

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii. Region	Attica
iii. Site	Athens

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	κοινὸν ἐ[ρανιστῶν] (Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. II, ll. 152-4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>koinon e[raniston]</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	335 - 324 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i>
Note	<i>koinon</i> : Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. II, l. 152

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Meyer 2010: nos. 2-9, Face B, col. II, ll. 152-4 (335-324 BC)
Note	Other publications: IG II ² 1557, II, 105-7. Cf. <i>BE</i> 1946/7, no. 87a; 1960, no. 137; 1990, no. 288.
Online Resources	IG II² 1557
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	List of dedications of bowls (φιάλαι, <i>phialai</i>) worth 100 dr., in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble stele measuring 0,47x0,28x0,125m.

ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the Acropolis, now in EM 7948.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	It is likely that an unknown individual was representing the group in the legal proceedings.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The association was involved in a legal dispute, of an uncertain nature (<i>graphe apostasiou</i> or any other dispute?), with a non-citizen (metic, freedman or freedwoman). The outcome of the trial was favourable for the individual.
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	<i>Koina eraniston</i> are always accompanied by an individual's name (X son of X' of the deme X and <i>koinon eraniston</i>). This pattern suggests to me that the individual mentioned by name, alongside the <i>koinon eraniston</i>, had a close relation with the <i>koinon</i>. He may not have been necessarily an official of the group but an ad hoc appointed legal representative, like the individuals to be elected by the <i>Eikadeis</i> in IG II² 1258 (CAPInv. 341) to represent the interests of the group in a law court, or Aischines of Melite for the <i>koinon orgeonon</i> in Agora 19, P5, 30-31 (CAPInv. 245). In these cases it is noteworthy that the <i>koinon</i> remains anonymous. Nevertheless, there are two inscriptions in which the <i>koinon eraniston</i> displays its nomenclature: 1) in CAPInv. 1558 the structure is as follows: X and the <i>koinon eraniston</i> those with Z son of Y. 2) in CAPInv. 1559 a slight variation is recorded: Z and the <i>koinon eraniston</i> those with Z son of Y. This suggests a limited permanence and a variation as to the person who is representing the group. It is possible to argue that <i>kai</i> should not be seen as suggesting an organic link but simply simultaneous appearance in the legal proceedings. However, similar cases were recorded without a <i>kai</i> by an apposition of personal names (see Meyer 2010: nos 2-9, A, III, 62-66; Face A, V; no. 19, A, III, 29-34).
iii. Bibliography	Arnaoutoglou, I. (2003), <i>Thusias heneka kai sunousias. Private religious associations in Hellenistic Athens</i>. Athens: 76-83. 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. Finley, M. (1951), <i>Studies in land and credit in ancient Athens, 500-200 B.C. The Horos inscriptions</i>. New Brunswick: 100-107. Ismard, P. (2010), <i>La cité des réseaux. Athènes et ses associations VIe – Ier siècle av. J.-C.</i>. Paris: 288-91. Meyer, E. (2010), <i>Metics and the Athenian phialai-inscriptions. A study in Athenian epigraphy and law</i>. Stuttgart. Millett, P. (1991), <i>Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens</i>. Cambridge: 153-60. Thomsen, Chr. (2015), 'The <i>eranistai</i> of classical Athens', <i>GRBS</i> 55: 154-75. Tracy, S. (1995), <i>Athenian democracy in transition. Attic letter cutters of 340-290 B.C.</i>. Berkeley: 79.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology employed, the character of the proceedings, and the parallel cases strongly advocate for the presence here of a private association.