

## CAPInv. 1922: Diossoteriastai Zenoniastai

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Διοσσωτηριασταὶ Ζηνωνιασταί (ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6, l. 13)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Diossoteriastai Zenoniastai</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	ii - i BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	<i>Diossoteriastai</i> unites Zeus and the <i>epiklesis Soter</i> , which is frequently used of this god: similar examples are I.Lindos II, no. 683: Διοσσωτηριαστῶν κοινόν, <i>Diossoteriastan koinon</i> ; ibid. no. 630: Διοσσωτηριαστῶν Λυσιστρατείων (κοινόν), <i>Diossoteriastan Lysistrateion (koinon)</i> cf. IG XII.1 939, l. 1, with Poland 1909, 178-79, 238. The cult of Zeus Soter is attested in Lindos, Camiros and the city of Rhodes: D. Morelli, <i>I culti in Rodi</i> . Studi Classici e Orientali, 8 (Pisa, 1959), 51-2.
	Personal:	<i>Zenoniastai</i> derives from the personal name Zenon. Since this name is common in Rhodes (see LGPN vol. 1, s.v.), no identification with a particular person is possible.
iii. Descriptive terms	In line 15 of ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6, the association is referred to as κοινόν, <i>koinon</i> .	

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, l. 2 (2nd cent. BC) ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6, ll. 13 (1st cent. BC)
Note	In ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, l. 2, the first element of the name is restored: [Διοσσωτηριαστῶν?] Ζηνωνιαστῶν. The restoration, accepted in LGPN vol. s.v. no. 95, seems most reasonable.
Online Resources	<a href="#">ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2</a> <a href="#">ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, is a (presumably honorary) decree issued by the association. Doric dialect.  ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6, is a dedicatory-honorific inscription. Doric dialect.
i.c. Physical format(s)	ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, is a fragmentary stele (only the right-hand part is preserved) of Lartian marble; photo in ASAA 22 (1939/40) Tav. I.  ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6, is a fragmentary rectangular statue base of Lartian marble; photo in ASAA 22 (1939/40) Tav. IX.
ii. Source(s) provenance	The provenance of both stones is simply given as Rhodes, the capital city of Rhodes.

## VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	Line 6 of the decree ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, is probably to be read [. . .] τῶν ἐξ ταφίας, [ <i>top/on</i> <i>es taphias</i> ( <i>ed.pr.</i> : [- - -] πῶν ἐξ ταφίας): see IG XII 1, 736, ll. 3-4, 10, with <i>ibid.</i> 937 and ASAA 22 (1939/40) 156, no. 18, ll. 22-23. In that case, these <i>taphiai</i> ('burial grounds') had become the property of the association, probably through a donation by the person honoured by this decree himself or by his grandfather ( <i>ibid.</i> , line 7: ὁ παππος αὐτοῦ, <i>ho pappos autou</i> ). If our supplement τῶ[πων], <i>top[on]</i> (in the plural) is correct, then the presumed donation consisted of more than one plot of land.
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## VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	Possibly, the Zenon after whom this <i>koinon</i> was named was the founder. He might or might not be the [Ze?]non mentioned in ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, line 3.
Gender	Male
iii. Members	ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2 yields four or perhaps five certain or probable members: (i) the Zenon after whom the association was named; (ii) the [Ze?]non of line 3 (if he is not the supposed founder himself); (iii) the proposer of the decree, who is described as 'the son Pheidon'; (iv) the person honoured (whose name does not survive); and lastly (v) the latter's unnamed grandfather.  ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6 yields one probable member, the unknown individual with the ethnic <i>Herakleotas</i> , to whom this monument belonged. His ethnic, <i>Herakleotas</i> , shows that he was a foreigner. Heraclea Pontica is just one among several possibilities for this person's city of origin. From the fact that he had performed the liturgy of the <i>choregia</i> it can be inferred that he was residing permanently on Rhodes.

