

TOLGA ÖZHAN – MUSA TOMBUL

A NEW HELLENISTIC DECREE OF TO KOINON ΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ FROM ILION

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The following decree was found by Musa Tombul between the villages of Çiplak and Kalafat in the south-east of Ilion in October 2001 during his tour in the Trojan Plain. The inscription came to light while the field was being ploughed and was later transported to the Çanakkale Archaeological Museum.

We would like to thank Assistant Professor Turan Takaoğlu for entrusting us with the publication of this important decree, and also Prof. Dr. M. Çetin Şahin for his invaluable help in the preparation of the article.

The left edge of the marble stele from line 23 to 34 is badly damaged. Height of pediment 12 cm, width 42 cm, thickness 11 cm. Total height of stele 116 cm, upper width below the pediment 39 cm, lower width 45 cm, thickness 9.5 cm. Height of letters 1.1–1.3 cm. The stele tapers towards the top. The short right vertical line of *pi* and the form of the *omega* indicate the Hellenistic date of the inscription, which dates most probably from the first half of the second century B.C.

Honorary decree for Antikles, the son of Alexandros, from Lampsakos

'Επὶ ἀγωνο[θετ]ῶν τῶν περὶ Δημήτριον Πρωτοκλεί-  
δου Ἰλιέα, Ἀρισ[τ]οκράτην Σκύμνου Λαμψακηνόν, Ἡρα-  
κλείδην Ἀπολ[λ]ιωνίο[υ Σκ]ήψιον, Ζώϊλον Μενεστρά-  
4 τον 'Ροιτ〈ει〉έα, Λυσίαν ΒΟ . [ Ο]Υ 'Αβυδηνόν, γραμματεύον-  
τος Φαίδρου τοῦ Πολυκ[ράτου]ς Παριανοῦ, Παναθηναίοις μ[ε]-  
γάλοις, ἐκκαιδε[κάτ]ηῃ [τῆς] πανηγύρεως, γνώμη τῶν σ[υν]-  
έδρων ἐ[π]ει ἐπε[λθόντες] ἐπὶ τὸ συνέ[δ]ριον οἵ τε νέοι καὶ οἱ ἀ-  
8 θληταὶ καὶ τῶν ἄ[λ]λων τ[η]μ παραγεγο[ν]ότων εἰς τὴμ πανή-  
[γ]ινριν πλείους ἀ[ξ]ιο[ῦ]ντον ὅντα οἱ σύνεδροι καθό-  
[τ]ι Ἀντικλῆς Ἀλ[ε]ξ[άνδρ]ου Λαμψακηνὸς τιμηθήσεται κατ' ἀ-  
[ξ]ίαν τῆς φιλοτ[ι]μ[ία]ς ἀ]μ πεποίηται ἔν τ[ε] τοῖς μικροῖς καὶ ἐν  
12 τοῖς μεγάλοις [Παναθηναίοις· συμφέρον δέ ἐστιν τιμᾶσθαι  
τοὺς καλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀ[ξ]ιως ὡν ἀμ φιλοδο-  
ξήσωσιν εἰς [τὴν π]ανήγυριν, Ἀντικλεί[ου]ς δὲ τ[ῆ]ς τε εὐ-  
δοξίας τ[ῆ]ς κ[α]τὰ τ[ὸ] γυμνάσιον τὴμ προσ[ή]κουσαν ἐπιμέ-  
16 λειαμ πεποιη[μέν]ου καὶ κεχορηγηκότος ε[ι]ς τὴν γυμνασια[ρ]-  
χίαν ως ἐνδ[έχ]ε[τ]αι φιλοτιμότατα καὶ τῶν [λ]οιπῶν τῶν κατὰ  
[τ]ὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπιμεληθέντος ἀξίως τῆς τε [π]ατρί[δ]ος τῆς εἰ-  
[σ]αποστει[λά]σης [κ]α[ὶ] τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων τ[ῷ]ν συ[ν]αγούσων  
20 [τ]ὴμ πανή[γ]υριν καὶ ἐπιφανοῦς γεγονότος [?]δι]ότι [ή]γεμονικώ-  
τατον καὶ κ[α]λλιστο[ν κ]ομίσας εἶναι τὸμ παρ[ὰ] τῷ[μ] πόλεων ἔ-  
παινον καὶ -ΑΥΠΡΞΟΝ [τ]ὰ τίμια φιλοδοξῆσαι πρ[ο]είλετο οὔτε δα-  
[π]άνη[ζ]ον οὐδεμίας φε[ι]σάμενος οὔτε σπο[ν]δῆσι καὶ φιλοτι-  
24 [μίας] οὐθὲν ἔλλείπ[ω]ν διὸ καὶ καλῶς ἔχ[ο]ν ἐστὶν τὸν  
[δῆμ]ον τὸν Λαμψακηνὸν ἐπαινεθῆν[αι ν]πὸ τῶν πόλε-

