

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	OPAOI (Tziafalias 1984: 198, no. 26, l. 1; unpublished inscription mentioned in Darmezín and Tziafalias 2007: 26)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Oraoi</i>

III. DATE

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

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	Helly (BE 1988: no. 706; BE 1995: no. 33) suggested that this is a votive inscription to the Horai.
	Topographical:	Tziafalias (1984: 231, no. 26) has originally related the name of the group with ὄρος, <i>oros</i> ('mountain') and identified them as a phratry of herdsmen. Lately, the name has been associated with ὄρος, <i>horos</i> ('border', 'frontier') thus suggesting that we are dealing with 'frontier men' (Darmezín and Tziafalias 2007: 26).

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Tziafalias 1984: 198, no. 26 (iv - iii BC)
Note	Unpublished inscription mentioned in Darmezín and Tziafalias 2007: 26; also García-Ramón, Helly and Tziafalias 2007: 84).
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Tziafalias 1984: 198, no. 26 is a votive inscription on behalf of three magistrates of the group called archons. The second very fragmentary inscription deals with a treaty Darmezín and Tziafalias 2007: 26).
i.c. Physical format(s)	Tziafalias 1984: 198, no. 26 is a flat topped stele of white marble. No information is provident for the second inscription (Darmezín and Tziafalias 2007: 26; cf. Mili 2015: 67, n. 55, 347).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Ancient city of Atrax

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

iv. Officials	Tziafalias 1984: 198, no. 26 lists three men without patronymic - Stasidamos, Agasippos and Battas - which are called magistrates (archons).
vi. Laws and rules	It has been argued that the second unpublished inscription that deals with a treaty prescribes certain stipulations - someone had to be free, take part in certain activities and <i>isotimos</i> - in order for him to be part of the group (García-Ramón, Helly and Tziafalias 2007: 84).

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Darmezín, L., and Tziafalias, A. (2007), 'The twelve Tribes of Atrax: a Lexical Study', in E. Matthews (ed.), <i>Old and New Worlds in Greek Onomastics</i> , Oxford: 21-8. Decourt, J.-C., 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</i> , Oxford: 676-731. García-Ramón, J.L., Helly, Br., and Tziafalias, A. (2007), 'Inscriptions inédites de Mopsion: décrets et dédicaces en dialecte thessalien', in M.B. Hatzopoulos (ed.), <i>ΦΩΝΗΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ. Actes du Ve Congrès International de Dialectologie grecque (Meletemata 52)</i> , Athens: 63-103. Mili, M. (2015), <i>Religion and Society in Ancient Thessaly</i> . Oxford. Tziafalias A. (1984), 'Ανέκδοτες Θεσσαλικές επιγραφές', <i>Thessaliko Hemerologio</i> 7: 193-237.
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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Possible

Note

The group has already been interpreted as a civic subdivision, in the sense of a *syngeneia* of the *Basaidai* type -cf. [CAPInv. 1808](#) - or a phratry comprised of three gene (Darnezin and Tziafalias 2007: 26; cf. Mili 2015: 347). However, since the publication of the second inscription is still pending, the question of the character of the group remains open.