

ἔτους *number* Αὐρηλ[ί]ων Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμόδου τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν
month, day διέγραψεν]... φ Ἰσιδώρου σταθμούχῳ Μέμφεως Μέλας Σαραπίωνο(ς)
 λαογραφίας]... ὠν τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ἔτους) δραχμὰς ὀκτώ, (γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) η.

[Year ...] of Aurelii Antoninus and Commodus, the lords Augusti [*month, day*].

'Melas son of Sarapion [paid to] ...os son of Isidoros, *stathmouchos* of Memphis, [for the poll tax of the] ... of the same year, eight drachmas, total 8 dr.'

- 1 The possibilities are ἔτους ἑπτακαίδεκάτου, ὀκτωκαίδεκάτου, or ἔννεακαίδεκάτου, hence the dating to 176-79; εἰκοστοῦ is much less likely, since it seems too short for the space.
- 2]... φ Ἰσιδώρου. (The letter before omega is probably iota; it is less likely that this is the right leg of nu.) It is conceivable that the reference is to a son of the σταθμούχος Isidoros son of Anoubion alias Pankrates, attested in BGU III 777 (145/6), 833 = W.Chr. 205 (174) and P.Lond. III 919b (175), and discussed by P. J. Sijpesteijn, *ZPE* 75 (1988) 255-56.

σταθμούχος. 'The word usually applies to the owner of premises let to tenants' (J. R. Rea, P.Oxy. XLVI 3271.5 n.). Apart from the Memphite σταθμούχοι (see above, introd.), we know of two Alexandrians (P.Oxy. 3271.5 [c. 47-54], P.Congr. XV 22 = P.Ammon I 3.iv.13 [IV]), and of one Oxyrhynchite (P.Oxy. II 387 desc. [I]).

The Herieus of P.Cair. Goodsp. 10 (cf. above, introd.) may have been another σταθμούχος. At 8 dr. a head, the rate of the poll tax at Memphis, the 400 dr. that Herieus pays over to the tax-collectors would correspond to 50 males 'registered under him' and liable to the poll-tax, which in turn implies a very large property.

If a σταθμούχος is 'the owner of premises let to tenants', it follows that in certain passages the word σταθμός denotes a tenement house. This may be the case in P.Oxy. LXV 4489.7 (297) ἀνα[γ]ραφήναι ἐπὶ σταθμῷ ἀμφοδου Ποιμενικῆς, where there is no need to assume with the editor that 'σταθμός means some form of habitation which was smaller than an οἰκία'. The same probably applies to the Hermopolite epikrisis and census returns P.Amh. II 75, P.Hamb. I 60, P.Lond. III 935, and P.Ryl. II 102. I wonder whether the term is equivalent to *convocia* in the sense given in LSJ s.v. III.1: 'house in which several families live, tenement house' (see further my 'Some More Elaborate Epistolary Addresses', p. 116-118, pt. II note to l. 8).

Μέμφεως. I am not sure whether the use of the qualifier is appropriate, except if there were only a single σταθμός at Memphis, which seems difficult in the context of this big city. There is of course an ἐπι(τηρητής) σταθμοῦ Πτολεμαῖδος Ὀρ(μου) in P.Fay. 28.31 (II), but it is doubtful whether the passage can serve as a parallel: Ptolemais Hormou is a village, and the function of this official is not entirely clear (F. Preisigke, *Wörterbuch* s.v. e) translates σταθμός as 'Stadtteil', but this is not certain). In our text we may only be dealing with an influence from the syntagm *πράκτορι ἀργυρικῶν Μέμφεως*, commonly found at this point: cf. SB XXII 15390.2 (138/9 or 162/3³), P.Col. VIII 220.3-4, SB XVI 12645.4 (both of 141), P.Vindob. Worp 7.2 (161-66), P.Louvre I 30.2 (172) P.Stras. IV 195.3 (174), P.Lond. III 845b.2-3 (p. 34) (185), P.Flor. I 12.2-3, 6, 10-11 (186-89), P.Lond. III 1216.2 (p. 35) (192).

