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CAPInv. 1939: oikoumenike lampra megale synodos ton apo tes oikoumenes peri ton Dionyson kai theous Sebastous techniton hieronikon stephaniton kai hoi touton synagonistai

i.	Geographical area	Egypt
ii	Nome	Oxyrhynchites (U19)
	1101110	Oxymynemics (017)
iii.	Site	Oxyrhynchus

i.	Full name (original language)	οἰ]κ̞ο[υμ]ε̞ν̞ικ̞ὴ λαμπρὰ μεγάλη σύν̞[οδος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης] [περὶ τὸν Διό]νυσον καὶ θεοὺς Σεβαστοὺς τεχ[νιτῶν ἱερονικῶν στεφανιτῶν] [καὶ οἱ τού]τ̞[ω]ν συναγωνισταί (P. Oxy. LXXIX 5208 II. 2-4)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	oikoumenike lampra megale synodos ton apo tes oikoumenes peri ton Dionyson kai theous Sebastous techniton hieronikon stephaniton kai hoi touton synagonistai

i. Date(s)	200 - 299 AD

ii. Name elements	Geographical:	oikoumenike, apo tes oikoumenes		
	Professional:	technitai hieronikai stephanitai kai hoi touton synagonistai		
	Status-related:	technitai hieronikai stephanitai kai hoi touton synagonistai		
	Theophoric:	peri ton Dionyson kai theous Sebastous		
	Other:	lampra megale		
iii. Descriptive terms	σύνοδος synodos			
Note	synodos: P. Oxy. LXXIX	C 5208 II. 2.		

i.	Source(s)	P. Oxy. LXXIX 5208 (III AD)
	Online Resources	P.Oxy. LXXIX 5208 = TM 381933
i.a.	Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek; Diploma of a high-priestess of the association of Dionysiac artists.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	papyrus
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Although found in Oxyrhynchus (U19), this document appears to have been composed and executed in Antinoopolis (U15)

iii. Members	[οί] ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνῖται ἱερονῖκαι στεφανῖται καὶ οἱ τούτων συναγωνισταί hoi apo tes oikoumenes peri ton Dionyson technitai hieronikai stephanitai kai hoi touton sunagonistai (II. 4-5).
	For the <i>synagonistai</i> as members of, and belonging to, the association, see SEG XLVIII 1844.1-7 (<u>CAPInv. 666</u> and Aneziri 2003: 318, 328-31).
iv. Officials	ἀρχιέρισσα archierissa, 1.8
	The term is problematic and is not found elsewhere. This is the second piece of evidence for a high-priestess in Egypt (cf. P.Harr. I 69 l. 22), and the first for a high-priestess of the association of Dionysiac technitai.
	The function of imperial cult is well-attested outside Egypt in the rest of the Greek-speaking world. The title often denotes the wife or the daughter of a high-priest: cf. I.Beroia 69.8; I.Keramos 19.2, 20.2; IAph.2007 12.518.5-6.
ix. Privileges	None mentioned explicitly, but presumably Sarapias enjoyed the same privileges as her male counterparts which were likely the same as those listed in CAPInv. 1912

iii. Income	This association, like other groups of Dionysiac technitai appear to have made use of membership fees: here, Sarapias pays 250 denarii (l.10 [ll.10-11] Are the sacred contributions in addition to this?])

ii.	Gender	Men Women
		Wollen
	Note	This is the first piece of evidence that refers to female members of the Dionysiac technitai in Egypt.
iii.	Age	Adults
iv.	Status	Roman citizens

vi. Proper names and physical features	Sarapias, [daughter?] of Aurelius Sarapion, Il. 8-9.

i. Local interaction	Difficult. The document is a letter from the association notifying its members about a new female high-priestess in the association. Is she a new member as the editor suggests? It is difficult to be sure without further evidence. Presumably this would stand as interaction between members both locally and regionally.

i. Com	ments	For parallels, in terms of format cf. <u>CAPInv. 1912</u> . It is very likely that the present association overlaps with <u>CAPInv. 1912</u> .
iii. Bibli	iography	Aneziri, S. (2003) Die Vereine der Dionysischen Techniten im Kontext der hellenistischen Gesellschaft: Untersuchungen zur Geschichte, Organisation und Wirkung der hellenistischen Technitenvereine. Stuttgart. Remijsen, S. (2014) "Appendix: Games, competitors, and performers in Roman Egypt," in W.B. Henry and P.J. Parsons (ed) The Oxyrhynchus Papyri Vol. LXXIX. London: 190-206.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	These are private associations, but certainly enjoy significant imperial privilege (as the Pap.Agon. papyri clearly illustrate).

