

## CAPInv. 1680: *mystai hoi syn Athenodotoi* son of Metrodoros

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Ionia
iii. Site	Teos

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	μύσται οἱ σὺν Ἀθηνοδότῳ Μητροδώρου ( <i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21, ll. 6.1-5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>mystai hoi syn Athenodotoi son of Metrodoros</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	172 - 150 BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	<i>mystai</i>
	Personal:	"With Athenodotos"

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21 (172 - 150 BC)
Note	See also: Boulay 2013: 269
Online Resources	<a href="#">BCH 4: 164, no. 21</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription, Greek

<b>i.c. Physical format(s)</b>	Marble block, with nine crowns depicted
<b>ii. Source(s) provenance</b>	From a cemetery in Siğacık

## VII. ORGANIZATION

<b>ii. Leadership</b>	Athenodotos son of Metrodoros seems to have been the leader of this as well as of two other associations. His brother may have been Metrodoros son of Metrodoros, the leader of the board of <i>synarchontes</i> who were among the 9 groups of <i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21.
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## X. ACTIVITIES

<b>iii. Worship</b>	The deity is not mentioned. Given that the Samothracian gods have their own association mentioned in the same inscription, a reasonable guess would be Dionysos <i>Kathegemon</i> .
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## XI. INTERACTION

<b>i. Local interaction</b>	<i>BCH</i> 4: 164, no. 21 attests to a collaboration of 9 different groups. Of these, 2 are boards of magistrates, 5 may be legitimately labeled private associations, and 2 may be either, as their names are only fragmentarily preserved ( <i>οἱ σὺν ... ἡοὶ συν...</i> ).
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## XII. NOTES

<b>ii. Poland concordance</b>	Poland B 340
<b>iii. Bibliography</b>	Boulay, Th. (2013), 'Les « groupes de référence » au sein du corps civique de Téos', in P. Fröhlich, and P. Hamon (eds.), <i>Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIe siècle apr. J.-C.)</i> , Genève: 251-75. Pottier, E., and Hauvette-Besnault, A. (1880), 'Inscriptions d'Érythrées et de Téos', <i>BCH</i> 4: 153-82. Suys, V. (2005), 'Les associations culturelles dans la cité aux époques hellénistique et impériale', in V. Dasen, and M. Pierart (eds.), <i>Ἰδιὰ καὶ δημοσίᾳ. Les cadres "privés" et "publics" de la religion grecque antique</i> , Liège: 203-18.

## XIII. EVALUATION

<b>i. Private association</b>	Possible
<b>Note</b>	Nothing is known about this association beyond the mere name. In Teos, associations were more closely linked to the "société civique" than in most other cities (Suys 2005: 207; Boulay 2013). Cooperation with civic institutions was normal, as is the case in this inscription. The association may nevertheless have been essentially private (cf. the <i>thiasos</i> of Anaxipolis).
<b>ii. Historical authenticity</b>	Certain