

CAPInv. 1556: koinon e[ra]ni[ston]

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii. Region	Attica
iii. Site	Athens

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	κοινὸν ἐ[ρα]νι[στών] (Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. I, ll. 2-4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>koinon e[ra]ni[ston]</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	335 - 324 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>
Note	<i>koinon</i> : Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. I, ll. 2

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. I, ll. 2-4 (335 - 324 BC)
Note	Other publications: IG II ² 1556. Cf. <i>BE</i> 1946/7, no. 87a; 1960, no. 137; 1990, no. 288.
Online Resources	IG II² 1556
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	List of dedications of bowls (φιάλαι, <i>phialai</i>) worth 100 dr., in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble stele broken in three pieces, measuring 0,18x0,22x0,115m.

ii. Source(s) provenance

Found in the Acropolis, now in EM 7947.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership

It is likely that an unknown individual was representing the group in the legal proceedings.

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction

The association was involved in a legal dispute, of an uncertain nature (*graphe apostasiou* or any other dispute?), with a non-citizen (metic, freedman or freedwoman). The outcome of the trial was favourable for the individual.

XII. NOTES

i. Comments

Koina eraniston are always accompanied by an individual's name (X son of X' of the deme X and *koinon eraniston*). This pattern suggests to me that the individual mentioned by name, alongside the *koinon eraniston*, had a close relation with the *koinon*. He may not have been necessarily an official of the group but an ad hoc appointed legal representative, like the individuals to be elected by the *Eikadeis* in IG II² 1258 (CAPInv. 341) to represent the interests of the group in a law court, or Aischines of Melite for the *koinon orgeonon* in Agora 19, P5, 30-31 (CAPInv. 245). In these cases it is noteworthy that the *koinon* remains anonymous. Nevertheless, there are two inscriptions in which the *koinon eraniston* displays its nomenclature:

1) in CAPInv. 1558 the structure is as follows: X and the *koinon eraniston* those with Z son of Y.

2) in CAPInv. 1559 a slight variation is recorded: Z and the *koinon eraniston* those with Z son of Y.

This suggests a limited permanence and a variation as to the person who is representing the group. It is possible to argue that *kai* should not be seen as suggesting an organic link but simply simultaneous appearance in the legal proceedings. However, similar cases were recorded without a *kai* by an apposition of personal names (see Meyer 2010: nos 2-9, A, III, 62-66; Face A, V; no. 19, A, III, 29-34).

iii. Bibliography

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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

The terminology employed, the character of the proceedings, and the parallel cases strongly advocate for the presence here of a private association.