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CAPInv. 854: **hoi en tei Kaine notophoroi**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	οἱ ἐν τῇ Καίνῃ νοτοφόροι (P.Erasm. I 12, ll. 2-3)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>hoi en tei Kaine notophoroi</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	152 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Geographical:	<i>en Kaine</i>
	Professional:	<i>notophoroi</i>

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Erasm. I 12 (152 BC)
Online Resources	P.Erasm. I 12 TM 5056
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Receipt in Greek of an advance loan for the payment of transport-expenses, addressed to the <i>sitologos</i> of the <i>ergasterion</i> of the village of Oxyrhyncha (Ars.) from the officials of the <i>notophoroi</i> of the village of Kaine.

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

ii. Leadership	The group had a ἡγούμενος, <i>hegoumenos</i> (l. 2): he was called Petearmotes, son of Horos. The <i>hegoumenos</i> together with the other elders acknowledged receipt of the advance payment for the <i>notophoro</i> 's services.
iv. Officials	On the basis of the wording Πετεαρμώτης Ὁρου ὁ ἡγούμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Καينῇ νωτοφόροις καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρυσβύτεροι, <i>Petearmotes Horou / ho hegoumenos tois en tei / Kaine notophorois kai hoi / alloi prysbyteroi</i> (ll. 1-4), it seems that the officials of the group were collectively called πρυσβύτεροι, i.e. πρεσβύτεροι, <i>presbyteroi</i> .

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The group had funds available to them which were administered by (some of) their members, as they received a compensation for their services in the transport of tax-grain to Alexandria.
iii. Income	The <i>notophoroi</i> , carriers active in the transport of tax-grain to Alexandria, received payments for transport-expenses (ll. 10-11: φόρετρον, <i>phoretron</i>) related to their services. In the present case, they acknowledged receipt of an advance loan of twenty artabae of grain (ca 780 litres = ca 605 kg) for that payment from the crops of the 29th year of Ptolemy VI Philometor (153/2 BC; ll. 8-12: ἀπὸ τῶν γενημάτων τοῦ καθ' ἔτους) ὑπὲρ φο ρέτρου ἐν προχρήσει πυρῶν ἀρτάβας εἴκοσι, <i>apo / ton genematon / tou 29 (etous) hyper pho retrou en prochresei / pyron artabas eikosi</i>), which they declared to return (or deduct from the <i>phoretron</i>) once the <i>phoretron</i> is paid to them. It is uncertain whether the group had other sources of income.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Given the type of professional activity (carriers or transporters) in which the members of the group seem to have been involved it is likely that they were men only.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	It seems likely that the <i>notophoroi</i> , for the character of their employment, were adults.
iv. Status	The members shared the common occupation of being <i>notophoroi</i> , carriers employed in the transport of tax-grain to Alexandria, controlled by the state.
vi. Proper names and physical features	Πετεαρμώτης Ὁρου ὁ ἡγούμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Καينῇ νωτοφόροις καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρυσβύτεροι

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	Given the fact that the group had a collective identity, also linked to a geographical area, a well-organised structure with a leader and a governing body, funds, and a durable intent, it is possible that the group formed a private association (cf. also P.Erasm. II p. 12). However, it is not impossible that they in fact operated as a simple business company of carriers involved in the transport of tax-grain.