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CAPInv. 1003: Temeneitai tou Apollonos tou Didymeos kai tes Demetros tes Karpophorou

i.	Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii.	Region	Ionia
iii.	Site	Miletus

i.	Full name (original language)	[Τεμ]ενεῖται τοῦ Ἀπόλλω[νος τοῦ Διδυμέ]ως καὶ τῆς Δήμητ[ρος τῆς Καρπο]φόρου (Milet VI.2 800)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	Temeneitai tou Apollonos tou Didymeos kai tes Demetros tes Karpophorou

i. Date(s)	47 / 46 BC

ii. Name elements	Theophoric:	Apollon Didymeus Demeter Karpophoros	
	Topographical:	Temeneitai	

i.	Source(s)	Milet VI.2 800
	Note	Herrmann 1980: 230-233 c)
	Online Resources	Herrmann 1980: 230-233 c)
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Inscription fragment, possibly of a list of members. Greek.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Fragment of a plate or stele

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	The text mentions in unclear context a μνημεῖον, <i>mnemeion</i> (Milet VI.2 800 l. 7), most probably a tomb.
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iii. Members	Τεμενεῖται, Temeneitai
iv. Officials	χρυσονόμος, <i>chrysonomos</i> γραμματεύς, <i>grammateus</i>
	The <i>chrysonomos</i> was the treasurer, the <i>grammateus</i> the secretary of the association. Cf. Herrmann 1980: 226-227 with n. 9.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	Since the <i>chrysonomos</i> was the treasurer of the association, it must have had some kind of treasury.

ii.	Meetings and events	The list of the members is styled as the record of a meeting (οἴδε συνήχθησαν Τεμενῖται, hoide synechthesan Temenitai). This formula suggests a meeting in the form of a banquet (Herrmann, Milet VI.2: p. 93 with reference to Ph. Gauthier, BE 1991, 426).	
iii.	Worship	Both the designation of the members as <i>Temenitai</i> and the gods listed in its name demonstrate the association's religious character.	
	Deities worshipped	Apollon Didymeus Demeter Karpophoros	
iv.	Honours/Other activities	Since the fragmentary inscription mentions a tomb ($\mu\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\hat{\iota}$ ov, $mnemeion$), the association was likely involved in a funerary cult.	
		The provenance of the inscription from a necropolis suggests that the association was also involved in funerary activities, though nothing in the inscription itself attests to that.	

i.	Comments	On groups of temenizontes, Temenitai in Miletus in general cf. <u>CAPInv. 998</u> .
iii.	Bibliography	Herrmann, P. (1980), 'Urkunden milesischer Temenitai', MDAI(I) 30: 223-239.



i. Private association Certain Note The religious character and the funerary cult of the association makes it a private association.

