

CAPInv. 1984: to koinon ton en Kyproi tassomenon Thraikon kai ton synpoliteuomenon (l. sympoliteuemenon)

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ κοινὸν τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ τασσομένων Θραικῶν καὶ τῶν συνπολιτευομένων (l. συμπολιτευομένων) (Salamine de Chypre XIII.1 80, ll. 4-6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to koinon ton en Kyproi tassomenon Thraikon kai ton synpoliteuomenon (l. sympoliteuemenon)</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	116 (?) BC
------------	------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	<i>Thraikes</i> : Thracian mercenaries
	Geographical:	<i>en Kyproi</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
iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>	
Note	<i>koinon</i> : Salamine de Chypre XIII.1 80, l. 4	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Salamine de Chypre XIII.1 80 (ca 116 BC)
Note	See also: SEG 13: 554
Online Resources	Salamine de Chypre XIII.1 80
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek statue dedication to Ptolemy, styled as governor of Cyprus, son of king Ptolemy V Epiphanes, and future king of Egypt.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Statue base

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 Thraikes</i> (military members from Thrace stationed on Cyprus) and 2) the <i>sympoliteuomenoi</i> (the fellow members attached to the Thracian mercenaries: the non-military members, ie. Thracian civilians, presumably).
---------------------	---

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Given the main military character of the <i>koinon</i> , it is likely that members were men only.
iv. Status	The <i>koinon</i> grouped together military men from Thrace, as well as potentially their Thracian fellow civilians, both settled on the island.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>koinon</i> honours Ptolemy son of Ptolemy V Epiphanes, with the title of governor of the island.
-------------------------------------	---

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	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. 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.

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.