

CAPInv. 14: to koinon tou Anthisteros tou pythochrestou

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Thera
iii. Site	Ancient Thera

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ Ἀνθιστήρος τοῦ πυθοχρήστου (IG XII.3 329, ll. 1-2)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to koinon tou Anthisteros tou pythochrestou</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	iii / ii BC
------------	-------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	<i>Pythochrestos</i> denotes consultation of the Delphic oracle.
	Theophoric:	<i>Anthister</i> is a name for Dionysos. In Athens there was a major festival of Dionysos, called the <i>Anthesteria</i> (see Hiller von Gaertringen 1899)
iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>	
Note	<i>koinon</i> (l. 1)	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	IG XII.3 329 + IG XII.3 Suppl. 1295 (iii/ii BC)
--------------	---

Note	Other editions: Laum 1914: no 44 SGDI 4705
Online Resources	IG XII.3 329 + IG XII.3 Suppl. 1295
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Decree in Greek of the <i>koinon</i> for Argea, wife of Dion. Argea promises (ἐπαγγέλλεται, ll. 6-7) 500 drachmas to the <i>koinon</i> . The revenues accrued from the interest would fund a celebration in commemoration of Argea and her daughter, Isthmo.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Stele (3 fragments)
ii. Source(s) provenance	The largest fragment of the stele (IG XII. 329) was found in the village of Gonia (north of Prophitis Ilias mountain), while the fragment of the upper right corner of the stele (IG XII.3 329) was found NW of the Agora of ancient Thera, close to the retaining wall of the sanctuary of Dionysos (<i>Thera</i> III: 107-9). These two pieces join nicely together. A fragment (IG XII.3 Suppl. 1295, frg. 1 ll. 1-5) that was found east of the Agora has been attributed to the stele (it does not join the other two).

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	Dedications addressed to Dionysos were found in the area NW of the Agora and in light of this, the area has been identified as the sanctuary of Dionysos.
----------------------------------	---

VII. ORGANIZATION

iv. Officials	ἐπίσκοποι, <i>episkopoi</i> (IG XII.3 329, l. 12): financial administrators responsible for managing Argea's endowment.
vi. Laws and rules	κατὰ τὰ γε]γραμμένα, <i>kata ta gegrammena</i> (l. 16) The stele breaks after 'gegrammena' and for this reason it is not entirely clear whether these regulations refer to general rules and regulations of the <i>koinon</i> or more probably to stipulations set by Argea about the funding of the commemorative event organized for her and her daughter.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	The <i>episkopoi</i> should lend out the principal (ll. 11-12: ἀργύριον, <i>argyron</i>) upon worthy security (ll. 12-14: ἐγδανείσαι ... ἐπὶ ὑποθέμα]τι ἀξιοχρεῶι, <i>egdaneisthai epi hypothema]ti axiochreoi</i>).
iii. Income	ll. 14-15: τοῦ πίπ[τοντος] διαφόρου (<i>tou pip[tontos] diaphorou</i>). Revenues generated from lending out at interest.
iv. Endowments	Argea endowed 500 dr. to the <i>koinon</i> to finance a gathering in commemoration of herself and her daughter on the 7th day of a month which is not specified (provided that ἐβδόμην refers to a day). The principal was to be lent out at interest. The accrued revenue would finance the gathering of the <i>koinon</i> . Hiller von Gaertringen (<i>Thera</i> III: 114) assumed that the interest would be of 7% (as in the case of Epikteta), thus generating a revenue of 35 drachmas a year. He wrongly considered that the association would meet once every 7 years. However, the term [τὸν ἐ]βδόμην (ll. 8-9) rather refers to the 7th day of a month and not to a period of 7 years.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men Women
Note	There is no explicit evidence for the gender of the members. Argea might have been a member of the <i>koinon</i> , for she promised to endow 500 drachmas to the <i>koinon</i> in order to subsidize the gathering in commemoration of herself and her daughter, Isthmo. Her husband, Dion, was one of the <i>episkopoi</i> (financial administrators) of the <i>koinon</i> . Around the same time in Thera, women were members of the <i>koinon tou andreiou ton syggenon</i> (IG XII.3 330).
v. Relations	Dion, one of the <i>episkopoi</i> , was Argea's husband (Hiller von Gaertringen thought that Dion was Argea's father: <i>Thera</i> III: 114).

X. ACTIVITIES

ii. Meetings and events	[συναγωγά]ν, [<i>synagoga</i>]/n (IG XII.3 329, ll. 15-16). The term is heavily restored. Commemorative event for Argea and her daughter Isthmo. This commemorative event was introduced on the 7th of a month ? κατὰ [κ]οινόν (l. 10 <i>kata koinon</i>). This phrase is to be understood either as 'collectively' or 'in accordance with the association'.
-------------------------	--

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The text is written in the Doric dialect unlike the inscriptions pertaining to associations centered around the Ptolemaic garrison in Thera which are written in the <i>koine</i> . Jaccottet (2003: 280 n. 570) put forward that the epithet <i>pythochrestos</i> might denote an official cult of Dionysos. Dionysos' cult was particularly popular in Hellenistic Thera and it appealed to the local community as well as the Ptolemaic garrison. Ptolemies claimed descent of Dionysos and they cultivated his cult.
ii. Poland concordance	Poland B 221.
iii. Bibliography	Hiller von Gaertringen, F. (1898), 'Anthister', in A. Hölder (ed.), <i>Festschrift für Otto Bannford zu seinem 60. Geburtstage gewidmet von Schülern, Freunden und Fachgenossen</i> . Wien: 224-30. Jaccottet, A.-F. (2003), <i>Choisir Dionysos: les associations dionysiaques, ou, La face cachée du dionysisme</i> . Kilchberg: no. 170. <i>Thera</i> III: Hiller von Gaertringen, Fr. (1904), <i>Thera: Stadtgeschichte von Thera. Volume III</i> . Berlin.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The use of the term <i>koinon</i> followed by a theophoric/ cultic name, the decision-making process (decree) together with the presence of officials suggest that this groups is a private association.