



GED 05.01.887

## Demetrios son of Artemon

Δημήτριος Ἀρτέμωνος

<b>ID:</b>	GED 05.01.887	<b>Chronology:</b>	About 200 BC 100 BC	<b>Greek designation/s:</b>	theoros
<b>Name:</b>	Demetrios	<b>Place of Origin:</b>	Eastern Mediterranean islands Aegean islands Samos	<b>Role/s:</b>	
<b>Patronymic:</b>	son of Artemon				
<b>Ethnic/demotic:</b>	Samian (Σάμιος)				
<b>Authors:</b>	Leon Battista Borsano				
<b>Last modified:</b>					
<b>DOI:</b>					

### General info

#### Inscriptions

*I.Samothrace Theoroi 6*

#### Honours

proxeny

#### Lexicon

paragignomai

### Missions List

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

##### Mission date

200 BC 100 BC

##### Greek Designation

theoros

##### Sender

Samos

##### Recipient

Samothrace

##### Envoy/Colleagues

GED 05.01.109 Aderitos, GED 05.01.887 Demetrios, GED 05.01.040 Thales



## Honours

proxeny

## Lexicon

paragignomai

## Commentary

Demetrios son of Artemon, together with Aderitos son of Thersandros and Thales son of Herakleides, is a man mentioned in a list of *theoroi* (*I.Samothrace Theoroi* 6, 23) who paid an official visit to the shrine of the Great Gods in Samothrace, during the same unknown year. The eponymous *basileus* of this year in Samothrace is [—]x son of Athana[—], not attested elsewhere. The origin of this group of three *theoroi* was correctly restored as Samos by L. Robert (Robert 1935, pp. 487-488). The other delegations of *theoroi* came from Cos and Teos. All these men were rewarded with proxeny. 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. For a man coming from a Ionian city, Demetrios son of Artemon is obviously a rather trivial combination of names. Nonetheless, Robert already wondered whether it could be the same Demetrios son of Artem[—] who took part in an *epidosis* in Samos (*IG XII* 6, 172 B I. 11). This can hardly be case, since the *epidosis* inscription is dated to the mid 3rd c. BC, a bit too early for the chronology of *I.Samothrace Theoroi* 6. On the other hand, a better candidate might be another Demetrios son of Artemon from Samos, who at the beginning of the 2nd c. won a javelin competition in the *neoi* age group (*IG XII* 6, 179 I. 6). Curiously enough, the gymnasiarch who supervised these competitions (I. 1) was named Thales son of Euelthon, natural son of Herak[leides]. It is therefore possible that the two, although of different ages, were part of the same embassy to Samothrace at a time after the competitions.

## Bibliography

Robert, L. (1935), 'Inscriptions de Lesbos et Samos', *BCH* 59, 471-488 (= *OMS* II, 740-757).