

CAPIInv. 979: **he synodos ton heroiaston ton teknon hemon Epaminondou kai Theokrin<e>s**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Central Greece
ii. Region	Boiotia
iii. Site	Akraiphia

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἡ σύνοδος τῶν ἡρωϊαστῶν τῶν τέκνων ἡμῶν Ἐπαμινώνδου καὶ Θεοκρίν<η>ς (IG VII 2725, ll. 28-31)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>he synodos ton heroiaston ton teknon hemon Epaminondou kai Theokrin<e>s</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	l. ii AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	ἡ σύνοδος τῶν ἡρωϊαστῶν τῶν τέκν<ων> μου, <i>he synodos ton heroiaston ton tekn<on> mou</i> (IG VII 2725, ll. 17-18) ἡ σύν<ο>δος τῶν ἡρωϊαστῶν καὶ ἐφήβων Ἐπαμινώνδου τοῦ νεῖοῦ ἡμῶν, <i>he syn<ο>dos ton heroiaston kai ephebon Epaminondou tou yeiou emon</i> (IG VII 2725, ll. 5-8)	
ii. Name elements	Personal:	The association of <i>heroiastai</i> is organised around the funerary cult of the two children of the founder
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i>	
Note	<i>synodos</i> : IG VII 2725, ll. 5, 17, 28	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	IG VII 2725 (l. ii AD)
Note	Revised edition: Roesch 1982: 136-8, no. 16 (with a better reading of the first line).
Online Resources	IG VII 2725
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Foundation of an association around the funerary cult of the two children of the founder. The inscription is written in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Pillar of grey marble, broken at the top

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	Reference to a funerary chamber (καμάρα, <i>kamara</i> , ll. 4-5); to the present inscription (ἐπιγραφή, <i>epigraphē</i> , l. 13)
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VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	Pythis, mother of the two deceased Epaminondas and Theokrine. Her husband Pythion may have been involved in the foundation. Both parents are still alive at the time the association was founded.
Gender	Female
iii. Members	ἡρωϊασταὶ καὶ ἔφηβοι, <i>heroïastai kai epheboi</i> (ll. 6-7)
vi. Laws and rules	Four men with patronymics are forbidden to join the association because they offended the deceased and their parents (τοὺς ὑβρίσαντας, <i>tous hybrisantas</i> , l. 23). Two of their names were subsequently erased.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	The fact that ἔφηβοι, <i>epheboi</i> leaves no doubt that at least male members are to be expected. The mother of the deceased who founded the association was also probably a member.
iv. Status	ἔφηβοι, <i>epheboi</i> : probably young men, who may have been friends of the deceased.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	Funerary association: the aim of the association seems to have been fulfilling funerary duties. The association will receive 2,000 denarii and the city of Akraphia 2,500 denarii if the funerary chamber is violated (ll. 9-12). If the funerary inscription is removed or damaged or if any other offense is committed, the perpetrator will have to pay the same fines (ll. 19-22 and 38-40).
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XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance	Poland B 41
iii. Bibliography	Poland, F. (1909), <i>Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens</i> . Leipzig: 228 and 273. Roesch, P. (1982), <i>Etudes béotiennes</i> . Paris. Schachter, A. (1996), <i>Cults of Boiotia</i> . 3 vols. London: 31-2.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The use of the term <i>synthytai</i> points to a private association.