

CAPInv. 916: Pakoritai

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Mysia
iii. Site	Pergamon

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Πακορίται (I.Pergamon 297, l. 5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>Pakoritai</i>

III. DATE

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

ii. Name elements	Other:	<i>Pakoritai</i> - Fränkel (1896: 224) takes it to refer to Pakoria on the Euphrates, a town mentioned by Ptolemaios, <i>Geography</i> 5.18.7. Pakoria may also have been a toponym in the vicinity of Pergamon or it may have designated a residential quarter in the city of Pergamon (Schwarzer 2002: 243). It is not uncommon to find groups in Mysia whose name terminates in -itai and whose name probably derives from toponyms or neighbourhoods (e.g. <i>Paspareitai</i>, <i>Kynosoureitai</i>, <i>Hippikeitai</i>). The name <i>Pakoritai</i> can also be connected to a personal name, i.e. Pakoros (Merkelbach 1988: 24 n. 34). Pakoros, for example, was a Parthian king. The name <i>Pakoritai</i> is otherwise unattested.
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Pergamon 297 (probably Imperial)
	Note IGRR IV, 281
	Jaccottet 2003, II, no. 102.
	Online Resources I.Pergamon 297
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedicatory inscription in Greek by Ioulios Karpophoros, called Gettix. The dedication is composed in hexameter.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Slab of trachyte. H. 35 x W. 42 cm.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found reused in a private property in Seraï Machala in Pergamon, in the south foot of the citadel.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	αὐτοῖσι στύλοις πρόπυλον, <i>autoisi stylois propylon</i> (Il. 3-4; propylon with its columns)
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

v. Relations	Karpophoros is attested in two other inscriptions from Pergamon (MDAI(A) 1899: 184 no. 40; MDAI(A) 1910: 461 no. 43).
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X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	The propylon was dedicated to Bromios.
Deities worshipped	Bromios (cult epithet of Dionysos)

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The <i>Pakoritai</i> worshipped Bromios, a cult epithet of Dionysos, as inferred by the text. Bromios was also worshipped in Smyrna (I.Smyrna 728). A propylon with columns (perhaps one should envisage a gateway with a colonnaded porch) was dedicated to Bromios. The propylon would have allowed access to an enclosed area or a building, presumably a meeting place of the <i>Pakoritai</i> where Dionysos would have been worshipped. Ohlemutz (1968: 114) attributed the inscription to Bau H in light of AM 1910: 461 no. 43 (dedication by Karpophoros) and put forward that the building was connected to a Dionysiac thiasos. However, Bau H has been tentatively identified with the Prytaneion by Schwarzer (2004).
ii. Poland concordance	Poland B *401

iii. Bibliography

Merkelbach, R. (1988), *Die Hirten des Dionysos. Die Dionysos-Mysterien der römischen Kaiserzeit und der bukolischen Roman des Longus*. Stuttgart.
Ohlemutz, E. (1968), *Die Kulte und Heiligtümer der Götter in Pergamon*. Darmstadt.
Schwarzer, H. (2002), 'Vereinslokale im hellenistischen und römischen Pergamon', in U. Egelhaaf-Gaiser & A. Schäfer (eds.), *Religiöse Vereine in der römischen Antike: Untersuchungen zu Organisation, Ritual und Raumordnung*: 221-60.
Schwarzer, H. (2004), 'Der sog. Bau H - Zum mutmaßlichen Prytaneion von Pergamon', *IstMitt* 54: 173-83.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Possible

Note

The text of the inscription provides hints to the existence of a building, where (Dionysos) Bromios was worshipped by the *Pakoritai*. The collective name (*Pakoritai*), albeit ambiguous in meaning, designates a group (it is unclear whether it was formally or loosely organized), whose identity and role is otherwise unknown.