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New Papyri from the New York University Collection: III (Nos. 23 - 37)

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5) in der folgenden Zeile gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten: ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, ἐκ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ (ἑαυτῆς), ἐκ τῶν ἐκείνων (ἐκείνης, ἐκείνων) oder auch ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων (oder ἑαυτῶν) καμάτων - μόχθων⁵. In zwei Inschriften aus Anthemous begegnet der Ausdruck ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν κόπων⁶.

Die Inschrift ergibt für die Prosopographie von Anthemous drei weitere Personen. Der Stifter des Denkmals benutzt zwar das griechische System der Namengebung (Name und Patronymikon), doch verwendet er als Personennamen das römische Praenomen Lucius⁷ und als Patronymikon denselben Namen. Der Name Loukios erscheint zwar zum ersten Mal in der Prosopographie der Stadt,⁸ sein Gebrauch ist allerdings in Makedonien und der übrigen griechischen Welt weit verbreitet⁹. Der Gebrauch desselben Namens von Vater und Sohn ist durch viele andere Beispiele bekannt¹⁰.

Die tote Gemahlin von Loukios trägt den Namen Antigonā, der ebenfalls zum ersten Mal in der Prosopographie von Anthemous auftaucht. Er ist allerdings andernorts in Makedonien bekannt¹¹, wo in den meisten Fällen die Dialektform (Antigonā für Antigone) bis zum Ende der Römerzeit beibehalten wird¹².

Thessaloniki/Heidelberg

Elias K. Sverkos

chung anhand epigraphischer, numismatischer und archäologischer Denkmäler, München 1977, 32f.; J. Touratsoglou – T. Bellas, Οἱ χρονολογημένες ἐπιγραφές τῆς ρωμαϊοκρατούμενης Μακεδονίας ('Ενα νέο πρόγραμμα ἐπεξεργασίας δεδομένων) [= The Dated Inscriptions from Macedonia under Roman Rule (A New Data Processing Program)], in: *Ἐπιγραφές Μακεδονίας, Γ' Διεθνές Συμπόσιο γιὰ τὴ Μακεδονία*, Thessaloniki 1996, 206f.

⁵ S. z.B. *IG X 2.1*, 355, 384, 346, 471, 474, 381, 500 (Thessaloniki); *I.Beroia* 258, 273, 426, 445; *EAM* 131 (Eordaia); *IG X 2.2*, 240 (Golem Radobil, Pelagonia); *SEG XXIX* 648 (Vasilika 198/9 n. Chr.).

⁶ *SEG XLII* 570, 572; s. auch M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 23, 1918/19, 83; L. Robert, *RPh* 48, 1974, 229 [= *OMS V*, 316]; *I.Beroia* 273; vgl. *IG X 2.1*, 443, 445, 478, 495 (Thessaloniki) und *SEG XLV* 774 = *Bull. épigr.* 1996, 272 (Kassandreia).

⁷ Zum Gebrauch von römischen *praenomina* als Personennamen durch die Griechen s. A. Rizakis in id. (Hg.), *Roman Onomastics in the Greek East. Social and Political Aspects. Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Roman Onomastics, Athen, 7–9 Sept. 1993*, Athen 1996, 21f.; M. B. Hatzopoulos – L. Loukopoulou, *Recherches sur les marches orientales des Téménides (Anthémonte-Kalindoia)* IIe partie, Athen 1996, 342f. (im folgenden Hatzopoulos – Loukopoulou, *Recherches II*) und E. K. Sverkos, *Συμβολή στην Ἱστορία τῆς Ἄνω Μακεδονίας. Πολιτικὴ ὀργάνωση, κοινωνία, ἀνθρωπογνωμία*, Thessaloniki 2000, 139f. (mit einschlägiger Literatur).

⁸ Zur Prosopographie von Anthemous s. Hatzopoulos – Loukopoulou, *Recherches II*, 171–173 [= *SEG XLVI* 725, 752].

⁹ Für Makedonien s. z.B. die Indices von *IG X 2.1* und *2.2* und *I.Beroia*. Zur Verbreitung des Namens in der übrigen griechischen Welt s. *LGPNI–III*, s.v.

¹⁰ Λούκιος Λουκίου heißt z.B. ein Bürger aus Herakleia Lynkestis. Zum Gebrauch desselben Namens von Vater und Sohn s. auch P. Adam-Veleni – E. K. Sverkos, *Tekmeria* 5, 2000, 16 Anm. 58 und F. Papazoglou, *ZAnt* 5, 1955, 360–362, III; vgl. Chr. Kokkinia, Zur Abkürzung der Homonymität in griechischen Inschriften, *ZPE* 111, 1996, 133f.

¹¹ S. die Indices von *IG X 2.1* und *I.Beroia*; z.B. *SEG XXIX* 631; XXX 645; XXXI 644; XXXVI 634; XXXVIII 612; A. Panayotou, in *Ancient Macedonia IV*, Thessaloniki 1986, 420 Anm. 15.

¹² Zum Gebrauch des langen ā in den makedonischen Inschriften s. Panayotou, a.O., 420–422 (mit Beispielen) und *I.Beroia* 507.

NEW PAPYRI FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLECTION: III

In this contribution we continue our publication of texts belonging to the papyrus collection of New York University and published in memory of P.J. Sijpesteijn. For the first instalment (Nos. 1-10), see ZPE 133 (2000) 163-78; for the second (Nos. 11-22) see ZPE 136 (2001) 125-144. The reader will find below a number of mostly unpublished private documents, viz. loans of money (25 - 27, 29), accounts (28, 30 - 33, 35), a letter (34) and lists of land (36, 37).

(23) Loan of Money

P.NYU Inv. # 3 (I.18)

13.viii.326^pKaranis
Tafel V

Medium brown papyrus. H. 27.5 x W. 12.5 cm. Margins: at the left 2.5, at the top 2.5, at the bottom 7 cm. Writing on both sides parallel to the fibers. At the front side there is a kollesis at 3 - 2.5 cm. from the right hand edge.

- 1 [Αὐρήλιος Πεμ]ἔς Πατᾶ μ(ητρὸς) Τανούφειας ἀπ[ὸ]
- 2 κώμης Καρ[αν]ίδος [ὡ]ς (ἐτῶν) με οὐ(λή) ἀντικνημ[ίω]
- 3 [δε]ξιῶ Ἀντ[ων]ίω [Σ]αραπάμ[ω]νι γυμ(νασιαρχ-) βουλ(ευτῆ)
- 4 [ἀπὸ στρατηγῶν Ἀρσι]νοῖτ[ων] π[ό]λεω(ς) χαίρειν.
- 5 Ὁμολογῶ κατὰ [τ]όδε τὸ γραμματεῖον ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ
- 6 σοῦ διὰ χειρὸς ἀργυρίου τάλαντα δέκα καὶ δραχμὰς τρισ-
- 7 χιλίας, (γίν.) (τάλ.) ι (δρ.) Ἐ, χρῆσιν εἰς μῆνα ἓνα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνε-
- 8 στώσης ἡμέρας, ὧν καὶ ἐπάναγκον τὴν ἀπόδοσιν
- 9 σοι ποιήσομαι τῆ ἰε τοῦ εἰσιόντος μηνὸς Θῶθ
- 10 ἄνευ τόκου ἀνυπερθέτως, ἐὰν δὲ τῆ προθεσμίᾳ
- 11 μὴ ἀποδῶ, ἐξακολουθήσιν μοι τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου
- 12 τὸν τόκον καὶ ἐπὶ τῆ ἀπαιτήσει γεινομένης σοι τῷ
- 13 Σαραπάμμωνι τῆς πράξεως ἕκ τε ἐμοῦ τοῦ ὁμο-
- 14 λογούντος Πεμὲν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι
- 15 πάντων καθάπερ ἐκ δίκ[ης]. Τὸ γραμματεῖον ἀπλοῦν
- 16 γραφὲν κύριον ἔστ[ω] κα[ὶ] ἐπ[ε]ρωτηθεῖς ὠμολόγ(ησα).
- 17 Ὑπατείας τῶν δεσπ[ο]τ[ῶ]ν [ἡμῶν] Κωνσταντίνου
- 18 Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ζ καὶ Κωνσ[τ]αντίου τ[ο]ῦ ἐπι[φ]ανεστάτου
- 19 Καίσαρος τὸ α, Μεσορῆ κ'. (Μ. 2) Αὐρήλιος Πεμῆς
- 20 ἔσχον τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα δέκα
- 21 καὶ δραχμὰς τρισχιλίας [κα]ὶ ἀποδώ[σω]
- 22 τῆ προθεσμίᾳ πλήρης ὡ[ς] π[ρ]ώκιται.
- 23 Αὐρήλιος Σερήνος Ἡρωνος ἔγραψα
- 24 ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου.

Verso

- 25 [χι(ρόγραφον) Πεμῆ]ς ἀπὸ [Κα]ρανίδος Traces, then ης

4 χαιρει¹ Pap. 11 ἐξακολουθήσιν 12 γεινομένης 14 and 25 Πεμῆ 22 προθεσμίᾳ, πρόκειται 25 χει(ρόγραφον)

"Aurelius Pemes, son of Patas and his mother Tanouphis, from the village of Karanis, about 45 years of age, with a scar on his right shin, to Aurelius Sarapammon, (formerly?) gymnasiarch, councillor, former strategus of the city of the Arsinoites, greetings. I acknowledge through the present document that I

have received in loan from you in cash ten talents and three thousand drachmas in silver, in total 10 Tal., 3000 dr. for one month from the present day on, which I shall of necessity return on the 15th of the coming month Thoth, without interest forthwith. And if I fail to return them on the due date, I shall be subject to the (payment of) interest for the surpassing period and on demand you, the said Sarapammon, shall have the right of execution against both me, the acknowledging party Pemes, and against all my property, as if in consequence of a court decision. The document, written in a single copy, must be authoritative and in answer to the formal question I replied positively. In the consulship of our lord Constantinus Augustus (consul) for the 7th time and our lord Constantius, the most noble Caesar (consul) for the 1st time, Mesore 20. (M. 2) I, Aurelius Pemes, have received the said ten talents and three thousand drachmas in silver and I shall return them on the due date in full as stated above. I, Aurelius Serenos, son of Heron, wrote for him, since he does not know letters. (Verso) Note of hand of Pemes from Karanis ...”

This papyrus was first edited by L. Casson in his unpublished dissertation as text # 4; for unknown reasons it was not taken up into the collection of papyri from Karanis published in P.NYU I, though the addressee of our document also occurs in P.NYU I 22. It contains a subjectively styled loan of money (for general bibliography on the subject of loans of money in the papyri, cf. O. Montevecchi, *La Papirologia* (Torino 1973, Milano 1988²) 225-229; H.-A. Rupprecht, *Kleine Einführung in die Papyruskunde* (Darmstadt 1994) 118ff., 127ff.; add to the bibliography on loan contracts in Roman Egypt B. Tenger, *Die Verschuldung im römischen Ägypten (1.-2. Jh. n. Chr.)* (St. Katharinen 1993). Line 10 states in the clause regarding the repayment of the loan (ll. 8ff.) that it is ἄνευ τόκου (l. 10), ‘free of interest’ (on this provision see P.W. Pestman in JJP 16/17 [1971] 7-30, especially 14ff.). If one assumes with Pestman, that the stipulation ‘free of interest’ means that the amount of 10.5 Tal. actually was the sum to be repaid in full and that the provision ‘free of interest’ was made in order to conceal ‘loan sharking practices’ committed by the lender, one may assume that the money lent for 1 month was 10 Tal. to which 0.5 Tal. interest for that month was added; in that case the annual interest is 60%. For the interest rate in a similar (though objectively styled) loan cf. SB XIV 11385, given for 8 months by the same money lender as in our text to the same debtor on 7.ix.326, i.e. 5 days before this loan of money expired, especially line 24n., where the amount to be repaid (46 Tal., 4000 Dr.) appears to consist of a capital at 35 Tal. plus 11 Tal., 4000 Dr. interest; the annual interest rate in the Michigan papyrus is exactly 50%. This is the more remarkable, since in our text τὸν τόκον without further qualification (cf. l. 12) seems to indicate that Pemes must pay the normal interest rate of 12 % yearly for overtime (in SB XIV 11385.14-15 there is a question of τὸν τούτοις ὀρισθέντα τόκον). For interest rates in 4th-century loans cf. now P.Kell.Gr. I 40-47, introd. and P.Oxy. LXI 4124-4125.