- [ων τ]ῶγ κοινωνουσῶ[ν] τῆς πανηγύρεως [έ]πὶ τῷ εἰσαποσ-  
 [τεῖλα]ι ἄνδρα ἄξιον τῆς [ά]ρχῆς, δόμοίως δὲ [κ]αὶ τὸ γυμνασί-  
 28 [αρχο]ν Ἀντικλῆν τιμηθῆναι στεφανωθέ[ντο]ς αὐτοῦ χρυσῶι  
 [στεφ]άνῳ καὶ εἰκόνι χαλκῆι καὶ γενομένῃ[ς τ]ῆς τε ἀναγορεύ-  
 [σεω]ς καὶ τοῦ ψηφίσματος ἀναγραφέντο[ς κα]θότι ἀν τοῖς συν-  
 [έδροι]ις δόξηι, δεδόχθαι τοῖς συνέδροις· τε[τι]μῆσθαι τὸν γυμ[ν]α-  
 32 [σίαρ]χον Ἀντικλῆν Ἀλεξάνδρου Λαμψακ[η]νὸν στεφάνῳ  
 [χ]ρ[ν]ισῶ[ι κ]αὶ εἰκόνι χαλκῆι, τοὺς δὲ ἀγωνο[θέ]τας ποιήσασθαι  
 [τ]ὴ[ν] ἀναγόρευσιν τοῦ τε στεφάνου καὶ τῆς εἰκόνος ἐν τῷ ἀ-  
 [γῶν]ι τῷ[ι] γυμνικῷ κατὰ τάδε – στεφανοῦσ[ιν] οἱ νέοι καὶ οἱ ἀθλητα[ι]  
 36 'Αν[τ]ικλῆν Ἀλεξάνδρου Λαμψακηνὸν στ[εφ]άνῳ χρυσῶι καὶ  
 [ε]ἰκόνι χαλκῆι γυμνασιαρχήσαντα καλῶ[ς κ]αὶ ἄξιος τῆς πα-  
 νηγύρεως, ἵνα δὲ τὰ γεγραμμένα συντ[ε]λεσθῆι καὶ διαμείνῃ  
 τὸ μ πάντα χρόνον· ἐπιμεληθῆναι τοὺς [ά]γωνοθέτας ὅπως  
 40 [ά]ναγραφ[η]ι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰστήλας δύο λε[υ]κοῦ λίθου καὶ ἡ μὲν μί-  
 [α] ἀνατεθ[η]ι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τὸ ἐν Ἰλίῳ, ἡ δὲ μία ἀπο-  
 σταλῇ εἰς Λάμψακον, ἐπιμελὲς δὲ π[ο]ιήσασθαι τοὺς ἀγωνο-  
 [θ]έτας ἵνα καὶ ἡ εἰκὼν σταθῆι ἐν Ἰλίῳ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, ἐ-  
 44 [π]ὶ δὲ τὴμ βάσιν τοῦ ἀνδριάντος ἐπι[γ]ραφῆι ὅτι οἱ νέοι καὶ οἱ ἀθλ[η]-  
 [τ]αὶ Ἀντικλῆν Ἀλεξάνδρου Λαμψακηνὸν γυμνασιαρχήσαν-  
 τα καλῶς καὶ ἄξιος αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῆ[ς] πανηγύρεως, τού-  
 [τ]ωγ γάρ γενομένων καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ θεωροῦντες κάξιαν τι-  
 48 μωμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῷμ πόλεων τοὺς καλοὺς  
 καὶ ἀγαθοὺς τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δόξ[η]ις τυγχάνοντας ἀει-  
 μνήστου προθύμως αὐτοὺς ἐπιδώσουσιν εἰς τὸ ἐπιφα-  
 νῶς τε καὶ ἄξιος τῆς τε θεᾶς καὶ τῷμ πόλεων συντελέσ-  
 52 [θ]αι τὰ κατὰ τὴμ πανήγυριν, τὸν δὲ ἀγωνοθέτην καὶ τοὺς συν-  
 ἐδρούς τοὺς[ς ἀπ]εσταλμένους ἐκ Λαμψάκου ἀνενεγκεῖν τ[ό]-  
 δε τὸ ψήφισμα Λαμψακηνοῖς καὶ ἀ[ξ]ιοῦν αὐτοὺς ἐπιμελὲς  
 [π]οιήσασθαι ὅπως ἀνατεθῇ ἡ στήλη ἐν τῷ τόπῳ ὡς κα[λ]-  
 56 [λ]ίστωι, ἐλέσθαι δὲ τοὺς συνέδρους[ς] καὶ πρὸς Ἰλιεῖς πρεσβεί-  
 [α]ν ἥτις ἄξιώσει αὐτοὺς παραδεῖξαι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀθη-  
 νᾶς τόπον ἐπιφανέστατον εἰς ὃν ἀνατεθήσεται ἡ τε  
 [εἰκ]άνων καὶ ἡ στήλη· ἥρεθησαν ἐκ γ' μὲν τῶν ἀγωνοθετῶν  
 60 Δημήτριος Πρωτοκλείδου Ἰλιεύς, ἐγ δὲ τῶν συνέδρων Π[ν]-  
 θόδωρος Μητροτίμου, Πλήξιππος Δημοδόκου Λαμψα-  
 [κ]ηνοί

