CAPInv. 575: ho thiasos ho Phainemachou

i.	Geographical area	Peloponnese with Adjacent Islands
ii.	Region	Aigina
iii.	Site	Aigina

i.	Full name (original language)	ὁ θίασος ὁ Φαινεμάχου (IG IV².2 972, ll. 9-12)
ii	. Full name (transliterated)	ho thiasos ho Phainemachou

i. Date(s)	i - ii AD

ii.	Name elements	Personal:	Phainemachos
iii.	Descriptive terms	θίασος, thiasos thiasos: IG IV ² .2 972, II. 9-	12

i.	Source(s)	IG IV 44 (inc.) IG IV ² .2 972 (i - ii AD)
	Note	See also: SEG 34: 271; Peppas-Delmouzou 1975: B1, 7-8
	Online Resources	<u>IG IV 44</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription in Greek for Euameros, son of Hagnothemis.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	A stele of white marble (Pentelic ?); under the inscription there are two wreaths engraved, one containing the inscription $\dot{\eta}$ βουλ $\dot{\eta}$, he boule, and the other $\dot{\delta}$ θίασος $\dot{\delta}$ Φαιν $<\epsilon>$ μάχου, ho thiasos ho Phain $<\epsilon>$ machou.
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Aigina

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>thiasos</i> as a collectivity appears on the gravestone of Euameros in the sense of a post-mortem honour of the deceased.

On the basis of the name of the group, Phanemachos appears as the leader of the thiasos.

i. Local interaction	The <i>thiasos</i> appears side by side with the <i>boule</i> on the funerary stele of Euameros, son of Hagnothemis.

i.	Comments	The date of the inscription is "hellenistic" in SEG 34 271. The editor of IG IV ² .2, Klauss Hallof, dates it to the 1st or 2nd c. AD.
ii.	Poland concordance	Poland B 146
iii.	Bibliography	Peppas-Delmouzou, D. (1975), 'Επιγραφικό Μουσείο Αθηνών', AD 30: B1, 7-8 Poland, F. (1909), Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens. Leipzig.

i. Private association	Possible
Note	Poland 1909: 26, 104 argues that such <i>thiasoi</i> seem rather to have played a role in the public structure of the population, as they appear side by side with the <i>boule</i> and <i>demos</i> , than as private cultic associations. Aiginetan gravestones often have engraved wreaths which contain the names of collectivities, often of the gymnasium, defined as oi ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου (<i>hoi ek tou gymnasiou</i>) or oi ἀλιφόμενοι ἐν ἀμφοτέροις τοῦς γυμνασίοις, οi τρεῖς θίασοι, (<i>hoi alephomenoi en amphoterois tois gymnasiois, hoi treis thiasoi</i>) once we find the form oi νέοι καὶ οἱ συνέφηβοι (<i>hoi neoi kai hoi synepheboi</i> , IG IV.2 970, 1st c. AD); the nature of these groups remains an open question in related research.



ii. Leadership