- 1 Aurelius Pemes, son of Patas, occurs also in P.Cair.Isid. 21.4 (314/5⁹?) and in P.Mich. inv. 1410 = SB XIV 11385.4 (7.ix.326⁹). His brother was Aurelius Sarapion (cf. P.Col. VII 178.1n.). Πατᾶ: a short genitive of the name Πατᾶς; on such short genitives cf. also J.C. Shelton's remarks in JJP 18 (1974) 161, note to l. 9, and P.J. Sijpesteijn in ZPE 64 (1986) 119f. Cf. also below, the note to l. 14. Τονούφραος: in SB XIV 11385.4 the genitive of the name of the mother ends in -ίου (reading confirmed by T. Gagos; we have seen a photostat of the text); for such slight variations in names, cf. the remarks by T. Gagos and L. Koenen in *Life in a Multicultural Society. Egypt from Cambyses to Constantine and Beyond* (ed. Janet H. Johnson), Chicago 1992, 181 n.1.
- 2 For the village of Karanis in general cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, III 70, *Supplemento* I 165 and II 88.
- 3-4 For this man cf. F. Mitthof in PapCongr. XXI, vol. II 714.1n.; he is mentioned in SB XIV 11385.6 (titles: πρυτανεύσας, βουλευτής) and P.Col. VII 178.3 (title: ἀπὸ στρατηγιῶν, cf. also P.NYU I 22.6-7 and P.Col. VII 178a.4n.), while the nature of his official capacity in CPR VIII 21.2 (III/IV⁹) is lost. He is not yet listed as a (former) gymnasiarch by P.J. Sijpesteijn, *Nouvelle liste des gymnasiarques des métropoles de l'Égypte romaine* (Zutphen 1986). This is the first papyrus in which all of Sarapammon's (former) functions are listed together.
For the use of ἀπό + indication of office in order to indicate office(s) formerly held, see P.Landlisten, G.121n.

- 4 A reading Ἀρσι[νο]ι[τί]ω[ν] π[ό]λι[ω]ς seems slightly preferable to a reading Ἀρσι[νο]ι[τί]ω[ν] ν[ο]μοῦ; for the (interchangeable) use of the words πόλις and νομός in 4th-century documents see P.Kell.Gr. I 20.3-5n.; one may also compare SB XIV 11385.3, ἐν Ἀρσινοίτῃ, with l. 5, τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ and l. 7 τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως.
- 11 ἐξακολουθήσ(ε)ιν depends from ὁμολογῶ, l. 5.
- 12-13 The article τῷ with Sarapammon's name is used here anaphorically, i.e. referring to Sarapammon's occurrence in l. 3. The same phenomenon occurs in SB XIV 11385.11.
- 14 Περὲν is probably a scribal error for Περὲ, another short genitive, cf. SB XIV 11385.17 and Shelton's note ad loc. in the *ed. princ.* of that papyrus.
- 15f. ἐπὶ τῇ ἀπαιτήσῃ γεινομένης σοι ... τῆς πράξεως cf. P.Cair.Isid. 90.9 and J.C. Shelton in JJP 18 (1974) 159, note to l. 15f. This expression apparently occurs only in documents from the Arsinoite nome.
- 17f. For the attestations of the consuls of A.D. 326 cf. *CLRE* 186-187; add the evidence from the following new papyri: SB XVI 11938, p. 360 bottom = SB XX 14884 (4-16.ii) and SB XX 14301 = P.Col. X 287 i.19, ii.37 (19.ix).
- 23 Was Serenos, son of Heron, the brother of the *hypographeus* Neilos, son of Heron in SB XIV 11385.22? One encounters other (Aurelii) Serenoi (without a patronymic) as an *hypographeus* in several documents from Karanis in P.Cair.Isid. 16.ii.30,34, 122.i.10,ii.22 (both 314^p) and 76.22 (318^p; copy in P.Col. VII 170.25); maybe, one of these persons is to be identified with our man.
- 25 We would expect that at least the amount borrowed was also mentioned in the summary on the back.

(24) Fragment of A Loan

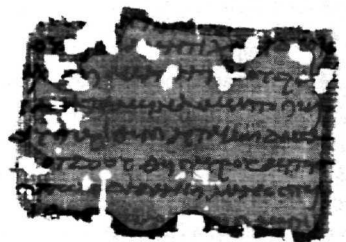
P.NYU Inv. # 70 (XVIII.34a)

III^p?

Prov. unknown (Philadelphia?)

Medium brown papyrus. H. 4 x W. 6 cm. The text is written along the fibers. The fragment preserves the right margin. The verso is blank.

[ἐδάνεισεν N.N., daughter of N.N., ὡς ἔτων *n* οὐλή]
 1 [to N.N.] . . . []λετν [± 5] , [
 2 [ὡς ἔτων *n*] οὐλή παρ' ἀντίχε[ι]ρι δεξιᾶι
 3 [ἀργυρίου δρ]αχμᾶς ἑκατ[ὸ]ν τ[ὸ]κου δραχ-
 4 [μιαίου τῇ μ]νᾶ κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστος καὶ
 5 []δους κριθῆς ἀρτάβας δέκα
 6 []μέτρ]φ ὀγδόου θησαυροῦ αὐτῆς
 7 [καὶ ἀπο]δότω ὁ δεδανισμένος τῇ
 8 []τι εἴ τοῖς παρ' α[ὐ]τῆς μηνὶ



4 ἕκαστον 6 ὀγδόφ 7 δεδανισμένος 8 ἦ

“(N.N., daughter of N.N., *n* years old, physical description, has lent to N.N., son of N.N.) (l. 2) *n* years old, with a scar near the right-hand thumb, one hundred silver drachmas at an interest of 1 drachma per mna, each month, and ten +? artabas of -- barley with the eighth measure of her granary and the borrower must give (the amount borrowed) back to N.N or (?) to her representatives in the month of --.”

The fragment contains part of a ‘mixed’ loan contract of money and barley, for which type of document see P.Vindob.Tandem 23 introd. (where cancel the ‘ghost reference’ to P.Stras. 37); texts like P.Athen. 21, P.Flor. I 72, P.Mert. III 110, P.Stras. III 143 and especially P.Stras. IV 230 offer good parallels. We assume that the opening (mostly lost) started with ‘ἐδάνεισεν A to B’ in which case the indication and physical description of the creditor (a female person, cf. l. 8) has been lost, while the preserved ll. 1-2 refer to the person of the debtor. On the date and the provenance of the fragment see below, note to l. 6.

- 1-2 At this point in the contract we would expect indications of the name of the debtor (a male person, cf. l. 7 ὁ δεδανισμένος) and his family affiliation, followed by an age indication and a physical description.
- 5 The ending]δους may contain an indication of the quality of the barley and a genitive ending on -ους presupposes a nominative of an adjective ending on -ης. There are no obvious candidate words for restoration (for several reasons

- ἀχυρώ)δους [cf. P.Lond. VII 1993.20] does not seem likely); only so much is certain that one cannot read here ἀυτοκεφα]λήης on the basis of the parallel offered by P.Stras. IV 230.14,26 (where probably supply the copula καὶ before ἀυτοκεφαλαίης); *non liquet!*
- 6 For the 1/8-measure cf. BGU II 603.21.39, 604.17; P. Diog. 27 (= P.Harr. I 83).8, 29.15; P.Grenf. II 57.17; P.Oslo II 34.7; P.Stras. IV 230.14-15,26 and V 346.3. It is striking that all attestations with a well-established provenance refer to Philadelphia in the Fayum (see D. Hennig, *Untersuchungen zur Bodenpacht im ptolemäisch-römischen Ägypten* [Diss. München 1967], p. 16) and, except P.Diog. 27 and 29, date from the 2nd century A.D. (we date the handwriting of our text to the 3rd, rather than to the 2nd century A.D.). The measure was predominantly used in private granaries (cf. Hennig, *loc.cit.*: 'private Maße'), but cf. also P.Stras. IV 230.26, μέτρον ὄγδοον δημοσίου θησαυροῦ, and P.Grenf. II 57.17, μέτρον ὄγδοον θησαυροῦ τῆς κώμης.
- 8ff. After μηνί one expects in the lost part a precise indication of the month name and the forthcoming regnal year, cf. P.Stras. IV 230.16f.

(25) Loan of Money

P.NYU Inv. # 89 (X.87)

294^p?Oxyrhynchus
Tafel VI

Medium brown papyrus. H. 17.5 x W. 7 cm. The fragment is inscribed, parallel with the fibers, in two columns with an inter-columnium of approximately 1 cm. There is an upper margin of 1 cm. The verso is blank.

Col. I

- 1 [Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τῶν κυρί]ων ἡμῶν
2 [Κωνσταντίου] καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ
 vacat?
3 [Αὐρήλιος Ἄμμων-- γυ]μνα(σισαρχ--)
4 [τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν] πόλεως Αὐρηλίω
5 [N.N. ἀρχι(ερεῖ) βουλ(ευτῆ)] τῆς Ὀξυρυγ'χει-
6 [τῶν πόλεως χ(αίρειν). Ὁμολογ]ῶ ὀφείλειν σοι
7 [καὶ χρεωστεῖν ἀργυρ]ίου Σεβ[α]στῶν
8 [νομίσματος δραχμᾶς] τρισχι-
9 [λείας, ± 12] . του .
10 [ἄς ἀποδώσω σοι] ἐν μηνὶ
11 [Ἐπεὶφ]τάλαντον
12 [ἐν,]τάλαντον ἔν,
13 []τάλαντον ἔν
14-19 [] Endings of 6 very damaged lines

4, 5-6 Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν 6 ὀφείλειν 8-9 τρισχιλίας (cf. also l. 27)

Col. II

- 20 Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τῶ[ν κυρίων ἡμῶν]
21 Κωνσταντίου [καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ]
22 Αὐρήλιος Ἄμμων[ν-- γυμνα(σισαρχ--)] τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς)]
23 καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν πόλεως Αὐρηλίω N.N.]
24 ἀρχι(ερεῖ) βουλ(ευτῆ) τῆς Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν πόλεως χ(αίρειν).]
25 Ὁμολογῶ ὀφείλειν σοι [καὶ χρεωστεῖν]
26 ἀργυρίου] Σεβαστῶν νομίσματος δρα-]
27 χμᾶς τ[ρι]σχιλείας, ± 13, ἄς]
28 ἀποδ[ώσ]ω σοι [± 16]
29 μῆνα [ἐν μηνὶ] Ἐπ[ε]ίφ τάλαν-

(and at an illogical place!) a clause concerning the interest percentage was written (e.g. τόκου δραχμιαίου καθ' ἕκαστον) μήνα/τόκου δραχμιαίου ἐκάστης] μῆας).

31 A reading κειτῆ is less likely.

(26) Receipt for a Money Loan

P.NYU Inv. # 32 (II.136a = Wolfe # 3)

29.vi.103^p

Provenance not known

Tafel VII

Medium brown papyrus. H. 15.5 x W. 16 cm. Margin at the right 2.5 cm., at the bottom 3.5 - 4 cm. The verso is blank. NB: The photo deceives as regards line 5ff., where the small fragment at the left has shifted out of place!

1 [± 55] π. []
 2 [± 50] , περι Ζώϊλον και
 3 [± 35] , μ. [] , κατασχόντας αὐτὰ παρ-
 4 [± 35] τὰ τοῦ ἀγορανομείου γραμματικὰ δώσομεν
 5 [ὡς πρόκ(εῖται). Κυρία ἢ ἰδιογράφος ἐκάστου ἐνὸς ἡμῶν χεῖρ. Ἔτους πρώτου Αὐτοκράτορος
 6 [ος Νέρουα Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Σεβ]αστοῦ Παῦνι ἔ. Ἀσκ[λ]ηπιάδης Κλάρου ἔχω σὺν τοῖς
 7 [ἄλλοις ± 21 ἀργυρίου] τάλαντα δύο και τὸ λοιπὸν κομιζόμενοι περιλύ-
 8 [σομεν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προκειμένοις. Πτολεμαῖος Σαραπίωνος ἔχω σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις
 9 [± 12 ἀργυρίου τάλαντα] λα[ν]τα [δύο και] τὸ λοιπὸν κομιζόμενοι περιλύσομεν
 10 [ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προκειμένοις.] Ἡρώδης Σαραπίωνος ἔχω σὺν τοῖς ἄλ-
 11 [λοις ± 12 ἀργυρίου τάλαντα δύο και] τὸ λοιπὸν κομιζόμενοι περι-
 12 [λύσομεν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προκειμένοις. Ἐτ]ους πρώ[του] Αὐτοκράτορος Νέρου[α]
 13 [Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Παῦνι ἔ. (M. 2) --]τος Ζωΐλου ἐπήνεγκα κ(αῖ) ἔχω τὸ αὐ-
 14 [θεντικὸν] . (Ἔτους) ἔκτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρουα
 15 [Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ] Ἐπειφ ε̄.

