

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	P.Oxy. LXXIX 5207 TM 381932
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 CAPInv. 1952 (see Remijsen 2015: 233-34).</p> <p>It is also possible that this is the same association as CAPInv. 1957.</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 here).</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.