

CAPInv. 1214: to koinon toun ENI(---)astaoun toun per (Har)modion Hageisippeï(on)

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ κοινὸν τοῦν ENI[-2-3 l.-]αστάουν τοῦν περ [Ἀρ]μοδίων Ἀγείσιππει[ον]
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to koinon toun ENI(---)astaoun toun per (Har)modion Hageisippeï(on)</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	e. ii BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	Those around (the priest) Harmodios, son of Hageisippos
	Theophoric:	If the problematic fragmentary term of the <i>ENI(---)astaoun</i> could be differently reconstructed (the <i>i</i> from ENI could be also a <i>n</i> and likewise the missing letters could support a reading ENNODIASTAOUN), we could have a group named after the Thessalian Goddess Ennodia.
iii. Descriptive terms	<i>koinon</i>	
	<i>Eni(---)astai</i>	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Atrax 109.
Note	Courtesy of the editors-members of HISOMA Laboratory, Lyon.
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Collective dedication in Greek to an unknown deity, by a priest and members of the <i>koinon</i> around him.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Stone stele of gray marble bearing the votive inscription on the upper part (I.Atrax 109, with photo).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Ancient city of Atrax. Now in the Museum of Larisa, inv. no AEMA 2004/6.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

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; I.Atrax in print).
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VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	The priest Harmodios, the son of Hageisippos, might have been the leader of the <i>koinon</i> , as implied by the expression <i>toun per (Har)modion Hagisippe(on)</i> .
Eponymous office	The priest Harmodios, the son of Hageisippos, might have been an eponymous official (priest) of the city of Atrax.
iii. Members	Eleven persons known by name and patronymic (the leader? and ten members).

IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	Eleven persons known by name and patronymic (the leader? and ten members).
ii. Gender	Men
iv. Status	Most of the names of the members of the <i>koinon</i> (Harmodios, Dikaïos, Simoun, Damastas) are already reported in Atrax. The priest Harmodios, the son of Hageisippos, is most probably the leader of the <i>koinon</i> . One of the members, Simoun son of Dikaïos, is already known from a public decree issued by the city of Gonnoi, where he is honoured as one of the three judges from Atrax. It seems that the members are exclusively citizens of Atrax.
v. Relations	The listed members of the <i>koinon</i> -included the priest/leader?- belong to four different families; one of them -Simoun, the son of Dikaïos- is listed alone, without any obvious familial relation to other members.

X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	The <i>koinon</i> dedicates a votive stele.
Deities worshipped	Unknown deity.

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Bouchon, R., Darmezin, L., Decourt, J.-C., Helly, Br., Lucas, G., and Tziafalias A., (in print), <i>Inscriptions d'Atrax en Pélasgiotide (Thessalie)</i> , (<i>Etudes épigraphiques de l'Ecole Française d'Athènes</i>). Athens/Paris.
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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The use of the term <i>koinon</i> , the presence of the priest in the centre of the organisation of the group, as well as the presence of eleven members of four families in the group indicates the probable presence of a private association of low intensity (a cultic one?).
ii. Historical authenticity	The presence of the inscription renders the historical authenticity of the group certain.