"-- concerning Zoilos and ---- having obtained --- the writing fee (?) of the office of the agoranomos we shall give as written above. The personal signature of each of us is authoritative. In year one of Imperator Nerva Caesar Traianus Augustus, Pauni 5. I, Asklepiades son of Klaros, have (received?) together with the others two talents and on receipt of the balance we will cancel the loan on all aforementioned conditions. I, Ptolemaios son of Sarapion have (received?) together with the others two talents and on receipt of the balance we will cancel the loan on all aforementioned conditions. I, Herodes son of Sarapion, have (received?) together with the others two talents and receipt of the balance we will cancel the loan on all afore-mentioned conditions. Year one of Imperator Nerva Caesar Traianus Augustus, Pauni 5. (M. 2) --tos son of Zoilos have produced -- and I have the handwritten original ---. Year six of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Epeiph 5."

The central part of this document seems to contain a receipt signed by three men for two talents as part of a larger amount of money lent much earlier. We assume that the date in ll. 5-6 and 12-13 refers to the date of recording of the receipt. It may be that at some moment (see note to l. 14-15) a dispute arose about the re-payment of the loan and that (cf. l. 13f.) in a courtroom the debtor, a son of a certain Zoilus (the latter's name also occurs in l. 2), produced (ἐπήνεγκα) the original receipt (τὸ αὐθεντικόν) signed by his three creditors.

3 κατασχόντας αὐτὰ παρ-: it is not clear what the object of κατασχόντας is: αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ τάλαντα?) or the word (name?) preceding the participle. If the latter approach is adopted, αὐτὰ goes with the following παρ- which could be the start of a finite verb.

4 It is not clear what exactly is meant by τοῦ ἀγορανομείου γραμματικὰ [-], but it looks like a fee for the scribe of the office of the *agoranomos*; for this interpretation of 'τὰ γραμματικά' in general cf. P.Oxy. XXXIV 2726.31; P.Mil.Congr. XVIII 24.16.

- 5 For the formula 'Κυρία ἡ ιδιόγραφος -- χεῖρ' cf. P.Harr. 66.13; P.IFAO I 14.16; P.Laur. III 87.8; P.Mert. I 14.18; P.Oslo II 43.10, P.Oxy. XIV 1710.14 et alibi.
- 5-6 Year 1 of the emperor Nerva = 96/97^p; Wolfe read Παῦνι θ = 3.vi, but we prefer reading Παῦνι ε = 30.v, hence the date is 30.v.97.
- 6 A man 'Asklepiades son of Klaros' apparently is not yet known in the papyri. The name 'Klaros' is Latin ('clarus'), cf. B. Meinersmann, *Die lateinischen Wörter und Namen* (Heidelberg 1927), 78.
- 7-8 For the restoration 'τὸ λοιπὸν κομιζόμενοι περιλύ[σομεν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προκε]ιμένους', cf. l. 9. Obviously a promise is made to cancel a loan once the remainder of a sum owed has been received.
- 8 We have found a 'Ptolemaios son of Sarapion' around 100^p only in P.Oxy. XXXVIII 2865.6 (ca 122/3^p) and in SPP IV pp. 58-78, xiv.499 (72/73^p); but cf. also BGU II 592.ii.2 (II^p); P.Flor. I 97, Fr. B.25 (II^p).
- 10 We have found a 'Herodes son of Sarapion' around 100^p only in SB XX 14087.23 (132/133^p; prov. unknown).
- 13-14 The object of ἐπίτηκα καὶ ἔχω is probably a copy of the original receipt produced by the creditor testifying that the money had been paid back. Cf. PSI VIII 871.26, ἐπενήνοχα τὸ προκείμενον ἀντίγραφον τοῦ ὑπομνήματος καὶ ἔστιν παρ' ἐμοὶ τὸ ἀσθεντικόν.
For the formula 'ἔχω τὸ ἀσθεντικόν' cf. P.Hamb. I 8.26 and P.Laur. I 4.13.
- 14-15 Year 6 of the emperor Trajan = 102/103^p; Epeiph 5 = 29.vi, hence this date is 29.vi.103, i.e. 6 years and 1 month later than the date mentioned in ll. 5-6 and 12-13.

(27) Receipt for a Money Loan

P.NYU Inv. # 468 R° (XX.3)

15.v.163^p

Provenance unknown

Tafel VIII

H. 16 x W. 11 cm. The right margin is preserved in ll. 9-12. The verso is inscribed with a later text (see below, 28).

- 1 [Ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δείνος καὶ ὡς χ]ρηματίζω Θεοδώρω
2 [του δείνος, (tribe name) τῷ] καὶ Ἐπιφανείῳ χαίρ[ε]ι[ν].
3 [Ὁμολογῶ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ σοῦ χρήσιν] ἔντοκον τόκων τετρ[ωβο-]
4 [λείων τῇ μνᾷ κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον δι]ὰ χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκου ἀργυρίο[ν κε-]
5 [φαλαίου δραχμάς ---, (γίν.) (δρ.) --] ζ ἀριθμοῦ, ἄ(ς) καὶ [ἀποδώσω]
6 [σοι μέχρι τῆς τριακάδος τοῦ ἐν]εστώτος μηνὸς Παχῶ[ν ἄνω]
7 [πάσης ὑπερθέσεως, τῆς πράξεως οὐ]σης ἕκ τε ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῶν [ὑπαρ-]
8 [χόντων μοι πάντων παντοίων καθάπερ] ἐγ δίκης. Ἔτους τρίτου Αὐτοκρά[το-]
9 [ρος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀν]τωνεῖνου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκρά-
10 [τορος Καίσαρος Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Οὐ]ρήρου Σεβαστοῦ Παχῶν ἐικάδι -----
11 [τὸ δὲ χειρόγραφον τοῦτο δι]σσηγρᾶν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ κύριον ἔστω
12 [παντὶ τῷ ἐπιφέρωντι πανταχῇ ἐπι]φερ]όμενον καὶ ἔστιν καθαρὸν ἀπὸ
13 [ἀλείφατος καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς, ---]

"N.N., son of N.N., -- and however I am styled to Theodoros, son of N.N., of the --an tribe and the Epiphaneian deme, greeting. I acknowledge that I have received from you, in hand out of the house, as an interest-bearing loan with interest at four obols per mna per month a principal sum in the amount of hundred and sixteen (?) silver drachmas which I shall repay to you on the thirtieth of the current month Pachon without any delay, with right of execution existing upon me and all my possessions just as if resulting from trial. In the third year of Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and Emperor Caesar Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus, Pachon the twentieth. This note of hand, written in two copies by me, must be authoritative anywhere produced for anyone producing it and it is free from erasure or insertion --"

The papyrus was published originally by N. Lewis, 'From the papyrus collection of New York University' in *Essays in honor of C. Bradford Welles* (New Haven 1966), 2-7; subsequently it was reprinted as SB X 10492. It contains the receipt of an interest-bearing loan given for a period of only 10 days (= 1/3 month) at an interest rate of 4 ob. = 2/3 dr. / month (= 8 % p.a.). Lewis highlighted the

extreme shortness of the term of the loan; one should also note BGU II 465, a loan for only 5 [!] days, and P.Stras. IV 256, a loan for 11 days (cf. B. Tenger, *Die Verschuldung im römischen Ägypten*, p. 39 n. 134). Moreover, if compared with the usual interest rate in Roman Egypt of 12 % p.a. the interest rate stated in this papyrus (8 %) is relatively low (though it is also attested in a few other papyri; cf., e.g., CPR I 12 = SPP XX 2, P.Giss. 32, P.Harr. I 66, P.Oxy. I 70, PSI XII 1253, P.Stras. I 52). For literature on loans of money and interest in general, cf. the introduction to 23 and for interest rates in Roman Egypt lower than 12 % especially H. Finkh, *Das Zinsrecht der gräko-ägyptischen Papyri* [Diss. Erlangen 1962], 52ff.; B. Tenger, *op.cit.* p. 26 n. 88. In brief, it would seem that there are some slightly unusual aspects attached to this particular transaction, but the reason(s) why the parties to the contract agreed upon these conditions escape our understanding.

- 2 For Ἐπιφάνειος as a designation of an Alexandrian deme cf. D. Delia, *Alexandrian Citizenship during the Roman Principate* [Atlanta Georgia, 1991] 63 and D. Hagedorn in JJP 23 (1993) 58 ('selten belegt'); it was preceded by a lost name of an Alexandrian phyle. For attested tribe names and Phyle-Deme combinations see Delia, *op.cit.*, 135-141.
- 5 It seems doubtful whether Lewis' reading 4 κε[ῖ] φολαίου δραχμάς ± 10 τρεῖς ἀριθμοῦ etc. should be kept. Especially to be noticed in this respect is the fact that in most loans of money the indications of amounts are expressed as multiples of 4, i.e. the amount of money lent was actually paid in the form of tetradrachmas (e.g.: 116 dr. = 29 tetradrachmas). Given the size of the lacuna after δραχμάς (ca. 15 letters) a restoration of δραχμάς ἑκατον δέκα ἕξ, (γίν.) (δρ.) ρ]ις, ἀριθμοῦ is conceivable (this restoration counts 15 characters). On the other hand, as D. Hagedorn reminds us, there is a standing Greek word combination 'πλήρης ἀριθμοῦ' (cf. BGU IV 1064.10, P.Oxy. XIV 1645.8, SB XIV 11277.15, XVI 13030.3 and SPP XX 45.5; cf. also the inverted word order in P.Laur. II 25.7-8, ἀριθμοῦ πλήρης, and BGU XIII 2346.8 [181*], where the editor reads ἀριθμ[ῶ] καὶ σταθμ[ῶ], i.e. a phrasing attested elsewhere exclusively in documents from Byzantine Egypt; in view of the uncertain reading σταθμ[ῶ] the Berlin papyrus should be checked as to whether some form of 'ἀριθμοῦ πλήρης' is possible also in there). The NYU papyrus could have preserved the first element of πλήρης ἀριθμοῦ as πλήρης. As no clear palaeographical choice between iota and eta is possible, we think that the question of what precisely should be restored here should be left open, except that – despite the neuter relative ἃ in 1. 5 – an amount of talents as the object of the loan seems less likely; the bulk of 2nd century loan contracts concern only dozens or a few hundreds of drachmas.
- 11 For literature concerning Greek papyrus texts written in multiple copies cf. 25, introd.
- 13 For the provision that the contract is καθαρὸν ἀπὸ (or χωρὶς) ἀλείφατος καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς see in general A. Bülow-Jacobsen - H. Cuvigny - K.A. Worp, *Litura: ἀλειφάς not ἄλειφαρ, and Other Words for 'Erasure'*, ZPE 130 (2000) 175-82.

(28) Account of Expenses/Medical Prescriptions

P.NYU Inv. # 468 V° (XX.3)

ca 165-200^p

Provenance unknown

Tafel IX

For a description see the introduction to 27.

Col. I

1	ἐμ]πλάστρων·	
2	] (δρ.) ιβ	(δρ.) γ
3	] (δρ.) κη	(δρ.) β
4	] (ἥμισυ)	(δρ.) α (ὀβολός)
5	] ..	(τριώβ.)
6	] ...	(δρ.) α
7	] ιστ ..	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.)
8	] ..	(διώβ.)
9	] ..	(διώβ.)
10	αρ ... αντρος·	
11	σειρικοῦ (σύγκλαι) γ (τέταρτον)	(δρ.) γ (τριώβ.)
12	πίσης () (ἥμισυ)	(δρ.) α
13	ἐλαίου κοτ(ύλης) (ἥμισυ)	(τετρώβ.)

14	ξύλων	(διώβ.)
15	κεφαλική·	
16	κηροῦ (δρ.) κ	((δρ.)) α (τριώβ.)
17	εἰοῦ (δρ.) δ	(δρ.) α
18	ἐλαίου (κοτύλης) (τέταρτον)	(διώβ.)
19	ὄξους	(ὀβ.)

Col. II

20	περίοδος·	
21	σειρικοῦ (δρ.) η	'(δρ.) α'
22	ἐλαίου κοτύλης) α	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.)
23	κηροῦ (δρ.) κη	(δρ.) β
24		(δρ.) δ ((ὀβ.))
25	γί(ν.) (δρ.) κα (διώβ.)	
26	λευκαρίου κοβα-	
27	θίων γ	(δρ.) ιβ

11, 21 συρικοῦ 11 (τριώβ.) ex corr. 12 Before this line stands a marginal note (omitted in the *ed.princ.*): '(δρ.) ε (διώβ.)'

17 Before this line stands a marginal note (omitted in the *ed.princ.*):] '(δρ.) χ. . '

(ll. 10-27) "...; (for) 3.25 ounces of red lead, 3 dr., 3 obols; for .5 (dr. ?) of resin, 1 dr.; for .5 kotyle of oil, 4 ob.; for wood, 2 ob.

