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A HELLENISTIC DECREE OF THE CHRYSAORIC CONFEDERATION FROM
LAGINA

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The following decree came to light under the cella of the temple of Hecate at Lagina during the excavation season of 1999. The decree is preserved in over 80 fragments, and I am quite certain that the other fragments belonging to it will come to light when the eastern half of the cella is also excavated. Only two fragments were found outside the cella, in the sanctuary. Under the cella, also some late Roman inscription fragments were found. Hence, I should suggest that the decree was broken in late Roman times and the fragments were used as filling material under the cella.¹

I have been waiting since the summer of 1999 for the other, eastern half of the cella to be excavated as to recover all the existing fragments of this decree. For one reason or other, however, this part of the cella has not been excavated so far. Since I do not wish to wait any longer, I have decided to publish the following preliminary report, so that this important decree of the Chrysaoric Confederation would be known to other scholars also.

I should like to repeat my thanks to Prof. Dr. Ahmet Tirpan, the director of the excavations at Lagina, for having invited me to the excavations. I should also like to thank Mr. Murat Karatağ for assisting me in putting the fragments together.

Decree of the Chrysaoric Confederation honouring Ar[isto]nidas, son of Aristeides, from
Stratonikeia

Not only due to the letter forms, but also due to its contents, the decree dates from the beginning of the 2nd century B.C. (for the date of the inscription see also below). The stele was over 150 cm high; upper width 54.2 cm, lower width 58 cm, thickness 13–14.5 cm, height of letters 0.6–1.0 cm. The stele tapers slightly towards the top. Lines 1–8 are badly damaged. For the text see pp. 2 and 4.

This is the second-known decree of the Chrysaoric Confederation. The first-known decree of this league was found at Labraunda (see J. Crampa, *Labraunda. The Greek Inscriptions*, Part 2, pp. 48 ff. no. 43; see also *op. cit.*, Part 1, p. 34). Since the decree was found at Labraunda and since the proposer was a Mylasean, Crampa suggests that in the year 267 B.C., i.e., at the date of the decree, the Chrysaoric Confederation held its meetings for a short period at Mylasa (*op. cit.* Part 2, p. 50; *op. cit.* Part 1, p. 34). I disagree with him, however, and suggest that the decree was erected at Labraunda, where a very important sanctuary of Zeus was located, simply because the person honoured, Apollonios, was probably from Labraunda or Mylasa. The decree from Lagina was erected at Lagina probably because Aristonidas, a Stratonikeian, was actually from Lagina (= Koranza). His statue, however, was erected in the sanctuary of Zeus Chrysaoreus (see lines 61–62).

¹ Over 400 coins from various cities, some of which date back to the 4th century B.C., gold ornaments, a gold ring and many other artefacts came to light under the cella. These objects will be published later by Prof. Dr. A. Tirpan and his team. For the sacrificial decree for Leros and his daimon, which was also found there, see M. Ç. Şahin, *Ep. Anat.* 34 (2002), pp. 1–2 no. 1.

