

Author: BENEDIKT ECKHARDT

CAPInv. 1466: **eriopolai**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἐριοπόλαι (I.Eph(esos) 454c, l. 3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>eriopolai</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	150 - 250 AD
------------	--------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>eriopolai</i>
-------------------	---------------	------------------

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Eph(esos) 454c (150 - 250 AD)
Note	See also: Dittmann-Schöne II.1.5
Online Resources	I.Eph(esos) 454c
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Seat inscription, greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	Inscribed pillar

ii. Source(s) provenance

Gymnasium of Vedius

XII. NOTES**i. Comments**

It is likely that the *eripolai*, who possess a reserved seat in the latrines of the gymnasium of Vedius, were an association, like the other groups who shared this privilege. It is less clear how l. 2 of the inscription should be interpreted. Against Dittmann-Schöne 2010: 131, it seems more probable that ἀστιοπόλων, *astiopolon* (l. 4) refers to another group and should not be taken as an attribute (e.g. the *eripolai* "who live/sell in the city"; cf. the solutions recorded by Royer 2005: 154, and here translation: "marchands de laine qui vendent en ville"). Cf. [CAPInv. 1467](#).

iii. Bibliography

Dittmann-Schöne, I. (2010), *Die Berufsvereine in den Städten des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien*. 2nd. ed. Regensburg.
Royer, A. (2005), *Associations professionnelles et groupes de gens de métier dans les cités grecques d'Asie Mineure à l'époque impériale (1er - Ve siècles ap. J.-C.)*. Lyon.

XIII. EVALUATION**i. Private association**

Probable

Note

Professional associations in the 2nd/3rd century were often very close to the official civic institutions, but they probably remained essentially private associations.

ii. Historical authenticity

Certain