerns a certain woman, who after her liberation was dedicated to the goddess *Athana*. The latter's name is followed by the epithet *Kópp[α]*. The archaeological evidence shows that there was a chthonic cult connected to *Athana* and Zeus who were worshipped in the sanctuary. The preserved text indicates that the liberated woman was bound to remain in the sanctuary in the service of the goddess *Athana* every day and night, probably for all her life. The manumission concludes with the names of certain magistrates and witnesses (*ἀκοί·* contracted form of the adjective *ἀκοός*).

Boiotia.—The four inscribed bronze tablets, out of which two were presented, were found in a six century B.C. tomb-like cist in a plot situated in the suburb of modern Thebes called *Pyri*.

The first tablet records an arbitration between the Megarians on the one side and the Thebans with the Eleutheraians on the other. This fact indicates that the document should be dated to before the last decade of the 6th cent. B.C., when Eleutheraia probably came under Athenian control.

The second tablet is opisthographic. Certain land properties belonging to seven persons are recorded that were leased or sold by the Theban state. The properties are at least twenty-two. The historical frame of the inscription could possibly be the arbitration of the Corinthians between the Athenians and the Thebans and the fixing by the Athenians of the Asopus river as the boundary for the Thebans with Plataea (Hdt. VI 108.5).

III. *Inscriptions hellénistiques des îles de l'Égée : convention entre Anaphe et Axos de Crète ; décret honorifique d'Antissa de Lesbos de la fin du III^e s.*

A Treaty between Anaphe and Axos (Crete).—The fragmentary stele was found in the Monastery of Panagia Kalamiotissa on the island Anaphe. The inscribed surface is badly worn and in many parts chipped away. From what is preserved it seems that reference is made to the *asylia* (the inviolability) of the land of the Anaphaians or the sanctuary of Apollo Asgelatas and to the provisions regarding the safety of the Anaphaians and the Axians granted by Axos and Anaphe respectively.

The Anaphaian inscription *IG XII 3, 254* preserves a decree of the Cretan Koinon dated to the first half of the 2nd cent. BC., by which the *asylia* was expanded to the whole of the city and the island of Anaphe. This decree offers a strong evidence for the dating and the historical frame of the new one. Based on the letter forms one should date the new treaty a little later than the Koinon's decree.

A new honorary decree from Antissa (Lesbos).—Two non joining fragments of a pedimental stele found in the vicinity of Ovriocastro, a small promontory in the western Lesbos, where the ancient city of Antissa has been located. With this honorary decree the soldiers of the garrison of Antissa praise an unknown Macedonian appointed by King Ptolemy commander of the city, because his was loyal to the King's father, who is not named, to King Ptolemy himself and the Queen, his sister, who is also not named, and to their son.

The decree offers clear evidence for Ptolemaic military occupation in at least one of the cities of the island of Lesbos. The mention of the royal couple together with the

son, according to Ptolemaic protocol known from other relevant inscriptions, denotes Ptolemy the 4th Philopator. A dating between 209-204 B.C. seems most possible, given that the son, Ptolemy the fifth Epiphanes, was born in the year 209.

IV. Inscriptions de Grèce continentale : décret attique inédit du IV^e s. av. J.-C. ; décret de Lykosoura inscrit à Messène pour le sculpteur Damophon (SEG 41, 332)

A New Attic Decree of the Fourth cent. B.C.—The new fragmentary decree refers to *proxenoi* who were introduced to the Athenian *boule*, made an announcement and delivered a letter from the Korkyraians. These elements make certain that the decree deals with the external affairs of Athens, most probably with Kerkyra, if the suggested restoration of the name's island is right. The historical content into which the decree fits to is the Spartan expedition against Korkyra in 374/3 and the related military events (see Xen. *Hell.* VI 2.4-37 and Diod. Sic. XV 45-46, and 47.1-7). The decree can be placed in the first face of the blockade of the town of Korkyra by the Lakedaimonians before the arrival of the Athenian army under Ctesicles, when the Korkyraians were in a very difficult position because of the blockade and sent to Athens for help.

The Decree of the Lycourasians in honor of Damophon.—This long decree is inscribed first on a doric column found in the excavations of ancient Messene. Then follow six decrees in honor of Damophon, those of Leukas, Kرانne of the island of Kephallenia, Melos, Kythnos, Gereneia in Messene, and Oiantheia in West Lokris. The decrees brought new evidence about Damophon's career; it is now known that Damophon apart from his work in Lycosoura (Paus. VIII 31.1-4, 31.5) also worked in the other six cities.

The study of the Lycourasians' decree has produced more complete text than that so far published (SEG 41, 332). The new text offers clear evidence, a) on the amount of money that Damophon was convinced by the Lycourasians and he remitted for sculptural work that had done in the city; b) on the honors bestowed to the sons and the descendants of Damophon's family; and c) on the list of the Peloponnesian festivals in which the honors of Damophon by the city-state of Lycosura should be proclaimed.