	Ἔδοξ[ε Χρυσαιο]ρέων τῶι κ[οινῶ]ι· vac. Λέων [.]νος εἶπ[εν]·
	ἐ[π]ε[ιδῆ] Ἄριστωνίδας Ἄρι[στ]εἶδ[ο]υ Σ[τρατονικεὺς]
	ΤΩ[] . καὶ ΚΑ[. . .] κοινὸν []
4	εὐχρηστ[ος] Ἄλ[αβα]ν[δ]έων ΤΕ[.]ΛΩΞ[?έν τῶι πολέ]-
	μ[ωι] καὶ [ἐστ]ρατεύ[σα]το []
	ὑπ[ὸ τ]ῶν []ΥΝΑΞ[]
	ΛΟ[]ΚΩ[]Ο[]
8	ΣΕΙ[προ]θύμω[ς κ]αὶ ἐ[τί]μησα[ν τοῖς]
	ἰδίο[ις] δ[απαν]ήμασιν []Α . πληθ[ο]ς ἱκανὸν ἤγαγεν εἰς
	τῆ[ν] πόλιν [γ]ενόμε[ν]ο, συνέβη καθυπεραγαγεῖν τῶι πολέμωι καὶ <πρὸς>
12	το[ῦ]ς ὑπεναν[τ]ίους, ποιή[σας τ]ὸ δέον τῶι δήμωι τῶι Ἄ[λ]αβανδέω[ν]· πά-
	λιν [δ]ὲ κινδυνε[υσάσ]ης [τῆ]ς πόλεως καὶ ἀποσκευά[σ-]ν ἀπ[ὸ] τῶν
	εἰς [Στρατ]ονίκειαν το[ῦ]ς μὲν ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγροῖς ὑ[πε]δέξα[το, μεί]νας δὲ
	καὶ ἐν [τῆ]ι π[ό]λει [ἔ]δωκε δαπάνας ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ ἰδίου ὑπομένω[ν]· vac. πολέμου [δ]ὲ συσ-
16	σ[τά]ντος Ἐ[π]οδίοις [τε κ]αὶ τοῖς συμ[μά]χοις καὶ ἰδία Στρατονικέων γ[ρ]αψάν-
	των [αὐ]τῶν [πρεσ]βε[υτή]ν? τοῖς] ἰοῦσιν ἀφρόν[ω]ς ὡς [. . . αἰ]τήσας
	ΦΑΛΞ[τῆ]ς πό[λ]εω[ς] βου[λό]μενος? [] ἅπαντα κ[αθάρ]α ἐ[κτε]νήσ[α]ν ἀγ[ω]νισ-
	τή[ς]ΕΙ[τῆ]ς πατ[ρί]δος ἐκ τῶν αὐτοῦ μεθορίων ἀπεδήμησεν
	καὶ ἤξ[ί]ωσεν [] . ΕΝΟ[ἀργυρ]ίο[υ π]ληθος ἱκανὸν καὶ δοῦναι ὄργα-
20	νά τε κ[αὶ ὄ]πλα καὶ Α[δραχμ]ὰς τρισχιλίας τῆι πόλει κ[αὶ διὰ ταῦτα
	[σ]υνέβη Στ[ρατονικε]ῦσιν []ρου το[ῦ]ς πολί[τ]ας [ἀσπ]ασαμένους
	[φύ]λακα τόπ[ου]]Κ[?χώρα]ν ἐν ἧι τὸ κοινὸν ἰε-
	[ρόν] ὑπάρχει Α[κινδυνε]υσ[α]μένων τε Στρατονι-
24	[κέων] διὰ τὸν πόλεμ[ον]]ΑΣ βουλόμεν[ος κ]αὶ ἐν τού-
	[τοις μηδε]γὸς ἀφίστασθα[ι τῶν τῶι ἔθνε]ι συμφ[ε]ρόντων[ν], vac. ἐδέξατο Π[ισυή]-
	[τας]λύσειν []ΝΤΩΝ
	[]ΗΜ[]Μ
28	[]ΑΛΕ[]δότη
	τῆι Μ]υλα[σέων π]όλει καὶ
	[]Α ληφθ[εν]-
	[τ-]ΗΣΩ[]ΣΟΣ[.]
32	[] π[ρὸς τὸν δῆ]μον]
	[] συγγενῶν Ε[]
	[] γενέσθαι []



