

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	P.Fouad 18 TM 11182
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. CAPIInv. 1819 and CAPIInv. 1443 . 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.