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CAPInv. 1376: synodos Deidatos

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

i	Full name (original language)	σύνοδος Δειδᾶτος (P.Lond. III 1170 verso, l. 70)
i	i. Full name (transliterated)	synodos Deidatos

i. Date(s)	259 AD

ii.	Name elements	Personal:	Deidas
iii.	Descriptive terms Note	σύνοδος synodos synodos: P.Lond. III 1170	verso, 1. 70

i.	Source(s)	P.Lond. III 1170 verso, 1. 70 (25 May AD 259)
	Online Resources	<u>P.Lond. III 1170 verso</u> <u>TM 11762</u>
i.a.	Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Accounts of Heroninus in Greek

i.c. Physical format(s) papyrus

i.	Founder(s)	On the basis of the name of the <i>synodos</i> , it is possible that the founder was Deidas.
ii.	Leadership	On the basis of the name of the <i>synodos</i> , it is possible that the leader was Deidas.

iii.	Income	These entries of payments to the <i>synodos</i> are for the festival of Liloition (for wine?): 1. 70

vi. Proper names and physical features	Deidas

ii. Meetings and events	Festival of the Liloition: 1. 71 Λιλοϊτίου, Liloitiou.

i. Local interaction	Deidas also appears as a worker on the estate, and was apparently a donkey driver (see l. 82 ὀνηλάτου onelatou).

iii. Bibliography	Rathbone, D. (1991) Economic Rationalism and Rural Society in Third Century AD Egypt. The Heroninos archive and the Appianus Estate. Cambridge: 147. Westermann, W.L. (1932) 'Entertainment in Villages of Graeco-Roman Egypt', JEA 18.1/2: 16-27.

i. Private association	Probable		
(A)	<u> </u>		

Previous discussions of these groups have identified them as associations and there is nothing that suggests they could not have been.

