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## CAPInv. 1975: *synodos Kroni...*

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	σύνοδος Κρονι.. [ ] (P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>synodos Kroni...</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	46 AD
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Personal:	Kroni...: the name is fragmentary; it may refer to the founder or president or a deity.
	Theophoric:	Kroni...: the name is fragmentary; it may refer to the founder or president or a deity.
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος. <i>synodos</i>	
Note	<i>synodos</i> : P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45	

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Mich. II 123 recto IX l. 45 (after 2 Jan AD 46)
Online Resources	<a href="#">P.Mich. II 123</a> <a href="#">TM 11967</a>

<b>i.a. Source type(s)</b>	Papyrological source(s)
<b>i.b. Document(s) typology &amp; language/script</b>	<i>Grapheion</i> register in Greek.
<b>i.c. Physical format(s)</b>	Papyrus
<b>ii. Source(s) provenance</b>	The papyrus comes from the <i>grapheion</i> of Tebtynis; it is uncertain whether the association was based in the village or elsewhere and simply registered its dealings in the Tebtynis <i>grapheion</i> .

## VII. ORGANIZATION

<b>i. Founder(s)</b>	Given the fragmentary name of the association it is possible that it took its name from its founder, who was called Kroni...
<b>ii. Leadership</b>	The name of the association may mention its leader, who was called Kroni...
<b>vi. Laws and rules</b>	The association registered its regulations (νόμος, <i>nomos</i> ) in the <i>grapheion</i> of Tebtynis.

## XIII. EVALUATION

<b>i. Private association</b>	Certain
<b>Note</b>	Despite the fragmentary state of the passage, the presence of the term <i>synodos</i> and the mention of its <i>nomos</i> being recorded in the <i>grapheion</i> almost undoubtedly suggests that we are dealing with a private association.