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CAPInv. 664: **chrysoch<ο>οι**

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	The Near East and Beyond
ii. Region	Palaestina
iii. Site	Beth Shearim

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	χρυσοχ<ό>οι (Schwabe and Lifshitz 1967: 21, no. 61, l. 6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>chrysoch&lt;ο&gt;οι</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	iv - v AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>chrysochooi</i>
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## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Schwabe and Lifshitz 1967: 21, no. 61 (iv - v AD)
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Tomb marker, in Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	Plaque
ii. Source(s) provenance	Catacomb 1, hall K

ii. References to buildings/objects	μημόριον, <i>memorion</i> (l. 1)
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i. <b>Comments</b>	<p>The text states that this is "the grave of Lentios, father of the Rabbi Paregorios and the <i>palatinus</i> Julianos, of the goldsmiths" (ἀπὸ χρυσοχῶν, <i>apo chrysochon</i>). Schwabe and Lifshitz 1967: 21 note that the latter affiliation must refer to the father, because the sons' professions have already been indicated (he would not then be "père d'un rabbin et d'un orfèvre", as Robert 1958: 42, n. 7 states. That the father's profession is given not as χρυσοχόος, <i>chrysochoos</i>, but with reference to a collective, seems to point to a professional association of goldsmiths. This is not surprising given the late antique trend to group the practitioners of trades and crafts into <i>collegia</i> with obligatory membership.</p>
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<p><b>iii. Bibliography</b></p>	<p>Robert, L. (1958), 'Inscriptions grecques de Sidé en Pamphylie', <i>RPh</i> 32: 15-58.</p> <p>Schwabe, M., and Lifshitz, B. (1967), <i>Σύγγραμμα ἱστορικῆς γεωγραφίας τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀνατολῆς</i>. Jerusalem: 21, no. 61.</p>
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i. <b>Private association</b>	Possible
<b>Note</b>	The nature of professional associations in late antiquity may be debated, but much speaks against seeing them as private associations.