

CAPInv. 245: **koinon orgeonon**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

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| i. Full name (original language) | κοινὸν ὀργεῶνων (Agora 19, Poletai P5, ll. 30-31) |
| ii. Full name (transliterated) | <i>koinon orgeonon</i> |

III. DATE

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| i. Date(s) | 367 / 366 BC |
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

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| ii. Name elements | Cultic: <i>orgeones</i> |
| iii. Descriptive terms | κοινόν, <i>koinon</i> |
| Note | <i>koinon</i> : Agora 19, Poletai P5, ll. 30-31 |

V. SOURCES

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| i. Source(s) | Agora 19, Poletai P5 (367/6 BC) |
| Note | Ed. pr. <i>Hesperia</i> 10 (1941) 14 no. 1. Other publications: SEG 12: 100; SEG 41: 100; <i>NChoix</i> 26; Lambert no. 1993, T10. Cf. SEG 21: 563; SEG 28: 118; SEG 31: 128; SEG 37: 110, 1782bis; SEG 40: 151bis; SEG 46: 202, 770-3; SEG 48: 145. <i>BE</i> 1991, no. 163; 1998, no. 158. |
| Online Resources | Agora 19 P5 |
| i.a. Source type(s) | Epigraphic source(s) |

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| i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script | Greek inscription recording <i>poletai</i> accounts. |
| i.c. Physical format(s) | Marble stele, measuring 0.92x0,36-40m. |
| ii. Source(s) provenance | Found beneath the floor of the Tholos in a fill of late fourth and early third century BC, now in Athenian Agora (I 5509). |

VII. ORGANIZATION

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| iv. Officials | Αἰσχίνης Μελιτεύς, <i>Aischines Meliteus</i> , might have held some sort of an office, thus representing the group to the proceedings against Theosebes (confiscation and sale of his real property). |
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VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

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| ii. Realty | The association held a security over a house for the amount of the loan. |
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

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| ii. Gender | Men |
| Note | Αἰσχίνης Μελιτεύς, <i>Athenian Onomasticon</i> s.v. (69). |
| iii. Age | Adults |
| iv. Status | The individual representing the group is a citizen. |

XI. INTERACTION

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| i. Local interaction | This testimony is significant in many respects, since it provides evidence for more than one mode of interaction of the association in the Athenian society. First of all, the association could afford to lend money to (non-)members. Secondly, it could secure the repayment of the loan by accepting a real security. Thirdly, it could pursue the legal satisfaction of its claim once the son of the deceased debtor absconded before the end of the trial for impiety. |
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XII. NOTES

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| i. Comments | The association appears in the list of confiscated properties auctioned when Polyzelos was eponymous archon. |
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iii. Bibliography

- Arnaoutoglou, I. (2003), *Thusias heneka kai sunousias. Private religious associations in Hellenistic Athens*. Athens: 58-59.
- Ferguson, W. (1944), 'The Attic orgeones', *HThR* 37: 61-140.
- Finley, M. (1953), 'Multiple charges on real property in Athenian law. New evidence from an Agora inscription', in *Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz*. Naples: III, 473-91.
- Ismard, P. (2010), *La cité des réseaux. Athènes et ses associations VIe – Ier siècle av. J.-C.*. Paris: 158.
- Lambert, S. (1993), *The phratries of Attica*. Ann Arbor.
- Millett, P. (1991), *Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens*. Cambridge: 177.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

Despite the contention of ed. pr. that the group of *orgeones* were part of the phratry of Medontidai (a *thiasos*), there is no hard evidence to substantiate it. Therefore, it remains more plausible that they formed a private association.