

Author: BENEDIKT ECKHARDT

CAPInv. 1693: **phratra**

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Phrygia
iii. Site	Uncertain

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	φράτρα (Ritti and Baysal 2008: 178, no. 84, ll. 2-3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>phratra</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	100 (?) - 200 (?) AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Kinship-related: <i>phratra</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	φράτρα, <i>phratra</i>
Note	<i>phratra</i> : Ritti and Baysal 2008: 178, no. 84, ll. 2-3

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Ritti and Baysal 2008: 178, no. 84 (100 (?) - 200 (?) AD)
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription, Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	White marble stele, showing a male figure

**ii. Source(s) provenance**

Museum of Denizli

**X. ACTIVITIES****iv. Honours/Other activities**The group dedicates the *stèle* as a memorial to Diodoros son of Menandros.**XII. NOTES****iii. Bibliography**Ritti, T., and Baysal, H.H. (2008), *Denizli-Hierapolis Arkeoloji Müzesi. Yunanca ve Latince Yazılı Eserlerin Kataloğu*. Napoli.**XIII. EVALUATION****i. Private association**

Possible

**Note**

Diodoros was commemorated by "his own *phratra*", ἡ εἰδία φράτρα (*he eidia phratra*, ll. 1-3). *Phratra* can certainly designate a private association, as is likely the case in SEG 60: 1497 from Takina in Pisidia and in several other inscriptions. The evidence from Phrygia, and especially from the region around Hierapolis, is more complicated, because *phratrai* could apparently represent village communities. Cf. Ritti and Baysal 2008: 178, no. 83 - a similar memorial issued not by an association, but by a village community. Diodoros' "own *phratra*" could be "his" association, but it could also be his village or his family.

**ii. Historical authenticity**

Certain