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CAPInv. 1010: **phratra Philokesareon**

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Troas
iii. Site	Ilion? (in the surroundings of Hissarlik)

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	φράτρα Φιλοκεσαρέων (Pleket 1958 no. 4 ll. 4-6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>phratra Philokesareon</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	f. i AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	<p><i>Philokaisareis</i>: those worshipping the Roman Emperor.</p> <p>The adjective <i>philokaisar</i> is used as an honorific epithet for individuals, highlighting their friendship and loyalty towards the emperor. This was mostly expressed through the institution of the imperial cult (Pleket 1958: 6; Veligianni 2001: 69)</p> <p>Pleket (1958) considers the plural singular to be <i>Philokaisareioi</i>; see however Robert (1960: 221 n. 4).</p>
iii. Descriptive terms	φράτρα, <i>phratra</i>	
Note	l. 4	
		According to Seyfarth (1955: 28-33) the term <i>phratra</i> is probably a Hellenistic creation, notwithstanding that it is interchangeably used with the term <i>phratia</i> . Although in classical times the term stands for civic subdivisions, in Roman Asia Minor it is used to denote private associations, mostly of groups centered around a leader (ἡ περὶ τὸν δεῖνα φράτρα) with cult interests (see also Pleket 1958: 5).

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Pleket 1958: no. 4 (i AD)
Note	Pfuhl-Möbius no. 2175 (for the stele)
Online Resources	<a href="#">IMT Gran/Pariane 1102</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription in Greek for Zosimos. The funerary stele was set up by the parents, Eukarpos and Synpherousa, and two <i>phratrai</i> , the <i>phratra Pegason</i> and the <i>phratra Philokesareon</i> .
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble stele with a recessed panel depicting the deceased in relief- bust of a boy. The panel is surmounted by a tympanon (pediment) with akroteria in the corners and a rosette in the centre. Two laurel wreaths are engraved under and besides the text of the inscription. H. 82 x W. 46 x Th. 11 cm.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the surroundings of Hissarlik.

## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The two wreaths carved on the stele may stand for crowns bestowed on the deceased by the two <i>phratrai</i> . This is positive evidence that the <i>phratra</i> had her own financial means.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

iii. Age	Children Adults
Note	Pleket (1958: 6) considers unlikely that Zosimos, the deceased boy, was a member of the association on account of his young age. He suggests that the parents were members of these associations. However, in other instances membership in an association could extend to children and family members.

## X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>phratra</i> paid tribute to the deceased by sharing probably the cost for the erection of the funerary stele. Furthermore, the two wreaths carved on the stele may stand for crowns bestowed on the deceased by the two <i>phratrai</i> .
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## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The <i>phratra Philokesareon</i> commemorated Zosimos together with the <i>phratra Pegason</i> ( <a href="#">CAP Inv. 1021</a> ) and the boy's parents.
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## XII. NOTES

<b>i. Comments</b>	<p>Pleket (1958: 5) considers that in Roman Asia Minor the <i>phratra</i> stands for 'a brotherhood formed very often for religious purposes'.</p> <p>The deceased is posthumously honoured (laurel-wreaths) by two <i>phratrai</i>. It remains unclear whether the deceased enjoyed membership in both <i>phratrai</i> or whether it was due to his parents' membership that the <i>phratrai</i> paid honours to the deceased.</p>
<b>iii. Bibliography</b>	<p>Pleket, H.W. (1958), <i>Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden (nuntii ex museo antiquario Leidensi). The Greek Inscriptions in the 'rijksmuseum van Oudheden' at Leiden</i>, (Supplement op nieuwe Reeks XXXVIII). Leiden.</p> <p>Robert, L. (1960), <i>Hellenica. Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques</i>. vol. XI/XII. Paris.</p> <p>Seyfarth, J. (1955), 'Φράτρα und Φρατρία im nachklassischen Griechentum', <i>Aegyptus</i> 35: 3-38.</p> <p>Veligianni, C. (2001), <i>Philos und philos-Komposita in den griechischen Inschriften der Kaiserzeit</i>, in M. Peachin (ed.), <i>Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Heidelberg on 10-11 June, 2000</i>, (JRA Suppl. 43): 63-80.</p>

## XIII. EVALUATION

<b>i. Private association</b>	Certain
<b>Note</b>	The terminology used ( <i>phratra</i> : brotherhood in Roman Asia Minor, see above XII.i.) makes it likely that the group here is a private association.