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CAPInv. 821: koinon toun Heraklei<o>daoun

i.	Geographical area	Central Greece
ii.	Region	Thessaly. Pelasgiotis.
iii.	Site	City of Atrax

i.	Full name (original language)	κοινὸν τοῦν Ἡρακλει<ο>δάουν (SEG 34: 487, 1. 2)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	koinon toun Heraklei <o>daoun</o>

i. Date(s)	l. iii BC

i.	Name in other forms	κοινὸν τοῦν Ἡρακλειστάουν	v (SEG 38: 436, l. 2)
			: 436, 1. 2, after Tziafalias 1979: 226, no. 20). It must be noticed that the <i>rakleistaon</i> that has been attributed to Tziafalias (1979: 226, no. 20) by Mili
ii.	Name elements	Theophoric:	Heracles (god)
iii.	Descriptive terms	κοινόν, koinon	
	Note	koinon: SEG 34: 487, 1. 2	

i. Source(s)	SEG 34: 487 (l. iii BC)	

	Note	See also: Tziafalias 1984: 201, no. 69 SEG 38: 436 BE 1988: no. 707
	Online Resources	SEG 34: 487 SEG 38: 436
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	SEG 34: 487 is a dedicatory inscription. It gives the name of the honoured divinity (l. 1) and the dedicator (<i>koinon toun Heraklei<o>daoun</o></i> , l. 2), followed by the name, patronymic and function of a priest (ll. 3-4). Ten names and patronymics are listed after the name of the priest (ll. 5-14).
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Large pedimental stele of white marble bearing three intact akroteria (Heinz 1997: 75, n. 791, no. cat. 237, fig. 46).
ii.	Source(s) provenance	SEG 34: 487: city of Atrax (now in Larisa, Inv. no. 78/60)

i. Archaeological remains	The site of Ancient Atrax has delivered public architecture (acropolis, remains of sanctuaries and a theatre, fortification walls), as well as a rich record of public and private inscriptions, including decrees, votives, inscribed tombstones, etc (Decourt, Nielsen, Helly et al. 2004: 692).

iii. Members	SEG 34: 487 lists ten names of male members of this <i>koinon</i> .

i.	Number	SEG 34: 487 lists ten names of members.
ii.	Gender	Men
iii.	Age	Adults

iii. Worship	The <i>koinon</i> dedicates the stele to its homonymous divinity.
Deities worshipped	Herakles

XI. INTERACTION



iii. Bibliography	Decourt, JC., and Tziafalias, A. (2001), 'Une liste civique à Crannon: La stèle dite des Ménandridai', ZPE 137: 139-52. Decourt, JC., Nielsen, Th.H., Helly, Br. et al. (2004), 'Thessalia and adjacent regions', in M.H. Hansen and Th.H. Nielsen (eds.), An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis, Oxford: 676-731. Heinz, M. (1998), Thessalische Votivstelen. Bochum. Mili, M. (2015), Religion and Society in Ancient Thessaly. Oxford: 347. Tziafalias, A. (1979), 'Ατραξ', AD 34: 212-29, esp. 226, no. 20. Τziafalias, A. (1984), 'Επιγραφές από τη θεσσαλική πόλη Άτραγα', Thessaliko Hemerologio 6: 177-208, esp. 201.

i.	Private association	Probable
	Note	The use of the term <i>koinon</i> and the use of the theophoric name suggest that this collectivity is probably a private association. According to Decourt and Tziafalias (2001: 147) this <i>koinon</i> was in every probability a 'collège', despite of the fact that the first editor has associated the presence of the patronymics with a civic collectivity, namely a phratry (see Tziafalias 1979: 226). Mili 2015: 347 notes that 'the nature of the group is uncertain'.
ii.	Historical authenticity	The relevant inscription (SEG 34: 487) renders the historical authenticity of this association certain.