Homologous flares are eruptive events that occur repetitively in the same active region, with similar structure and morphology. A series of at least eight homologous flares occurred in active region NOAA 11237 over 16–17 June 2011. A filament is rooted in the active region with an overlying coronal cavity. The active region appears on the southeast solar limb as seen from SDO/AIA, and on the disk as viewed from STEREO-B/EUVI; the dual perspective allows us to study in detail behavior of prominence/filament material entrained in the magnetic field of the repeatedly-erupting system. Each of the eruptions was mainly confined, with active-region prominence material being ejected from the core of the erupting region onto outer-lobe loops of the active region. The eruption series repeatedly disrupted material of a quiet-Sun extension of the prominence, and that material became suspended at progressively higher heights above the surface. Two final eruptions from the core region destabilized the field holding that material, instigating a coronal mass ejection (CME).