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## CAPInv. 1480: The Association of Amun-Opet

i.	Geographical area	Egypt
ii.	Nome	Thebes with Peri Thebas (U04b)
iii.	Site	Thebes

i.	Full name (original language)	$T\Box \Box ny.t \ n\Box mn$ (Texp)(x, l. 1).
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	The Association of Amun-Opet

i. Date(s)	109 (?) / 108 (?) BC

ii.	Name elements	Theophoric:	Amun-Opet
iii.	Descriptive terms	<ul><li>□ ny.t</li><li>□ .wy</li></ul>	
	Note	<ul> <li>□ ny.Text A 1. 1, 6</li> <li>□ .wyText A, 1. 7</li> </ul>	

i. Source(s)	P. Assoc.: 103-135 = P. Berl. Spieg. 3115 (Text A: day 10 of Pharmuthi year 8 under Ptolemy IX= 26 April 109 BC; Text C: day 11 of Pharmuthi year 9 under Ptolemy IX= 27 April 108 BC; Text D: 1st day of Choice year 10 under Ptolemy IX= 18 December 108 BC).
Note	Other publication: P. Bürgsch. 19; P. Survey 61.
Online Resources	TM 3058

i.a.	Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	This demotic papyrus contains the rules of an association of choachytes of Thebes and an account of the same association. The rules are divided in five texts, written in three different years. Text A seems to be the act of foundation of the association written in the year 8 (the reading of the year is not certain), text C is written in year 9 and text D is written in year 10. Texts B and E have no date.
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Thebes. The papyrus is located in Berlin now.

ii.	Leadership	The $mr  šn  (lesonis)$ cited 1. 5 is probably the president of the association. The $m\Box$ 52he "second" in 1. 5 is a leader too. The first title is well known in associations (De Cenival 1972: 153-158), but the second is attested in only two texts (De Cenival 1972: 168).		
iii.	Members	The members are called "the choachytes of the necropolis of Djeme" (l. 1 $n\square$ $w\square$ $\square$ - $mw$ $n$ $t\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $m$ $\square$ Referred also as $n\square$ $rm$ $\square$ 1. $v$ ("The people") and $p\square$ $y     v v v v v v v v v v $		
vi.	Laws and rules	n□ mt.wwords/matters' (Text A par. 1 l. 1)		
viii.	Obligations	Every man should bring no more than two jars of wine for the feast days (Text A, paragraph 3, 1. 1): $mtw \ge w tm \square n \square rp r t\square \square ne.t n p\square hrw (n) swr nty \square ry One Short 2not bring wine to the association for the drinking day, more than two jars". Every member who will have a male child should give 30 deben to the association (1. 4-5).$		

i.	Number	The list member in the Text A paragraph 1, lists 18 men and 8 sons.
ii.	Gender	Men
	Note	Text A contains the list of the members of the association. All the name are male. All the members named in Text E are male too.
iii.	Age	Children Adults
	Note	In the list of members contains in Text A, some members are named with their sons. It may mean that they are under age, wether they would be named like others members.
v.	Relations	The list member in the Text A paragraph 1, lists 18 men and 8 sons.

s.t n

vi. Proper names and physical features -P□ -šr-□ □ wty □ rm p(Text=ACsip paragraph 1, 1.8) Psenthotes and his son -Pt $\square$  (?)- $\square$  tp  $\square$  rm p $\square$  (Tyext 3x, paragraph 1, 1. 9) Ptah-hotep and his son -  $\square$  nm-  $\square$  b-R-  $\square$  n-  $\square$  (Plext  $\sqrt[4]{-}$  fpžaragraph 1, 1. 10) Chonopres and his son -Pa-n□ s□ n □ r-s□(Text As, paragraph 1, 1, 13) Panas son of Hasiesis - $Ws\square$  r- $wr\square$   $n\square$   $p\square$  (Tyext S), paragraph 1, 1. 15) Osoroeris and his son  $-P\Box$   $-d\Box$   $-Ws\Box$   $rs\Box$ (Text $\Box$ A, paragraph 1, 1. 16) Petosiris son of Horos  $-N\Box$  y- $n\Box$  t-Mntj s $\Box$  (Thext Ax, paragraph 1, 1. 17) Nechtmonthes son of Horos  $-P\Box$   $-\check{s}r-\Box$   $nsw s\Box$   $n\Box$   $d-\Box$  (**Tepx** $\Box$ A, -**pth** ragraph 1, 1. 18) Psenchonsis son of Teephibis -  $\square$  r-swr (?) s $\square$  n  $\square$  r-swr (?) (Text A, paragraph 1, 1. 19) Hasos son of Hasos  $-N\Box$  y-n $\Box$  t-f p $\Box$  n $\Box$  (Texty $\pm$ ,f)\*\* margraph 1, 1. 20) Nechoutes and his son -N  $\Box$  y-n  $\Box$  =f p  $\Box$  (Textm, paragraph 1, 1.21) Nechoutes the older - $\square$  r s $\square$  n P $\square$  (-Thext Al., paragraph 1, 1. 22) Horos son of Panachtes -Pn-Mntj s  $\square$  n  $\square$  mn- $\[Text{ret}\]$  A, paragraph 1, 1. 23) Pamonthes son of Amenothes -Pn-n□ s□ n P□ (-Tiext A, paragraph 1, 1. 24) Panas son of Panachtes -□ r-s□ -□ s.t s□ n P(TextnA), paragraph 1, 1. 25) Harsiesis son of Panachtes

## X. ACTIVITIES ii. Meetings and events Paragraph 2 of Text A lists the "drinking days" where the members should meet (l. 1-18). Every man has to bring two jars of wine for every feast, and no more. Deities worshipped Montou ? (Text D, l. 6).

iii. Bibliography	Monson, A. (2007), 'Religious Associations and Temples in Ptolemaic Tebtunis', dans J. Fräen, T. Purola et E. Salmenkivi (ed.), <i>Proceedings of the 24th International Congress of Papyrology, 1-7 August 2004</i> , Helsinki: II 769-778.  Monson, A. (2006), 'The Ethics and Economics of Ptolemaic Religious Associations', <i>AncSoc</i> 36: 231-238.  De Cenival, Fr. (1972), <i>Les associations religieuses en Égypte d'après les documents démotiques</i> , Le Caire.  De Cenival, Fr., (1969) « Les associations dans les temples égyptiens d'après les données fournies par les papyrus démotiques », in P. Derchain (ed.), <i>Religions en Égypte hellénistique et romaine : colloque de Strasbourg, 16-18 mai 1967</i> , Paris: 5-19.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The use of $\Box$ $ny(t, 1)$ to describe this group proves that it was a private association.