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CAPInv. 1555: **koinon eraniston**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	κοινὸν ἐρανιστῶν (Meyer 2010: no. 1, col. I, ll. 22-3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>koinon eraniston</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: no. 1, col. I, l. 22

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Meyer 2010: no. 1, col. I: 22-3 (335 - 324 BC)
Note	Other publications: IG II ² 1553 Cf. SEG 12: 99; SEG 18: 37. <i>BE</i> 1946/7, no. 87a; 1960, no. 137; 1990, no. 288.
Online Resources	IG II² 1553
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.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the Acropolis, now in EM 7941.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	It is likely that the individual mentioned Nikodemos of Leukonoion (Athenian Onomasticon s.v. (53)) was representing the group in the legal proceedings.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The association was involved in a legal dispute, of an uncertain nature (<i>graphe apostasiou</i> or any other dispute?), with a non-citizen (metic, freedman or freedwoman). The outcome of the trial was favourable for the individual.
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	<i>Koina eraniston</i> are always accompanied by an individual's name (X son of X' of the deme X and <i>koinon eraniston</i>). This pattern suggests to me that the individual mentioned by name, alongside the <i>koinon eraniston</i>, had a close relation with the <i>koinon</i>. 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 <i>Eikadeis</i> in IG II² 1258 (CAPInv. 341) to represent the interests of the group in a law court, or Aischines of Melite for the <i>koinon orgeonon</i> in Agora 19, P5, 30-31 (CAPInv. 245). In these cases it is noteworthy that the <i>koinon</i> remains anonymous. Nevertheless, there are two inscriptions in which the <i>koinon eraniston</i> displays its nomenclature: 1) in CAPInv. 1558 the structure is as follows: X and the <i>koinon eraniston</i> those with Z son of Y. 2) in CAPInv. 1559 a slight variation is recorded: Z and the <i>koinon eraniston</i> 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 <i>kai</i> should not be seen as suggesting an organic link but simply simultaneous appearance in the legal proceedings. However, similar cases were recorded without a <i>kai</i> 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	Arnautoglou, I. (2003), <i>Thusias heneka kai sunousias. Private religious associations in Hellenistic Athens</i>. Athens: 76-83. Faraguna, M. (2012), 'Diritto, economia, societa: riflessioni su <i>eranos</i> tra eta omerica e mondo ellenistico', in B. Legras (ed.), <i>Transferts culturels et droits dans le monde grec et hellenistique</i>, Paris: 129-53. Finley, M. (1951), <i>Studies in land and credit in ancient Athens, 500-200 B.C. The Horos inscriptions</i>. New Brunswick: 100-107. Ismard, P. (2010), <i>La cité des réseaux. Athènes et ses associations VIe – Ier siècle av. J.-C.</i>. Paris: 288-91. Meyer, E. (2010), <i>Metics and the Athenian phialai-inscriptions. A study in Athenian epigraphy and law</i>. Stuttgart. Millett, P. (1991), <i>Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens</i>. Cambridge: 153-60. Thomsen, Chr. (2015), 'The <i>eranistai</i> of classical Athens', <i>GRBS</i> 55: 154-75. Tracy, S. (1995), <i>Athenian democracy in transition. Attic letter cutters of 340-290 B.C.</i>. Berkeley: 79.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
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Note

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