Headache: for 20 dr. (weight) of red lead, 1 dr., 3 ob.; for 4 dr. (weight) of rust, 1 dr.; for .25 (kotyle) of oil 2 ob.; for vinegar, 1 ob.

Fit of fever: for 8 + dr. (weight) of red lead, 1 dr.; for 1 kotyle of oil, 1 dr. 2 ob.; for 28 dr. (weight) of wax, 2 dr., total 4 dr., 1 ob.. grand total 21 dr., 2 ob.; for 3 quantities (or 1 ounce?) of white powder of arsenic sulphides of cobalt, 12 dr."

For literature concerning this medical text written on the back of 27 (from 163ⁿ) cf. BL VIII 358 on SB X 10492 and M.H. Marganne - P.Mertens, *Medici et Medica*, in I. Andorlini, «*Specimina*» per il *Corpus dei Papiri Greci di Medicina* (Firenze 1997), 54, s.n. # 2407.5; in general, see also M.H Marganne, *Compléments aux fichier MP³ pour les papyrus médicaux littéraires*, *Analecta Papyrologica* 12 (2000) 151-161. As the first editor of the text (N. Lewis) notes, it stands out in that it is an account mentioning prices (to be) paid for the ingredients of medicinal recipes. As such, it looks like a record made of prescriptions as actually compounded, rather than like a compilation for reference.

One should note the 7-obol drachma used in the indication of the costs of various drugs, calculated by Lewis on the basis of the price of wax in ll. 16 and 23 ('28/20 x (7 + 3) ob.' = 14 ob. :: 7 > 2 dr.).

This assumption of a 7-obol drachma works out well in the case of the recipe of ll. 10-14 and the marginal note in front of l. 12: the total of 4 dr., 9 ob. paid can be converted indeed into 5 dr., 2 ob. For the case of the recipe in ll. 15-19 cf. l. 17n.

For the subject of 'silver tetradrachmas' being the equivalent of 28 or 29 obols (while bronze drachmas were the equivalent of 6 obols), cf. K. Maresch, *Bronze und Silber* (Köln 1996), 110ff.

1 The heading indicates that the ingredients in lines 2ff. were used for salves (ἐμπλαστρα).

3 Supply with Lewis κηροῦ] (cf. l. 23)?

10 One expects here an indication of the nature of the following prescription, cf. ll. 1, 15 and 20.

11, 21 Lewis notes in his edition (p. 4, bottom) that one should regard σειρικοῦ as a (iotacistic) spelling of σηρικῶ, translated by him as 'Jujube'. M. Marganne (cf. BL VIII 358 at SB X 10492) notes that it should rather be taken as 'rouge syrien' = 'lead oxide' (in German: 'Bleioxyd'). In addition we note that in LSJ one finds the following entries: 'σειρικόν, τό = σέρης, Suid.' and 'σειρικός, v. σηρικός'. Furthermore, s.v. σέρης one finds as a translation 'endive or chicory', while s.v. σηρικός one finds the following: 1° 'Seric, silken' (τὸ σηρικόν = 'silken robe'), 2° τὰ σηρικά =

- 'jubes' and 3° τὸ σηρικόν (fort. συρικόν) = 'a red pigment, Syricum pigmentum quod Syrii Phoenices in Rubri maris litoribus colligunt'. In fact we believe with Marganne that in this text there is no reason to reckon with τὸ σερικόν = ἡ σέρις or with τὰ σηρικά = 'jubes', while it is more attractive to reckon with the above given third meaning of the adjective σηρικός, viz. τὸ σηρικόν/συρικόν = 'a red pigment, (Syrian red) lead oxide'. It is to be noted that Syrian red lead oxide is referred to in other medicinal texts as well, cf. H. Harrauer - P.J. Sijpesteijn, *Medizinische Texte und Verwandtes* (Wien 1981) # 13.3n.; J.F. Nunn, *Ancient Egyptian medicine* (London 1996) 146, Tab. 7.3. 'Remedies of mineral origin'. On 'Syrian red' cf. also P.Leid.Inst. 13.28n.
- A weight of 8 drachmae corresponds with 1/3 *uncia*. In itself one would expect that the cost of 1 ounce of lead oxide was approx. 1 drachma-coin, cf. l. 11, where 3 ounces cost 3 drachma and apparently the extra .25 ounce costs 3 ob.; in l. 21, however, 1/3 (+?) ounce also costs 1 drachma.
- 12 The word after πίσσης = 'of pitch' (for which product see W. Habermann, *Zur Wasserversorgung einer Metropole im kaiserzeitlichen Ägypten. Neuedition von P.Lond. III 1177* [München 2000], pp. 224-30) is uncertain. One would expect here the indication of an amount, a measure of capacity (for liquid pitch), or some kind of container (dry pitch was packed in baskets); in the context of a medical prescription one might consider reading only the sign for drachma = 'weight'. The first letter of the word in question might be compared with the lambda of ξύλων in l. 14, after that one finds perhaps the upper right of an alpha; a reading λ(ίτρα) does not seem possible.
- 17 In the marginal note before this line one expects '(δρ.) β (ὀβ.) ς', but we cannot read this. The first editor reads λείου (λείον = 'fine sand'), but this reading is difficult to accept, because no trace of the lambda is really visible; hence we propose to read here εἶον for ἰοῦ = 'rust'. On the medicinal use of rust cf. P.Mich. XVII pp. 29-30, note to ll. 4-5, 11.
- 25 Lewis notes that the correct total of the expenditures listed in ll. 2-23 is 21 dr., 4 ob.; l. 25, however, apparently has '21 dr., 2 ob.', hence 2 ob. have been neglected.
- 26-27 Apparently one weight unit (note that an indication of 'ounces' or 'drachmas' is lacking) of the product mentioned here (tentatively defined by Lewis as 'white powder of cobalt arsenical sulphide') costs 4 drachmas. It seems, however, also conceivable that the capital gamma represents the symbol for 'ounce', i.e. one ounce would have cost 12 dr. The smoke of arsenic sulphids of cobalt (καβάθια; cf. the entry in LSJ RevSuppl, where 'SB 1049' is a printing error for 'SB 10492') was thought in antiquity to produce a whitening effect, cf. Bolus, *Physica et Mystica*, II p. 51.2, and Olympiodorus Alchemistia, II p. 85.1; it seems conceivable that the term λευκάριον (not attested elsewhere; for the formation cf. L.R. Palmer, *Grammar of the Post-Ptolemaic Papyri*, I 83-84: '-αρτιον' forms chiefly technical words) denotes the ash resulting from burning arsenic sulphids of cobalt.

(29) Contract of a Loan With Mortgage

P.NYU Inv. # 12 R° (II.136b)

Early II^p

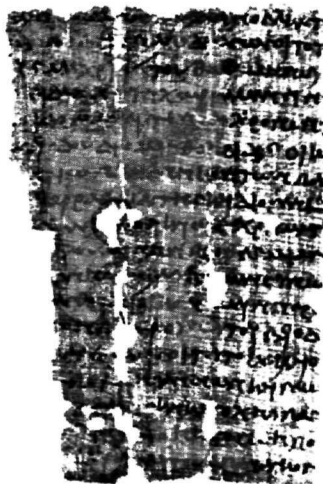
Oxyrhynchite nome

Medium brown papyrus. H. 9 x W. 6 cm. The writing runs parallel with the fibers. The verso is inscribed with 30.

- 1 [± 21 ἐκάστ[η]ς μνᾶ[ς] τοῦ μηνὸς ἐκάστ[ου] ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος μηνὸς]
- 2 [± 21] ἐπάναγκον ἀποδώσω σοι τό τ[ε]]
- 3 [± 21] ἵς μέχρι ἰ τοῦ θῶθ μηνὸς [τοῦ εἰσίουτος ἡ ἔτους]
- 4 [± 21]· εἰ δὲ μή, συνχωρῶ μένειν π[ε]ρὶ σὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ κεφαλαίου καὶ
- 5 [τῶν τόκων τὴν κράτησιν κ]αὶ κυρεῖαν εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον τ[οῦ] ὑπάρχοντός μοι]
- 6 [μέρους ± 11 ἐπ' ἀ]μφοδου Δρόμου Θοήριδος οἰκί[ας] καὶ αἰθρίου καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ]
- 7 [εἰσόδων καὶ ἐξόδων καὶ χρηστ]ηρίων καὶ ἀνηκόντων πάν[των] ὧν γείτονες Νότου]
- 8 [± 25] Βορρᾶ Ἀλίας τῆς καὶ Διογενίδ[ος], Ἀπηλιώτου]
- 9 [, Λιβὸς Πτ]ολλαρί[ω]νος καὶ ὡς χρηματ[ί]ζει ± 20]
- 10 [± 18 μετὰ τὴν δη]λουμένην προθεσμίαν [± 20]
- 11 [κρατεῖν καὶ κυρεῖν τῆς προκειμ]ένης οἰκί[ας] καὶ [τ]ῶν συνκυ[ρόντων] πάντων]
- 12 [± 22 χρ]ᾶσθαι κ[α]ὶ οἰκονομεῖν περὶ [αὐτοῦ] ὡς εἶαν αἰρῆ, μηδεμιᾶς]
- 13 [μοι ἢ ἄλλω μηδενὶ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ] ἢ ἐπ[ὶ] μέρους αὐτοῦ ἐφόδ[ου] καταλειπομένης]
- κατὰ]
- 14 [μηδένα τρόπον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐπάναγκες] παρέξ[ο]μαί σοι τοῦτο βέβαιον διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ]
- πάντων πάσῃ]

- 15 [βεβαιώσει και καθαρὸν ἀπὸ τε ἀ]πογρ[α]φῆς ἀνδρῶν και γεω[ργίας βασιλικῆς τε και
 ούσιακῆς]
 16 [γῆς και παντὸς εἶδους και ἀπὸ] ὀφειλῆς και κατοχῆς πάσ[ης δημοσίας τε και ιδιωτικῆς]
 17 [και ἀπὸ παντὸς ούτινοσοῦν ἄλλου και πά]γτα δὲ τὸν καθ' ὄνηπο[τοῦν τρόπον
 ἐπελευσόμενον ἦ]
 18 [ἐμποησόμενον τούτου χάριν] ἦ μέρους αὐτοῦ ἐπάναγκον [ἀποστήσω παραχρημα ταῖς]
 19 [ἐμαυτοῦ δαπάναις καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης, κτλ.]

4 συγχωρῶ 11 συγκυρόντων 13 μέρος



“--- (at an interest of one drachma) per each mna for each month from the current month of --- (and) of necessity I shall pay you back (the principal and the monthly interest) until the 10th of the month of Thoth of the coming *n*th year (without any delay); but if I fail to do so, I acknowledge that there remain with you, instead of the principal and the interest, the possession and ownership for ever of the *n*th part belonging to me of a house, situated in the Thoëris Street quarter, and an atrium and courtyard and the entrances and the exits and the appurtenances and all the annexes, the boundaries of which are: to the South: ---, to the North: property of Alia alias Diogenis, to the East: ---, to the West: (property) of (N.N., son/daughter of) Pttollarion and however (s)he is styled --- the aforementioned house and all the appurtenances --- and have the power to use it and to dispose of it in whatever way you may choose, and neither I nor

anyone else on my behalf shall have the right to make claim upon it or any part of it in any way whatsoever, and I shall further deliver it to you guaranteed perpetually against all claims with every guarantee and free from persons' property returns and (the liability to) cultivate royal or estate domain land from every obligation or debt or lien of every kind public or private and from everything else whatsoever; I will of necessity and at once repel every person who in any way whatsoever proceeds against or claims this property, whether whole or in part, at my own costs, as if in consequence of a legal decision ---.”

This papyrus was originally published with an introduction and detailed commentary by Ethyl R. Wolfe in *P.Coll.Youtie* I 50 (pp. 305-313), after she had incorporated it into her dissertation as text # 4. We refer to the *ed.princ.* for a discussion of its date and for various notes of detail; here we limit ourselves to a few supplementary observations, especially where we depart from the text of the *ed.princ.* The text contains a loan secured by a mortgage (it is uncertain whether it was a *hypallagma* or a *hypothekē*, see the discussion in the *ed.princ.*); one finds parallels in the following texts from Oxyrhynchus: P.Genova II 62, P.Oslo II 40, P.Oxy. III 506, 507, XXXIV 2722, P.Oxy.Hels. 31, 36; cf. also P.Oxy. XVII 2134, PSI XIII 1328 = SB V 7817 and P.Warren 10. As stated already in the *ed.princ.* it is difficult to establish a precise line length and therefore the precise size and distribution of our restorations (based, of course, on available parallel phrasings) over the left and right hand side of each line must remain 'exempli gratia'.

