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CAPInv. 425: hoi ek tes synodou

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Euboea
iii. Site	Eretria

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	οἱ ἐκ τῆς συνόδου (IG XII.9 239, ll. 3, 6, 10, 19, 24-25)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>hoi ek tes synodou</i>

III. DATE

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

ii. Name elements	Other: <i>hoi ek tes synodou</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i>
Note	<i>synodos</i> (IG XII.9 239, ll. 9, 22, 24)

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	IG XII.9 239 + IG XII Suppl., p. 157 (ii. BC, based on letter forms)
Online Resources	IG XII.9 239 + IG XII Suppl., p. 157
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Two honorific decrees by those from the synodos in Greek.

i.c. Physical format(s)	Stele broken on top and on the right. Four crowns between lines 18 and 19 (i.e. separating the first from the second decree).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in a house near the gymnasium in Eretria.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	The first decree prescribes that the stele is to be set up in the most conspicuous place in the gymnasium. Given that the stele was found in a house near the gymnasium, it is reasonable to assume that the gymnasium of the inscription is to be identified with the gymnasium that has come to light northeast of the theatre and was excavated by the American and the Swiss Archaeological Schools.
ii. References to buildings/objects	ἐν τῷ ἐπιφαν[εστάτῳ] τοῦ γυμνασίου τόποι, <i>en toi epifan[estatoi tou gy]mnasiou topoi</i> (Il. 12-13) χρυσὸν στέφανον, <i>gold crowns</i> (Il. 8, 22-23) στήλη λίθινη, <i>stele lithine</i> (l. 12) ἔλαιον, <i>elaion</i> (l. 2)

VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	οἱ λοιποὶ ἐκ τῆς συνόδου, <i>hoi loipoi ek tes synodou</i> (l. 3)
iv. Officials	ταμίας, <i>tamias</i> (l. 14)
v. Other staff	ἐπιστάται, <i>epistatai</i> (Il. 14-15): five <i>epistatai</i> were elected to oversee the setting up of the stele and the recording of the decrees (Il. 15-16). Those elected were: Machinos son of Demokritos Biottos son of Adamas Noumenios son of Nika[nor] [...]mos son of Hegesias Sarapion son of Akestios Known practice of appointment ἐ[λέσθαι], <i>he[lesthai]</i> (l. 14): by vote εἰρεθησα[ν], <i>heirethesa[n]</i> (l. 16) Known voting practice see above
vi. Laws and rules	The assembly is called ἔννομος ἀγορά, <i>ennomos agora</i> (Il. 6, 18)

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The association has a <i>tamias</i> and sufficient funds to pay for the expenditure (<i>analoma</i>) of setting up the stele (Il. 13-14).
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X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	ἐν ἐννόμοι ἀγοραῖ, <i>en ennomoï agorai</i> (Il. 6, 19) Both decrees were issued with more than half members present (παρουσιν ὑπὲρ ἡμίσεις, Il. 6, 19-20)
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iv. Honours/Other activities

Those from the synodos bestow various honours upon 5 individuals (the first decree was issued for one honorand, while the second decree for four honorands).

- the honorands are praised (ἐπαινέσαι, ll. 6-7, 20)
- gold crowns are granted to every single honorand (στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν χρυσῶι στεφάνῳι, ll. 8, 22)
- they receive the status of a πρόξενος, *proxenos* (ll. 9, 23-24)
- they take share in all that those from the synodos take share in (ll. 9-11, 24-25)

The decrees are to be inscribed in a stone stele and the stele is to be set up in the most conspicuous place in the gymnasium.

The names of the five honorands are the following:

1st decree (1 honorand):

Eukritos son of Pyrrhos

2nd decree (4 honorands):

Aristonikos son of Eratosthenes

Milon [...]rou

Zopyros son of Herakleitos

Asklepiades son of Herakleiton

XII. NOTES

i. Comments

It seems that *those from the synodos* were centered around the gymnasium, as it can be deduced from the following:

- the honorand of the first decree seems to have taken care of the supply of oil. In a gymnasium context the supply of oil was one of the most important benefactions.
- the association prescribes that the stele on which the decrees are to be inscribed is to be set up in the gymnasium
- the stele was found near the gymnasium of Eretria.

In the light of the gymnasium context, 'hoi ek tes synodou' can be perhaps identified with 'hoi ek/apo tou gymnasiou', a name designating a gymnasium group (e.g. [CAP Inv. 1586](#)). Yet, the absence of an age qualification or explicit mention to the gymnasium in the name, would rather point to a group operating within the cadre of the gymnasium, yet to some degree projecting a different identity.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Probable

Note

The name of the group and the presence of an internal organization (tamias, appointed committees) points to a well-organised group with links to the gymnasium (See XII.i: Comments).