#### English Translation

At the time of the agonothets around Demetrios, the son of Protokleides, from Ilion, Aristokrates, the son of Skymnos, from Lampsakos, Herakleides, the son of Apollonios, from Skepsis, Zoilos, the son of Menestratos, from Roiteion, Lysias, the son of ----, from Abydos, while Phaidros, the son of Polykrates, from Parion was secretary, during the Great Panathenaia, on the sixteenth day of the panegyris, the decision of the councillors: Since

youths and athletes and many people who attended the panegyris, by coming to the council, request the councillors to regard in what manner Antikles, the son of Alexandros, from Lampsakos will be honoured in accordance with his worthy distinction which he displayed at the Small and the Great Panathenaia. It is suitable for the good and noble men to be honoured worthy of their zeal for the panegyris; since Antikles took proper care of (his own) good repute towards the gymnasium and served the office of gymnasiarch as he accepted it the most zealously and took care of the other things related to the office worthy of his fatherland that sent (him) and the cities which celebrate the panegyris together, and became outstanding because he chose to be the most authoritative and the best by receiving the praise, given by the cities and ... to have made efforts by neither sparing expenditure nor leaving out any zeal and munificence, therefore it is well for the people of Lampsakos to be praised by the cities which share the panegyris for sending a man worthy of office; in the same manner, for Antikles, the gymnasiarch, to be honoured by being decorated with a golden wreath and a bronze statue and by the proclamation (of them) being made and by the decision being written in whichever manner the councillors decide. The councillors shall decide: Antikles, the gymnasiarch, the son of Alexandros, from Lampsakos is to be honoured with a golden wreath and a bronze statue. The agonothets shall make the proclamation of the wreath and the statue at the gymnastic game(s) according to the following: "The youths and the athletes wreath Antikles, the son of Alexandros, from Lampsakos for managing the office of gymnasiarch well and worthy of the panegyris." So that the things written down above are accomplished and remain for all times, the agonothets shall care for it that this decree be written on two marble steles, and one of them be erected in the sanctuary of Athena at Ilion and the other one be sent to Lampsakos. The agonothets shall care for it that the statue be erected in the sanctuary of Athena at Ilion and on the base of the statue be written that the youths and the athletes (wreathe) Antikles, the son of Alexandros, from Lampsakos for managing the office of gymnasiarch well and worthy of themselves and the panegyris. Because if these things are happening, the others, seeing that the good and noble men are worthily honoured by the federation (*κοινόν*) of the cities, and have achieved ever to be remembered fame, will zealously devote themselves to accomplishing the things related to the panegyris openly and worthy of the goddess and the cities. The agonothet and the councillors sent from Lampsakos are to take this decree to the people of Lampsakos and request them to take care so that the stele is erected at the most beautiful place possible. The councillors shall choose a delegation (to be sent) to the people of Ilion, which will request them to determine a most prominent place in the sanctuary of Athena, at which the statue and the stele will be erected. Among three agonothets, Demetrios, the son of Protokleides, from Ilion, and among the councillors, Pythodoros, the son of Metrotimos, Plexippos, the son of Demodokos, both from Lampsakos, were chosen.

#### Turkish Translation

Protokleides oğlu Ilionlu Demetrios, Skymnos oğlu Lampsakoslu Aristokrates, Apollonios oğlu Skepsisli Herakleides, Menestratos oğlu Roiteionlu Zoiros, ----- oğlu Abydoslu Lysias başkanlığındaagoноthetler zamanında (oyunlardan sorumlu kişi), Polykrates oğlu Parionlu Phaidros yazman iken, Büyük Panathenaia şenliklerinde, panayırın onaltıncı gününde, meclis üyelerinin kararı: Gençler ve atletler ve panayırına katılanlardan büyük çoğunluğu meclise gele-

