

CAPInv. 1678: Samothrakiastai hoi syn Athenodotoi son of Metrodoros

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Ionia
iii. Site	Teos

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Σαμοθρακιστᾶι οἱ σὺν Ἀθηνოდότῳ Μητροδόρου (<i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21, ll. 5.1-7)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Samothrakiastai hoi syn Athenodotoi son of Metrodoros</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	172 - 150 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	Samothrake is a geographical reference, but also a cultic one due to the famous mysteries celebrated there.
	Geographical:	Samothrake
	Personal:	"With Athenodoros"

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21 (172 - 150 BC)
Note	See also: Boulay 2013: 269
Online Resources	BCH 4: 164, no. 21
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription, Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble block, with nine crowns depicted
ii. Source(s) provenance	From a cemetery in Siğacık

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	Athenodotos son of Metrodoros seems to have been the leader of this as well as of two other associations. His brother may have been Metrodoros son of Metrodoros, the leader of the board of <i>synarchontes</i> who were among the 9 groups of <i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21.
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X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	The <i>Samothrakiastai</i> were either initiates in the Samothracian mysteries, or simply worshipped the Samothracian gods (cf. Pottier and Hauvette-Besnault 1880: 166-7).
Deities worshipped	Theoi Megaloi of Samothrace

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	<i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21 attests to a collaboration of 9 different groups. Of these, 2 are boards of magistrates, 5 may be legitimately labeled private associations, and 2 may be either, as their names are only fragmentarily preserved (οἱ σὺν ..., <i>hoi syn</i> ...).
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XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance	Poland B 340
iii. Bibliography	Boulay, Th. (2013), 'Les « groupes de référence » au sein du corps civique de Téos', in P. Fröhlich, and P. Hamon (eds.), <i>Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIe siècle apr. J.-C.)</i> , Genève: 251-75. Pottier, E., and Hauvette-Besnault, A. (1880), 'Inscriptions d'Érythrées et de Téos', <i>BCH</i> 4: 153-82. Suys, V. (2005), 'Les associations culturelles dans la cité aux époques hellénistique et impériale', in V. Dasen, and M. Pierart (eds.), <i>Ἱδία καὶ δημοσία. Les cadres "privés" et "publics" de la religion grecque antique</i> , Liège: 203-18.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	Nothing is known about this association beyond the mere name. In Teos, associations were more closely linked to the "société civique" than in most other cities (Suys 2005: 207; Boulay 2013). Cooperation with civic institutions was normal, as is the case in this inscription. The association may nevertheless have been essentially private.

