

Author: MARIO C.D. PAGANINI

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	Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 28 Plu. <i>Ant.</i> 71
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.