#### iv. Officials

[Ze?]non (in ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, line 3) is described as ἐπίσκοπος, *episkopos*. The whole line is restored so as to make his name the essential part of a formula providing the date of the decree of the association. The restoration has something to recommend it but is not absolutely certain. Be that as it may, the main question here is whether *episkopos* is an official of the association or of the *polis* of Rhodes. There is evidence supporting each of these possibilities: (i) a board of three or five Rhodian state-officials plus their secretary: IG XII.1 49, ll. 42-49; I.Lindos II, nos. 208 (with commentary) and 208, ll. 57 ff.; Clara Rhodos 2 (1932) 193, no. 21, l. 8, cf. van Gelder 1900, 577-78; Hiller von Gaertringen 1931, 767; (ii) officials of associations: IG XII.3 329, l. 12 (Thera), with CAPInv 14 (*episkopoi*, in plural, as financial officials); I.Délos 1522, ll. 8, 10, 17 (Delos), with CAPInv 896 (a single *episkopos* performing various duties), cf. Poland 1909, 377. Given that *episkopos* here appears in a decree of an association, and on the (quite insecure, cf. line 1) assumption that line 3 is correctly restored to contain a dating formula, then possibility two ought to be preferred, i.e. this was an official of the association: dating formulas with reference to the office of *episkopos* are unattested in Rhodian state decrees, and on the whole it is a practice making its appearance in early Christian epigraphy, e.g. SEG 52.1385 (Pisissia, ca. 380 AD).

#### Eponymous officials

Assuming that line 3 of ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, is correctly restored to contain the dating formula of the decree (but cf. line 1), the *episkopos* may have been the eponymous official of this association. However, this is far from certain.

## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

#### ii. Realty

The association owned burial grounds with tombs, ταφίαι, *taphiai*. This is securely attested by the fragmentarily preserved ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, which possibly records the donation, by the honorand and/or his grandfather, of land to be used for that purpose. If the supplement I have proposed in line 6 is correct ([... τόπων ἐς ταφίας, [to]pon] *es taphias*, then the donation involved more than one land plot. Moreover, the last line of the inscription (*ed.pr.*: [-- τα]φιῶν ἀρχα[...]) can be restored to read: [... τα]φιῶν ἀρχα[ίων], [ta]phian archa[ion], i.e. the 'old tombs' as opposed to newer ones, perhaps the *taphiai* of line 6.

Finally, [ὀ]κτακισχίλι[ω]ν, [o]ktakischilion, i.e. '8,000' (line 8) is likely related to the donation and might refer to either (part) of a measurement (e.g. *podes*, 'feet': SEG 42.145, Attica, ca. 350-250 BC) or (part of) a monetary value (e.g. IG XII.3 330, Thera, 210-195 BC, ll. 23-24).

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

#### ii. Gender

Men

#### Note

The probable or possible members attested so far are men.

#### iv. Status

Of the four or five persons who can be identified as probable or possible members of this association, only the status of one of them can be ascertained, namely, the person honoured in ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6: he was a foreigner from Heraclea.

## X. ACTIVITIES

#### i. Assemblies

The decree ASAA 22 (1939/40) 148, no. 2, was certainly passed in an assembly of the association.

#### iv. Honours/Other activities

The honour awarded to a foreigner from Heraclea (in ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6) is specified as χρυσέωι στεφάνωι, *chryseoi stephanoi*, 'a gold wreath'. Moreover, the award is justified with reference to the honorand's *eunoia* and *philodoxia* towards the *koinon* (ll. 4-5).

The same inscription records similar honours by three other *koina*: (i) the *Aristobouliastai Soteriastai Hephaiastiastai Agathodaimoniastai Menekrateioi toi syn Menekratei* (see also [CAPInv. 2024](#); (ii) the *Aphrodisiastai Epitynchanonteioi kai Aphrodisiastai Meneteioi*; and (iii) the *Hermaistai Athanaistai Haliadai Haliastai*.

## XI. INTERACTION

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| <b>ii. Interaction abroad</b> | An indirect connection can be made to Heraclea, the place of origin of the person honoured in ASAA 22 (1939/40) 151, no. 6. However, the identity of this Heraclea (Pontica?) remains unknown. |
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## XII. NOTES

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| <b>iii. Bibliography</b> | H. van Gelder, <i>Geschichte der alten Rhodier</i> . The Hague, 1900.<br>G. Hiller von Gaertringen, 'Rhodos', RE Suppl. 5 (1931) 731-840.<br>D. Morelli, <i>I culti in Rodi</i> . Studi Classici e Orientali 8. Pisa, 1959 |
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## XIII. EVALUATION

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| <b>i. Private association</b> | Certain   |
| <b>Note</b>                   | The combination of 'theophoric' and 'personal-name' elements in the name of this association -- alongside the use of the term <i>koinon</i> -- render it certain that it was a private one. |