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CAPInv. 897: U-AEI-012

i.	Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii.	Region	Delos
iii.	Site	Delos

II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name U-AEI-012

III. DATE

i. Date(s) 1. ii (?) BC

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

 iii. Descriptive terms
 σύνοδος, synodos

 Note
 I.Délos 1523, Il. 16-17

i.	Source(s)	I.Délos 1523 (l. ii BC ?)
	Note	old eds.: Homolle 1884: 121-2 Roussel 1915-16: 205-6, no. 217 see also: Trümper 2011: 78, no. 17
	Online Resources	<u>I.Délos 1523</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	fragmentary honorary text
i.c.	Physical format(s)	two fragments forming the left side of the lower part of a stele

Found in 1874 by Stamatakis, presumably in the area of the Egyptian sanctuaries. Roussel and Launey in I.Délos 1523; cf. Homolle 1884: 122; Roussel 1915-16: 10-11; 206.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects

εἰκών, eikon (I.Délos 1523, 1. 6; 21) -- It is not clear whether these two references concern one and the same statue or whether there are two, nor is it clear what the nature of the statue(s) is: honorary or cultic (cf. Baslez 1977: 201). The first reference (l. 6) indicates that a statue was to be anointed and crowned at each new moon. The second reference (l. 21) concerns the inscribing of the honorary decree on a stone stele and its setting up, possibly next to a statue.

[σ]τήλη [λιθί]νη, [s]tele [lithi]ne (I.Délos 1523, 1. 20) -- Although the words are (partly) restored, they seem quite certain. The decree is to be inscribed on a stone *stele*.

[ἰερόν], hieron? (I.Délos 1523, l. 6; 21) -- This reference to a sanctuary (as the place where the stone stele with the decree was to be set up) depends completely on restoration.

iii. Members	συνοδίται, synoditai (I.Délos 1523, l. 8)
iv. Officials	[ἐπιμ]ελῆται, [epim]eletai (I.Délos 1523, l. 3) This word is restored and even if the restoration is correct, it is difficult to say whether they were officials of the synodos. iε[ροποιοί?], hie[ropoiοί?] (I.Délos 1523, l. 4) The mention of hieropoiοί also depends on restoration. Homolle (1884: 122; followed by Ziebarth 1896: 43; Roussel 1915-16: 205) instead provides a restoration of iε[ρεῖς], hie[reis]. Either way, these were officials who had the task of anointing and crowning a statue at each new moon. [γρα]μματεὺς, [gra]mmateus (I.Délos 1523, l. 18; cf. 1) The secretary, together with the honorand, had to inscribe the honorary decree on a stele and set it up.
vi. Laws and rules	None of the association members (I.Délos 1523, l. 8: <i>synoditai</i>) was allowed to do anything contrary to the prescribed honours. If they did, they would be considered guilty of sacrilege (l. 10: ἱεροσυλία, <i>hierosylia</i>) and had to pay a fine of 500 (?) drachmai (amount restored, ll. 11-12); anyone who wished to do so could take this in pledge.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds

Association members (I.Délos 1523, l. 8: *synoditai*) acting against the prescribed honours would be considered guilty of sacrilege (l. 10: ἱεροσυλία, *hierosylia*) and had to pay a fine 500 (?) drachmai (amount restored, ll. 11-12).

IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status

Baslez (1977: 201) has pointed out that there are parallels between the unidentified *synodos* of I.Délos 1523 and cultic associations attached to temples in Egypt. It is quite likely, therefore, that the *synodos* honoring Dekmos consisted of Egyptians, even if an identification with the *synodos* of *melanephoroi* remains uncertain. See below: 'Comments'.



X ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities

The *synodos* awarded honours and privileges in perpetuity to a Roman whose name is only partly preserved. He is called Dekmos / Decimus and he is a son (or freedman) of a certain Maarkos / Marcus. Perhaps he can be identified with Δέκμος Αὖίλιος, *Dekmos Auilios* mentioned in a list of contributors dedicating a theatre to Hagne Aphrodite (ID 2628, col. III, l. 34). It is not clear why the *synodos* honored Dekmos, and what exactly his honors consisted of. The secretary (l. l. 18: *grammateus*), together with Dekmos, had to inscribe the honorary decree on a stone *stele* and set it up.

The *synodos* wishes everyone to take notice of their gratitude (I.Délos 1523, I. 17: [εὐχαρισ]τία, [eucharis]tia, restored) and magnificence (I. 17: μεγαλομέρεια, megalomereia).

XI INTERACTION

i. Local interaction

The *synodos* honored a Roman, who may have been a member of the Roman / Italian community on Delos. See above: 'Honours/other activities'.

XII NOTES

i. Comments

Based on the presumed provenance of the inscription (see above: 'Source(s) provenance'), Homolle (1884: 122; cf. Roussel 1915-16: 206) suggested that the *synodos* in I.Délos 1523 should be identified with the *synodos* of *melanephoroi* (CAPInv. 903; cf. CAPInv. 925; CAPInv. 216). This suggestion rests on little evidence and the identification is by no means certain. Cf. Roussel and Launey in I.Délos 1523; Roussel 1987: 93, n. 6.

The Egyptian character of the *synodos* (see above: 'Status') finds its parallel in another unidentified Egyptian *synodos* attested on Delos (<u>CAPInv. 895</u>).

ii. Poland concordance

Poland B 185

iii. Bibliography

Baslez, M.-F. (1977), Recherches sur les conditions de pénétration et de diffusion des religions orientales à Délos (IIe-Ier s. avant notre ère). Paris.

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Trümper, M. (2011), 'Where the non-Delians met in Delos: the meeting-places of foreign associations and ethnic communities in late Hellenistic Delos', in O.M. van Nijf and R. Alston (eds.) *Political culture in the Greek city after the classical age*, Leuven: 49-100.

Ziebarth, E. (1896), *Das griechische Vereinswesen*. Leipzig.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

The descriptive term and the wellknown character and activity of this association guarantees its private