rek, Küçük ve Büyük Panathenaia şenliğinde yapmış olduğu çabalara layık şekilde, Aleksandros oğlu Lampsakoslu Antikles'in nasıl onurlandırılacağı meclis üyelerinden incelemelerini talep ettiler: İyi ve erdemli insanların panayırda göstermiş oldukları çabaya layık şekilde onurlandırılmaları uygundur; çünkü Antikles gymnasion ile ilgili (elde ettiği) iyi ünune uygun özen gösterdi ve gymnasion yöneticiliği görevini, son derece cömert şekilde kabul ettiği gibi yürüttü ve (kendisini) gönderen vatanına ve panayır için biraraya gelmiş olan diğer şehirlere layık şekilde göreviyle ilgili diğer şeylerle de ilgilendi ve şehirlerin (verdiği) övgüyü kabul ederek, son derece saygı uyandıran ve iyi biri olmayı ve hiçbir harcamayı esirgemeyerek, hiçbir zahmet ve cömertlikten kaçınmayarak çaba göstermeyi seçtiği için göze çarpan biri olmuştur; bu nedenlerden dolayı, görevde layık bir adam gönderdiği için Lampsakoslular'ın halkın panayırda birlik olan şehirler tarafından onurlandırılması, ve benzer şekilde yine meclis üyelerinin karar verdiği gibi, altın bir çelenkle ve bronz bir heykel ile taçlandırmasıyla, (onların) ilan edilmesiyle ve kararın yazılmasıyla, gymnasion yöneticisi olan Antikles'in onurlandırılması iyi olur. Meclis üyeleri karar vere: Gymnasion yöneticisi (olan) Aleksandros oğlu Lampsakoslu Antikles'in altın bir çelenkle ve bronz bir heykelle onurlandırılmasına, agonothetlerin çelengin ve heykelin ilanını gymnasion oyunlarında şu şekilde yapmasına: "Gençler ve atletler iyi ve panayırda layık şekilde gymnasion yöneticiliği yapan Aleksandros oğlu Lampsakoslu Antikles'i altın bir çelenk ve bronz bir heykel ile taçlandırıyorlar", yukarıda yazılmış olan şeylerin tamamlanması ve uzun süre daimi kalması için, agonothetlerin kararın mermer iki stel üzerine yazılmasıyla ve birinin Ilion'daki Athena Tapınağı'na dikilmesiyle, diğerinin ise Lampsakos'a gönderilmesiyle ilgilenmesine, agonothetlerin heykelin Ilion'daki Athena Tapınağı'na dikilmesiyle ve heykelin kaidesinin üzerine şöyle yazılmışıyla ilgilenmesine: "Gençler ve atletler, kendilerine ve panayırda layık şekilde gymnasion yöneticiliği yapan Aleksandros oğlu Lampsakoslu Antikles'i (taçlandırdılar)". Çünkü bunlar olursa, diğer kişiler iyi ve erdemli insanların şehirlerin