- 3 λαογραφίας]... ὠν. The amount of payment, 8 drachmas, is the standard rate for the poll tax of the Memphites, and guarantees the restoration of λαογραφίας. What follows after that is less certain; after the break a speck only, and then what seems to be a right-hand curve, possibly of an omicron; this may suggest restoring [λαογραφίας χρυσο]χόων, which occurs in BGU II 434.4 (169) and XV 2530.2 (161-69 or 176-80), but in theory the reference could also be to a different professional class. The two other attested alternatives, viz. ἰδιωτῶν and ἀετρολόγων, do not suit the traces.

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³ Ed. pr. (as P.Berol.inv. 25574, in *BASP* 32 (1995) 133-41) dates the text to 138/39 on the basis of the regnal date clause, read as ἔτους δευτέρου Ἀντωνίνου Κ[αίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου (line 1), which makes this receipt the earliest of its kind. But ἔτους δευτέρου Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν (= 162/3) may also be considered.

NEW PAPYRI FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLECTION: II

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, see ZPE 133 (2000) 163-186. The reader will find below a selection of private and public documents and contracts (11-16), followed by six private letters (17-22). Among the first group one finds a settlement of a dispute (11), a declaration of sheep and goats (12), contracts of sale (13-14), and two *parachoreseis* of land (15-16).

(11) Settlement of a Dispute (Dialysis)

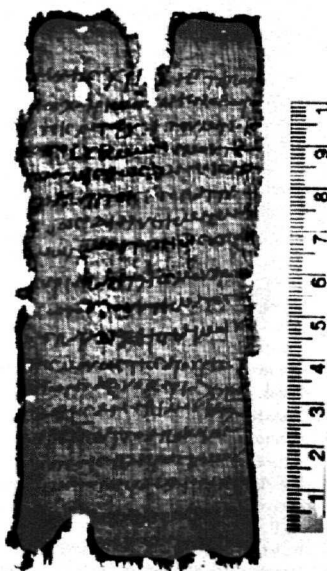
P.NYU Inv. # 34 (XIV.c 5.b)

III^p

Oxyrhynchite nome

H. 13 x W. 6 cm. Margin at the top 1 cm. One vertical and possibly two horizontal folds are visible. The verso is blank.

- 1 [Αὐρήλιος Ἡ]ρακλῆς χρῆ(ματίζων) μητρὸς Ταπον-
 2 [τῶτος Αὐρη]λίῳ Χαίρημον[ι] Μηνωδῶρου
 3 [± 8]ε, τοῖς μετοξὺ δηλουμένοις
 4 [± 8] μετοξὺ [ὑ]ήμων ἐμοῦ τε
 5 [καὶ σοῦ το]ῖς {με}μισθωσαμένοις ἀμ-
 6 [πελικὸν κτ]ήμα περὶ τὸ Ἴσι[ο]ν Πάγγα
 7 [± 8 μ]ισθῶσι διελύθημεν με-
 8 [τά τινων κο]ινῶν μεσιτῶν ὡς ὑπόκι-
 9 [ται· ἔδοξε] περὶ ἐπαντλησμοῦ ἀρου-
 10 [ρῶν ἢ ἐξ ἀπη]λιώτου τοῦ κτήματος
 11 []...ας παραδεχ[κ]θῆναί μοι ὑ-
 12 [πὲρ τοῦ ἐπαν]τλησμοῦ ὡς τῆς ἀρούρης
 13 [ἀργυρίου (δρ.) τ]ριάκοντα δύο, περὶ ἀχύρου
 14 [± 7 δι]ελύθησαν ἐπὶ μούια λ
 15 [± 9] μετρῆσαι τὸ ἀποκείμε-
 16 [νον ± 6] ἰον εἰς πλήρωσίν μου
 17 [± 9]σιν με τὸν Ἡράκλιον περὶ
 18 [±] ἐλθῶν [] ὄσαντος Ἀρμιύσιος
 19 [± 7]...[]ην ψ περὶ Φυγ[]σι



4 [ὑ]ήμων pap. 7 μισθῶσει 8-9 ὑπόκειται 14 διελύθημεν (cf. l. 7); μούια· -ια ex -τοι 15 μετρήσαι pap. 17 l.]σιν ?

