

CAPInv. 1329: **he synodos ton hieroneikon**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἡ σύνοδος τῶν ἱερoneικῶν (I.Smyrna 217, ll. 4-5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>he synodos ton hieroneikon</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	1 (?) - 200 (?) AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Status-related: <i>hieroneikai</i> . The term designates the winners of sacred contests.
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i> σύστη[μα], <i>syste[ma]</i> Note <i>synodos</i> : I.Smyrna 217, l. 4; I.Smyrna 657, l. 4 <i>syste[ma]</i> : I.Smyrna 709, l. 19 The connection between the <i>hieroneikai</i> of I.Smyrna 217 and I.Smyrna 709 is not certain, but likely. The term σύστημα, <i>systema</i> , is also attested in the fragment I.Smyrna 710 (l. 3); it may relate to the same association.

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Smyrna 217 (1 (?) - 200 (?) AD) I.Smyrna 657 (42-123 AD) (= IvO 55) I.Smyrna 709 (1 (?) - 200 (?) AD)
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Note	See also: IvO 55
	The only reference that can be dated is I.Smyrna 657 (between 42 and 123 AD). For I.Smyrna 709, Forbes 1955: 241 assumes a first century date.
Online Resources	I.Smyrna 217 I.Smyrna 709 IvO 55
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	I.Smyrna 217 is a sarcophagus inscription. I.Smyrna 657 is an honorific decree for a member of the association. I.Smyrna 709 contains fragmentary regulations for an endowment to the association. In greek.
ii. Source(s) provenance	The origins of I.Smyrna 217 and I.Smyrna 709 are unclear. The attribution to Smyrna relies on 709 l. 7 (Σμύρνη, <i>Smyrne</i>). I.Smyrna 657 was found at Olympia.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

iv. Endowments	The association is the recipient of a fine to be paid for the violation of a grave (I.Smyrna 217). The mention of a sarcophagus in I.Smyrna 709, l. 18 may point to a similar purpose of the endowment.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The <i>synodos</i> was tied to the <i>gymnasium</i> ; I.Smyrna 709 possibly mentions <i>apalaistr[o]i</i> (l. 9) in order to make sure that only those participating in the gymnastic activities could profit from the endowment.
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The <i>synodos</i> of the <i>hieroneikai</i> [<i>kai stephaneitai</i>] was different from the <i>synodos</i> of athletes (and both probably differed from the Dionysiac <i>technetai</i>). Cf. Pleket 1973: 202-3. Both were worldwide organizations. However, this <i>synodos</i> seems to have been a Smyrnaean branch, as it was involved in local affairs like caring for the grave of a donor. When the city of Smyrna honours a ἱερωνείκης ἀπὸ συνόδου, <i>hieroneikes apo synodou</i> (I.Smyrna 657, l. 4), this may mean that he was "Hieronike und Mitglied des Weltverbandes der Athleten" (Petzl ad loc.; cf. I.Eph(esos) 902, ll. 9-10), but the Smyrnaean officials may also have had in mind the local σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i> , in their own city. In a similar manner, the <i>mystai kai technetai</i> of Dionysos Breiseus were a Smyrnaean branch of the worldwide association of Dionysiac actors.
iii. Bibliography	Forbes, C.A. (1955), 'Ancient Athletic Guilds', <i>CPh</i> 50: 238-52. Pleket, H.W. (1973), 'Some Aspects of the History of the Athletic Guilds', <i>ZPE</i> 10: 197-227.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The connection to the <i>gymnasium</i> and the general character of athletic associations suggest an intermediate status between public and private.