birliği (federasyonu) tarafından hayatıne göre onurlandırıldığını ve daima hatırlanacak bir ün elde ettiklerini görerek kendilerini gayretli şekilde panayırda ilgili şeylerin tanrıçaya ve şehirlere layık ve açık şekilde tamamlanması için adayacaklardır. Lampsakos'dan gönderilmiş olan agonothetin ve meclis üyelerinin, bu kararı Lampsakoslular'a götürmelerine ve onlardan, stelin mümkün olan en güzel yere dikilmesi için ilgi göstermelerini talep etmelerine, Ilionlular'a (gönderilmek üzere) bir elçi heyeti seçilmesine (karar verilsin), ki bu heyet dikilecek olan heykel ve stel için onlardan Athena Tapınağı'nda son derece göze çarpan bir yer talep edecektir. (Elçi olarak) üç agonothet arasından Protokleides oğlu Ilionlu Demetrios, meclis üyelerinden ise Metrotimos oğlu Lampsakoslu Pythodoros ve Demodokos oğlu Lampsakoslu Pleksippos seçildi.

Since a delegation was sent to Ilion (ll. 56–59), it is clear that the decree does not belong to the city of Ilion itself. It belongs to τὸ κοινὸν τῶν πόλεων mentioned in line 48. For other inscriptions of this koinon see P. Frisch, Die Inschriften von Ilion (I.K. 3), nos. 1–18.

Ll. 1–4: Five agonothets are mentioned. However, due to the preposition περί which relates to all of these five agonothets, there seem to have been more than five agonothets in charge.

L. 1: Δημήτριος: The second H was forgotten and was added later above the line and between M and T. The name Protokleides is not present in Pape–Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen.

L. 4: It should be 'Ροιτειέα instead of 'Ροιτέα. (For 'Ροιτειεύς, see Stephanus Byzantius, Ethnica, s.v. 'Ροίτειον, also Strabo, Geographica, 13.1.30.)

L. 12: It reads ΤΙΜΑΣΚΑΙ, but one expects ΤΙΜΑΣΘΑΙ.

L. 22: Perhaps τὰ ὑπ<ά>ρξον[τ]α τίμια = “the valuable things that will exist”.

L. 35: There is a short horizontal line after τάδε which was used as a semi-column.

L. 44-46: The verb στεφανοῦσιν or τιμῶσιν is naturally understood. Στεφανοῦσιν is more acceptable, because in line 35 this verb is used.

L. 47: καὶ ξίαν: crasis for καὶ ἀξίαν. However, one expects here κατ' ἀξίαν.

L. 59: Only from three of the five agonothets a delegate was chosen.

Ankara University  
Çanakkale Archaeological Museum

Tolga Özhan  
Musa Tombul



