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## CAPInv. 654: **he tou Dios Hypsistou synodos**

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἡ τοῦ Διὸς Ὑψίστου σύνοδος (P.Lond. VII 2193, l. 4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>he tou Dios Hypsistou synodos</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	69 (?) - 58 (?) BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Theophoric: <i>Zeus hypsistos</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i> κοινόν, <i>koinon</i> φράτρα, <i>phratra</i>
Note	<i>Synodos</i> : P.Lond. VII 2193, l. 4 <i>Koinon</i> : P.Lond. VII 2193, l. 11 <i>Phratra</i> : P.Lond. VII 2193, l. 14

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Lond. VII 2193 (69-58 BC?)
Note	Other editions: SB V 7835; AGRW 295. Corrections to some readings in the text by Brashear 1993: 33-34 (recorded in BL X).

Online Resources	<a href="#">P.Lond. VII 2193</a> <a href="#">TM 2462</a> <a href="#">AGRW ID 2922</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek rules of the association.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Papyrus.

## VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	The association met in the temple of Zeus (Il. 8-9: ἐν τῷ τοῦ Διὸς   ἱερῶι, <i>en toi tou Dios hieroi</i> ) at least once a month, where they had a communal hall (l. 9: ἐν ἀνδ[ρῶνι] κοινῶι, <i>en androni koinoi</i> ) reserved for their banquets and celebrations.
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## VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	Petesouchos, son of Teephbennis, was ἡγούμενος, <i>hegoumenos</i> (Il. 6, 10-11, 14). The leader of the association is in charge for one year (l. 7: εἰς ἐ[ν]ιαυτὸν [ἀπὸ τοῦ] προ[γ]ε[γ]ραμμένου μηνὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, <i>eis eniauton apo tou progegrammenou menos kai hemeras</i> ).
iii. Members	The members were called οἱ ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς Ὑψίστου συνόδου, <i>hoi ek tes tou Dios Hypsistou synodou</i> (l. 4) and συνεῖσφοροι, <i>syneisphoroi</i> (Il. 7-8).
iv. Officials	The president of the association had a ὑπέρτης, <i>hyperetes</i> (l. 11).
vi. Laws and rules	The rules of the association, preserved in the text, are called νόμος, <i>nomos</i> (l. 4).
vii. Judicial system	If the members did not respect the rules of the association, fines were exacted from them (Il. 21: εἰσενεγκεῖν ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ..., <i>eisenenkein hekastos auton</i> ...). The fragmentary state of the passage does not allow a clearer understanding of the procedure.
viii. Obligations	From the term συνεῖσφοροι, <i>syneisphoroi</i> (Il. 7-8), it is possible to infer that members had to pay regular fees; συμβολαί, <i>synbolai</i> and other contributions are also mentioned in l. 20. The members had to obey the president and his assistant, they had to be present at meetings, assemblies, and outings as called upon by the president, they could not form factions within the association, nor leave the association for another one nor resign during the year of the validity of the membership, they had to behave during drinking-parties without abusing, or chatter, or accuse each other, without bringing disorder to the celebrations, nor hasting to their seats, nor rushing from one seat to another. Payments in case of special occasions (such as the birth of a child to a member) were also present (Il. 22-23): the fragmentary state of the passage, however, does not allow to have further particulars (on this procedure, cf. P.Mich. V 243, ll. 5-6).

## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

iii. Income	The association enjoyed fees paid by members (on the basis of the term συνεῖσφοροι, <i>syneisphoroi</i> , Il. 7-8). Συμβολαί, <i>synbolai</i> and other contributions are also mentioned in l. 20.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	It seems that the members of the association were all men, given the fact that the leader chosen by the association is said to be τοῦ τόπου καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν   ἄξιος, <i>tou topou kai ton andron axios</i> (Il. 6-7).

## X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	συναγωγαί, <i>synagogai</i> (l. 12): the president of the association called the assemblies.
ii. Meetings and events	The association met at least once a month for a πόσις, <i>posis</i> , organised by the president for the paying members, when they held a banquet and made libations on behalf of Zeus and the King (Il. 7-10). Meetings are referred to as σύλλογοι (l. 12) and were called by the president. The members of the association were also involved in outings and trips (l. 12: ἀποδημίαι, <i>apodemiai</i> ), as well as in συμπόσια, <i>synposia</i> (Il. 15,16, 18).
iii. Worship	The association met for banquets and libations on behalf of Zeus and the King: σπένδοντες εὐχέσθουσιν καὶ ἄλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα ὑπὲρ τε τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ κυρίου(ν) βασιλέως, <i>spendontes euesthosan kai talla ta nomizomena hyper te tou theou kai kyriou basileos</i> (Il. 9-10).
Deities worshipped	Zeus King

## XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Brashear, W. M (1993), <i>Vereine im griechisch-römischen Ägypten</i> . Konstanz.
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## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology used ( <i>synodos</i> , <i>koinon</i> , <i>phratra</i> ), the internal organisation, the officials, the dealings in which the group was involved, and the typology of the text make it certain that we have here a private association.