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## CAPInv. 122: hoi psapharoi

i.	Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii.	Region	Phrygia
iii.	Site	Laodikeia by the Lykos

i.	Full name (original language)	οί ψαφαροί (I.Laodikeia am Lykos 63, l. 1)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	hoi psapharoi

i. Date(s)	i - iii AD

ii. Name elements	I	ψαφαροί, comments)	Psapharoi?	(Cf.	XII.i	

i.	Source(s)	I.Laodikeia am Lykos 63 (i - iii AD)
	Online Resources	I.Laodikeia am Lykoss 63
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedicatory inscription
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Relief with inscription. The relief shows Zeus (with an eagle) and Hermes (much smaller, on a pedestal).

ii.	Source(s) provenance	Reportedly found in the surroundings of Laodikeia. But Corsten, followed by Ritti 2002: 51-2, points out
	· · · -	the possibility that the monument actually derives from Thiunta.

iv.	Officials	γραμματεύων, grammateuon (written γαματεύων) (1. 2)

Deities worshipped	Zeus Hermes		

ii. Interaction abroad	The very unusual term $\psi\alpha\phi\alpha\rho\delta\varsigma$ , <i>psapharos</i> ("dry") and the iconography of the relief point to relations with Thiunta, but there is a strong possibility that the relief actually derives from there.

i.	Comments	It is unclear what $ψαφαροί$ , $psapharoi$ means in this context. The only other epigraphic attestation comes from nearby Thiunta, where it is attested as a personal name in a $φράτρα$ , $phratra$ .
iii.	Bibliography	Corsten, Th. (1997), <i>Die Inschriften von Laodikeia I</i> . Bonn. Ritti, T. (2002), 'Documenti epigrafici dalla regione di Hierapolis', <i>EA</i> 34: 41-70. Ritti, T., and Baysal, H. (2008), <i>Denizli-Hierapolis Arkeoloji Müzesi. Yunanca ve Latince Yazılı Eserlerin Kataloğu</i> . Napoli: no. 32.

i.	Private association	Possible
	Note	The plural designation and the presence of a scribe may point to an association that revered Zeus and Hermes (Corsten), but a non-private regional organization cannot be exluded.
ii.	Historical authenticity	Certain