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CAPInv. 1819: **demosioi georgoi tes autēs komes**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	δημόσιοι γεωργοὶ τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης (P.Mich. V 313 l. 8)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>demosioi georgoi tes autēs komes</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	37 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	δημόσιοι γεωργοὶ τῆς προκειμένης κώμης Τεβτύνεως tes prokeimenes komes Tebtynēos (P.Mich. II 121 recto IV xii 1)		
ii. Name elements	Geographical:	<i>kome</i> Tebtynis	
	Professional:	<i>demosioi georgoi</i>	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	P.Mich. V 313 (AD 37) P.Mich. II 121 recto IV xii 1-3 (AD 42)
Online Resources	P.Mich. V 313 = TM 12123 P.Mich. II 121 recto IV xii 1-3 = TM 11964
i.a. Source type(s)	Papyrological source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Lease (P.Mich. V 313); abstract of agreement or confirmation (P.Mich. II 121 recto IV xii 1-3); Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	papyrus

VII. ORGANIZATION

iv. Officials	<p>P.Mich. V 313: l. 2-8, <i>πρεσβύτεροι presbyteroi</i>: Horos, son of Harmiysis, son of Harpares; Orsenouphis, son of Horouanchious; Harmaeis, son of Petesouchos; Stotouetis, son of Kollouthos; Aunes, son of Tephorsos; Onnophris, son of Kollouthos.</p> <p>l.9, <i>γραμματεὺς grammateus</i>: Harmiysis son of Orseus (but does this individual belong to the same group, cf. P.Mich. II 121r IV xii 1-3)</p> <p>P.Mich. II 121r IV xii 1-3: οἱ γραμματεῖς <i>hoi grammateis</i> (possible scribal error here given the parallel [?]: READ <i>πρεσβύτεροι presbyteroi</i> [?]): Orenouphis, son of Horouanchis; Apynchis, son of Harmiysis; Apsemis son of Psosneus; Psenkebki, son of Sokonopis; Orsenouphis, son of Orsenouphis.</p>
v. Other staff	<p>P.Mich. II 121r IV xii 1-3: Harmiysis, secretary of (other) cultivators of the same village (but cf. same man in P.Mich. V 313 acting as grammateus of the <i>georgoi</i>; are we dealing with the same man or the same association?).</p>

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	313: Leaseholders of public land; here a reed bed and pasture land, a half share of which they sublease to another farmer
iii. Income	313: 60 drachmas (silver) for this lease

IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	<p>313: At least 7 (?)</p> <p>121: At least 5</p>
ii. Gender	Men
Note	The recorded names are male name.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	<p>313: Horos: 68; Orsenouphis: 58; Harmaeis: 55; Stotouetis: no age given; Aunes: 33; Onnophris: 35; Harmiysis (grammateus): 55; average age : 50 yrs 8 months; Herakleides (leasee): 50</p> <p>P.Mich. II. 121r IV xii 1-3: Orsenouphis: 55; Apynchis: 50; Apsemis: 50; Psenkebki: 30; Orsenouphis: 40.</p> <p>grammateus: Harmiysis, 56.</p> <p>(Lessees) Herakles: 65; Orses: 58.</p>

vi. Proper names and physical features	<p>313: [elders] Horos, son of Harmiysis, son of Harpares, with a scar on his right forearm; Orsenouphis, son of Horouanchis, with a scar on his right calf; Harmaeis, son of Petesouchos, with a scar on his left calf; Stotouetis, son of Kollouthos, with a scar on the little finger of his left hand (cf. P.Mich. V 314 [?]); Aunes, son of Tephorsos, with a scar on the left side of his forehead; Onnophris, son of Kollouthos, about 35 years old, with a scar on his right knee;</p> <p>[grammateus] Harmiysis, son of Orseus, with a scar on his right forearm;</p> <p>[lessee] Herakleides, son of Didymos, a Persian of the epigone, with a scar on the middle of his nose.</p> <p>P.Mich. II 121r IV xii 1-3: Orsenouphis, son of Horouanchis, with a scar on the right calf; Apynchis, son of Harmiysis, with a scar on the right cheek; Apsemis, son of Psosneus, with a scar on the right wrist; Psenkebkis, son of Sokonopis, with a scar on the right forearm; Orsenouphis, son of Orsenouphis, with a scar on the nose below the eyebrow.</p> <p>Secretary of (other) cultivators: Harmiysis, with a scar on the right forearm.</p> <p>Lessees: Herakles, son of Aphrodisios, with a scar on the right cheek; Orses, son of Phasos, with a scar on the thumb of his right hand.</p>
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XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	As public farmers, and as lessors of public land, there would have been a fair degree of local interaction with local individuals. There must also have been some relationship between the group and the local <i>grapheion</i> , run by Kronion, son of Apion, even if only that Kronion was involved in the storage of the text.
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	<p>Inclusion of this group depends mainly on use of association-like hierarchy with appointed officials and a scribe; possible parallel with a group like the <i>apolysimoi</i> who were cultivators of imperial land (CAPInv. 1409); see also P.Mich. V 344 (I AD).</p> <p>Moreover, there is some confusion in light of the P.Mich. II text about who exactly Harmiysis acted as <i>grammateus</i> for; in an association with four secretaries, if Harmiysis was, in fact, a secretary for this group surely he would have been included with the rest of the group. He was not, and we should question why: Were there other groups of cultivators aside from the <i>demosioi georgoi</i> in Tebtynis? Or perhaps—given the parallel texts—this is a result of scribal error, and we are dealing with the 'elders' (πρεσβύτεροι <i>presbyteroi</i>) of the <i>demosioi georgoi</i>.</p>
iii. Bibliography	Monson, A. (2012) <i>From the Ptolemies to the Romans: political and economic change in Egypt</i> . Cambridge (see chapter 4 in passing, 108-55).

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	It remains unclear whether or not the <i>demosioi georgoi</i> were a private association; their similarities to certain private associations in Egypt, with respect to officials (in particular), suggest that it is possible that this groups of farmers were organised on a private basis. That these groups existed and operated collectively is confirmed by several other documents.