

Author: MATT GIBBS & PHILIP F. VENTICINQUE

CAPInv. 1957: *synodus xysticorum et thymelicorum*

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Hermopolites (U15)
iii. Site	Hermopolis (?)

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	<i>synodus xysticorum et thymelicorum</i> (P.Lips. I 44 col. II l. 3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>synodus xysticorum et thymelicorum</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	324 - 337 AD
------------	--------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>xystici et thymelici</i>
	Status-related:	<i>xystici et thymelici</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	<i>synodus</i> = Greek <i>synodos</i>	
Note	<i>synodus</i> : P.Lips. I 44 col. II l. 3	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Lips. I 44
Note	Other publications: ChLA XII 526; CPL 241; M.Chr. 381
Online Resources	P.Lips. I 44 TM 22353
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Bilingual Greek and Latin. Rescript of Diocletian on athletes and actors' privileges.
i.c. Physical format(s)	papyrus

VII. ORGANIZATION

viii. Obligations	Although not explicit here, one's obligations to receive both the membership and the privileges were to pay the requisite entrance fee.
ix. Privileges	Remijsen 2015: 244 states that the privileges here were restricted to a number of victors "at your request" (l. 8: <i>ad praeces uestras</i>), that is that of the association. As Remijsen notes, many competitors who had not paid the membership fee (c.f. Pap.Agon. 1 and 6) but who were claiming privileges in the third-century AD. In effect, the association(s) here were protecting their members' privileges. The privileges noted here are "immunity from civil and personal compulsory public services," <i>a muneribus civilibus personalibus immunitatem iure</i> (ll. 8-9)

IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status	Given the date, all members would have been Roman citizens. But victories at Rome and/or at the traditional Greek games, or in contests "established by our Divinity" (ll. 7-9) may have resulted in citizenship in other communities as part of the victors' rewards.
------------	--

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	This rescript was likely one of many; presumably every member of the association would make use of something similar to maintain or gain their local privileges.
ii. Interaction abroad	That members of a private association could petition the emperor over their privileges is certainly significant, and suggests interaction not only on the local administrative level, but also on the level with the imperial administration.

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	This document may consider two separate <i>synodoi</i> together. One assumes then that the privileges across both associations were the same. Then again, is this referring to the Dionysiac <i>technitai</i> and the <i>sympas xystos</i> as appears in e.g. CAPInv. 1941 .
iii. Bibliography	Remijsen, S. (2015) <i>The end of Greek athletics in late antiquity</i> . Cambridge.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	As a rescript for privileges for both the Dionysiac <i>technitai</i> and international athletes, this refers to a private association.