1-3 Wolfe read ¹ [± 21 ἐ]κάστ[ης] μνᾶ[ς] τ[οῦ] μηνὸς ἐκάστ[ου] ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος μηνὸς] ² [± 21] ἐπάναγκον ἀποδῶσω σοι τὸ τ[ε] κεφάλαιον και τοὺς τόκους κατὰ] ³ [μῆνα τῆς πίστεως περὶ σὲ οὐσ]ῆς μέχρι τ[οῦ] θῶθ μηνὸς [

± 25], but not all of this can stand, as at the start of the preserved part of l. 3 the text clearly has]υς. This reading seems to presuppose an original phrasing like (cf. P.Oslo II 40.A.6, 40.B.33; P.Oxy. III 506.12ff., 507.12ff., XXXIV 2722.13ff.; P.Oxy.Hels. 31.8ff., 36.1ff.; SB V 7817.35ff.):

¹ [± 6 τόκου δραγμαίου ἐκάστης μῆνης τοῦ μηνός ἐκάστ[ου ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος μηνός (Name)]]² [± 21] ἐκ-
ναγκον ἀποδώσω σοι τὸ τ[ε προγεγραμμένον κεφάλαιον]]³ [καὶ τοὺς κατὰ μῆνα τόκοις μέχρι ἰ τοῦ Θῶθ μηνός
[τοῦ εἰσίντος η ἔτους]]⁴ [χωρὶς πάσης ὑπερθέσεως·] εἰ δὲ μή, συγχωρῶ μένειν π[ερί σέ ἀντί τοῦ κεφαλαίου καί]
κτλ. Several papyri (P.Oslo II 40A.6 and P.Oxy. III 507.12 and XVII 2134.32f.) offer a parallel for the simultaneous
(re-)payment of the principal sum and the interest, but more often a clear distinction is made between the various terms
of the payment of interest and the repayment of the principal sum, and then the payment of interest is put first, cf., e.g.,
P.Oxy. XXXIV 2722.13: ἀποδώσω σοι τὸν μὲν τόκον κατὰ μῆνα, τὸ δε κεφάλαιον τριακάδι Φαμενώθ τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ
ἔτους Ἀντωνίου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου χωρὶς πάσης ὑπερθέσεως (similar: P.Oslo II 40.B.33ff., P.Oxy. III
506.13ff., P.Oxy.Hels. 36.8ff. and SB V 7817.35ff.; in P.Oxy.Hels. 31 no provision for interest seems to have been
made at all). We cannot propose a precise restoration of the lost parts of l. 2; in the lacuna at the left one may also think
about a restoration of, e.g., τοὺς συναχθησομένους τόκοις.

Interest in general seems to have been paid very frequently on the last day of a month, but there is no inherent reason, of course, why such a payment could not have fallen on a 10th day of any given month (for the already ancient subdivision of a Greek month in 3 periods of each 10 days [μῆν ἰστάμενος/μέσος/φθίνων] see V. Grumel, *La Chronologie* [Paris 1958] 168).

4-9 συγχωρῶ μένειν -- καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει: for a similar clause starting with συγχωρῶ and what may be expected to follow cf. P.Oxy. XXXIV 2722.16-25.

6 Between [μέρους (which word may have been preceded by a fraction, or may have stood already at the end of l. 5) and ἐπ' ἀ]μφοδου one may restore, e.g., ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει (cf. P.Oxy. X 1284.10), or κοινῇ πρὸς N.N. (cf. P.Oxy. XXXIV 2722.20ff.), or maybe even a much abbreviated version of ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τοῦ Ὁξυρυνχίτου (cf. P.Oxy.Hels. 31.13-14.)

For the Thoëris Street quarter of Oxyrhynchus (in the North-Eastern part of the city) see now J. Krüger, *Oxyrhynchus in der Kaiserzeit. Studien zur Topographie und Literaturrezeption* (Frankfurt/Main 1990) p. 87 # 31 and p. 373-374; S. Daris, *I quartieri di Ossirincho: materiali e note*, ZPE 132 (2000) 211-221.

7 Or restore ἦς instead of ὧν?

9 It is not certain whether Ptoliarion is the name of the father of the owner of some property to the West, or that of the owner himself. After the description of the neighbors of the mortgaged object Wolfe restores: -- Εἰ δὲ μὴ ἀποδώσω τὸ κεφάλαιον]]¹⁰ [καὶ τὸν τοῦ ὑπερπεσόντος μετὰ τὴν δηλουμένην προθεσμίαν [χρόνου τόκον, ἔξεστιν σοι], etc., but as from l. 4 onwards a strict and binding provision was already made against a possible failure to (re-)pay the principal and the interest during the normal term of the loan (a special penalty provision for overtime interest [= τόκος τοῦ ὑπερπεσόντος χρόνου] would be illogical), we think that this restoration cannot be maintained. Comparing P.Oxy. XXXIV 2722.41ff., αἰρέσεως καὶ ἐκλογῆς οὐσης περὶ σέ τὸν Θῶνιν Ἠφαιστῆτος ἐάν βούλη μετὰ τὸν χρόνον μὴ δικαιοπραγ[ι]ομένου μου τῷ κεφαλαίῳ καὶ τόκοις κυριεύειν ἀντί τούτων τῶν αὐτῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκίας κτλ. with our text, especially the element μετὰ τὸν χρόνον in the Oxyrhynchus text with the element μετὰ τὴν δηλουμένην προθεσμίαν (partly restored, but an almost inescapable restoration) in the New York papyrus we wonder, whether a similar kind of clause should be restored here after χρηματίζει, viz. αἰρέσεως καὶ ἐκλογῆς]]¹⁰ [οὐσης περὶ σέ (Name) ἐάν βούλη μετὰ τὴν δηλουμένην προθεσμίαν [μὴ δικαιοπραγούμενου μου τῷ κεφαλαίῳ]]¹¹ [καὶ τόκοις κυριεύειν τῆς προκειμ[ένης οἰ]κίας καὶ [τ]ῶν συνκυ[ρόντων] etc.

11-16 These lines are virtually a word for word parallel to P.Oxy. XLIX 3498.24-29 and LI 3638.20-26, and feature strong similarities to P.Oxy. XIV 1699.15-22, 1700.12-16, 1704.13-19, LII 3690 15-16; cf. also P.Laur. III 74.14ff. and P.Oxy. X 1208.19ff.

12 In the left hand lacuna supply, perhaps, 'ἔξεστιν σοι' (so Wolfe) or 'καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν' (cf., e.g., P.Oxy. XLIX 3498.25) before 'χρ]ᾶσθαι'. In the right hand lacuna we have restored αὐτοῦ rather than αὐτῆς or αὐτῶν on the basis of ll. 13 and 18, where αὐτοῦ is also encountered.

16 Restore in P.Oxy. XLIX 3498.29 δημοσι[α]ς τε καὶ ἰδιω[ι]κῆς' (supported by P.Oxy. IX 1208.20-21 and LI 3638.26), as the lacuna should contain a few more characters, cf. the size of this lacuna in neighboring lines.

17-19 These lines are virtually a word for word parallel to P.Oxy. XLIX 3498.29,34-36; cf. also P.Oxy. XIX 2236.33ff. and SB X 10728.18ff. In this connection it seems conceivable that the reading in P.Oxy. IX 1208.23-24, ἐμποησόμενον τούτου ὄ[ι]λου] ἢ μέρος αὐτοῦ should be replaced by ἐμποησόμενον τούτου χ[άρ]ιν] ἢ μέρος αὐτοῦ (we are grateful to our colleague N. Gonis for checking the original papyrus); cf. also P.Laur. III 74.22 which contains part of the same phrasing.

19 After δοπάναις one might expect the text to feature first the phrase γινομένης σοι τῆς πράξεως ἐκ τ' ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι πάντων, then continue with καθάπερ ἐκ δικῆς, κτλ., cf. P.Gen. II 116.47-48n.; in fact, however, one finds the same phrasing as restored in our text also in P.Gen. II 116.47-48 (see note ad loc.; the editor is wrong in thinking that the shortened form is not attested); P.Oxy. IV 1208.24, XIV 1704.19, 1705.17, XLIII 3144.14, 3145.23-24 and XLIX 3498.35-36; SB VI 8971.13, 9214.27, X 10728.19, XIV 11278.11; PSI VIII 882.7, XIV 1417.18-19.

(30) Account

P.NYU Inv. # 12 V° (II.136b = Wolfe # 5)

II^p

Oxyrhynchus

For dimensions see 29. The writing on the verso, which is distinct from the writing on the recto, runs across the fibers. Above line 1 there is a diagonal ink trace coming down from the upper margin; it probably has no connection with the following text.

- 1 [λ]όγ(ος) σαλαρίου {(δρ.)} καὶ
- 2 [ὀψ]ωνί[ο]υ ὧν ἔσχομεν·
- 3 α' δόσις (δρ.) ω·
- 4 β' δόσις (δρ.) τμ·
- 5 γ' δόσις (δρ.) σξ·
- 6 δ' δόσις (δρ.) ζ·

"Account of salary and wages we have received; 1st instalment 800 drachmae, 2nd instalment 340 drachmae; 3rd instalment 260 drachmae; 4th instalment 200 drachmae."

The papyrus contains a short list of amounts of money paid for salary and wages. It is written on the verso of 29 (= Ethyl R. Wolfe, dissertation papyrus # 4); the list was taken up by Wolfe into her dissertation as text # 5, but, unlike # 4, which came out as P.Coll.Youtie I 50 (early II^p) it was not officially published; the present text can be attributed to the same century. The amounts of money (given in declining order, cf. ll. 3-6: 800, 340, 260 and 200 drachmae) add up to a total of 1600 drachmae. These amounts are relatively large for the 2nd century A.D., and they must have been used to pay a group of persons.

- 2 We owe the reading of σαλαρίου to D. Hagedorn (originally we read σ[ι]ταρίου). For attestations of the (Latin) word σαλάριον in other Greek papyri see S. Daris, *Il lessico Latino nel Greco d'Egitto*, Barcelona 1991², 100 s.v. For ὀψώνιον = 'wages' see D. Rathbone, *Economic Rationalism and Rural Society in Third-Century Egypt* (Cambridge 1991), passim (see the index, p. 480). The two words seem to have a more or less identical meaning, i.e. a difference in character of a person's ὀψώνιον or σαλάριον does not seem have been a matter of payments in kind vs. payments in money, or payments per diem vs. paid per week or month; ὀψώνιον is used for all forms of wage payments.
- 3 The shape of the ω in the amount of drachmas paid for the 1st instalment is a bit odd, but we see no convincing alternative. Wolfe read (δρ.) ια, but that reading cannot be accepted; we expect that the amount in this line should be at least in the same range as the following amounts and, given the declining amounts in the 2nd - 4th instalments probably larger than the 2nd instalment.



(31) Account

P.NYU Inv. # 453

IV/V A.D.

Provenance unknown

Medium brown papyrus. H. 17.5 x W. 10.5 cm. Margin at the top 1.5 cm. Verso blank.

- 1 Λόγος Φοιβάμμων(ος) Ἐρμίου γραμματέος
- 2 ὑπ(ἐρ) ὀν(όματος) Εὐλογίου κ αη καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) κεφ(αλ) (δηναρίων) (μυριάδας) ω
- 3 ὑπ(ἐρ) ὀν(όματος) Μαρτυρίου κ α καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) ὀν(όματος) [φιβ]
- 4 Φοιβάμμων(ος) Πεττιρίου κ α,
- 5 γί(ν.) τη γη, ἀναλ(όματος?) τκε, γί(ν.) (δην.) (μυρ.) Βφπ·
- 6 καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) κεφ(αλ) (δην.) (μυρ.) ω καὶ Φοιβάμμων Ὀνν(όφρεως)
- 7 (δην.) (μυρ.) τπε καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) τι(μῆς) δι(πλῶν) β Ἄριων Ἰακῶβ
- 8 (δην.) (μυρ.) τ καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) ναύλου (δην.) (μυρ.) τ,

- 9 γί(ν.) ὄμοῦ (δην.) (μυρ.) ,Δσξε·
 10 τούτων διὰ Μαρία Ἀσκληᾶ (δην.) (μυρ.) ,Αωοε
 11 λουπ(αὶ) γί(ν.) (δην.) (μυρ.) ,Βυ
 12 καὶ σίτου ἀρτάβ(αι) εἰ/

1 γραμματέως 3 Μαρτυρίου: iota + omikron compressed. 10 Μαρίας

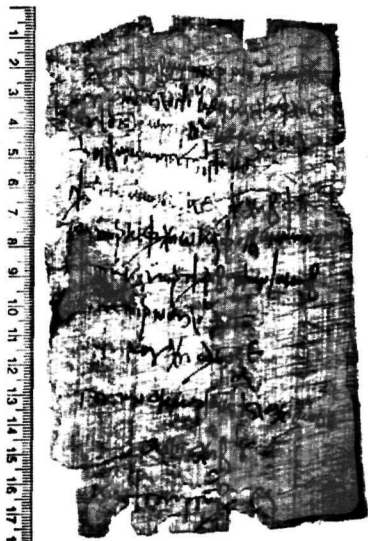
“Account of Phoibammon son of Hermias, scribe;
 on account of the ‘name’ of Eulogios *k.* $1\frac{1}{8}$ and for *keph(al)*)
 800 (myriads) of (denarii);
 on account of the ‘name’ of Martyrios *k.* 1 and on account of
 the ‘name’
 of Phoibammon son of Pettirios *k.* 1,
 in total -- <*k.*> $3\frac{1}{8}$, for expenses (?) 325 -- , in total 2580
 myr.den.,
 and for *keph(al)*) 800 myr.den.; and Phoibammon son of
 Onnophris
 (has paid?) 385 myr.den.; and for the price of 2 *dipla* (has
 paid) Arion son of Jacob
 300 myr.den. and for transportation charges 300 myr.den.,
 together in total 4265 myriads.
 Of these through Maria, daughter of Asklas, 1875 myr.den.
 Remainder in total 2400 myr.den.
 and 5.5 artabs of wheat....”

