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CAPInv. 1546: **eranistai hoi meta Neoptoleμου**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii. Region	Attica
iii. Site	Laurion area (modern Soureza)

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἐρανισταὶ οἱ μετὰ Νεοπτολέμου (SEG 32: 236, ll. 9-11).
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>eranistai hoi meta Neoptoleμου</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	m. iv BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal: <i>meta Neoptoleμου</i>
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	SEG 32: 236 (m. iv BC)
Note	Ed. pr. Conophagos (1980: 389 no. 2). Other publications: Salliora-Oikonomakou (2004: 169 no. 128); Kakavoyannis (2005: 72 no. 3).
Online Resources	Cf. SEG 40: 175, SEG 50: 177 SEG 32.236
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek <i>horos</i> inscription of the refuse of metal-works sold subject to redemption for a talent.

i.c. Physical format(s)	Plaque of limestone measuring 0,35x0,31x0,09m.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the excavation of the 'Asklepiakon' mine in the valley of Soureza. Now in the Laureion Museum, no. 16.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	On the basis of the expression <i>meta Neoptole mou</i> in the name of the group, perhaps Neoptolemos (<i>Athenian Onomasticon</i> s.v. (9)) was the leader.
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XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	<p>Arnaoutoglou, I. (2003), <i>Thusias heneka kai sunousias. Private religious associations in Hellenistic Athens</i>. Athens.</p> <p>Cohen, E. (1992), <i>Athenian economy and society. A banking perspective</i>. Princeton, 207-15.</p> <p>Conophagos, C. (1980), <i>Le Laurium antique</i>. Athenes.</p> <p>Faraguna, M. (2012), 'Diritto, economia, societa: riflessioni su <i>eranos</i> tra eta omerica e mondo ellenistico', in B. Legras (ed.), <i>Transferts culturels et droits dans le monde grec et hellenistique</i>, Paris: 129-53.</p> <p>Finley, M. (1951), <i>Studies in land and credit in ancient Athens, 500-200 B.C. The Horos inscriptions</i>. New Brunswick.</p> <p>Harris, E. (2013), 'Finley's <i>Studies in land and credit</i> sixty years later', <i>Dike</i> 16: 123-46.</p> <p>Ismard, P. (2010), <i>La cité des réseaux. Athènes et ses associations VIe – Ier siècle av. J.-C.</i>. Paris, 281-4.</p> <p>Kakavoyannis, E. (2005), <i>Metalla erasima kai synkechoremena. He organossi tes ekmetalleuses tou oruktou ploutou tes Laureotikes apo ten Athenaike demokratia</i>. Athena.</p> <p>Millett, P. (1991), <i>Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens</i>. Cambridge. (= SEG 42.146)</p> <p>Salliora-Oikonomakou, M. (2004), <i>O archaios demos tou Souniou. Historike kai topographike episkopese</i>. Athena.</p> <p>Thomsen, Chr. (2015), 'The <i>eranistai</i> of classical Athens', <i>GRBS</i> 55: 154-75.</p>
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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	<p>Although it was forcibly argued by Finley 1951 and Millett 1991 that <i>eranistai</i> in <i>horoi</i> inscriptions should not be regarded as associations, I think that there are good grounds to consider these groups as private associations (see also Thomsen 2015). Firstly, in almost all cases they are identified as <i>eranistai hoi meta...</i> or <i>hoi peri</i>, an element that points to a certain embryonic or nascent collective identity. Secondly, they also pull their resources (or part of it) together to lend money, for which they acquire the legal standing as creditors, whose claim is secured. Thirdly, in case the repayment of the loan does not proceed, they may be represented in law courts.</p>