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CAPInv. 98: Dionysiastan Neronianon (koinon)

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Rhodes
iii. Site	Lindos

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Διονυσιαστᾶν Νερωνιανῶν (κοινόν)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Dionysiastan Neronianon (koinon)</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	10 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	<i>Neronianoī</i> indicates a connection to Tiberius (emperor AD 14-37), who in 6 BC withdrew from public life to come and stay in Rhodes (Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 10.2; Vell. 2.99.1-2; Dio 55.9.7 <i>et al.</i>)
	Theophoric:	From the god Dionysus, whose priesthood (and cult) in Lindos is attested in I.Lindos II 109, l. 8. See D. Morelli, <i>I culti in Rhodi</i> . Studi classici e orientali 8 (Pisa, 1959): 37-42, 122-126.
iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>	
Note	Even though it is not explicitly attested, the word <i>koinon</i> is clearly implied.	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Lindos II 392b, l. 19 I.Lindos II 392a, l. 16 I.Lindos II 391, ll. 35-6
Note	It is the first of these inscriptions that preserves the name of the association in full.
Online Resources	I.Lindos II 391 I.Lindos II 392a-b
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	I.Lindos II 391: Honorary dedication I.Lindos II 392a-b: Honorary dedications In Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	I.Lindos II 391 is a rectangular stele of Lartian marble. The upper right corner is broken. The upper and lower surfaces joined with other blocks. On the lateral faces there is a protruding decorative fillet. I.Lindos II 392, too, is a rectangular stele of Lartian marble carrying text (a) above text (b).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Both stelai have been found on the acropolis of Lindos.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	Our association honoured Lapheides son of Lapheides, the priest of Athana Lindia of AD 10, twice, each time with a golden wreath (χρυσέω στεφάνῳ], <i>chryseo stephano</i>) (I.Lindos II 391, l. 36), his wife Nikasa, also twice and each time with a golden wreath (ibid. 392a, l. 16), and their son Lapheides, also twice and each time with a golden wreath (ibid. 392b, l. 19). In both stelai, the <i>Dionysiastan Neronianon (koinon)</i> is listed together with other honouring bodies (public as well as private), which, in addition to other private associations, include the Rhodian <i>demos</i> and the Lindian <i>demos</i> ; for the full list, see table in Lindos II col. 747.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The <i>Dionysiastan Neroneianon (koinon)</i> is listed together with a number of important public bodies (e.g. the Rhodian <i>demos</i> , the Lindian <i>demos</i>) and private associations, all of which (including our association) had awarded honours to members of a very prominent Lindian family: Lapheides son of Lapheides, priest of Athana Lindia of AD 10, his wife Nikasa and their son Lapheides: see I.Lindos II, cols. 41-2, stemma 14.
ii. Interaction abroad	The second element of the name of this association (<i>Neronianon</i>) and the link that it indicates to Tiberius (emperor AD 14-37) suggests some form of interaction with a politically powerful Roman family, especially when it is known that in 6 BC Tiberius withdrew from public life to come and stay in Rhodes (Suet. <i>Tib.</i> 10.2, <i>et al.</i>)

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The theophoric and personal elements in the name of this association make it certain that it was a private one.