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## 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 (BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4)
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</i> : BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4; BCH 4: 176, no. 36, l. 1	

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	BCH 4: 175-6, no. 35, l. 4 (300 (?) - 30 (?) BC) BCH 4: 176, no. 36 (300 (?) - 30 (?) BC)
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. <b>Physical format(s)</b>	Both inscriptions are marble bases and depict crowns (four in the first, two in the second case).
ii. <b>Source(s) provenance</b>	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. <b>Leadership</b>	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. <b>Local interaction</b>	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 different". The <i>thiasos</i> of Anaxipolis may be a private association, but the other groups are not: They include a <i>symmoria</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. <b>Poland concordance</b>	Poland B 338a ( <i>BCH</i> 4: 175-6, no. 35) Poland B 338b ( <i>BCH</i> 4: 176, no. 36)
iii. <b>Bibliography</b>	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>Ἱδία καὶ δημοσία. Les cadres "privés" et "publics" de la religion grecque antique</i> , Liège: 203-18.

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. <b>Private association</b>	Possible
<b>Note</b>	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. <b>Historical authenticity</b>	Certain