- 40 τω[ν]
 δημ[- πρεσ]-
 βει[α-]
 το . []
- 44 λέγω[ν καὶ πρά]σσι[ων]
 τῶν χω[ρίων χρ]ήσιμος ἐ[γένετο]
 γὸς βουλό[μενος] ΠΑΣΗ . ΙΟ[]
 [. .] ΗΣΕΝ[] Ν[]
- 48 κα[ὶ]ς ἀπὸ Σ[τρατονικείας?] τ[ὸν]
 πόλεμον πισ[τεύσας?] ΕΙΣ τὰ [?δέ]οντα ἐξα[γαγεῖν εἰς Ἄλα]βανδα,
 οἷς δὲ καὶ εἰς Ἔροδο[ν κ]οινὸν Ε[]. τὴν αὐτ[ὴν] τ[ῶν]
 Χρυσαιορέων vac. συνε[δρίαν λ]υσάντων[ν]ων Τ[]ων πόλιν καὶ δι-
- 52 κῶν Ε[]εισων . [] ΕΩ[] εἰς Ἔροδο[ν] καὶ μείνας ἕως {τ}
 τὴν δίκην τε [τιθέ]ναι ἐκ τῶν αὐτ[οῦ δ]απανημ[ά]των ἐκτενῆς ἀγων[ισ]-
 τῆς ἐγένετο [] Η παραβραβεύ[σας] μηδὲ καταστασιασθῆνα[ι Στρ]ατο-
 νικεῖς ἀλλὰ [?τὸν δῆμ]ον νικῆσαι τὴν δίκην vac. ὅ τε πάτρω[ς αὐτοῦ] Μέναν-
- 56 δρος χρεῖαν [παρέσχηται?] Ν[] ΡΟΥ ἰκανοῦ εἰ[ς τὴν ἐ]λευθερί-
 αν τε [] ὑπεδέξατο, κα[ὶ] μεγ[άλους Σ[] παραίτι]ος ἐγέ-
 νετο τῆς Ἄλι vac. νδέων ἐλευθερίας vac. ὅπως οἱ Χρυσ[αιορεῖ]ς μν[ήσωνται καὶ]
 [τι]μῶσιν τῶν εὐεργετούντων, δεδόχθ[αι τῶι κοι]νῶι ἐπ[αινέ]σαι Ἀρ[ιστωνί]-
- 60 δ[αν Ἀρ]ιστείδου Στρατονικῆ καὶ στεφαν[ῶσαι χρ]υσῶι σ[τε]φάνω[ι, στή]-
 σαι δ[ὲ βῆμα] καὶ εἰκό[να] χαλκῆν ἐν τ[ῶι ἱερῶι τ]οῦ Διὸς Χρυσ[αιορέως]
 ἐν τῶι ἐπιφανεσ[τάτῳ] τόπωι παρὰ τ[ῶι ναῶι? πέρ]αν τοῦ βωμ[οῦ] ΩΣΗΕΛ[]
 [εἶναι δ]ὲ αὐτῶ[ι προ]εδρίαν ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶ[σιν ἀρετῆς] ἔ[νεκε]ν [καὶ εὐνοίας]
 64 [ἦν ἔχων διατελεῖ] εἰς τὸ πλ[ῆθος] τὸ Χρ[υ]σαορέων [] ΕΙΝ
 [] τεταγμένων vac. τὴν δὲ ἀ[ναγόρευ]σιν τοῦ στε-
 φάνου καὶ τῆς εἰκό[νου] ποιησάσθωσαν οἱ ἱερομνή[μονες ἐν τῇ γενεθ]λίῳ [ἔορ]-
 [τῆ]ι τῇ συντ[ελ]ομένη ὑπὸ Χρυσαιορέων καὶ ἀναγράψ[αι ἐπὶ]
 68 [τοῦ] βήματος vac. "τὸ κοινὸν τὸ Χρυσαιορέων ἐτί[μησεν Ἀριστω]νίδα
 [Ἀρισ]τείδου Στρατ[ονικῆ] ἐπαίνωι, χρυσέ[ωι στεφά]νωι, vac. εἰκόνι,
 προεδρία ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶ[σιν ἀρ]ετῆς ἔνεκε[ν καὶ εὐνοίας] vac. ἦν ἔ-
 χων διατελεῖ εἰς τὸ πλ[ῆθος] τὸ Χρυσαιορέων[ν]."

The date of the decree from Lagina is quite certain, since it mentions the second Macedonian war between the Rhodians and their allies against the Macedonians, which took place between the years 200 and 196 B.C. Stratonikeia and the Chrysaoreis entered this war as allies of the Rhodians. For the involvement of Stratonikeia in this war see T. Livius XXXIII 18. We know that Alabanda was called Antiocheia before the battle of Magnesia in 190 B.C. After this battle, the name was again changed to Alabanda. Hence, since the name of this city is mentioned as Alabanda, and not as Antiocheia in the decree under discussion (see lines 4, 11 and 49), the decree must date from a period soon after 190 B.C. The letter forms also confirm this date.

Ll. 2, 59–60, 68–69: There are many names which begin with Ἀρ- and end on -νίδα. Since the father's name is Ἀριστείδης, I should like to suggest that the name of the honoured son also began with the superlative adjective Ἀριστ-, and that the name is Ἀρ[ιστω]νίδα.



Ll. 11–14: “Anscheinend werden Bürger von Stratonikeia aus der Heimat vertrieben und durch Intervention des Aristonidas untergebracht” (R. Merkelbach).

