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CAPInv. 626: to symposion ton konet[--]

i.	Geographical area	The Near East and Beyond
ii.	Region	Syria
iii.	Site	Palmyra

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ συμπόσιον τῶν κονετ[] (IGLS XVII.1 143, Ι. 3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	to symposion ton konet[]

i. Date(s)

257 / 258 AD

ii.	Name elements	Professional:	It is unclear what <i>konet[oi?]</i> means, but the analogy to the <i>symposia</i> of <i>chrysochooi, argyrokopoi, skyteis</i> and <i>askonautopoioi</i> suggests that this is another professional association.
iii.	Descriptive terms Note	συμπόσιον, symposion symposion: IGLS XVII.1 1	43, 1. 3

i.	Source(s)	IGLS XVII.1 143 (AD 257/8)
	Online Resources	AGRW ID 10351
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)



i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek dedicatory inscription
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Base of a column, white limestone
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Sanctuary of Baalshamim at Palmyra

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The association honours (presumably with a statue) Odainath, their patron ($\tau \delta v \pi \alpha[\tau] \rho \omega v \alpha$, ton pa[t]rona,
	1. 4).

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The nature of the profession (if this is what <i>konet[]</i> refers to) remains unclear; several derivations from Semitic words have been suggested (see Kaizer 2002). It seems natural to assume that 1. 3 should be supplemented with KONET[Ω N], <i>KONET[ON]</i> , and earlier editors have in fact stated that Ω N, <i>ON</i> , could be read on the stone. This has now been rejected by Yon, who not only notes that the letters cannot be read, but also argues that they cannot be restored due to lack of space. However, there seems to be no alternative.
iii. Bibliography	Kaizer, T. (2002), 'The Symposium of the Konetoi in an Inscription set up in Honour of Odaenathus at Palmyra', <i>Studi epigrafici e linguistici sul vicino oriente antico</i> 19: 149-56. Yon, JB. (2012), <i>Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie XVII.1: Palmyre</i> . Beyrouth.

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

