

DECREE IN HONOR OF EUTHYDEMOS OF ELEUSIS

The inscription here published is made up of three fragments, all found at Eleusis and now preserved in its Epigraphical Museum. Fragment *a* (*I.G.*, II², 1274) and fragment *c* (*I.G.*, II², 1194) have been known for some time. The new fragment (*b*) is of white marble, probably Pentelic, broken below and at the left, and it preserves parts of thirteen lines, written stoichedon.¹

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.10–0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.0065 m.

Catalogue number 714.

Ο Υ Ε Ι Γ Ε Ν Τ Υ Χ Η Ι	
Υ Ε Λ Ε Υ Ξ Ι Ν Ι Ω Ν Κ	
Α Ι Ε Λ Ε Υ Ξ Ι Ν Ι Ο Ι	
Δ Ι Α Τ Ε Λ Ε Ι Ε Υ Ν Ο	
Λ Ε Υ Ξ Ι Ν Ι Ω Ν Κ Α Ι	5
Κ Α Ι Κ Ο Ι Ν Η Ι Κ Α Ι	
Ω Ξ Κ Α Ι Δ Ι Κ Α Ι Ω Ξ	
Η Ν Θ Υ Ξ Ι Α Ν Τ Ω Ι Δ	
Α Ξ Κ Α Ι Ξ Ω Τ Η Ρ Ι Α	
Τ Ο Υ Ε Θ Υ Ξ Ε Ν Κ Α Ι	10
Φ Ι Λ Ο Τ Ι Μ Η Τ Α Ι Κ	
Ι Ω Γ Ε Γ Ο Ι Η Κ Ε Ν Κ	
Κ Α Ω	

It is evident that this fragment is part of an honorary decree of known type, several examples of which from Eleusis have already been published (*I.G.*, II², 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1280, etc.). A comparison of the new fragment with *I.G.*, II², 1194 and 1274 shows that they must be united to form one document, of which the greater part of the text can be recovered.

¹ A short catalogue of the inscriptions of Eleusis was made some years ago by Professor Andreas Skias. I have been engaged recently in a revision of this catalogue and in systematizing the arrangement of the stones at Eleusis. In the present publication I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. K. Kourouniotes, director of the excavations, and to Mr. B. D. Meritt of the Institute for Advanced Study.

I.G., II², 1194 (here called fragment *c*) was first published by D. Philios in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1887, pp. 192-194. He describes it as a stele of white marble (Pentelic) broken except at the left. Its greatest height is 0.34 m., its width 0.25 m., and its thickness 0.11 m. The entire thickness of the stone is preserved, but the surface is badly worn, and some of the letters can now be read only with difficulty.

I.G., II², 1274 (here called fragment *a*) was published by Skias in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1896, p. 28, no. 9. According to his description it is a fragment of white marble broken except at the left; it has a height of 0.16 m., a width of 0.127 m., and a thickness of 0.10 m. The greater part of the surface near the top is uninscribed. This fragment bears the catalogue number 307. It is possible to read from the squeeze now in the Institute for Advanced Study parts of letters along the lower edge of the fragment which have not been given by previous editors. These additions are incorporated in the composite text of the inscription as transcribed here:

