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CAPInv. 1335: to politeuma ton Kreton

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Egypt
ii. Nome	Arsinoites (00)

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	τὸ πολίτευμα τῶν Κρητῶν (P.Tebt. I 32, l. 17)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>to politeuma ton Kreton</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	145 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	<i>Kretes</i> , Cretans
iii. Descriptive terms	πολίτευμα, <i>politeuma</i>	
Note	<i>politeuma</i> : P.Tebt. I 32, ll. 9, 17.	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Tebt. I 32 (Pauni = 26 June – 25 July 145 BC)
Note	The text is also published in Chrest.Wilck. 448.
Online Resources	P.Tebt. I 32 TM 45139 AGRW ID 20345
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek correspondence regarding the inclusion of a new catoc into the fifth hipparchy. The man, Asklepiades, was member of the <i>politeuma</i> of the Cretans.

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	As the present papyrus was found in Tebtynis and Asklepiades, the newly-appointed catoecic cavarlyman, had his land around the village of Kerkeosiris, it seems certain that <i>politeuma</i> of the Cretans was based in the Arsinoite nome. The exact location, however, is difficult to establish. On this <i>politeuma</i> , see (with caution) Launey 1949-50: II 1068-72.
iii. Bibliography	Clarysse, W., and Thompson, D. J. (2006), <i>Counting the People in Hellenistic Egypt</i> . Cambridge. Honigman, S. (2003), 'Politeumata and ethnicity in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt', <i>AncSoc</i> 33: 61-102. Launey, M. (1949-50), <i>Recherches sur les armées hellénistiques</i> . Paris.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The <i>politeuma</i> of the Cretans shows a well-organised structure, with the appointment of officials or representatives who can take care of the interests of the group and of its members collectively and individually in front of the authority and the administration. It could welcome new members into its ranks and was locally based in the Arsinoite. The <i>politeuma</i> gathered men of army, originally presumably of Cretan origin (how this ethnic base remained unchanged over time is difficult to say in the present case). In this case the <i>politeuma</i> does not show signs of having powers beyond its membership, as it is the case for other <i>politeumata</i> (cf. CAPIInv. 1370). It is probable that this <i>politeuma</i> was and functioned as a private association; however, a more official character of the group in the social structure of the catoecs cannot be excluded.