

CAPInv. 1027: Harpadai

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Ἀρπάδαι (SEG 34: 477, l. 4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Harpadai</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	200 - 150 BC
------------	--------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Kinship-related:	The name has the form of a gentilician deriving from the <i>harpe</i> (sickle); it could designate land or land beneficiaries (it is in genitive plural: <i>harpadon</i>). It has been argued that this could have been a civic group, most probably a <i>genos</i> (Helly forthcoming: n. 84). Tziafalias (1984: 179) has related it to a <i>phratry</i> or a family.
-------------------	------------------	---

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	SEG 34: 477 (200-150 BC)
Online Resources	SEG 34: 477
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	SEG 34: 477 is a fragmentary inscription recording a boundary dispute between communities and probably the results of an official judgement. Aggeiai, a city in Dolopia, is mentioned (l. 9). Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	SEG 34: 477: Small fragment of a marble stele of rectangular shape (photo in Tziafalias 1984: 178)
ii. Source(s) provenance	SEG 34: 477: found in the area of the ancient agora of Atrax. Now in the museum of Larisa, cat. no 76/8.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	Fragmentary public decrees and also many votive inscriptions have been found in the area (Tziafalias 1984). There are also remains of many sanctuaries of unidentified divinities as well as remains of a theater (Decourt, Hansen, Helly et al. 2004: 692).
----------------------------------	--

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	<p>Decourt, J.-Cl., Nielsen, Th. H., Helly, Br., et al. (2004), 'Thessalia and adjacent regions', in M.H. Hansen and Th. H. Nielsen (eds.), <i>An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis. An Investigation conducted by the Copenhagen Polis Centre for the Danish National Research Foundation</i>, Oxford: 676-731.</p> <p>Helly, Br. (forthcoming), 'La Thessalie des 'siècles obscurs': un essai d'interprétation historique', in <i>Mélanges offerts à Phanouria Dakoronia</i>.</p> <p>Mili, M. (2015). <i>Religion and Society in Ancient Thessaly</i>. Oxford.</p> <p>Tziafalias, A. (1984), 'Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές από τη θεσσαλική πόλη Άτραγα', <i>Thessaliko Hemerologio</i> 6: 177-208.</p>
--------------------------	--

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	Following the nature of the decree recording dispute over land property and the mention of a city name (Aggeiai), the presence of a private association is strongly disputed; however, it could design a family group (cf. Mili 2015: 348).
ii. Historical authenticity	The inscription renders the historical authenticity of the group certain; however, the question of its nature stays open.