CAPInv. 1149: [thiaseit]ai hoi meta As[klepiadou tou] Metrodor[ou]

i.	Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii.	Region	Mysia
iii.	Site	Yenice, Kyzikos area

:	. Full name (original language)	θιασεῖτ]αι οἱ μετὰ ἀΑσ[κληπιάδου τοῦ] Μητροδώρ[ου] (ΙΜΤ 1980 II. 1-2)
1	i. Full name (transliterated)	[thiaseit]ai hoi meta As[klepiadou tou] Metrodor[ou]

i. Date(s)	Hell. (?) - Imp. (?)

ii.	Name elements	Personal:	hoi meta As[klepiadou tou] Metrodor[ou]
iii.	Descriptive terms Note	[θιασεῖτ]αι, [thiaseit]ai IMT 1980 l. 1, the word is	largely restored

i.	Source(s)	IMT 1980 (unknown date)
	Note	Hasluck 1904: 36-7 no. 58 Hasluck 1910: 276, IV no. 89
	Online Resources	<u>IMT 1980</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedication in Greek of a stele carrying a banquet relief by the [thiaseit]ai hoi meta As[klepiadou tou] Metrodor[ou].
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Stele in two fragments. Fragment a measures 56 x 56 cm and carries a relief in the upper part depicting a banquet scene. A list of names is carved below the relief. Three pipers seated are depicted between lines 2 and 3. No photograph or drawing has ever been made available of this relief. Fragment b measures 37 x 25 cm. The description is based on Hasluck who saw the relief in the early 20th century (Hasluck 1904: 36-7).
ii.	Source(s) provenance	The upper fragment (a) of the stele was found inside the church in the Monastery of St. Anna to the east of the village of Yenice. Fragment b was built into the wallop of the church, right of the door.

i.	Founder(s)	οί μετὰ Ἀσ[κληπιάδου τοῦ] Μητροδώρ[ου], [hoi meta As[klepiadou tou] Metrodor[ou]
	Gender	Male
iii.	Members	[θιασεῖτ]αι, [thiaseit]ai? (l. 1)

i.	Number	Thirteen names are legible in the stele including the leader. Five names are recorded in the upper fragment of the stele and seven in the lower fragment. Hasluck reads with some hesitation two more names in lines a 1. 7 ('Hyía α ?M]evek[p]á[touc], Hegias?M]enej[r]a[tous]) and b 1. 1 ('Hyí[a α], Hegi[as]).
ii.	Gender	Men
	Note	All names in the stele are male.
v.	Relations	Family relations can be postulated for some of the members in the light of onomastics. Μελέαγ[ρ]ος Ἀσκλ[ηπᾶ], $Meleag[ros]$ $Askl[epa]$ (b l. 11) may be brother with Μηνοφάνης Ἀσκληπ[ᾶ], $Menophanes$ $Asklep[a]$ (b l. 14). Μηνόφιλος Παρμ[ενίσκου], $Menophilos$ $Parm[eniskou]$ (b l. 16) may bebrother or son of Παρμενίσκος Παρ[μενίσκου], $Parmeniskos$ $Par[meniskou]$ (a l. 3). Ποτάμων Ἀσκ<λ>η[πιάδου], $Potamon$ $Aske[piadou]$ (a l. 5) may be the son of the leader, Άσ[κληπιάδου τοῦ] Μητροδόρ[ου], $As[klepiadou$ tou] $Metrodor[ou]$ (a ll. 1-2). Μηνοφάνης Ἀσκληπ[ᾶ], $Menophanes$ $Asklep[a]$ (b.1 l. 14) may be the father of Εὔβουλος Μηνοφάνο[υ], $Euboulos$ $Menophano[u]$ (b l. 15).

XII. NOTES iii. Bibliography Hasluck, F.W. (1904), 'Unpublished Inscritpions from the Cyzicus Neighbourhood', JHS 24: 20-40. Hasluck, F.W. (1910), Cyzicus. Being Some Account of the History and Antiquities of that City, and of the District Adjacent to it, with the Towns of Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum, Miletupolis, Hadrianutherae, Priapus, Zeleia, etc.. Cambridge.



XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Probable

Note

Although the name of the group is partly preserved, the main elements of the name (i.e. collective name followed by the formula *hoi meta tinos*) suggest a group of worshipers, who came together on the initiative of an individual. However, it remains uncertain whether the worshippers formed a formal and durable group or whether they formed an *ad hoc* group that commemorated their coming together by putting up a stele with a relief.

