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CAPInv. 180: to politeuma ton en Alexandreiai pheromenon stratioton

I. LOCATION

i.	**Geographical area**	Egypt
ii.	**Nome**	Alexandria (L00)
iii.	**Site**	Alexandria

II. NAME

i.	**Full name (original language)**	τὸ πολίτευμα τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι φερομένων στρατιωτῶν (I.Alex. Ptol. 32, ll. 3-7)
ii.	**Full name (transliterated)**	*to politeuma ton en Alexandreiai pheromenon stratioton*

III. DATE

i.	**Date(s)**	112 - 75 BC

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii.	**Name elements**	Geographical:	*en Alexandreiai*
		Professional:	*stratiotai*
		Status-related:	*stratiotai*
iii.	**Descriptive terms**	πολίτευμα, *politeuma*	
	Note	*Politeuma*: I.Alex. Ptol. 32, l. 3.	

V. SOURCES

i.	**Source(s)**	I.Alex. Ptol. 32 (112/1 BC or 76/5 BC)
	Note	Other editions of the text: SEG 20: 499; SB VIII 9812.

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	Online Resources	SEG 20: 499 TM 5976 AGRW ID 20506
i.a.	**Source type(s)**	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	**Document(s) typology & language/script**	Greek dedication to Zeus and Hera by the *politeuma* of soldiers.
i.c.	**Physical format(s)**	Limestone stele.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii.	**Leadership**	The προστάτης, *prostates* (ll. 7-8), is Dionysios, son of Kallon.
iii.	**Members**	The members of the *politeuma* defined themselves as κτίσται, *ktistai* (l. 13), 'founders' of the cult object or shrine which was dedicated to Zeus and Hera.
iv.	**Officials**	The *politeuma* has a γραμματεύς, *grammateus* (l. 11), Philippos, son of Philippos.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii.	**Gender**	Men
	Note	Since the *politeuma* is made up of soldiers, they were all male.
iii.	**Age**	Adults
iv.	**Status**	The *politeuma* gathered the soldiers active in Alexandria (ll. 3-7).
vi.	**Proper names and physical features**	Διονύσιος Κάλλωνος προστάτης Φίλιππος Φιλίππου γραμματεύς

X. ACTIVITIES

iii.	**Worship**	The *politeuma* set up the dedication in honour of Zeus Soter and Hera Teleia.
	Deities worshipped	Zeus Soter Hera Teleia

XIII. EVALUATION

i.	**Private association**	Certain
	Note	The group presents all the characteristics (internal organisation, activities, officials etc) of a private association. There are no hints at the fact that this group had larger responsibilities of whatever character, like it is the case for other *politeumata* (cf. CAPInv. 1370). It therefore seems certain that this *politeuma* functioned and was a private association of a military character.