

CAPInv. 846: Akratetoi

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Caria
iii. Site	Mylasa

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Ἀκράτητοι (<i>I.Mylasa</i> 584, lines 1-2)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Akratetoi</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	1 (?) BC - 200 (?) AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Status-related:	The term <i>Akratetoi</i> likely designates a group of young men calling themselves "uncontrollable" or "un-subdued".
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>I.Mylasa</i> 584 (ca. 1-200 AD?)
Online Resources	PHI: Mylasa 275
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Topos and funerary inscription. Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Stone block.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	βάθρα, <i>bathra</i> (line 5) The inscription indicated a burial spot (τόπος... τῶν καταθαμένων) of the members of the associations and their heirs. Thirteen <i>bathra</i> , bases or benches, are mentioned, on which could presumably be laid sarcophagi, or perhaps other funerary items.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	Ἀκράτητοι, <i>Akratetoi</i>
ix. Privileges	The privilege of being buried in the same spot is granted to the heirs (<i>kleronomoi</i>) of the <i>Akratetoi</i> , though these may not originally have been members of the group.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	See above VI.ii for the property of the <i>Akratetoi</i> .
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	The thirteen benches or bases attested at the burial spot (see above VI.ii) suggest that several individuals, deceased <i>Akratetoi</i> along with perhaps their heirs and relatives too, could be accommodated there. Strictly speaking, perhaps the number reflects the original membership of the group.
ii. Gender	Men
Note	It is not impossible that women were a part of the group, but not likely given its name.
iv. Status	Perhaps young men, e.g. of ephebic status or <i>neoi</i> ? (See XII.i)

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	On this type of name for a group, typically one of youths or young adult friends, see Robert (1937: 66 and 1963) and more recently Bowersock (1999).
iii. Bibliography	Bowersock, G. (1999), 'Les Euemerioi et les confréries joyeuses', <i>CRAI</i> : 1241-56. Robert, L. (1937), <i>Etudes anatoliennes</i> , Paris. Robert, L. (1963), 'Nouvelles inscriptions d'Iasos', <i>REA</i> 65: 328 (= <i>OMS</i> III 1523).

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
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Note

The private and associative character of the group seem uncontroversial. What may perhaps be questioned is the association's purpose and durability: were the *Akratetoi* simply a cohesive group of friends with a common burial ground, or an organised group with a more long-lasting vocation and other activities?