

CAPInv. 1553: **eranistai hoi meta Menekratos**

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii. Region	Attica
iii. Site	Koropi (mod.)

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἐρανιστῶν οἱ μετὰ Μενεκράτος (SEG 57: 167, ll. 5-7)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>eranistai hoi meta Menekratos</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	m. iv BC
------------	----------

### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal: <i>meta Menekratos</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	SEG 57: 167 (middle IV BC)
Note	Ed. pr.: <i>Attikes Hodou Periegesis</i> 192: no. 5
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek <i>horos</i> inscription recording the sale of a plot of land and half of an unidentified item, subject to redemption.
i.c. Physical format(s)	A slab broken on all sides
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in an excavated farmstead of the classical era at the locality Liotrivi, E of Koropi.

## VII. ORGANIZATION

<b>ii. Leadership</b>	On the basis of the expression <i>meta Menekratos</i> in the name of the group, perhaps Menekrates ( <i>Athenian Onomasticon</i> s.v. (6)) was the leader.
-----------------------	--

## XII. NOTES

<b>i. Comments</b>	The suggested dating relies on the form of the genitive of the personal name, Threatte 1996: ii 150-4.
<b>iii. Bibliography</b>	<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>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>Millett, P. (1991), <i>Lending and borrowing in ancient Athens</i>. Cambridge.</p> <p>Steinhauer, G. (ed.) (2005), <i>Attikes odou periegeses</i>. Athens.</p> <p>Thomsen, Chr. (2015), 'The <i>eranistai</i> of classical Athens', <i>GRBS</i> 55: 154-75.</p> <p>Threatte, L. (1996), <i>The grammar of the Attic inscriptions</i>. Berlin.</p>

## XIII. EVALUATION

<b>i. Private association</b>	Certain
<b>Note</b>	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.