

CAPInv. 162: **he techne ton bapheon**

## I. LOCATION

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

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἡ τέχνη τῶν βαφέων (SEG 41: 1201, l. 2; SEG 54: 1315, l. 6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>he techne ton bapheon</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	100 - 250 AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	ἡ ἐργασία τῶν βαφέων (Altertümer von Hierapolis 50, l. 3; Altertümer von Hierapolis 195, l. 6)
ii. Name elements	Professional: βαφεῖς, <i>bapheis</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	τέχνη, <i>techne</i> ἐργασία, <i>ergasia</i>
Note	<i>techne</i> : SEG 41: 1201, l. 2 <i>ergasia</i> : Altertümer von Hierapolis 50, l. 3; Altertümer von Hierapolis 195, l. 6  Judeich read [ἡ] ἐ[ργασί]α τῶν βαφέων in Altertümer von Hierapolis 195, l. 6; while Ritti (SEG 54: 1315) gives the text as ἡ τέχνη τῶν βαφέων, <i>he techne ton bapheon</i> .

## V. SOURCES

<b>i. Source(s)</b>	<p>Altertümer von Hierapolis 50 (100 - 250 AD)  Altertümer von Hierapolis 195 (100 - 250 AD)  SEG 41: 1201 (100 - 250 AD)</p>
<b>Note</b>	<p>See also:  Altertümer von Hierapolis 195:  Dittmann-Schöne V.5.4  SEG 54: 1315  Altertümer von Hierapolis 50:  Dittmann-Schöne V.5.3</p> <p>Judeich's readings of Altertümer von Hierapolis 195 are corrected in a number of instances by Ritti (SEG).</p>
<b>Online Resources</b>	<p><a href="#">Altertümer von Hierapolis 50</a>  <a href="#">Altertümer von Hierapolis 195</a>  <a href="#">SEG 41: 1201</a></p>
<b>i.a. Source type(s)</b>	Epigraphic source(s)
<b>i.b. Document(s) typology &amp; language/script</b>	One inscription (SEG 41: 1201) declares the erection of a statue of the council of Hierapolis; the two other ones are concerned with grave-care. Greek.
<b>i.c. Physical format(s)</b>	SEG 41: 1201 is a statue base; Altertümer von Hierapolis 50 is a large grave-altar; Altertümer von Hierapolis 195 is a sarcophagus.
<b>ii. Source(s) provenance</b>	SEG 41: 1201 comes from the theatre of Hierapolis; the other two inscriptions come from the northern necropolis.

## VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

<b>i. Archaeological remains</b>	An altar in one case, a sarcophagus in another.
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## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

<b>iv. Endowments</b>	<p>The association is the recipient of presumably several funerary endowments, only one of which (Altertümer von Hierapolis 195) is known in some detail: The deceased had given to the association a sum of money (the <i>stephanotikon</i>). According to Judeich's reading in Altertümer von Hierapolis, there was an annual distribution to be made from that sum; however, Ritti (SEG) takes l. 9 not as a specification of the sum, but of the date for the coronation.</p>
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## X. ACTIVITIES

<b>ii. Meetings and events</b>	<p>The association is twice mentioned as the responsible institution for the coronation of a grave. This was presumably done on certain dates. According to Ritti's understanding of Altertümer von Hierapolis 195 (SEG 54: 1315), l. 9, the grave was crowned on the eighth day of the first month. Judeich had taken the numbers to refer to the sum of money involved, which is more likely in light of the parallels (e.g., SEG 56: 1501).</p>
<b>iv. Honours/Other activities</b>	The statue base from the theatre (SEG 41: 1201) carried a representation of <i>boule</i> personified.

## XII. NOTES

ii. Poland concordance	Poland Z 64a (Altertümer von Hierapolis 50) Poland Z 64*b (Altertümer von Hierapolis 195)
iii. Bibliography	Dittmann-Schöne, I. (2010), <i>Die Berufsvereine in den Städten des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien</i> . 2nd. ed. Regensburg: 234-5. Ritti, T. (1995), 'Associazioni di mestiere a Hierapolis di Frigia', in B. Maria Giannattasio (ed.), <i>Viaggi e commerci nell'antichità. Atti VII Giornata Archeologia</i> , Genova: 65-84. Ritti, T. (2004), 'Iura sepulcrorum a Hierapolis di Frigia nel quadro dell'epigrafia sepolcrale microasiatica. Iscrizioni edite e inedite', in <i>Libitina e dintorni. Libitina e i luci sepolcrali. Le leges libitinariae campane. Iura sepulcrorum: vecchie e nuove iscrizioni</i> , Rome: 455-634.

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	Professional associations in the 2nd/3rd century were often very close to the official civic institutions, but they probably remained essentially private associations.
ii. Historical authenticity	Certain