

CAPInv. 61: he megale synodos Pramarreious theou megalou

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Arsinoites (00)

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ἡ μεγάλη σύνδοδος Πραμαρρείους θεοῦ μεγάλου (I.Fayoum I 6, ll. 5-7)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>he megale synodos Pramarreious theou megalou</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	104 BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Theophoric:	Pramarres, deified Pharaoh Amenhemhat III.
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος, <i>synodos</i>	
Note	<i>Synodos</i> : I.Fayoum I 6, l. 6	

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Fayoum I 6 (23 Epeiph = 7 Aug. 104 BC)
Online Resources	<a href="#">I.Fayoum I 6</a> <a href="#">TM 6608</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek dedication on behalf of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy X Alexander I.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Stele, with offering scene in relief above the inscription.

ii. Source(s) provenance	The stone was bought in Medinet el-Fayyum (metropolis of the Arsinoites) but its provenance is uncertain. Rubensohn (1905): 112 suggested Soknopaiou Nesos as the provenance of the stone, on the basis of the fact that on the same day a dedication to Isis, Harpocrates, and Premarres (I.Fayoum I 69) was set up in Soknopaiou Nesos by a couple and the father of the wife bore the same name as the <i>epimeletes</i> of this <i>synodos</i> . This is however doubtful. Pasek (2007): 136 thinks that the stone came from Hawara, where he also identifies the same association in a Demotic document from the Hellenistic period.
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## VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	ἐπιμελητεύων, <i>epimeleteuon</i> (l. 10), called Philon, son of Philon. On the title of <i>epimeletes</i> to indicate the leader of an association, cf. San Nicolò 1972: 61.
Eponymous office	ἐπιμελητεύοντος   [Φί]λωνος τοῦ Φύλωνος, <i>epimeleteuontos Philonos tou Philonos</i> (l. 10).
iii. Members	The members are called 'those from the <i>synodos</i> ' of the god: [οἱ ἐκ τῆς [με]]γάλης συνόδου Πραμαρρε[ί]ους θεοῦ μεγάλου, [ <i>hoi ek te/s [me]gales synodou Pramarre[i]ous theou megalou</i> (ll. 5-7).
iv. Officials	The associations has a ἱερεὺς διὰ βίου, <i>hierous dia biou</i> (ll. 7-8) called Eirenaïos, son of Eirenaïos.

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status	Eirenaïos, the association's <i>hierous dia biou</i> , bore the title of <i>syngenes</i> of the King.
vi. Proper names and physical features	Εἰρηναῖος Ε[ἰρ]ηναίου ὁ συγγενής Φύλων Φύλωνος

## X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The dedication was made on behalf of the Queen and the King, thus showing the association's devotion to the Royal House.
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## XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Pasek, S. (2007), <i>Hawara: eine ägyptische Siedlung in hellenistischer Zeit</i> , Berlin. Rubensohn, O. (1905), 'Pramarres', <i>ZÄS</i> 42: 111-15. San Nicolò, M. (1972), <i>Ägyptisches Vereinswesen zur Zeit der Ptolemäer und Römer</i> . 2nd edn. München.
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## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology used ( <i>synodos</i> ), the internal organisation, and the officials make it certain that we have here a private association.