On palaeographical grounds and on the basis of (numismatical) terminology found in it, this account can be assigned to the late IVth/Vth century A.D. It presents a price of a ‘*diploun*’ of some commodity like wine or oil or pickled preserves. Unfortunately, the precise nature of the beginning of the calculation remains obscure (cf. 1-5n.) and, moreover, the scribe apparently committed at least an error involving an amount of 100 myr.den., as the calculations in lines 5-11 goes as follows:

- l. 5: 2580 myr.den.
 l. 6: 800 myr.den.+
 l. 7: 385 myr.den.+
 l. 8: 600 myr.den.+
 l. 9: 4265 myr.den. (should be 4365 myr.den.)
 l. 10: 1875 myr.den.-
 l. 11: 2400 myr.den. (should be 2490 myr.den.; 2400 myr.den. is the result of subtracting 1865 myr.den. from 4265 myr.den.)

1 A Phoibammon son of Hermias is mentioned in SPP VIII 772.3 (Herakleopolite nome, Vⁿ); it is, of course, impossible to tell whether this is the same person as in our text.

1-5 The total of $3\frac{1}{8}$ th read at the start of l. 5 results from an addition of $1\frac{1}{8}$ + 1 + 1 ‘κ’ in ll. 2-4; we note that at the start of line 5 there is no ‘κ’. In general, it is unfortunate that no more intelligible information is given concerning the precise nature of the thing(s) added up here. We have toyed with the idea of interpreting ‘κ’ as an abbreviation of ‘κ(εράττω)’, but we are not convinced that this is indeed correct. Likewise, we have also rejected the reading of ‘κ’ as representing some form of siglum for (σίτου) ἀρτάβ(αι) (cf. the grand total in ll. 11-12). To the amount of ‘ $3\frac{1}{8}$ th’ might be added the amount of ‘325’ in l. 5, apparently spent for expenses (again, we do not know securely what this numeral stands for; are myriads of denarii intended?). With these amounts goes a payment of 800 myr. den. for *κεφ(αλ)* (l. 2), resulting in a total of 2580 myr.den. (l. 5). One might think, therefore, that the value of ‘ $3\frac{1}{8}$ th’ ‘κ’ is $2580 - (800 + 325) = 1455$ myr.den.; if so, the value of 1 ‘κ’ = 465.6 myr.den.



2. 6 It is not clear what the nature of the payment ὑπὲρ κεφ(αλ.), for which in both cases 800 myr.den. (a fixed amount?) was paid, is exactly; should we supply κεφ(αλῆς)/κεφ(αλῶν), κεφ(αλαίου), or κεφ(αλαϊώτου) / κεφ(αλαιωτών)? For the last see J. Lallemand, *L'administration civile*, 210-211, for the first, *ibidem* 185 and BL IX 248 on SB V 7756.
- 7 Or read Ὠρίων? Two *diplo* cost 300 myr.den. > 1 *diploon* costs 150 myr.den. Unfortunately, we do not know in this case with certainty which commodity was measured in these *diplo*. For this term (a few times apparently the equivalent of a 'Knidion') cf. K.A. Worp in ZPE 131 (2000) 145-149.
- 11-12 Unfortunately, the precise calculation error (for which see above) remains unclear.

(32) Account

P.NYU Inv. # 461 R°

between 341-374 or 381- ca. 397P°

Oxyrhynchites?

Tafel X

Light brown papyrus. H. 26 x W. 16 cm. Margins both at the top and at the bottom 2 cm. The verso is inscribed with a fragmentarily preserved draft of a lease contract which we will publish separately in a later instalment of P.NYU.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1 |] Ῥινοκορουρίτου ὑπὲρ Ὀξυρυγγίτου μοδ(ίους) Α. [| |
| 2 |]σωνος Ῥινοκορουρίτου ὑπὲρ Ὀξυρυγγίτου | μοδ(ίους) Ασκβ[|
| 3 |] τοῦ καὶ Βοήθου Ῥινοκορουρίτου ὑπὲρ Ὀξυρυγγίτου | μοδ(ίους) χξα[|
| 4 |]οθέου λαιαγων Ῥινοκορουρίτου ὑπὲρ Ὀξυρυγγίτου | [μοδ(ίους) |
| 5 |] [| |
| 6 | Διοσκόρου Τεβᾶς Ὀστρακινίτου [| |
| 7 |]ωνος Ὀστρακινίτου [| |
| 8 |]ατινις Ὀστρακινίτου [| |
| 9 |]ίωνος υἱοῦ Ὀστρακινίτου γυμ[| |
| 10 |]ἐπιστάσιαι [| |
| 11 |] [| |
| 12 |] [| |
| 13 |] [| |
| 14 |] πρ το Ὀστρακινίτου [| |
| 15 |]ώρου Κασίου Ὀστρακινίτου ὑπὲρ Ὀξυρυγγίτου [| |
| 16 |] λ () | |
| 17 | Ἀγαθ]οῦ Δαίμωνος Διοκόλλου Ὀστρακινίτου ὑπὲρ Ἡρακλεοπολίτου | |
| 18 |] Ἐρμανουβᾶ Πετρωνίου Ὀστρακινίτου ὑπὲρ Ἡρακλεοπολίτου [| |
| 19 |] ... | |
| 20 | Διοσκόρου Τεβᾶτα Ὀστρακινίτου ὑπὲρ Ἡρακλεοπολίτου [| |

6 Τεβᾶτος (also l. 20?) 7,9 and 20 Ὀστρακινίτου 20 Διοσκόρου or Διόσκορος?

The papyrus text presented above concerns a fragmentarily preserved list of payments/deliveries which can be dated on palaeographical grounds to the (probably later) fourth century A.D. There are historical reasons (cf. below) to assign it to the restricted periods of 341-374 or 381-ca.397. The papyrus may have been found in the Oxyrhynchite nome, because on the verso one encounters the remains of a draft of a lease contract featuring a formula which is apparently specifically attested in texts from this nome.

The main element of interest in the enigmatic text on the recto are the two quite remarkable ethnics connected with places on the Northern coast of the Sinai peninsula, Ῥινοκορουρίτης (Il. 1-4) and Ὀστρακινίτης (Il. 6ff.); Rhinokoroura is now 'el-Arish', Ostrakine is now 'el-Filusiya'; for other [rare] occurrences of these toponyms in the Greek papyri [another Ὀστρακινίτης occurs in P.Heid. inv. G 748, see below, p. 163] cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, III 398 [Ostrakine] and IV 228 [Rhinokoroura]; see also S. Daris in ZPE 100 (1994) 189-192 [discussing army units in the Delta], H. Verreth in *Ancient Society* 28 (1997) 107-119 [offering epigraphic notes], and for especially a bibliography on Rhinokoroura M.A. Ibrahim in *Proc. Congr. XIX (Cairo 1992) 737-772*. Equally

noteworthy is the fact that various persons originating from these two places are stated to deliver some commodity (probably amounts of, e.g. wheat or barley; the amounts were expressed in terms of *modii*, cf. ll. 1-3) on behalf of two nomes in far-away Middle Egypt, viz. the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. ll. 1-4, 15) and the Heracleopolite nome (cf. ll. 17-18, 20). For connections between people from the Mediterranean coast to the East of Alexandria and Oxyrhynchus one may compare, e.g., the connections between Oxyrhynchus and Pelusium (cf. now P.Oxy. LXVII 4598 Introd.) and the fact that occasionally people from the Oxyrhynchite nome in Middle Egypt were sent to work on the ποταμὸς Τραιωνός in the Eastern Delta, cf. P.Oxy. XII 1426 and, in general, P.J. Sijpesteijn in *Aegyptus* 43 [1963] 70-83). In this context it should be remembered that all toponyms mentioned in the present papyrus are known to have been situated between 341-374, resp. 381-ca. 397^p in 'Aegyptus Augustamnica', i.e. the old 'Aegyptus Iovia' + the 'Heptanomia', cf. B. Palme, *Praesides und Correctores der Augustamnica*, *Antiquité Tardive* 6 (1998) 123-135, especially pp. 125 (map), 127 (map) and 129ff. (discussing Ammianus Marcellinus XXII 16.6).

- 1-2 In the lacunas at the left of these lines an indication '[Παρὰ τοῦ Δείνου]' (and a patronymic?) seems to have been lost, cf. ll. 14-20.
- 3 Βόηθος as a personal name is listed already by F. Preisigke, *Namenbuch*.
- 4 One may restore here a name like Δωρ]οθέου, Τιμ]οθέου, Φιλ]οθέου, etc. What follows after]οθέου is obscure, especially because there is a stroke coming down from the previous line. We have taken it as part of the upsilon in the article τοῦ in l. 3, but we are not certain that that cannot be another letter like, e.g., a 'byzantine' λ or a ξ. One may read]οθέου πόλοισγων or (στ for αγ?); but such a 'word' does not yield any sense and the reading of the first two letters does not inspire much confidence.
- 6 One wonders whether the person in this line is the same as that mentioned in l. 20. Τεβᾶς is here probably a personal name left undeclined, cf. Τεβᾶς for Τεβᾶτος in O.Mich. II 728.1, 738.1.
- 9 Does γυμ] form the start of a word like γυμνασι-?
- 15 Supply a name like, e.g., 'Ισιδ]ώρου or read "Ωρου? The personal name Κάσιος fits well within the region, cf. the toponym Κάσιον and the sanctuary of Ζεὺς Κάσιος at Pelusium (cf. G. Ronchi, *Lexicon theonymon rerumque sacrarum et divinarum ad Aegyptum pertinentium*, III [Milano 1974] 678 s.v. μέγας: Ζεὺς Κάσιος, and II [Milano 1974] p. 401 s.n. Ζεὺς Κάσιος [where Pelusium in BGU III 827 is incorrectly linked with the *Arsinoite* nome]).
- 17 Or read at the start]Εὐδαίμωνος? A personal name starting with Διοκολλ- has not yet appeared in the papyri (to be sure, a reading Διοκαλλ- does not seem more attractive than Διοκολλ-); is this perhaps a garbled form of Διό<ς>κορος?
- 18 The DDBDP contains 4 attestations of the personal name 'Ερμανουβᾶς, all from the range II-III^p.
- 20 Cf. above at l. 6; we cannot explain the form Τεβᾶτα as a regular genitive.

(33) Fragment of an Account

P.NYU Inv. # 113 (IX.27)

II^p

Oxyrhynchite nome

Medium brown papyrus. H. 7 x W. 9.2 cm. Writing runs parallel with the fibers. There is a vertical fold in the middle of the papyrus. The fragment preserves the left margin. On the verso, at the top (= the left edge of the recto), there is one line of very faint writing parallel with the fibers.



 1 γ(ίνετα)[
 2 'Αωλ[
 3 Κεραμίου [
 4 Κερκεύρων [
 5 Σαραπίων Χερήμωνος τ[
 6 τέκτων Παῦσις [
 7 Στ]έφανος χ[

5 Χαίρημωνος

The purpose of this (only fragmentarily preserved) account in which a few

Oxyrhynchite toponyms have been preserved is unknown. On palaeographical grounds we think that it was written some time during the IInd century A.D.

1-2 Apparently a total and an amount of 1830+ items is recorded here.

3 For the Oxyrhynchite village Κεραμίον mentioned here see P.Oxy. LXII 4343.24n., where also the Oxyrhynchite χωρίον Κερα() in SB I 1945.11 (cf. P. Pruneti, *I Centri abitati nell' Ossirinchi* [Firenze 1981; = Pap.Flor. 9] 78) is compared. It seems likely that in all three texts we are dealing with the same village.

