

CAPInv. 99: to koinon ton [presbyteron ton alei]phomenon en tei gero[ntikei palaistrai]

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Samos
iii. Site	Pythagoreion (ancient city of Samos)

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ κοινὸν τῶν [πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἀλει]φομένων ἐν τῇ γερο[ντικῇ παλαίστραι] (IG XII.6.2 133, ll. 15-16)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to koinon ton [presbyteron ton alei]phomenon en tei gero[ntikei palaistrai]</i>

III. DATE

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

i. Name in other forms	οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι ἐν τῇ γεροντικῇ παλαίστραι (IG XII 6.1 133, ll. 1-3).
ii. Name elements	Status-related: <i>aleiphomenoi</i>: those anointing themselves with oil and partaking in the gymnasium life Topographical: <i>en tei gerontikei palaistrai</i> Other: <i>elders</i>: age class
iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	IG XII.6.1 133 (l. ii BC)
Note	The dating formula, ἐπὶ + personal name in the genitive case (name of the eponymous archon without patronymic), is common in the Samian decrees. The decree was passed on the 7th day of Lenaion (l. 1).
Online Resources	For the most recent edition: IG XII.6.1 133 McCabe, Samos 119
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Decree of the koinon for the gymnasiarch Histiodoros, son of Heroides in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Stele. The inscription is broken into two fragments.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Fragment A was found in Dontia close to Pythagoreion (the Hellenistic gymnasium was located in Dontia). Fragment B was found in Glyphada close to Pythagoreion.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	The gymnasium and the station have been located in the area of Dontia.
ii. References to buildings/objects	<i>gerontike palaistra</i> (ll. 3-4)

VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	The members of the koinon are called <i>aleiphomenoi</i> (l. 18).
iv. Officials	γυμνασιαρχῶν, <i>gymnasiarchon</i> (l. 8) The honorand, Histiodoros, son of Heroides, holds the gymnasiarchy. Histiodoros might have been the gymnasiarch of the koinon, but he might have supervised others as well, as he is praised for conducting himself before everybody according to the magistracy (ἐν τοῖς πᾶσιν, <i>en tois pasin</i> , ll. 8-9)

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Presumably all members were males since they partook in the gymnasium.
iii. Age	Elders
Note	They are explicitly called presbyteroi (<i>elders</i> , ll. 7-8, 15). They frequented the palaistra of the elders (ll. 2-3, 16).

X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	ἐκκλησία, <i>ekklesia</i> (Il. 3-4) The phrase συναχθεῖσιν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν (<i>synachtheisin eis ekklesian</i> , Il. 3-4) is well attested in Samian decrees.
iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>koinon</i> bestowed honours upon Histiodoros, son of Heroides. Histiodoros has disposed himself with zeal, assiduousness, eagerness towards the aleiphomenoi of the elders. He was gymnasiarch, and during his gymnasiarchy he did not fall short of zeal; he took care of the supply of oil (note that the supply of oil constituted the greatest expenditure in the gymnasium). Histiodoros is praised for his arete (Il. 17-8).

XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance	Poland *15b
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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	In this case the elders who frequented the palaistra were organized in a <i>koinon</i> and passed a decree in honour of the gymnasiarch. Although their corporate identity is unquestionable, the private nature of the group remains open to question.