

## 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:	<p><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.</p> <p>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>).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The name <i>Pakoritai</i> is otherwise unattested.</p>
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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	<a href="#">I.Pergamon 297</a>
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 Seraī 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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.