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CAPInv. 451: phratra he peri Diodoron Athenagorou Kolokynthianon kai peri Athenagoran Diodorou Gorgionos

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

i. Full name (original language)	φράτρα ή περὶ Διόδωρον Ἀθηναγόρου Κολοκυνθιανόν καὶ περὶ Ἀθηναγόραν Διοδώρου Γοργίωνος (Ramsay, CB: 143, no. 31, ll. 1-3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	phratra he peri Diodoron Athenagorou Kolokynthianon kai peri Athenagoran Diodorou Gorgionos

i. Date(s)	ii AD

ii.	Name elements	Kinship-related:	phratra
		Personal:	peri Diodoron Athenagorou Kolokynthianon kai peri Athenagoran Diodorou Gorgionos
iii.	Descriptive terms	φράτρα, <i>phratra</i>	
	Note	phratra: Ramsay, CB: 143, no. 31, 1. 1	

i.	Source(s)	Ramsay, CB: 143, no. 31 (ii AD)
	Online Resources	Ramsay, CB: 143, no. 31



i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Honorific decree. Greek.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Large stele containing representations of divinities and cultic procedures above and below the text, as well as standardized representations of the members of the <i>phratra</i> .
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Kodja-Gözler

ii. Leadership	Two leaders are mentioned.	

i. Number	24
ii. Gender	Men

Deities worshipped	Zeus
iv. Honours/Other activities	Cf. <u>CAPInv. 450</u> . In addition to the information given there, this inscription refers to a <i>pannychis</i> for Zeus that has been organized by the <i>phratra</i> .

i. Local interaction	Cf. <u>CAPInv. 450</u>

ii.	Poland concordance	Poland B *432b
iii.	Bibliography	Ramsay, W.M. (1895), <i>The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia</i> . Vol. I.1. Oxford. Ritti, T. (2002), 'Documenti epigrafici dalla regione di Hierapolis', <i>EA</i> 34: 41-70, esp. 48-51. Robert, L. (1983), 'Les dieux des Motaleis en Phrygie', <i>JS</i> 1983: 45-63. Ziebarth, E. (1900), 'Zu den griechischen Vereinsinschriften', <i>RhM</i> 55: 501-19, esp. 512-3.



i. Private association Note Possible Cf. CAPInv. 450. This is apparently the same institution at a slightly later date. The leadership has changed, and at least one member seems to be the son of a member mentioned in Ramsay, CB: 142, no. 30. No agonothetes is mentioned this time, but the third person (the first one after the two leaders) is a paraphylax. Since paraphylakes were probably based in Hierapolis, this seems to show the authority that Hierapolis had over Thiunta (cf. OGIS 527); one might also regard the presence of a paraphylax in the phratra as some sort of control exercised by a Hierapolitan magistrate over an important festival in Thiunta (thus Robert 1983: 59-63).

