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CAPInv. 395: hoi pragmateuomenoi [p]ar' autois Rhoma[i]oi

i.	Geographical area	Western Asia Minor	
ii.	Region	Pisidia	
iii.	Site	Milyeis	

i. Full name (original language)	οί πραγματευόμενοι [π]αρ' αὐτοῖς 'Ρωμα[ῖ]οι (SEG 36: 1207, 11. 4-5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	hoi pragmateuomenoi [p]ar' autois Rhoma[i]oi

III. DATE

i. Date(s) 05 / 04 BC

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	'Ρωμα[î]οι, <i>Rhoma[i]oi</i>
	Professional:	οί πραγματευόμενοι, <i>hoi</i> pragmateuomenoi
	Other:	[π]αρ' αὐτοῖς, [p]ar' autois

i.	Source(s)	SEG 36: 1207 (05 / 04 BC)
	Online Resources	<u>SEG 36: 1207</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedication to Rome and Augustus. Greek.
ICC	N 2446 2500 @ 990	Dage 1 of 2

i.c.	Physical format(s)	Three white limestone blocks
ii.	Source(s) provenance	A and B were found in Kozluca and are now in the Burdur Museum; C is built into an Ottoman bridge across the river Lysis near Boğaziçi

iii. Worship	They dedicate this inscription to Rome and Augustus, and it constitutes the first attestation of Roman imperial cult in Pisidia
Deities worshipped	Imperial Cult

i. Local interaction	The dedication is made with the Milyadeis themselves and the group of Thracians that was also living in the city.
ii. Interaction abroad	As Roman <i>negotiatores</i> , their interaction with other Roman associations in Asia Minor would have been intense, especially in the late Republic and early imperial age. The introduction of the imperial cult in this area might be a result of that international interaction.

iii. Bibliography	 Hall, A.S. (1986), 'R.E.C.A.M. Notes and Studies No. 9: The Milyadeis and their Territory', AS 36: 137-57. Talloen, P. (2007), 'One question, several answers: The introduction of the imperial cult in Pisidia', in M. Meyer (ed.), Neue Zeiten - Neue Sitten. Zu Rezeption und Integration römischen und italischen Kulturguts in Kleinasien, Vienna: 233-42.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	Even though there are not many details about this group of Roman businessmen in the Milyeis, the well- attested existence of this type associations in other areas of the eastern Mediterranean presumes similar organisational structures in this case too.

