

CAPInv. 1675: **ho thiasos ho Anaxipolidos**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ὁ θίασος ὁ Ἀναξιπόλιδος (<i>BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4</i>)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>ho thiasos ho Anaxipolidos</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	300 (?) - 30 (?) BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	"Of Anaxipolis"
iii. Descriptive terms	θίασος, <i>thiasos</i>	
Note	<i>thiasos: BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4; BCH 4: 176, no. 36, l. 1</i>	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4 (300 (?) - 30 (?) BC)</i> <i>BCH 4: 176, no. 36 (300 (?) - 30 (?) BC)</i>
Note	See also: Boulay 2013: 266
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Both inscriptions are of a funerary or honorific character, Greek.

i.c. Physical format(s)	Both inscriptions are marble bases and depict crowns (four in the first, two in the second case).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Both inscriptions are from Seferihisar; the first inscription was found at a cemetery, the second was built into a wall in the garden of Tchimimedas.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	The name suggests that the group was led by one Anaxipolis, who may also have been the founder.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	In the first inscription, four groups dedicate crowns to the memory of a deceased person. As Pottier and Hauvette-Besnault 1880: 175 justly remark, "chacune des couronnes [...] est offerte par une association d'une genre différent". The <i>thiasos</i> of Anaxipolis may be a private association, but the other groups are not: They include a <i>symmoría</i> (a civic subdivision at Teos), a <i>demos</i> (of a neighboring village), and the <i>paraprytaneis</i> (a board of magistrates). It is unclear how this cooperation came about.
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XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance	Poland B 338a (<i>BCH</i> 4: 175-6, no. 35) Poland B 338b (<i>BCH</i> 4: 176, no. 36)
iii. Bibliography	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, esp. 175-6. 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

i. Private association	Possible
Note	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). In this case, this is especially evident due to the cooperation with civic institutions. However, the group may still have been essentially private.
ii. Historical authenticity	Certain