

CAPInv. 1251: **plethos ton gerdion**

## I. LOCATION

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

## II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	πλήθος τῶν γερδίων (P.Oxy. LXXVI 5097, ll. 7-8)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>plethos ton gerdion</i>

## III. DATE

i. Date(s)	62 AD
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>gerdioi</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	πλήθος, <i>plethos</i>	
Note	<i>plethos</i> : P.Oxy. LXXVI 5097, l. 7. Cf. <a href="#">CAPInv. 1274</a> (n.8-9: P.Mich. II 124, l. 15) and San Nicolò 1972: 101.	

## V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Oxy. LXXVI 5097 (27 Feb. AD 62)
Online Resources	<a href="#">P.Oxy. LXXVI 5097</a> <a href="#">TM 140169</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Prefectorial edict of L. Julius Vestinus in Greek, concerning financial exactions (presumably illegal) that were probably either made against the local community or the members of the <i>plethos</i> themselves.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Papyrus.

## VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	Probably <i>prostates</i> : προστάτ. . . (l. 6), Sarapion, son of Diogenes.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	At least 3
ii. Gender	Men
Note	Names recorded are male names.
vi. Proper names and physical features	Sarapion, son of Diogenes, —phris, Onnophrei[s]

## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	Financial exactions (presumably illegal) probably either made against the local community or the members of the association themselves.
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## XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The edict concerns financial exactions (presumably illegal) that were probably either made against the local community or the members of the association themselves. The second fragment of the same document concerns a possible threat against the members (perhaps the association itself, cf. BGU V 1210, l. 240, ca AD 150).
iii. Bibliography	<p>San Nicolo, M. (1972), <i>Ägyptisches Vereinswesen zur Zeit der Ptolemäer und Römer</i>, 2nd edn, 2 voll, Munich.</p> <p>Gibbs, M. (forthcoming) 'Collective action, trade associations and the state in Roman Egypt', in D. Rathbone and A. Wilson (eds.) <i>Documents and the Mechanics of Roman Rule</i>. Cambridge.</p>

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	That there were many private professional weaving associations is beyond doubt. Given the use of a descriptive term here for the association, and the appearance of a chief official representing them before the prefect, is suggestive enough that they were a more formal group as opposed to a loose conglomerate of workers. As such, we believe that they were a private association.