



GED 06.04.237

## Agathokles son of Apoll[---]

Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἀπολλ[---]

|                        |                       |                         |                             |                             |         |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <b>ID:</b>             | GED 06.04.237         | <b>Chronology:</b>      | About 200 BC 100 BC         | <b>Greek designation/s:</b> | theoros |
| <b>Name:</b>           | Agathokles            | <b>Place of Origin:</b> | Asia Minor<br>Ionia<br>Teos | <b>Role/s:</b>              |         |
| <b>Patronymic:</b>     | son of Apoll[---]     |                         |                             |                             |         |
| <b>Ethnic/demotic:</b> | Teian (Τηϊός)         |                         |                             |                             |         |
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| <b>Last modified:</b>  |                       |                         |                             |                             |         |
| <b>DOI:</b>            |                       |                         |                             |                             |         |

### General info

#### Inscriptions

*I.Samothrace Theoroi 6*

#### Honours

proxeny

### Missions List

#### Teos to Samothrace, 2nd c. BC

##### Mission date

200 BC 100 BC

##### Greek Designation

theoros

##### Recipient

Samothrace

##### Sender

Teos

##### Envoy/Colleagues

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##### Honours

proxeny



## Commentary

Agathokles son of Apoll[—] is a Teian man mentioned in a list of *theoroi* (*I.Samothrace Theoroi* 6, 29) who paid an official visit to the shrine of the Great Gods in Samothrace, during the same unknown year. The eponymous *basileus* is [—]x son of Athana[—], not attested elsewhere. All these men were rewarded with proxeny. The other *theoroi* came from Samos and Kos. The list probably continued on another block below; a good candidate for this second block, as suggested by N. Dimitrova in the edition of this text, could be *I.Samothrace Theoroi* 11. Therefore, Agathokles could have other colleagues from Teos in his journey. To date *I.Samothrace Theoroi* 6 one has to rely mainly on palaeography: the shape especially of *deltas*, *ni*, *omicron*, and *pi* suggests that the text was inscribed in the mid-to-late Hellenistic period. One Agathokles son of Apollodoros is known in a contemporary list of Teian citizens (Demangel, R., Laumonier, A. (1922), 'Inscriptions d'Ionie', BCH 46, n°3 col. ii l. 13) and could be the same man; the list could date back to the beginning of the 2nd c. BC, based on prosopography. Nonetheless, the two names are quite common in Teian epigraphy.