

CAPInv. 1982: to koinon ton en tei nesoi tassomenon Ionon kai ton synpoliteuomenon (l. sympoliteuomenon)

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Cyprus
ii. Region	Cyprus
iii. Site	Paphos

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ κοινὸν τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τασσομένων Ἰόνων καὶ τῶν συνπολιτευομένων (l. συμπολιτευομένων) (ABSA 56 (1961) 31,84, ll. 3-5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to koinon ton en tei nesoi tassomenon Ionon kai ton synpoliteuomenon (l. sympoliteuomenon)</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	123 - 118 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	<i>Iones</i> : mercenaries from Ionia
	Geographical:	<i>en tei nesoi</i>
	Professional:	<i>tassomenoi</i> : soldiers stationed on the island
	Status-related:	<i>tassomenoi</i> : soldiers stationed on the island <i>sympoliteuomenoi</i> : fellow-members of the group
iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>	
Note	<i>koinon</i> : ABSA 56 (1961) 31,84, l. 3	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	ABSA 56 (1961) 31,84 (123-118 BC)
Note	Other publication: = SEG 13: 579
Online Resources	ABSA 56 (1961) 31,84 and AGRW ID 20571
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek dedication of a statue to the governor of Cyprus.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Statue base, marble.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the sanctuary of Aphrodite.

VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	As one can clearly surmise from the nomenclature of the group, membership of the <i>koinon</i> was formed by two units: 1) the <i>hoi en tei nesoi tassomenon Iones</i> (military members from Ionia stationed on Cyprus) and 2) the <i>sympoliteuomenoi</i> (the fellow members attached to the Ionian mercenaries: the non-military members, ie. Ionian civilians, presumably).
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Given the main military character of the group, one may suppose that the members were men.
iv. Status	The <i>koinon</i> grouped together military men from Ionia, as well as potentially their Ionian fellow civilians, both settled on the island.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>koinon</i> honours the governor of the island.
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	On <i>koina</i> and <i>sympoliteuomenoi</i> of Cyprus see: Thompson Crawford 1984: 1073-4 and Kruse 2015: 292-6.
iii. Bibliography	<p>Kruse, T. (2015), 'Ethnic <i>koina</i> and <i>politeumata</i> in Ptolemaic Egypt'. in V. Gabrielsen and C. A. Thomsen (eds.), <i>Private Associations and the Public Sphere: Proceedings of a Symposium held at the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, 9-11 September 2010</i>. Copenhagen: 270-300.</p> <p>Thompson Crawford, D. J. (1984), 'The Idumaeans of Memphis and the Ptolemaic Politeumata', in <i>Atti del XVII Congresso Internazionale di Papirologia</i>. vol. 3. Napoli: 1069-75.</p>

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

The terminology employed (*koinon*) and the character of the group, together with parallels of other military *koina* on the island, point to a private association. It is less likely that the *koinon* was the loose community of mercenaries without a more structured and durable associational organisation.