TEXT

ca. 300 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

- Θεόβουλος [Θεοβούλ]ου εἶπεν· τύχη
 ἀγαθῆι τοῦ [δήμου το]ῦ Ἐλευσινίων κ
 αὶ Ἀθηναίω[ν· δεδόχθ]αι Ἐλευσινίοι
 σ· ἐπει[δὴ Εὐθύδημος] διατελεῖ εὔνο
 5 υς [ᾧν] τῶ[ι] δῆμ[ω]ι [τῶι Ἐ]λευσινίων καὶ
 Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἰδ[ίαι] καὶ κοινῆι καὶ
 [λ]αχῶν δῆμαρχος κ[αλ]ῶς καὶ δικαίως
 δεδημάρχηκεν καὶ [τ]ῆν θυσίαν τῶι Δ
 10 ιονύσῳ ὑπὲρ ὑγι[ί]ας καὶ σωτηρία
 ς τῶν δημοτῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἔθυσεν καὶ
 εἰς τοὺς δημότας πεφιλοτίμηται κ
 [α]ὶ τῆν πρόσοδον πλείω πεποίηκεν κ
 αὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τῶν δημο[τῶν] κα[λ]ῶς [ς καὶ κ]
 ἀτὰ τοὺς νόμους δι[ε]χείρισεν, ὑπάρ[χ]
 15 χειν μὲν Εὐθύδημ[ω]ι δοθείσης καὶ τ[ῆ]
 [ο]ῖς προγόνοις αὐτο[ῦ] ταύτης τῆς δω
 ρεᾶς προεδρίαν αὐτ[ῶ]ι καὶ ἐγγόνοι
 ς κα[ὶ] καλείτω αὐτὸν [ὁ δῆμαρχος ὁ ἀε]
 ἰ δημαρχῶν εἰς τῆν [προεδρίαν ἢ ὄφε]
 20 ιλέτω ὁ Ἡ^ν δραχμὰς [ιεράς τῶι Διον]
 ὑσῳ, ἐπαινέσαι δὲ [Εὐθύδημον Μοιρ]
 οκλέους Ἐλευσίνιο[ν ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα]
 καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς εἰ[ς] τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἐ]
 25 λευσινίων καὶ στεφ[ανῶσαι αὐτὸν θ]
 [αλ]λοῦ στε[φάνῳ] -----

COMMENTARY

Line 1. The restoration of the patronymic as [Θεοβούλ]ου seems extremely probable. A kosmetes of the epheboi from the year 185/4 (*I.G.*, II², 900, line 19) is named as Θεόβουλον Θ[-----]. He may belong to the same family as the orator of the present decree, and it may be noted that the restoration Θεόβουλον Θ[εοβούλου Ἐλευσίνιον] fulfills admirably the requirements of space on the stone in *I.G.*, II², 900.

Line 4. The name Εὐθύδημος is supplied with reference to line 15, where the name is largely preserved on the stone.

Lines 6-10. The restorations published by Koehler (*I.G.*, II, 5, 574 *h*) in lines 6, 7, and 9, are confirmed by the discovery of the new fragment, but a new text is here necessary in lines 8 and 10.

Lines 11 ff. The new fragment necessitates some modification in the text of lines 11-14, but below line 14 the transcript is given essentially as it appears in *I.G.*, II², 1194.

Koehler and Kirchner have already observed that the inscription should be dated about 300 B.C. Euthydemos is probably to be identified as the grandson of the man with the same name who appears in *I.G.*, II², 1191, lines 5-6: [...]ρ[οκλήης Ε]ὐθ[υ]δήμ[ου Ἐλευ]σ[ί]ν[ιος] (cf. *P.A.*, 5535, and note on *I.G.*, II², 2845). The son of this Euthydemos was the orator of a decree in honor of Xenokles, epimeletes of the Mysteries; his name may now be restored with certainty as [Μοι]ρ[οκλήης], by comparison with a new text from Eleusis published a few years ago by A. Papagiannopoulos-Palaios in *Πολέμων*, I, pp. 237-240, and more recently by Kirchner in *I.G.*, II², 2845, where in line 1 the form Μοιροκλήης [Εὐ]θ[υδ]ήμου appears. The editor also identifies the Moirokles of this new inscription with the Moirokles whose name is listed in the accounts of the epistatai of Eleusis, *I.G.*, II², 1672 (line 210: Μοιροκλείους). With these inscriptions in mind we may restore the patronymic of Euthydemos in lines 21-22 of the present text as [Μοιρ]οκλέους. I believe that this same Moirokles was the father of that Kallippos known from a decree of Arkadian Orchomenos (*B.C.H.*, XXXVIII, 1914, p. 451) as ambassador from the Athenians, known from Pausanias (X, 20, 5) as one of the generals at Thermopylai in 279/8 B.C., and named as one of the synedroi of the Athenians in the well-known decree of Chremonides from the archonship of Peithidemos (*I.G.*, II², 686 + 687).

