

CAPInv. 1442: **demosioi georgoi hoi apo Oxyrhynchon tes Polemonos meridos**

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Arsinoites (00)
iii. Site	Oxyrhyncha

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	δημόσιοι γεωργοί οἱ ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύνχων τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος (P.Fouad 18 ll. 10-11)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>demosioi georgoi hoi apo Oxyrhynchon tes Polemonos meridos</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	53 AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Geographical:	<i>apo Oxyrhynchon tes Polemonos meridos</i>
	Professional:	<i>demosioi georgoi</i>

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Fouad 18 (11 Oct. AD 54)
Online Resources	<a href="#">P.Fouad 18</a> <a href="#">TM 11182</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Oath to prevent the inundation of the <i>drymoi</i> , in Greek

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

ii. Leadership	Herakleides, son of Harmiysis, ἡγούμενος <i>hegoumenos</i> (Il. 1, 6)
iv. Officials	οἱ πρεσβύτεροι <i>hoi presbyteroi</i> (l. 9). Herakleides, son of Harmiysis, the <i>hegoumenos</i> , appears to have been a member of the <i>presbyteroi</i> too.

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	at least 5
ii. Gender	Men
Note	The recorded officials are men.
iii. Age	Adults Elders
Note	Herakleides, son of Harmiysis: 35 years old; Petosiris, son of Theonis: 45 years old; Diodoros, son of Simon: 55 years old; Nepheros, son of Patoes: 30 years old; Harmiysis, son of Senapos: 50 years old (all noted as <i>presbyteroi</i> 'Elders').
vi. Proper names and physical features	Herakleides, son of Harmiysis (scar on left shin); Petosiris, son of Theonis (scarred on the little finger of his left hand); Diodoros, son of Simon (scar on his right eyebrow); Nepheros, son of Patoes (scar on his left arm); Harmiysis, son of Senapos (scar on his left forearm)

## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The fact that the <i>georgoi</i> engage with the officials charged with supervision of sowing throughout the nome, and provide a sworn statement that they will neither permit anyone to divert water into the swamps nor themselves do so is certainly suggestive enough to posit a clear local relationships between this group (and the individuals within it) and the local administration.
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## XII. NOTES

i. Comments	Inclusion of this group depends mainly on use of association-like hierarchy with appointed officials. Cf. <a href="#">CAPIInv. 1819</a> and <a href="#">CAPIInv. 1443</a> . Cf. Thompson 2007: 105, for the admittedly earlier <i>basilikoi georgoi</i> as a 'loosely defined body, closely connected with the village where the land was held'.
iii. Bibliography	Youtie, H.C. (1976) "P.Fuad 18." <i>ZPE</i> 21: 147-48 Bonneau, D. (1993) <i>Le régime administratif de l'eau du Nil dans l'Égypte grecque, romaine et byzantine</i> . Leiden: 169-70 Monson, A. (2012) <i>From the Ptolemies to the Romans: political and economic change in Egypt</i> . Cambridge: chapter 4 in passing, 108-55. Thompson, D. (2007) <i>Kerkeosiris: An Egyptian Village in the Ptolemaic Period</i> . Cambridge: 105.

### XIII. EVALUATION

#### i. Private association

Possible

##### Note

It remains unclear whether or not the *demosioi georgoi* were a private association; their similarities to certain private associations in Egypt, with respect to officials (in particular), suggest that it is possible that these groups of farmers were organised on a private basis. That these groups existed and operated collectively is confirmed by several other documents.