

CAPInv. 1441: **geouchoi hoi apo Psenemphaias tou Ptolemaiou nomou**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Gynaikopolites (L03)
iii. Site	Psenemphaia

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	γεῦχοι οἱ ἀπὸ Ψενεμφαίας τοῦ Πτολεμαίου νομοῦ (I.Prose 49 l. 4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>geouchoi hoi apo Psenemphaias tou Ptolemaiou nomou</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	5 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Geographical:	<i>apo Psenemphaias tou Ptolemaiou nomou</i>
	Professional:	<i>geouchoi</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος <i>synodos</i> l. 54	
Note	<i>synodos</i> : I.Prose 49 ll. 51, 54	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Prose 49 (3 May 5 BC)
Note	Other editions: SB V 8267; I.Delta, pp. 899-913 no. 2
Online Resources	I.Prose 49 TM 103907

i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Honorary inscription in Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	stele

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	The "Kleopatreion of Aristion," τὸ Ἀριστίωνος Κλεοπάτρειον <i>to Aristionos Kleopatreion</i> (l.3-4: ἐν τῷ Ἀριστίωνος Κλεοπατρείῳ; l. 37-8: τὸ τῶν γεούχων Ἀριστίωνος Κλεοπάτρειον) appears to have been the association clubhouse.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	Aristion(?). The clubhouse appears to have been named after him (The "Kleopatreion of Ariston," ll. 3-4, ll. 37-8).
ii. Leadership	Apollonios, ἱερεύς <i>hiereus</i> , προστάτης <i>prostates</i> , and κωμάρχης <i>komarches</i> (l. 5): he also held the ἀρχιερωσύνη διὰ βίου <i>archierosyne dia biou</i> (l. 21). Before him, it appears his father Theon was at least the ἀρχιερεύς <i>archiereus</i> for the association (l. 9).
iii. Members	οἱ πλείστοι <i>hoi pleistoi</i> (l. 6); οἱ συνγέωργοι <i>hoi syngeorgoi</i> (l. 17).
vi. Laws and rules	Attempts by other members of the association to adjust, or to fail to countersign the decrees of Apollonios (ll. 47), resulted in a fine of 3000 silver drachmas (l. 51-52).
vii. Judicial system	The final clause at the end of the stele concerning fines for failing to support the new president's decrees (ll. 46-55) suggests that there may have been a judicial system therein, but a definitive answer is impossible.
viii. Obligations	It appears that with Apollonios as president, attempts by other members of the association to adjust, or to fail to countersign the decrees that he made (ll. 47), resulted in a fine of 3000 silver drachmas (l.51-52). Whether this was the case under the previous encumbant as president is entirely unclear.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	A treasury(?), λόγος <i>logos</i> (l. 51)
ii. Realty	The "Kleopatreion of Aristion," τὸ Ἀριστίωνος Κλεοπάτρειον <i>to Aristionos Kleopatreion</i> (l. 3-4), clubhouse of the association.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	The recorded members are men.
iii. Age	Children Adults

Note	The son of Apollonios, Theon who is apparently not yet an ephebe (ll.33-35). The remaining members appear to be adults.
v. Relations	The president, Apollonios, has a son, Theon who is a member of the association, or at least is permitted to banquet with the association members (it seems to have been a singular honor, ll. 33-35). Apollonios himself is the son of Theon who was the previous encumbant as ἀρχιερεύς <i>archiereus</i> for the association (l. 9).
vi. Proper names and physical features	Apollonios, son of Theon; Theon (?); Aristion

X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	συναγωγή <i>synagoge</i> (l. 3).
iv. Honours/Other activities	In return for Apollonios' support and help, the association decides to make two ἀσπίδεῖα <i>aspideia</i> (ll. 34, 37) with Apollonios' portrait, one of which will be put in the Kleopatreion of Aristion; this will be crowned during the drinking ceremonies. Apollonios will receive the double portion of meat of the sacrifices (ll. 39-40: καὶ διπλὰ μέρη δίδοσθαι αὐτῶι <i>dipla mere didosthai autoi</i>) and will also have an inscription engraved on the architrave of the meeting-hall of the association (ll. 40-41: ἐπιγράψαι ἐπὶ τὸ ἐπιστύλιον τοῦ οἴκου <i>epigrapsai epi to epistylon tou oikou</i>). Moreover they decide to make an ἀσπίδειον <i>aspideion</i> with the portrait of Apollonios' young son (ll. 34-35) and to grant him the privilege to dine together with the members of the association before being entered in the list of ephebes (presumably of Alexandria [?]) (ll. 35-36).

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Whitehorne, J.E.G. (1982) "The ephebate and the gymnasial class in Roman Egypt." <i>BASP</i> 19: 171-84 P. van Minnen (2000), 'Euergetism in Graeco-Roman Egypt', in L. Mooren (ed.), <i>Politics, Administration and Society in the Hellenistic and Roman World</i> . Leuven: 437-69
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XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The clauses on the stele, their context, and the group terminology (including the terms for members and the officials of the association) all suggest that this was a private association.