4 For the village of Κερακέρυρον in the middle toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, III 110, and S. Daris, *Supplemento* I 171; P. Pruneti, *I Centri abitati* 81.

5-7 Before ll. 5-7 there is a large arc (probably indicating the cancelling of these lines).

5 'Σαραπίων Χατήμονος' looks like an entry for the name of a man Sarapion accompanied by the name of his father (Chairemon). On the other hand, there happens to be a village 'Σαραπίωνος Χατήμονος' in the eastern toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, IV 245, and S. Daris, *Supplemento* I, 233, II 185; P. Pruneti, *I Centri abitati* 161. The nominative Σαραπίων makes us prefer the interpretation of a personal name, because a village name is usually given in the genitive dependent on words like κόμη, ἐπόικτον, vel sim.

6 It is possible that the personal name Παῦσις is not declined and that one should take ll. 5 and 6 together to the effect that Sarapion, son of Chairemon, was (inter alia) τέκτων = 'carpenter' (in the service) of Παῦσις (for carpenters cf. T. Reil, *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Gewerbers im hellenistischen Ägypten* [Diss. Leipzig 1913], 74ff. It is, however, also possible to take τέκτων as a personal name Τέκτων, while the following name of Παῦσις was not declined.

7 A stray unconnected speck of ink appears before Ἰέφανος very much above above the normal line level; it cannot belong to the expected tau of the personal name Στέφανος.

The chi before the lacuna in l. 7 may be the initial of a personal name, i.e. Χ[ατήμονος vel sim., or of a noun indicating, e.g., a trade or a profession.

(34) Private Letter

P.NYU Inv. # ? R° (XIX.1)

IV^p

Provenance unknown

A full description of this incompletely preserved papyrus cannot be given; cf. below, the introductions to 34 and 35.

1 Κυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ {μου} Μυρίνω
 2 Ἡρακλῆς.
 3 Ὡς ἐτύπωσα Ἄμμωνα μετὰ τῶν
 4 τέκνων αὐτοῦ ἐργάζεσθαι εἰς τὴν
 5 μερίδα Ἰακώβ(ου), οὗτο ἕασον αὐτούς
 6 καὶ ἕασον [αὐ]τούς ἐργοδιόκ[τας] ἐργασθη-
 7 ναι εἰς τὰ χωρία ὥστε αὐτὰ περιελθεῖν
 8 καθ' ἐ[σ] κ' ἄστην ἡμέραν· καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς τη
 9 αλεβονειπε[.....]εἰτι τῆς
 10 πόλεως π[.....]ο
 11 ὀλοκλή[.....]ο πλίνθων
 12 [± 22]αυετε.

5 οὔτω 6 ἐργοδιώκτας

"To my lord brother Myrinos, from Herakles. Since I have ordered Ammon to work with his children for the part of Jacob, let them do so and let them work as taskmasters on the vineyards so that they make their daily rounds over them. For the same man (= Ammon?) -- of the city -- bricks--."

This text was incorporated first by L. Casson into his dissertation as text # 6 and published, together with his text # 7 (= 35), in TAPA 70 (1939) 3-4. Only # 7 = 35, however, was reprinted in SB VI 8975, where in the heading the inventory number is given as 'P.NYU inv. 1001'. At present, however, this inventory number cannot be found in the New York University papyrus collection, cf. ZPE 133 [2000] p. 164 sub 'II.A.2.b'. Therefore, we can only copy Casson's texts from his edition in TAPA. He gives the dimensions of the papyrus as '6 3/8" x 4 1/8"', dates it to the IVth century A.D., and gives the

provenance as 'Fayum' on grounds which we cannot verify; we also have not been able to verify whether 34 was really written earlier than 35, or vice versa. In the present text one is dealing with a short private letter from Herakles to Myrinos, giving instruction on how to employ a certain Ammon and his children.

- 1 The name 'Myrinos' occurs in the DDBDP only in O.Mich. I 182.5 and 184.3 (both 301^o).
- 3 For ἐτύπωσα = 'I ordered', cf. LSJ s.v. τυπώω, III.
- 5 In and after the 4th century A.D., with the expansion of Christianity in Egypt, the biblical name Jacob does not necessarily refer any longer to a person of Jewish descent. A check of the DDBDP yielded 17 attestations in the IVth century.
- 6 The noun 'ἐργοδιώκτης' occurs 21x (double entries discounted) in texts incorporated in the DDBDP, attestations ranging between III^a (SB XVIII 13881.2) and VI/VII^p (P.Oxy. XVI 1910.iv.82-84); most attestations date from Byzantine Egypt and this text would be the earliest after the single attestation from Ptolemaic Egypt.
- 7 We take ἀντὰ (referring back to the preceding χωρία) as the object of the infinitive περιελθεῖν = 'to go around over', the subject of which should be Ammon and his children. For the meaning of the noun χωρίον = 'vineyard' cf. R.S. Bagnall in CdE 74 (1999) 329-333.
- 9 αλεβονειτε: should one separate αλεβονει from πε[and take αλεβονει as a female noun (a personal name?) in the dative, preceded in l. 8 by τη, or separate αλεβον from ειπε[? We do not know a Greek word containing the string of letters -λεβον-.
- 11 ὀλοκλη[: some form of the verb ὀλοκληρέω, the noun ὀλοκληρία, or the adjective ὀλοκληρός is intended. Restore in ll. 10-11, e.g., --τηὸ ὀλοκλη[ρειν? At the end a restoration ὠμ]οπλίνθων is conceivable; one does not know, of course, whether the genitive plural is masculine (from πλίνθοι = 'bricks'; on Greek terms for brickmaking cf. K.A. Worp in Mnemosyne 54.6 [2001] 734-39) or neuter (from τὰ ὠμόπλινθα; on this form, cf. C. Gallazzi in Anal.Pap. 2 [1990] 127).

(35) Account of Wine

P.NYU Inv. ? V^o (XIX.1)

IV/V^p

Fayum?

A full description of this incompletely preserved papyrus cannot be given; cf. above, the introduction to 34.

- 1 Λόγος ρύσεως ἰδ ἰνδικτίον(ος) δὲν τὰ διασ-
- 2 ταλέντα Ἀρδιης οἰνοπράτη
- 3 ούτως·
- 4 ᾠ διαστολή οἴνου δι(πλᾶ) μ, τῶν δι(πλῶν) κδ νο(μισμάτιον) α
- 5 β̄ διαστολή δι(πλᾶ) κδ,
- 6 γ̄ διαστολή δι(πλᾶ) ξ,
- 7 δ̄ διαστολή δι(πλᾶ) νβ, τῶν δι(πλῶν) κβ νο(μισμάτιον) α
- 8 (γίν.) ὁμοῦ δι(πλᾶ) ρος'', αἱ νο(μισμάτια) ζ('' μηϞς
- 9 ἐδεξάμην [± 11]υτης επεδι
- 10 Ἐπειφ α ἄλλ[± 7 μ]ηγῶς Ἄθῶρ κβ
- 11 (δηναρίων) (μυριάδες) τῶε[± 10]

1 ρύσεως, ὦν 8 ᾠ

(Lines 1-8): "Account of delivery of wine for the 14th indiciton, transferred to the account of (H)Ardies, wine merchant; 1st transfer: 40 dipla of wine at 24 dipla per solidus; 2nd transfer: 24 dipla, 3rd transfer: 60 dipla; 4th transfer: 52 dipla at 22 dipla per solidus. This makes together in total 176 dipla being 7 1/2 1/48 1/96 sol."

Obviously, this text presents us with an account of deliveries of, and prices paid for, wine. For further literature on the subject of wine prices in Byzantine Egypt cf. L. Casson in TAPA 70 (1939) 1-16; R.S. Bagnall in *Currency and Inflation*, Appendix p. 66, and in P.Kell. IV, Appendix p. 227; see also below, l. 4n. (Casson's article, *loc.cit.* p. 7 fn. 5, contains a discussion of P.Bad. IV 55 in which he argued that 1 knidion would cost 1/198 sol., hence 1 sol. would buy 198 knidia; unfortunately, the argument is based upon faulty readings of the original papyrus [now republished by N. Kruit and K.A. Worp in ZPE 137 (2001) 215-219; it turns out not to allow of any price calculation]).

The calculation of l. 8 of this text may look a bit suspect, as one expects
'40 + 24 + 60' = 124 dipla @ 24 dipl./sol. = 5 11/66 (=1/6) sol. +

52 dipla @ 22 dipl./sol. = 2 24/66 (=8/22) sol.

This makes together '7 35/66 = 7.5 1/33 (= 3/99) sol.' rather than '7.5 1/32 (= 3/96) sol.'. Apparently, the tiny difference between '1/32' and '1/33' was neglected. The use of a fraction of the solidus rather than of carats may be taken as an argument in favor of a 4th-century date, cf. R.S. Bagnall, *Currency and Inflation*, 10.

- 2 The name 'Αρδιης / 'Αρδιης does not occur among texts incorporated into the DDBDP. For nouns on -πράτης cf. in latest instance H.-J. Drexhage, *Nochmals zu den Komposita mit -πώλης / -πράτης im hellenistischen Ägypten*, MBAH 20 (2001) 1-4.
- 4 24 dipla of wine cost here 1 solidus, while in l. 7 the price is 22 dipla/sol. For the term 'diploun', a few times apparently the equivalent of a knidion, cf. K.A. Worp in ZPE 131 [2000] 145-149). For wine prices in terms of knidia cf., next to Casson's indications (see above), also Archiv 46 (2000) 110, especially P.Oxy. LVIII 3960.ii.13-14 (VII^p), where 1 sol. buys 18 - 24 knidia of wine.
- 10 Epeiph 1 = 25.vi, Hathyri 22 = 18/19.xi; restore ἀλλ[α δι(πλῶ) η]?
- 11 395 Myr.Den. would equal 59.25 Tal., but we do not know what further significance to attach to this.

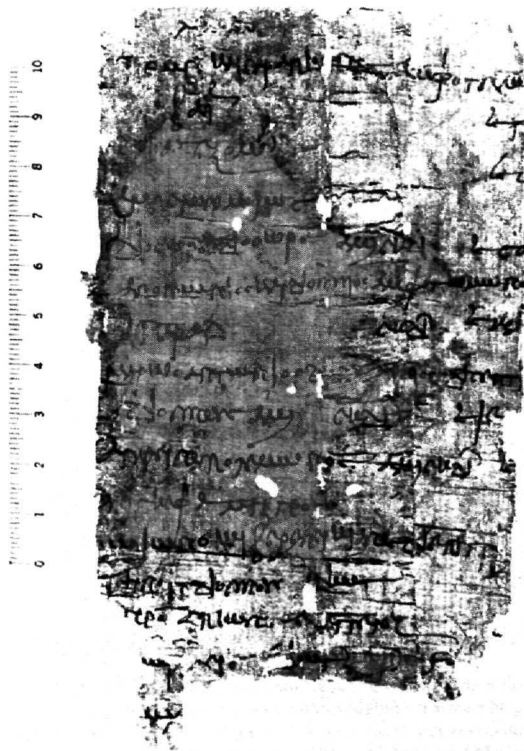
(36) Land List

P.NYU Inv. # 33 R° (XIVc.5a)

ca. 200^p

Oxyrhynchites

Medium brown papyrus. H. 15 x W. 9 cm. Writing parallel to the fibers. Kollesis at 2.5 - 2 cm. from the right edge.



