

CAPInv. 1021: phratra Pegason

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Troas
iii. Site	Ilion? (in the surroundings of Hissarlik)

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	φράτρα Πηγάσων (Pleket 1958 no. 4 ll. 4-5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>phratra Pegason</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	f. i AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Geographical:	<p>Pegasa: city in Troas attested in Stephanus Byzantius. Pleket (1958 11 n. 9) dismiss any connection of the <i>Pegaseis</i> with Pegasa, a city in Troas. However, it should not be ruled out the possibility that Pegasa was a local toponym, so far unattested.</p>
	Heroic:	<p>Pegasos ? : the mythical winged horse of Bellerephontes. Pleket (1958: 10) suggests the following based on the possible connection of the name <i>Pegasoí</i> to the mythical horse Pegasos: 1. members of a horse-club 2. association of horse-breeders Pleket points out that the evidence at hand is inconclusive for adequately explaining the name of the group. He also notes (10 n. 9) that if the name derived from Pegasos, one would expect the group to have been called <i>Pegasaíoi</i>.</p>

iii. Descriptive terms	φράτρα, <i>phratra</i>
Note	l. 4 According to Seyfarth (1955: 28-33) the term <i>phratra</i> is probably a Hellenistic creation, notwithstanding that it is interchangeably used with the term <i>phratraia</i> . Although in classical times the term stands for civic subdivisions, in Roman Asia Minor it is used to denote private associations, mostly of groups centered around a leader (ἡ περὶ τὸν δεῖνα φράτρα) with cult interests (see also Pleket 1958: 5).

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Pleket 1958: no. 4 (f. i AD)
Note	Pfuhl-Möbius no. 2175 (for the stele)
Online Resources	<a href="#">IMT Gran/Pariane 1102</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription in Greek for Zosimos. The funerary stele was set up by the parents, Eukarpos and Synpherousa, and two <i>phratrai</i> , the <i>phratra Pegason</i> and the <i>phratra Philokesareon</i> .
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble stele with a recessed panel depicting the deceased in relief - bust of a boy. The panel is surmounted by a tympanon (pediment) with akroteria in the corners and a rosette in the centre. Two laurel wreaths are engraved under and besides the text of the inscription. H. 82 x W. 46 x Th. 11 cm.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the surroundings of Hissarlik.

## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The two wreaths carved on the stele may stand for crowns bestowed on the deceased by the two <i>phratrai</i> . This is positive evidence that the <i>phratra</i> had its own financial means.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

iii. Age	Children Adults
Note	Pleket (1958: 6) considers unlikely that Zosimos, the deceased boy, was a member of the association on account of his young age. He suggests that the parents were members of these associations. However, in other instances membership in an association could extend to children and family members.

## X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>phratra</i> paid tribute to the deceased by sharing probably the cost for the erection of the funerary stele. Furthermore, the two wreaths carved on the stele may stand for crowns bestowed on the deceased by the two <i>phratrai</i> .
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## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The <i>phratra</i> Pegason commemorated Zosimos together with the <i>phratra</i> Philokesareon ( <a href="#">CAP Inv. 1010</a> ) and the boy's parents.
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## XII. NOTES

i. Comments	<p>Pleket (1958: 5) considers that in Roman Asia Minor the <i>phratra</i> stands for 'a brotherhood formed very often for religious purposes'.</p> <p>The deceased is posthumously honoured (laurel-wreaths) by two phratrai. It remains unclear whether the deceased enjoyed membership in both phratrai or whether it was due to his parents' membership that the phratrai paid honours to the deceased.</p>
iii. Bibliography	<p>Pleket, H.W. (1958), <i>Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden (nuntii ex museo antiquario Leidensi). The Greek Inscriptions in the 'rijksmuseum van Oudheden' at Leiden</i>, (Supplement op nieuwe Reeks XXXVIII). Leiden.</p> <p>Seyfarth, J. (1955), 'Φράτρα und Φρατρία im nachklassischen Griechentum', <i>Aegyptus</i> 35: 3-38.</p> <p>Veligianni, C. (2001), 'Philos und philos-Komposita in den griechischen Inschriften der Kaiserzeit', in M. Peachin (ed.), <i>Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte</i>, Heidelberg on 10-11 June, 2000, (JRA Suppl. 43): 63-80.</p>

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology used ( <i>phratra</i> : brotherhood in Roman Asia Minor, see above XII.i.) makes it likely that the group here is a private association.