

CAPInv. 1941: **sympas xystos**

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	σύμπας ξυστός (P.Oxy. LXXIX 5207 l. 5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>sympas xystos</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	200 - 250 AD
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	ξυστός <i>xystos</i>
Note	<i>xystos</i> : P.Oxy. LXXIX 5207 l. 5.

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Oxy. LXXIX 5207 (first half III AD)
Online Resources	<a href="#">P.Oxy. LXXIX 5207</a> <a href="#">TM 381932</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek; Receipt
i.c. Physical format(s)	papyrus

## VII. ORGANIZATION

iv. Officials	ξυστάρχης, <i>xystarches</i> (l.4). ἀρχιερεύς, <i>archiereus</i> (l.4), a high-priest.
viii. Obligations	As xystarch, Plutarchus was responsible for the organisation of agonistic events. On the duties of this official, see recently Burgeon 2016.

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	The recorded members are men.
iii. Age	Adults
iv. Status	Citizen
vi. Proper names and physical features	Marcus Aurelius Plutarchus

## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The receipts may be connected to the preparation for games in the care of Plutarchus given his position here. Plutarchus' duties as life-long xystarch (he was responsible for the agonistic events), suggest local interaction with respect to these: so perhaps the organisation of banquets and/or celebration. But a definitive answer is impossible. Plutarchus was also the overseer of the baths of Augustus, presumably at Oxyrhynchus (ll.5-6); see Strasser 2003: 297-98. This was not a liturgy.
ii. Interaction abroad	If these receipts were created as part of Plutarchus' duties as life-long xystarch, then regional interaction, between Plutarchus, other members, and other groups should probably be surmised.

## XII. NOTES

i. Comments	<p>The term <i>xystos</i> does not seem to be interchangeable with <i>synodos</i> (contra Frisch, n.50, Pap.Agon. 6.50); see Remijsen 2015: 235-37, whose argument suggests that the entire <i>xystos</i>, as opposed to the <i>xystos synodos</i> (cf. P.Lond. III 1178 = Pap.Agon. 6), is represented here.</p> <p>If this is indeed the entire body of sacred athletes as opposed to a particular <i>synodos</i>, then perhaps this group overlapped with <a href="#">CAPInv. 1952</a> (see Remijsen 2015: 233-34).</p> <p>It is also possible that this is the same association as <a href="#">CAPInv. 1957</a>.</p>
iii. Bibliography	<p>Burgeon, C. (2016) "Les xystarques de l'Empire romain du Ier au IIIe siècle de notre ère." <i>Réflexion(s)</i>, février 2016 (available online <a href="#">here</a>).</p> <p>Remijsen, S. (2015) <i>The end of Greek athletics in late antiquity</i>. Cambridge.</p> <p>Strasser, J.-Y. (2003) "La carrière du pancratiaste Markos Aurélios Dèmostratos Damas." <i>BCH</i> 127.1: 251-99.</p>

### XIII. EVALUATION

#### i. Private association

Certain

##### Note

This association is a famous international collective of athletes, and enjoyed imperial patronage. Although the association may be—at least in part—the same as in Pap.Agon. 6 ([CAPInv. 1952](#)), its nomenclature suggests that this group was the whole collective body perhaps made up of several private associations.