- 1 λζ/ κολλήματος)
- 2] θων καὶ Σαραπίωνος ἀμφότε(εροι) Νεω[
- 3] βασιλι(ικῆς) (ἀρ.) γ[
- 4] βα(σιλικῆς) ἐξ ὁμολ(όγου) (ἀρ.) δ[
- 5] ἀμπέλου ὁμοίως [
- 6] Διόσκορος Διοσκόρου ἀμπ(έλου) ἐκ δι() (ἀρ.) ς δ[
- 7] Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ Διονύσιος ἀμφότε(εροι) Κόμωνο[ς ἀμπ(έλου) καὶ]
- 8] παραδ(είσου) ἐκ δι() (ἀρ.) α υ[
- 9] Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Διονύ vac. σιος δι(ἀ) Σεπτ[ίμιου]
- 10] Διογένους ἀμπ(έλου) ἐκ δι() (ἀρ.) ιε[
- 11] Ἀγαθεῖνος Πολέμωνος ἀμπ(έλου) ἐκ δι() (ἀρ.) [
- 12] ὑπ(έρ) Σιγκέφα μητροπ(ολ) [
- 13] Ὀρίων ὁ καὶ Βερενεικιανὸς δι(ἀ) ἐπιτροπ(ου) [
- 14] ... νο ς Διογένους ἰδιωτ(ικῆς) [(ἀρ.) [
- 15 κλ]ηρο(νόμοι) Ἀπίωνος Εὐαγγέλου (ἀρ.) [
- 16] ὄρος Δείου ἰδιωτ(ικῆς) (ἀρ.) α β, θ L
- 17] μαχ[] [
-

2 Σαραπίων 6 Διόσκορος ex Διοσκόρου 11 Πολέμωνος or Ποτάμωνος

"37th sheet; ---thon and Sarapion, both sons of Neo--; of crown land, 3+? arouras; of crown land subject to normal rate 4+? ar.; of vineyard land, likewise, ---; Dioskoros son of Dioskoros, of vineyard land --- 6.25+ ar.; Apollonius and Dionysius, both sons of Komon, of vineyard land and garden land --- 1.75+? ar.; Marcus Antonius Dionysius through Septimius (son of?) Diogenes, vineyard land --- 15+ ar.; Agathinus son Polemon, for vineyard land --- ar.; for (the village of) Sinkepha for (land owned by) inhabitants of the provincial metropolis ---; Horion alias Berenicianus through his manager ---; N.N. child of Diogenes, for private land ---; the heirs of Apion son of Euangelos, --- ar.; --oros son of Dios, 1 2/3 ar. of private uninundated land ---; ---"

One seems to be dealing with a kind of official land list (note the *kollema* number '37' in l. 1) in which are recorded (a) holdings of royal land (ll. 2-4), (b) holdings of vineyards and gardenland (ll. 5-11) and (c) holdings of private land (ll. 14, 16, but possibly to be understood already from l. 12 onwards). The text can be analyzed into the following entries: ll. 2-5; 6; 7-8; 9-10; 11-12; 13-14; 15; 16; 17.

A crucial question in this papyrus regards the phrasing ἀμπ(έλου) ἐκ δι(). We are not certain whether the latter words should be separated (as we have done) or taken together, yielding ἐκδι(). Moreover, it seems possible that the abbreviation mark hovering above the iota should be taken rather as a π written in superposition, producing ἐκδιπ() or ἐκ διπ(). As regards the palaeography of the document we note that in itself the writing might be assigned to the 4th century A.D., but the apparently firm prosopographical connection of this text with a person who lived at the very end of the 2nd century A.D. (cf. below, our note to l. 13) makes such a date highly unlikely.

- 2 Read at the start Νέων?
- 4 For the interpretation of ἐξ ὁμολ(όγου) = 'subject to normal rate' cf. H.C. Youtie in ZPE 32 (1978) 238-9, note to line 10.
- 6 For a man named 'Dioskoros son of Dioskoros and Tanenteris', cf. P.Princ. II 46.8 (IP). Cf. above, the introduction, for the question how one should resolve the full form of the abbreviation δι() / διπ().
- 7 Apollonios son of Komon occurs in P.Princ. II 46.9 (IP; with BL VIII 283), Ἀπολλ(ώνιος) Κόμωνος; the 'Dionysios son of Komon' occurring in PSI X 1019.5,14 (93/94^p) is much too early.

- 9 This man cannot be identical with the cavalryman Marcus Antonius Dionysios out of P.Hamb. I 1.7-8 (57^p). The name Διονύσιος was written with two elements 'διονυ' and 'σιος' at each side of damaged papyrus surface, similar to the suggested reading of Πτολ[]λαμείου in P.Oxy. XLII 3046.22.
- 9-10 This man is not to be identified with the *ex-hypomnematographos* 'Septimius Diogenes alias Agathos Daimon' occurring in P.Oxy. XII 1413 (272^p?) 1414.7 (270-275^p). Moreover, one cannot be certain that 'Diogenes' was really Septimius' second name or the name of his father.
- 12 For the village of Sinkepha cf. P. Pruneti, *I Centri abitati*, p. 177ff.
Regardless of whether one resolves μητροπ(ολιτῶν) or μητροπ(ολιτικῶν), 'land owned by inhabitants of the provincial metropolis' (i.e. Oxyrhynchus) seems intended here.
- 13 For this man cf. P.Hamb. IV p. 261 fn. 165, referring to the gymnasiarch Horion alias Berenicianus in P.Oxy. VI 908.13 (199^p) and the same person in P.Oxy. L 3565.23n. (this text from 245^p mentions i.a. land owned by a grandfather 'Horion alias Berenicianus' and his son Diogenes); cf. also P.Coll.Youtie II 70.12 (273/4 or 278/9; mentioning landed property previously owned by him) and SB XIV 11707 (212^p; mentioning his son Achillion).
- 14 We are not certain whether to read the ending of the first name as -τινοῖς or -τινοός (a reading -ηνοῖς or -ηνοός is less likely). A female personal name Ἀντινοῖς (here: Ἀντινοῖς) appears to date only in P.Stras. 629.4; a reading of its better known male counterpart Ἀντινοός (here: Ἀντινοός) is possible though hardly secure.
- 15 The name 'Euangelos' is common enough, but an 'Apion son of Euangelos' is not attested elsewhere in the papyri.
- 16 We have read the numeral '1 ²/₃', rather than ἄβ(ρόχου), as one would probably expect this indication before '(ἄρ)', rather than after it; moreover, the abbreviation would be irregular. On the other hand, if '1 ²/₃' is indeed correct, the following can hardly be taken as a numeral '9 ¹/₂'; is one dealing with a 9th regnal year, i.e. that of the emperor Septimius Severus (= 200/201^p)?

(37) List of Land and Expenses

P.NYU Inv. # 33 V° (XIVc.5a)

II/III^p

Oxyrhynchite



Writing across the fibers. For the dimensions cf. 36. Right margin of approx. 2 cm preserved, except in ll. 9-10. Between ll. 2 and 3 there is a spatium of 4.6 cm.

1] Ἄγαθος Δ(αίμων) ἀμπ(έλου) (ἀρ.) ι δ̄ λβ̄ (δρ.) φιβ (τριόβ.) (ήμιοβ.)
 2] παραδ(είσου) (ἀρ.) α (δρ.) κη (διόβ.)
 3] καὶ Δημητρίω καὶ
 4] ιαίνης ἀμπ(έλου) (ἀρ.) ιε[---]ιζλβ̄ (δρ.) ωνγ (τριόβ.) χ^β
 5 παρα]δ(είσου) (ἀρ.) ι'ς'
 6] ὑπ(ἐρ) τοῦ συνκεχω(ρημένου) χρόνου
 7] αἰπ() ἀμπ(έλου) (ἀρ.) ζ (δρ.) τ^ας (τετρόβ.)
 8] η() Θατρή(τος) ἀμπ(έλου) (ἀρ.) ζ δ̄ ηξδ̄ (δρ.) υμζ (ὀβ.)
 9] λο[
 10] [

-- Agathos Daimon, for 10 1/4 1/32 arouras of vineyard land, 512 dr. 0.5 ob.;
 For 1 aroura of garden land, 28 dr. 2 ob.;
 To -- and/alias Demetrios and
 -- of --iaina, for 15 [1/-] 1/16 1/32 ar. of vineyard land, 853 dr., 3 ob. 2 chalki;
 -- for 1/16 (?) aroura of garden land;
 -- for the time agreed upon;
 -- of --aip(), for 7 arouras of vineyard land, 396 dr. 4 ob.
 -- e() child of Thatres, for 7 1/4 1/8 1/64 ar. of vineyard land, 447 dr., 1 ob.
 --."

It is interesting to compare in this list (written on the back of 36 from ca 200^p) the amounts of drachmae with the indications of the amounts of arourae given for some vineyards (we have converted all individual fractions of arouras into uniform fractions of 1/64 and assume that 1 dr. = 6 ob. = 48 ch.):

Line	Amount of land	Amount of money
1	10 18/64 ar.	512 dr., 4 ch. > 1 ar. = ca. 51 dr.
3-4	15 6/64+ ar.	853 dr., 26 ch. > 1 ar. = ca. 56.5 dr.
7	7	396 dr., 32 ch. > 1 ar. = ca. 56.66 dr.
8	7 25/64 ar.	447 dr., 8 ch. > 1 ar. = ca. 63.2 dr.

On the basis of these divergent ratios we observe that this can hardly be an official list of money taxes to be collected from vineyards and garden land (e.g. the *apomoira*), as these should be taxed according to a flat rate per aroura (on such *apomoira*-payments, cf. the re-edition of SB X 10215 in ZPE 136 [2001] 145-147). Rather, we think, this list may be concerned with amounts of rents collected by one or more land owners from their lessees.

- 3 Or read Δημητρίω()? But there are no names with such a beginning listed in Preisigke's *Namenbuch* or in Forboschi's *Onomasticon alterum papyrologicum*.
 4 We take -ιαίνης as the genitive of a female name in -ιαίνα, like (e.g.) Ἀρποκρατίανα, Ἡρωδίανα, Ἰερακίανα, Ἰσάιανα, Κρονίανα, Νεστορίανα, Σατυρίανα, Συρίανα, etc.; however, one cannot rule out the name of a profession like γερδίανα.
 6 The reading of χρόνου itself is not self-imposing, but a phrasing 'συγκεχωρημένος χρόνος' occurs also in P.Oslo III 126.10.
 7]αἰπ() contains probably the end of a personal name; or should one read]ηπ()?

THE DATE OF P. KELLIS I 45*

This loan of money to be repaid in kind (oil) raises a chronological problem¹. The text is dated in the consulate of Honorius and Euodius, i.e. in 386 AD, while the repayment in oil has to take place in Payni of the 15th indiction = 386/387 AD (ll. 24-31), at the latest on the first day of Epeiph (l. 13). As the editor explains in his note on l. 12 ff., there is a serious problem with these dates. The 15th indiction in the Dakhleh Oasis started on Pachon (May) 1 386 AD. The last possibility for repayment, Epeiph 1, therefore would be 25.vi.386 AD. However, the first attestation of the consulate of Honorius and Euodius dates from 29.viii.386 (P.Oxy. XXXIV 2715) and dating by the postconsulate of their predecessors goes on to at least 26.vi.386 (SB XVIII 13916), cf. P. Kellis I 45, note on ll. 24-26.

All the data of P. Kellis I 45 result in the following table:

consular date of		
Honorius + Euodius	1.i.386	31.xii.386
first attestation of this consulate		29.viii.386
post-consulate attested until		26.vi.386
repayment in Payni, at last on Epeiph 1	26.v.-25.vi.	
of indiction 15	1.v.386	

It is clear that the text dates between 26.vi.-31.xii.386. The repayment date cannot be 26.v.-25.vi.386, for this antedates the reconstructed date of the text. The only possibility seems to be 26.v.-25.vi.387, but then we would be dealing with the first indiction instead of the fifteenth. The editor opted for this last solution.

There might be a way of reconciling all dates in the text. It is a well known fact that the traditional Egyptian calendar was widely used in the Dakhleh Oasis. D. Hagedorn and K.A. Worp have demonstrated in their article in ZPE 104 (1994) 243-255 that this calendar was used in horoscopes and in connection with religious feasts. Furthermore, there are several documentary texts from the Dakleh Oasis that refer *expressis verbis* to the use of the Egyptian calendar. Hagedorn and Worp concluded (p. 255): " - - stammt der Text aus der Großen Oase, so sollte man - sofern keine weiteren Hinweise vorhanden sind - der Umrechnung nach dem alexandrinischen Kalender vielleicht den Vorzug geben, vorsichtshalber aber die Alternative, die sich bei Annahme des Wandeljahres ergibt, daneben erwähnen". The editor of P.Kellis I has followed this policy for most of the texts published in that volume that bear an exact date (consulate/regnal year + month), without specification whether the calendar used is the Egyptian or the Alexandrian one².

* I would like to thank R.S. Bagnall and K.A. Worp who have seen an earlier draft of this article and have made useful comments.

¹ Corrections on this text are suggested by K.A. Worp in P. Kellis Lit. I, p. 186, R.S. Bagnall, P. Kellis IV Gr. 96, p. 63, A. Jördens, MBAH 17.1 (1998) 132 and J.D. Thomas, JEA 84 (1998) 262.

² See the relevant notes in P. Kellis I 4, 19b (the correct alternative date should be 5.ii.-6.iii), 37, 38a, and 38b. The combinations of years, (post)consulates, indictions and months in P. Kellis I 21, 30, 42, 44, 57 and 59 exclude the possibility of alternative dating by the Egyptian calendar. For the following texts Egyptian dates are also possible: P. Kellis I 31: 27.iv.306 / 4.ii.306; P. Kellis I 49: 2.vi.304 / 12.iii.304. In P. Kellis I 32, an alternative date of 23.vi.364 seems unlikely in view of the term of the lease (only the current year, l. 10): with such a date, the lease term would be only about a month (cf. also note 4). Texts 51 and 52 were drawn up in Hermopolis.