

Author: VINCENT GABRIELSEN

CAPInv. 1817: Matioi ktointetai eranistai Philokrateioi

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Rhodes
iii. Site	City of Rhodos

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Μάτιοι κτοινέται ἐρανισταὶ Φιλοκράτειοι (IG XII.1 157, ll. 9-19).
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Matioi ktointetai eranistai Philokrateioi</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	i BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	<i>Philokrateioi</i> , from the personal name Philokrates. Even though the name is well attested in Rhodian citizen onomastics, in this case the holder is very probably Philokrates of Ilion, to whom this inscribed altar belonged. See also below.
	Topographical:	<i>Matioi</i> (sc. <i>ktoinetai</i>) is understood as referring to the members of a specific <i>ktoina</i> , which was a unit of also a territorial character: see below.
	Other:	<i>ktoinetai</i> (or <i>ktoinatai</i>) refers to the members of the unit known as <i>ktoina</i> . The territory of each of the Rhodian cities (Ialysos, Kamiros, Lindos) was divided into a number of <i>ktoinai</i> , probably subdivisions of the demes, which had cultic and other responsibilities (Tit.Cam. 109); see Hiller von Gaertringen, 'Rhodes', <i>RE</i> Suppl. V (1931) 771; Guarducci 1935, esp. 421-24; Papachristodoulou 1989, 55-58; Gabrielsen 1997, 151-54. If, as seems likely, only citizens were originally members of a <i>ktoina</i> , by the first century BC a change had occurred through which membership was extended to foreign residents as well: Gabrielsen 1997, 153. The interesting connection between <i>ktoina</i> and <i>eranistai</i> was noted by van Gelder 1900, 361
iii. Descriptive terms	<i>eranistai</i>	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	IG XII.1 157, ll. 9-10.
Online Resources	IG XII.1 157
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedicatory-honorary. Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Round altar of white marble.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Discovered in a hypogeum outside the city of Rhodes. See also P.M. Fraser, <i>Rhodian Funerary Monuments</i> (Oxford, 1977), p. 3.

VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	The element <i>Philokrateioi</i> strongly suggests that Philokrates of Ilion, to whom this altar belonged, was the founder of this association.
Gender	Male

iii. Members

Philokrates of Ilion, a foreigner in possession of *epidamia* in Rhodes, was definitely a member and very probably the founder of this association. In the same inscription, Philokrates is honoured by three other associations (see below). See V. Gabrielsen, *The Naval Aristocracy of Hellenistic Rhodes*, (Aarhus, 1997) 152-53.

Attempts to establish the identity of Philokrates hypothesize *i.a.* his attainment of citizen status (Hiller von Gaertringen's note to IG XII.1 157, followed by *LGPN* s.v., no. 57). However, the identifications proposed are problematic: see V. Gabrielsen, 'The Status of *Rhodiōi* in Hellenistic Rhodes', *C&M* 43 (1992) 48 n.9.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status

Philokrates of Ilion, a foreigner in possession of *epidamia* in Rhodes, appears here also as a member of the unit known as *ktoina* (on which see above). Similarly, from the element *ktoinetai* in the name of the association it can be inferred that (perhaps all) other members of the association were also members of the *ktoina* Matioi. This, however, does not mean that in terms of membership the association and the *ktoina* Matioi were identical, but only that some members of the *ktoina* Matioi had united to form an association.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities

The *Matioi ktoinetai eranistai Philokrateioi* had honoured Philokrates from Ilion, who was in possession of *epidamia* in Rhodes, with a gold wreath. The association is recorded together with other private bodies that had honoured Philokrates: the *Isiastai eranistai koinon* (ὕπὸ Ἰσιαστῶν ἐρανιστῶν κοινῷ), the *synthytai Rhodiastai epidamiastai* (ὕπὸ συνθυτῶν Ῥοδιαστῶν ἐπιδαμιαστῶν) and the *Hermaistai Thesmophoriastai* (ὕπὸ Ἑρμαῖστῶν Θεσμοφοριαστῶν). He was also honoured by the citizens of Kamiros (ὕπὸ Καμυρέων).

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction

The association, which was probably based in the city of Rhodos, is seen to honour an individual together with the citizens of Kamiros.

ii. Interaction abroad

Any connection between the association and the city of Ilion, the place of origin of Philokrates, must be indirect and conjectural.

XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance

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iii. Bibliography

V. Gabrielsen, 'The Status of *Rhodiōi* in Hellenistic Rhodes', *C&M* 43 (1992) 43-69.
V. Gabrielsen, *The Naval Aristocracy of Hellenistic Rhodes* (Aarhus, 1997).
M. Guardicci, 'Note di antichità rodie, I: Le *ktoinai*; II: Le *synnomai*', *Historia* (Milan/Rome) 9 (1935) 420-35.
P. Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments* (Oxford, 1977).
I. Papachristodoulou, *Oi archaioi rhodiakoi demoi. Istorike episkopese - I Ialisia* (Athens, 1989).

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

The element *eranistai* renders it certain that this was a private association.