There is abundant literary evidence for the friendship of the Aleuads, the leading family of Larisa in the late archaic and the classical eras, with the Athenian people. In this talk I present hitherto unappreciated epigraphical evidence for the honoring of two of the most prominent Aleuads by the Athenian state.

The first document (*IG* II^2 39) is a fragment from the lower part of an Athenian decree honoring four Larisaioi, of whom the first, presumably the eldest and/or the most prominent, has the name Aristippos. The first editor of this text, Adolf Wilhelm, restored the name of the Athenian eponymous archon as [N]*ίκων* (379/8 B.C.). Wilhelm's restoration was followed by Johannes Kirchner in *IG* II^2.1 (1913) and apparently any scholars since then who have concerned themselves with this inscription. I propose instead to restore [M]*ίκων*, the name of the eponymous archon of 402/1 B.C. My restoration permits the identification of the first honorand with Aristippos the Aleuad, whose struggle with his political opponents in Thessaly in this very same year was supported by the younger Cyrus (Xenophon, *Anabasis* 1.1.10, 1.2.1, 2.6.28) and who was the lover of young Menon of Pharsalos, whose visit to Athens in 402 B.C. is the dramatic setting of Plato's dialogue *Menon*.

The second document (Agora I 7624), a fragment from the upper part of another honorary decree which was inscribed *stoichedon* with 21 letters per line, was recently published by Stephen Tracy in *Attika Epigraphika: Meletes pros Timen tou Christian Habicht* (2009), pp. 75-82. This decree was passed in the same prytany of the same year (Nikophemos' archonship, 361/0 B.C.) as *IG* II^2 116, which established a *συμμαχία* of the Athenians with the Thessalians, and it also was apparently proposed by the same man, Ἐξηκεστίδης. In the last 4 preserved lines of this text Tracy tentatively restored

[Ἐξηκ]εστ[ίδης ε]ἶπ[ε· περὶ ὧν] στοιχ. 21
[λέγου]σιν ο[ἱ Θ]εττ[αλοί, ἐψη]-
[φίσθα]ι τῶι δήμωι, [ἐπαινέσ]-
[αι Ὀνή]σιμο[ν - - - - - - - - -]

In the last line, Tracy's tentative restoration of the honorand's name would leave us with an otherwise unidentifiable man named Ὀνήσιμος. Instead, I suggest restoring

[Ἐξηκ]εστ[ίδης ε]ἶπ[ε· περὶ ὧν] στοιχ. 21
[λέγου]σιν ο[ἱ Θ]εττ[αλοί, ἐψη]-
[φίσθα]ι τῶι δήμωι, [ἐπαινέσ]-
[αι μὲν] Σῖμο[ν - - - - - - - - -]

My restoration permits the identification of this honorand with Simos the Aleuad, who in 378 B.C. had attended the Great Panathenaia accompanied by the notorious *hetaira* Neaira (Apollodoros [pseudo-Demosthenes], *in Neaeram* 24-25), and who subsequently made himself the tyrant of Larisa (Aristotle, *Politics* 5.5.9), where in the 360's B.C. he issued silver coinage in his own name (Percy Gardner, *A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum* (1883), pp. xxvi and 31, with Thomas R. Martin, *Sovereignty and Coinage in Classical Greece* (1985), 255-261, for the chronology of Simos' coinage, which is supported by my identification of the honorand of this decree of 361/0 B.C. with the tyrant of Larisa).