Kallippos must have been a near relative of Euthydemos, and I think it very probable that he was a younger brother. Another Euthydemos is known to have been priest of Asklepios in the early part of the fourth century, and he is probably to be identified as the grandfather of the Euthydemos of our present text. One further identification is possible. Our present Euthydemos was probably the same as the Euthydemos named as paredros of the King Archon in *I.G.*, II², 1230. This inscription is a decree of the genos of the Kerykes, but this does not necessarily imply that

the person they honored was himself a member of the *genos*. If my identification is correct, this *paredros* was from the deme Eleusis.¹ These various relationships are shown, with references, in the following table:

Early Fourth Century	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Εὐθύδημος Ἐλευσίνιος</i> Priest of Asklepios. <i>I.G.</i>, II², 47, line 24; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 4962, lines 11-13; <i>P.A.</i>, 5533.</p>		
329/8 (?) and 321/0	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Μοιροκλῆς Εὐθυδήμου Ἐλευσίνιος</i> <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1191, lines 5-6; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 2845; possibly <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1672, line 210; <i>P.A.</i>, 5535.</p>		
ca. 300	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Εὐθύδημος Μοιροκλέους Ἐλευσίνιος</i> Demarch of Eleusis and <i>Paredros</i> of the King Archon. <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1194; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1230; <i>P.A.</i>, 5534.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Κάλλιππος Μοιροκλέους Ἐλευσίνιος</i> Ambassador, <i>Synedros</i>, and General. Plassart and Blum, <i>B.C.H.</i>, XXXVIII, 1914, p. 451; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 686, line 23; Pausanias, X, 20, 5. Cf. Dinsmoor, <i>Archons of Athens</i>, p. 79; Meritt, <i>Hesperia</i>, VII, 1938, p. 104; <i>P.A.</i>, 8059.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Εὐθύδημος Μοιροκλέους Ἐλευσίνιος</i> Demarch of Eleusis and <i>Paredros</i> of the King Archon. <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1194; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 1230; <i>P.A.</i>, 5534.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Κάλλιππος Μοιροκλέους Ἐλευσίνιος</i> Ambassador, <i>Synedros</i>, and General. Plassart and Blum, <i>B.C.H.</i>, XXXVIII, 1914, p. 451; <i>I.G.</i>, II², 686, line 23; Pausanias, X, 20, 5. Cf. Dinsmoor, <i>Archons of Athens</i>, p. 79; Meritt, <i>Hesperia</i>, VII, 1938, p. 104; <i>P.A.</i>, 8059.</p>
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The inscription is of interest not only for the information it gives about the method of election of the Eleusinian demarch,² and about his administrative and religious duties,³ but also because it adds to our knowledge of the career of one prominent member of a distinguished Eleusinian family which was active in public life over a span of many years.

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¹ See Ferguson, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 51, for the exclusion of the Eleusiniotai from the *genos* of the Kerykes. The decree *I.G.*, II², 1230 was found by Lenormant in his excavations by the Great Propylaea (see *Recherches Archéologiques à Eleusis*, pp. 58-61). On the right as one enters the Propylaea and by the northeast side of the hill of Eleusis Kourouniotai places the *οἶκος τῶν Κηρύκων* ('*Arch. Δελτ.*, 1934-1935, *Παράρτημα*, pp. 18-20, also figs. 3-7, 12-13, and plan Γ-Γ', Α-Α'). Inasmuch as the decree was probably set up near the house of the *genos*, the place of its discovery gives some confirmation to the topographical determination made by Kourouniotai.

² Cf. Schoeffer in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Demarchoi, p. 2707 and Busolt-Swoboda, *Griechische Staatskunde*, II, pp. 966-969.

³ The sacrifice to Dionysos, which Euthydemos offered at his own expense, must have taken place in the sanctuary of the god, the Dionysion at Eleusis, which is known from inscriptions (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1186, lines 32-33) and which must have been connected with one of the two theatres at Eleusis (cf. *I.G.*, II², 1672, 1682; also Kourouniotai, *Ἐλευσινιακά*, I, pp. 198-206). For the worship of Dionysos in Eleusis see P. Foucart, *Les Mystères d'Eleusis*, pp. 106-110; H. G. Pringsheim, *Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte des Eleusinischen Kultes*, pp. 32-34; L. Deubner, *Attische Feste*, pp. 69-91, 137; O. Kern in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. *Mysterien*, pp. 1259-1260.