Ll. 14–15: For the expression πολέμου δὲ συσσιάντος see the Rhodian arbitration in Bargylia, *Ep. Anat.* 32 (2000), p. 95, l. 10 (with further references).

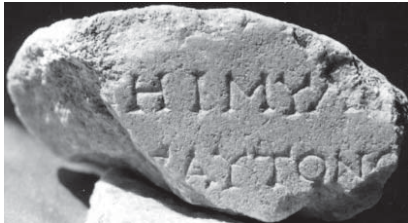
Ll. 19, 64, 71: The word τὸ πλῆθος denotes all the people belonging to the Confederation, in contrast to the word ὁ δῆμος, which, in the main sense, refers to all the people belonging to a city. The word τὸ πλῆθος is very frequent in the inscriptions of the island of Rhodos.

L. 49: πισ[τεύσας, Πισ[υητ-, etc. – δέ]οντα or ἐθέλ]οντα.

Ll. 50–54: “Aristonidas geht als Anwalt seiner Sache nach Rhodos, der damals in Karien gebietenden Stadt, und siegt in dem Prozeß.” – παραβραβεύσας “fällte einen ungerechten Schiedsspruch” (ein früherer Richter) (R. Merkelbach).

Ll. 56/57: “Freiheit [und Demokratie?]” (R. Merkelbach).

Nine fragments which so far could not be fitted to the main core of the inscription



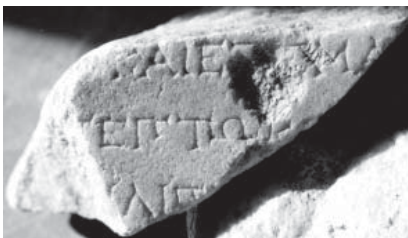
a.

 τ]ῆι Μυλ[ασέων πόλει
 2]]. ἑαυτὸν Θ[
 L. 2: or ἑαυτὸν Θ[.



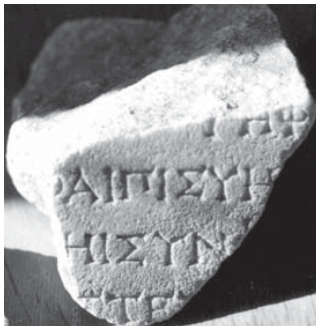
b.

]ς διὰ τὴν [
] ὑποδεξ[άμενος



c.

] καὶ ἐξ ἀμά[ξης?
] πεπτοκό[τ-
]. λιπ[όντ-



d.

] ψηφ[ισμα-?
]θαι Πισυη[τ-
 τ]ῆι συμφ[ιλίαι?
 4]]. τε[
 L. 4: εἰ]ς τε[or]στε[φαν-, etc.



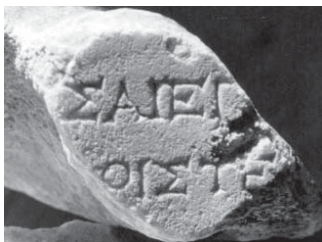
e.
]σα ηι[
] . ει[
L. 2: perhaps πό]λει [.



f.
ἐπάν]δρως α . [



g.
ἐχ]αρίξι[ατο?
] ἄπα[ντα



h.
]σαι εγ[
]οις τε[

i.
σ]υμφέ[ροντα

Corrigenda to the Inscriptions from Lagina

1. *Ep. Anat.* 29 (1997) pp. 85–86, Inscriptions Nos. 3 and 4. I had suggested that the numbers δ' and ε' below the inscriptions referred to the numbers of statues on the platform. All the orthostats, however, have been restored to their original place, and the numbers simply refer to the orthostats and not the statues. According to the footprints on the orthostats, there were only two statues on the platform east of the propylon, those of the brothers Menekles and Epainetos.

2. *Ep. Anat.* 34 (2002) p. 3, Inscription No. 2. During the printing process, l. 25 of the senatus consultum was erroneously written as Παιώνιος Ἱερ[οκλέου]ς υἱὸς τοῦ Παιωνίου. Since the son Paionios could not have had two fathers, the line should read Παιώνιος Ἱερ[οκλή]ς υἱὸς τοῦ Παιωνίου. The son Paionios had the second name of Hierokles in order to differentiate him from his father Paionios.