

CAPInv. 1940: hoi peri ton Dionyson kai tous allous theous technitai

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους [θε]οὺς τεχνεῖται (l. τεχνῖται) (P. Oxy. LXXIX 5202 ll. 23-4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>hoi peri ton Dionyson kai tous allous theous technitai</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	25 - 99 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>technitai</i>
	Status-related:	<i>technitai</i>
	Theophoric:	<i>peri ton Dionyson kai tous allous theous</i>

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Oxy. LXXIX 5202
Online Resources	P. Oxy. LXXIX 5202 TM 290109
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	ancient Greek Copy of an honorific inscription for the poetic victor Apion

i.c. Physical format(s)	papyrus
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VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	Members of the (local?) branch of the artists of Dionysos: οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους θεοὺς τεχνεῖται, hoi peri ton Dionyson kai tous allous theous technetai (II.23-24) Those members of the association at Rome: οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης εἰερονεῖ καὶ οἱ τούτων ἐπιστάται, hoi apo tes oikoumenes heieronēi kai hoi touton epistatai
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
iii. Age	Adults
iv. Status	Apion, at least, was an Alexandrian citizen. But at what point he became one is problematic: according to Joseph. Ap. 2.28-30 he was an Egyptian and claimed to be Alexandrian (citizenship was forthcoming by all accounts though). The city that is honouring Apion here appears to be Alexandria.
vi. Proper names and physical features	Apion, son of Posidonius

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	Apion was honoured with a statue and a portrait tondo in the Dionyseum by the (local) branch of Dionysiac technitai: ἀνδριάς, andrias (I.5); ἀσπιδεῖον, aspideion (I.5) [on this as a portrait or round-shaped portrait, see Łukaszewicz 1987: 109-10 and Nowicka 1993: 123-24]. By the association in Rome, he was honoured with a statue and a gold-plated portrait tondo. He received several other honours through his agonistic victories by various communities: at Actium, Delphi, the Isthmus, Nemea, and Olympia, statues of him were erected. The Syracusans honoured him with two statues, a gold-plated shield portrait, a golden crown (worth 50 gold pieces), and residence in the Museum. Presumably these rewards in particular were connected to his victory noted in II.4-5.
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	Apion was honoured by a branch of the association of Dionysiac artists (perhaps local? Or regional? Based in metropoleis?) [II.23-24]
ii. Interaction abroad	Apion was also honoured by the association of worldwide sacred victors in Rome (see 'comments' below).

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The branch of the association based in Rome appearing in ll. 26-27 (ἐν Ῥώμῃ οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκ[ου]μένης εἰερον[εῖ]ται <καὶ> οἱ τοῦ[των] ἐπ[ισ]τάται[ι] <i>en Rhome how apt tes oikoumenes hieronikai kai how touton epistatai</i>) was likely the σύνδοος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἱερωνικῶν (καὶ στεφανιτῶν) <i>synodos ton apo tes oikoumenes hieronikon kai stephaniton</i>, an elite association of athletic victors but the relationship between this group and the Dionysiac artists in this document (and generally) is unclear. See Ricciardetto 2012: 52-53. The branch based in Rome has not received an entry on its own as it falls outside the present geographical limits of the database.
iii. Bibliography	Aneziri, S. (2003) <i>Die Vereine der Dionysischen Techniten im Kontext der hellenistischen Gesellschaft: Untersuchungen zur Geschichte, Organisation und Wirkung der hellenistischen Technitenvereine</i>. Stuttgart. Benaissa, A. (2014) edd. P.Oxy. LXXIX 5202 comm. Łukaszewicz, A. (1987) "ἀπειθεῖον." <i>ZPE</i> 67: 109-10. Remijsen, S. (2014) "Appendix: Games, competitors, and performers in Roman Egypt," in W.B. Henry and P.J. Parsons (ed) <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri</i> Vol. LXXIX. London: 190-206.

XIII. EVALUATION

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