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## CAPInv. 1979: Triballoi

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Τριβαλλοί (Dem.54.39 = <i>Against Conon</i> )
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Triballoi</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	s. iv BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	<i>Triballoi</i> : Thracian people
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### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Dem. 54.39 = <i>Against Conon</i> (second half IV BC)
Online Resources	<a href="#">Dem. 54.39</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Literary source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Law court speech in Greek.

## VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. <b>Members</b>	ἑταῖροι, <i>hetairoi</i> (Dem. 54.39). Although the use of the term <i>hetairoi</i> may suggest an organized <i>hetaireia</i> , it is best to be understood as companions. In fact, the use of the term is not limited to partners in groups only.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. <b>Gender</b>	Men
<b>Note</b>	The known members of the group and the terminology used suggest that there were men only. Demosthenes maintains that Conon, a certain Bakchios (who had been later put to death by the Athenians), and Aristokrates (who suffered from bad eyesight) had been members of this group, with many more, in their youth.

## X. ACTIVITIES

ii. <b>Meetings and events</b>	As maintained by Demosthenes, the group allegedly gathered for feasts and dinners, stealing and eating the meats set out by the Athenians as purification offerings. The group was also characterised by swearing and perjuring.
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## XIII. EVALUATION

i. <b>Private association</b>	Possible
<b>Note</b>	I would very tentatively ascribe this group among associations. Except their distinctive name, there is no other element that may point to a more permanent structure. Holding feasts is not an indicator of an organized group.