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CAPInv. 717: **phrateres** (uncertain reading)

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Bithynia
iii. Site	Kalchedon

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	φράτερης (Öğüt-Polat and Şahin 1985: 118 no. 44, l. 6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>phrateres</i> (uncertain reading)

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	iii - ii BC
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Kinship-related: <i>phrateres</i>
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## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Öğüt-Polat and Şahin 1985: 118 no. 44 (iii - ii BC)
Note	Cf. I.Kalchedon 31 (with references to older editions and bibliography) Peek 1981: 291 no. 5 (new reading of ll. 6-7) SGO II 09 / 07 / 10 Kalchedon
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary epigram in Greek for Menios.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Pedimental stele with relief representing a sitting man (probably the deceased) and his servant.

**ii. Source(s) provenance**

The inscription was found at Yeldeğirmeni near Kadiköy (Kalchedon).

## XII. NOTES

**i. Comments**

According to Peek's (1981: 291) reading of l. 6 of Menios' funerary epigram (φράτερας ὀρφανίσας εἰς Ἀχέρωντα μόλεν, *phareteras orphanisas eis Acheronta molen*), the deceased went to the Acheron making his *phrateres* orphans. Peek suggested that the latter were members of a religious association to which the deceased himself participated (see below under field XIII.i: Evaluation). However, Peek's reading is not unanimously accepted (see Merkelbach and Stauber 2001: 09 / 07 / 10 Kalchedon).

**iii. Bibliography**

Ögüt-Polat, S. and Şahin, S. (1985), 'Katalog der bithynischen Inschriften im archäologischen Museum von Istanbul', *EA* 5: 97-121.  
Peek, W. (1981), 'Revisis revidendis', *ZPE* 42: 289-91.  
Poland, F. (1909), *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens*. Leipzig.  
Ramsay, W.M. (1895-1897), *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*. Oxford.

## XIII. EVALUATION

**i. Private association**

Possible

**Note**

The terms *phratra* and its derivatives (*phratores*, *phrateres*) may denote either an official civic subdivision or a private association (Poland 1909: 52-53), like the Phrygian *phratrai* (see Ramsay 1895-1897: 142-3 nos. 30-1, 156 no. 65, 609 no. 56; MAMA IV, 23; cf. [CAPIInv. 450](#), [CAPIInv. 451](#), [CAPIInv. 452](#), [CAPIInv. 466](#) and [CAPIInv. 483](#) respectively). There is nothing in Menios' epigram to demonstrate with certainty that the *phrateres* of the deceased – if indeed this is the correct reading – constituted a private association.