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## CAPInv. 1515: *synodos amimetobion*

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Alexandria (I.00)
iii. Site	Alexandria

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	σύνοδος ἀμιμητοβίων (Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 28.2)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>synodos amimetobion</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	41 - 31 BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	ἡ τῶν ἀμιμητοβίων σύνοδος, <i>he ton amimetobion synodos</i> (Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 71.3)
ii. Name elements	Other: <i>amimetobioi</i> 'Inimitable Livers'
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i>
Note	<i>synodos</i> : Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 28.2 and 71.3

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 28.2 and 71.3
Online Resources	<a href="#">Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 28</a> <a href="#">Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 71</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Literary source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script    Greek, Plutarch's Life of Antony.

## VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)    Queen Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony.  
Gender    Male Female

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender    Men  
                    Women  
  
Note    Given the fact that the *synodos* was founded by the Queen of Egypt and Mark Antony and gathered their friends and courtiers, it was presumably open to men and women.

## X. ACTIVITIES

ii. Meetings and events    The *synodos* was mainly involved in banquets, which were regular (allegedly held daily): καθ' ἡμέραν εἰστίων ἀλλήλους *kath' hemeran eistion allelous* (Plu. *Ant.* 28.2).

## XII. NOTES

i. Comments    Cleopatra and Mark Antony dissolved the *synodos* after the defeat at Actium (31 BC) and founded another *synodos* instead (Plu. *Ant.* 71.3; cf. [CAPinv. 1516](#)).

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association    Certain  
Note    The terminology used and the character of the proceedings makes it certain that the *synodos* here was a private association.  
  
ii. Historical authenticity    One may wonder the truth of Plutarch's statements and the actual existence of such a club.