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CAPInv. 1532: U-EGY-048

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-EGY-048
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III. DATE

i. Date(s)	99 BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	κοινόν, <i>koinon</i> σύστημα <i>systema</i>
Note	<i>koinon</i> : P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 9, 15, 24. <i>systema</i> : P.Ryl. IV 586, l. 3

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	SB VI 9255 + P.Ryl. IV 586 (Apellaios = Phaophi = 17 October – 15 November 99 BC)
Note	Other editions: AGRW 304
Online Resources	SB VI 9255 + P.Ryl. IV 586 TM 5736 AGRW ID 3185
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek loan from an association's common funds to one individual by two other men, who presumably acted on behalf of or represented the association.

i.c. Physical format(s)	Papyrus. The text is preserved in two fragments: SB VI 9255 contains the upper part of the text, whereas P.Ryl. IV 586 the rest of the text. The two fragments join perfectly in l. 9 of SB VI 9255, which corresponds to l. 1 of P.Ryl. IV 586.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	The members of the association may be referred to as οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ συστή[ματος], <i>hoi apo tou systematos</i> (P.Ryl. IV 586, l. 3). However, the term could also indicate a committee within the association in charge of granting loans: [ἐπακολουθούντων (?) τῶν] ἀπὸ τοῦ συστή[ματος], <i>[epakolouthounton (?) ton] apo tou syste[matos]</i> (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 2-3).
iv. Officials	The text states that the loan should be returned to the two lenders, Simaristos and Didymos, or to the ὁ προχειρισθόμενος τοῦ κοινού χρηματοφύλαξ, <i>ho procheiristhesomenos tou koinou chrematophylax</i> (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 8-10, 14-16). Equally, legal right of action against the creditor in case of default lies with Simaristos and Didymos, or with the to-be <i>chrematophylax</i> of the association (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 23-24). It seems therefore likely that Simaristos and Didymos were two officials of the association (one of them perhaps the <i>chrematophylax</i> himself), whose term of office was about to expire and a new <i>chrematophylax</i> was to be appointed before the loan should be paid back. It is possible that the term σύστημα <i>systema</i> (P.Ryl. IV 586, l. 3), besides indicating the association at large, may refer to a committee (of officials) in charge of granting loans: [ἐπακολουθούντων (?) τῶν] ἀπὸ τοῦ συστή[ματος], <i>[epakolouthounton (?) ton] apo tou syste[matos]</i> (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 2-3).

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The fact that the funds for the loan are indicating as coming [ἐκ τῶν ἐπι]κοινῶν χρημ[άτων], <i>ek ton epikoinon chrematon</i> , proves that the association had funds. The presence of a <i>chrematophylax</i> also goes in that direction.
iii. Income	The association lent money (presumably to its members) and applied interest on its loans. In the present case there is an interest of two drachmae a month for each mina (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 6-7). The total amount of the loan is not completely preserved but amounted to 53 talents and some thousands copper drachmae (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 56, 10-11): the monthly interest was at least 6,400 copper drachmae (1 talent and 4 mina). The loan was to be repaid in a month (lost in lacuna) of the same year when the loan was drawn: given the fact that the text was written in Apellaiou = Phaophi (second month of the Egyptian calendar), the loan was to be repaid within ten months maximum.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	The creditors and the debtor are all male. It seems likely that they all belonged to the association. The debtor's wife appears in P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 21-22 giving security for the repayment of the loan by her husband and declaring herself liable of legal action against her (and her possessions), alongside her husband (and his possessions), in case of her husband's default. It is not likely that she was a member of the association.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	Simaros was 69, Didymos was 59, and Demetrios the debtor was 33 (P.Ryl. IV 586, ll. 28-34).
iv. Status	Simaristos is defined as <i>Lakon</i> (Laconian: SB VI 9255, ll. 6-7) and Didymos is indicated as being <i>Makedon</i> (SB VI 9255, ll. 7-8); the debtor Demetrios is defined as <i>Perses tes epigones</i> (SB VI 9255, ll. 8-9), and so is his wife Asklepias (P.Ryl. IV 586, l. 21).

vi. Proper names and physical features

Σιμάριστος Δημητρίο[υ τοῦ καὶ]ου Λάκων
Δίδυμ[ος Μακε]δὼν
Δημητρ[ίω Πέρση τῆς] ἐπιγονῆς
The three of them are said οἱ τρεῖς ἀγνιᾶς Κλεοπάτρας] Ἀφροδίτης (street in Oxyrhynchus)

Σιμάριστος ὥς (ἐτῶν) ξθ μέσος με[γέθει] οὐ(λὴ) μετ(ώπω) μέσ(ω)
Δίδυμος ὥς (ἐτῶν) νθ μεί(ζων) ἢ μέσος τεταν(ὸς) οὐ(λὴ) ὑπὸ σιαγόν(α) ἀρι(στεράν)
Δημήτριος ὥς (ἐτῶν) λγ μεί(ζων) ἢ [μέσ(ος)] ἀστραγάλ(ω) οὐ(λὴ) ὀφρύ(ι) δεξι(ᾷ) ἄλλη
ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτήν.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

The presence of terms such as *koinon* and *systema*, of common funds, of an official in charge of the treasury makes it certain that we are dealing here with a private association.