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CAPInv. 636: U-NEA-007

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	The Near East and Beyond
ii. Region	Syria
iii. Site	Palmyra

II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-NEA-007
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III. DATE

i. Date(s)	59 - 68 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	□ □ □ <i>mrz</i> □ ,
Note	<i>mrz</i> □ : PAT 0177, l. 1

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	PAT 0177 (AD 67) PAT 0178 (AD 59-68?)
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	PAT 0177 is a dedicatory inscription; PAT 0178 is a list of names. Both are Aramaic texts.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Sanctuary of Baalshamin at Palmyra

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

- ii. **References to buildings/objects** The group has dedicated a banquet hall (*smk* ʔ: PAT 0177 l. 1).

VII. ORGANIZATION

- iii. **Members** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ *bny mṛz* (PAT 0177 l. 1, according to the restoration *mṛz* by Milik 1972: 120)

IX. MEMBERSHIP

- i. **Number** 18 (?) (see comments)

X. ACTIVITIES

- iii. **Worship** The banquet hall is dedicated to Baalshamin (in whose sanctuary it was built) and Durahlun.
Deities worshipped Baalshamin and Durahlun

XII. NOTES

- i. **Comments** According to Milik 1972: 120, the list PAT 0178 originally contained 12 names in the first line and 6 in the second. According to his model of a Semitic association that would consists of either 10 or 12 persons, he believes that the 12 persons are the "real" members, while the 6 are "acolytes ou serviteurs". This approach seems questionable.
- iii. **Bibliography** Kaizer, T. (2002), *The Religious Life of Palmyra. A Study of the Social Patterns of Worship in the Roman Period*. Stuttgart (81-2).
Milik, J.T. (1972), *Dédicaces faites par des dieux (Palmyre, Hatra, Tyr) et des thèses sémitiques à l'époque romaine*. Paris.

XIII. EVALUATION

- i. **Private association** Probable
Note The terminology used suggests a private association