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CAPInv. 858: ho eranos

i.	Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii.	Region	Amorgos
iii.	Site	Arkesine

i.	Full name (original language)	ὁ ἔρανος (IG XII.7 58, l. 8)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	ho eranos

i. Date(s)	1. iv - iii BC

iii.	Descriptive terms	ἔρανος, eranos
	Note	eranos: IG XII.7 58, 1. 8
		While <i>eranos</i> in IG XII.7 58, l. 12 is used to indicate a loan (collected by Aristagoras), it seems that in l. 8 it refers to an association (led by the <i>archeranos</i> Aristagoras). Dittenberger in Syll. ² 828; Syll. ³ 1198; cf. Thomsen (2015); contra Finley 1952: 102.

i. Source(s)	IG XII.7 58 (1. iv - iii BC: see 'Comments')
Note	Concordance (selection): Syll. ² 828 Syll. ³ 1198 Foucart 1873: 226-7, no. 45 Kern 1913: no. 32 (including image of the stone) Finley 1952: no. 8 (with English translation on p. 102) Thomsen (2015) (incl. revised ed. of the text)

	Online Resources	<u>IG XII.7 58</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Boundary marker (horos) with a Greek inscription.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	stone slab, broken on the right

ii.	.	ὄρος, horos (IG XII.7 58, 1. 1) χωρία, choria (IG XII.7 58, 1. 1) οἰκία, oikia (IG XII.7 58, 1. 2) κ[πτοι], k[epoi] (IG XII.7 58, 1. 2)			

ii.	Leadership	ἀρχεράνος, archeranos (IG XII.7 58, l. 9) named Aristagoras
iii.	Members	ἐ[ρανισ]ταί, e[ranis]tai (IG XII.7 58, II. 14-15) the restoration seems quite certain; some editions include the letter E between square brackets (following Delamarre's transcription in IG XII.7 58), but it is visible on the stone (see, e.g., Delamarre's rendering of the inscribed text in IG XII.7 58, on the left; Kern 1913: no. 32 (image); cf. Thomsen (2015)).
vi.	Laws and rules	ὁ νόμος τῶν ἐ[ρανισ]τῶν, ho nomos ton e[ranis]ton (IG XII.7 58, II. 14-15) while Finley (1952: 102) considers this a law of the city of Arkesine 'regarding eranistai', the use of the genitive ton eraniston makes it more likely that it is a law 'of the eranistai' themselves. Cf. Thomsen (2015).

i. Treasury/Funds	The text informs us about surety (IG XII.7 58, l. 11: ἐγγύη, engue) provided for an eranos (loan) collected by the archeranos Aristagoras. The boundary stone marks the lands, house, and gardens of Xenokles, which seem to serve as recorded pledges (l. 5: ἐπικύρβια ἐνέχυρα, epikyrbia enechyra) hypothecated (ll. 5-6: ὑποκειμένα, hypokeimena), with the agreement of his wife Eratokrate and her kyrios Broukion, to the eranos (association), to Aristagoras the archeranos, and to Aristagoras's wife (Echen[ike]).
ii. Realty	The boundary stone (<i>horos</i>) marks the lands (IG XII.7 58, l. 1: χωρία, <i>choria</i>), house (l. 2: οἰκία, <i>oikia</i>), and gardens (l. 2: κ[ῆποι], $k[epoi]$) of Xenokles which are located in Phylincheia. It seems that these serve as recorded pledges, hypothecated, with the agreement of his wife Eratokrate and her <i>kyrios</i> Broukion, to the <i>eranos</i> (association), to Aristagoras the <i>archeranos</i> , and to Aristagoras's wife (Echen[ike]), as surety for the <i>eranos</i> (loan) collected by Aristagoras.

ii. Gender	Men Women		

Note	The archeranos is a man called Aristagoras. Two women are mentioned in the text: Eratokrate (IG XII.7 58, 1.7), wife of Xenokles, on whose lands the boundary marker stood, and Echen[ike?] (restored, 1.10), wife of Aristagoras, the archeranos. It is difficult to say if the women were members of the eranos, but Aristagoras's wife appears among Xenokles's creditors together with the eranos and her husband (the archeranos). For discussions on the role of women in IG XII.7 58 (and other texts), see Vérilhac and Vial 1998: 203; Stavrianopoulou 2006: 99.
v. Relations	The document mentions the wife of the <i>archeranos</i> (IG XII.7, l. 10). See above: 'Gender'.

i. Comments	IG XII.7 58 has commonly been dated to the third century BC (e.g., Delamarre in IG XII.7 58), but some scholars date it more specifically to the late fourth or early third century BC (Stavrianopoulou 2006: 99; Thomsen, 2015).
	It is not clear whether the same or a different <i>eranos</i> is concerned in IG XII.7 61 (<u>CAPInv. 859</u>). There is another (unpublished) boundary marker from Arkesine which also mentions an <i>archeranos</i> (SEG 55: 965; Marangou 2005: 166, no. 449; cf. 178).
ii. Poland concordance	Poland B *162
iii. Bibliography	Finley, M.I. (1952), Studies in land and credit in ancient Athens, 500-200 B.C: the horos-inscriptions. New York. Foucart, P.F. (1873), Des associations religieuses chez les Grecs: thiases, éranes, orgéons. Paris. Kern, O. (1913), Inscriptiones Graecae. Bonn. Marangou, L.I. (2005), 'Αμοργὸς ΙΙ. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι πύργοι. Athens. Stavrianopoulou, E. (2006), 'Gruppenbild mit Dame': Untersuchungen zur rechtlichen und sozialen Stellung der Frau auf den Kykladen im Hellenismus und in der römischen Kaiserzeit. Stuttgart. Thomsen, C.A. (2015), 'The eranistai of classical Athens'. GRBS 55: 154-75. Vérilhac, AM., and Vial, C. (1998), Le mariage grec du vie siècle av. J.C. à l'époque d'Auguste.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology (<i>eranos</i> , <i>archeranos</i> , and <i>eranistai</i>) combined with the activities in which the group are engaged (money-lending) and the mention of a law (<i>nomos</i>) make it next to certain that we are dealing with a private association.