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CAPInv. 363: hoi peri ton Heraklea ton proton gymnasion neaniskoi kai kata to archaion tou tritou

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Lydia
iii. Site	Thyateira

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα τῶν πρώτων γυμνασίων νεανίσκοι καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον τοῦ τρίτου (TAM V.2 994, ll. 2-6; TAM V.2 1009, ll. 2-6; TAM V.2 1015, ll. 2-6; TAM V.2 1007, ll. 1-5; TAM V.2 987, ll. 4-8)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	*hoi peri ton Heraklea ton proton gymnasion neaniskoi kai kata to archaion tou tritou*

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	iii AD

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα τῶν πρώτων γυμνασίων καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον τοῦ τρίτου νεανίσκοι, *hoi peri ton Heraklea ton proton gymnasion kai kata to archaeon tou tritou neaniskoi* (TAM V.2 949, ll. 2-4; TAM V.2 1008, ll. 2-5)

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ii.	**Name elements**	Cultic:	Association related to Herakles.
		Other:	The term *neaniskoi* refers to an age category related to the *gymnasion*. It seems that the *neaniskoi* in Thyateira were divided among three *gymnasia* of the city, that were originally called "first", "second" and "third". Probably by the end of the second century, in relation to the in Asia Minor usual rank-disputes, the first two changed their names to "first" (τῶν πρότων γυμνασίων, *ton proton gymnasion*) and the third one preserved its old name "the third following the old name" (κατὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον τὸ τρίτον, *kata to archaion to triton*). Keil-Premerstein II, p. 39.
iii.	**Descriptive terms**	οἱ νεανίσκοι, *hoi neaniskoi*	
	Note	*hoi neaniskoi*: TAM V.2 994, l. 4; TAM V.2 1009, l. 4; TAM V.2 1015, l. 4; TAM V.2 1007, l. 3; TAM V.2 987, ll. 6-7; TAM V.2 949, l. 4; TAM V.2 1008, l. 5	

V. SOURCES

i.	**Source(s)**	TAM V.2 949 (iii AD) TAM V.2 994 (iii AD) TAM V.2 1009 (iii AD) TAM V.2 1015 (iii AD) TAM V.2 1007 (iii AD) TAM V.2 1008 (iii AD) TAM V.2 987 (iii AD)
	Note	See also: IGR IV 1266 IGR IV 1267 IGR IV 1264 IGR IV 1268 IGR IV 1217 CIG 3502 CIG 3503 Keil and Premerstein 1911: nos. 65, 66, 67, 68
	Online Resources	TAM V.2 949 TAM V.2 994 TAM V.2 1009 TAM V.2 1015 TAM V.2 1007 TAM V.2 1008 TAM V.2 987
i.a.	**Source type(s)**	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	**Document(s) typology & language/script**	All evidences are honorific inscriptions. Greek.
i.c.	**Physical format(s)**	All evidences are written on bases.
ii.	**Source(s) provenance**	City of Thyateira

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	The name of the association makes reference to *gymnasia*.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	One of the honorific decrees (TAM V.2 1008) is erected ὑπὸ ἐπιστάτην Αὐρ. Ἀττικὸν Ζοσίμου, *hypo epistaten Aur. Attikon Zosimou* (ll. ll. 11-12) who was probably the president of the association during the *agones* mentioned in the inscription (l. 10).
v. Other staff	a *prostates* (president) of the games (*Seouereia*) is attested in TAM V.2 949, but it is not sure if he is a member of the association or not.
viii. Obligations	The association probably had obligations towards the *gymnasia* of the city as its name lets suppose.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The association must have good funds in order to organise the *agones* mentioned in the inscriptions.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

iii. Age	Adults
Note	The *neaniskoi* were, like *paides* and *epheboi*, one of the levels in which children and youths were divided in the *gymnasion*. They were probably around 18 years old.

X. ACTIVITIES

ii. Meetings and events	(1) celebration of the *Sebastoi agones*, organized by the association itself (TAM V.2 949, 1009, 1017, 1008) for the *epinikia heortai* of the emperor M. Aur. Severus Alexandros (TAM V.2 949: with the name of the emperor erased). (2) they probably organized other sport events in relation to the *gymnasion* as their theophoric name also lets belief.
iii. Worship	The association worshipped Herakles as god of the *gymnasion*.
Deities worshipped	Herakles
iv. Honours/Other activities	The association honours: - a person who has presided the games with glory and generously (TAM V.2 949) - a *philopatris* (TAM V.2 994, l. 8) - victors in the pale (TAM V.2 1009, 1015) and in the *pankration* (TAM V.2 1017, 1008)

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The association was possibly related to the *akmastai* (probably also an association related to Herakles) of the same city (TAM V.2 957).

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Bailie, J.K. (1846), *Fasciculus inscriptionum Graecorum potissimum I.* London-Dublin: 59, no. XIII d. Hessel, F. (1731), *Antiquae Inscriptiones.* Leeuwarden: 27, no. 1. Hicks, E.L. (1889), 'Inscriptions from Thyatira', *CR* 3: 136-8, esp. 137, no. 5. de Hoz, M.-P. (1999), *Die Lydischen Kulte im Lichte der griechischen Inschriften.* Bonn: nos. 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6 and 22.7. Keil, J., and von Premerstein, A. (1911), *Bericht über eine zweite Reise in Lydien ausgeführt 1908*, (Denkschriften Akad. Wien Band 54.2). Vienna.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	The theophoric name of the association, its relation to the *gymnasia* of the city, its organization of *agones* in honour of the emperor and the high status of some of the honoured persons make it possible that it had some sort of official character or a special relation to the state. It had probably a similar status between private and public as the associations of *neoi*.