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CAPInv. 1975: *synodos Kroni...*

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Arsinoites (00)
iii. Site	Tebtynis

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	σύνοδος Κρονι.. [] (P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>synodos Kroni...</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	46 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	Kroni...: the name is fragmentary; it may refer to the founder or president or a deity.
	Theophoric:	Kroni...: the name is fragmentary; it may refer to the founder or president or a deity.
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος. <i>synodos</i>	
Note	<i>synodos</i> : P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45 (after 2 Jan AD 46)
Online Resources	P.Mich. II 123 TM 11967

i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	<i>Grapheion</i> register in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Papyrus
ii. Source(s) provenance	The papyrus comes from the <i>grapheion</i> of Tebtynis; it is uncertain whether the association was based in the village or elsewhere and simply registered its dealings in the Tebtynis <i>grapheion</i> .

VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	Given the fragmentary name of the association it is possible that it took its name from its founder, who was called Kroni...
ii. Leadership	The name of the association may mention its leader, who was called Kroni...
vi. Laws and rules	The association registered its regulations (νόμος, <i>nomos</i>) in the <i>grapheion</i> of Tebtynis.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	Despite the fragmentary state of the passage, the presence of the term <i>synodos</i> and the mention of its <i>nomos</i> being recorded in the <i>grapheion</i> almost undoubtedly suggests that we are dealing with a private association.