"Aurelius Herakles, officially described as son of his mother Tapontos, to Aurelius Chairemon, son of Menodoros. Since it seemed good (?) to us who have been mentioned in the meantime to settle the differences between us, i.e., between you and me, who have leased a vineyard in the neighborhood of Ision Panga, we came, together with the common mediators, to a settlement as has been written below. It seemed good concerning the irrigation of the *n* arourae to the West of the vineyard that I would receive for the irrigation per aroura thirty-two silver drachmas, regarding the chaff - - we settled on 30 *mouia* - - measured the -- to be stored away -- to my satisfaction -- me Heraklios -- Harmiysis -"

For settlements of disputes (dialyseis) in general cf. J. Modrzejewski, *Private Arbitration in the Law of Greco-Roman Egypt*, JJP 6 (1952) 239-256; cf. also the remarks made by A.J.B. Sirks - K.A. Worp in ZPE 104 (1994) 256-260, while F.A.J. Hoogendijk cites further literature in ZPE 107 (1995) 106 n. 2; especially relevant is, of course, T. Gagos - P. van Minnen, *Settling a Dispute. Toward a Legal Anthropology of Late Antique Egypt* (Ann Arbor 1994), with a list of pertinent documents (p. 121ff.). It is striking that most settlements come from later Byzantine Egypt; from the 3rd century A.D. there are three documents, P.Oxy. XII 1562, XXXVI 2768 and PSI XII 1256, but none of these texts offer good parallels. If the size of our restorations of the missing left hand portion of the text is correct, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the text is lost, probably broken off on a vertical fold.

- 1 Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλῆς χρη(ματίζων) μητρός κτλ. We owe the reading χρη(ματίζων) to R.S. Bagnall. For this typically Oxyrhynchite phrasing (referring to *apatores*) cf. H.C. Youtie, *Hommages Claire Préaux 726 = Scriptunculae Posteriores* I 20, n.3.
- 3 For μετοξὺ instead of μεταξὺ (also in l. 4) see F.T. Gignac, *Grammar*, I (Milano 1976) 287.
- 3-4 Should one restore something like 'Ἐπεὶ ἔδοξεν τοῖς μετοξὺ δηλουμένοις | [διαλύειν τὰ] μετοξὺ ἡμῶν'? On the other hand (as D. Hagedorn observes), in a cheirographon like the present text one expects an opening 'A to B χαίρειν'. This raises the question where this infinitive χαίρειν should be restored: if it is restored in l. 3, there is hardly sufficient place for 'Ἐπεὶ ἔδοξεν', unless one restores before 'Ἐπεὶ' only an element 'χ' (= χαίρειν). If, on the other hand, one restores χαίρειν at the beginning of l. 4, it follows that 'τοῖς μετοξὺ δηλουμένοις' belongs to the address and that it should be preceded by the copula καί (then, however, there remains a problem as to who these 'τοῖς μετοξὺ δηλουμένοις' could be).
- 5 For the (superfluous) reduplication in the aor. participle {με}μισθωσαμένοις cf. B.G. Mandilaras, *The Verb*, § 423. The dative could be construed with 'τοῖς μετοξὺ δηλουμένοις' in l. 3.
- 5-6 For the adjective ἀμπελικός, found often enough in combination with the substantive κτήμα and used for denoting a vineyard in contracts (not in fiscal lists, etc.), see H. Cadell, *Documents fiscaux et recherches sémantiques*, JJP 19 (1983) 121-29, esp. 125.
- 6-7 For the village name Ἰσίου Πάγγα (occurring next to the more normal sequence Ἰσειίου Πάγγα) cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati dell' Ossirinchi. Repertorio toponomastico* (Firenze 1981; Papyrologica Florentina, IX), 71. It is difficult to see what the single dative μιισθώσι (l. μιισθώσει) is doing in this context; should it be taken as a dative with {με}μισθωσαμένοις in l. 5, or should we restore in the lacuna at least a preposition ἐν? There seems to be just enough of space in the lacuna for approximately 9 letters (cf. l. 6). Perhaps the author was thinking of a phrasing 'ἀμπελικὸν κτήμα -- [ὃ] ἔχομεν ἐν μιισθώσει'.
- 8 On terminology concerning arbitrators cf. J. Modrzejewski, *loc.cit.*, 247-48.
- 9 ἐπαντλησοῦ: cf. LSI s.v. ἐπαντλησμός, where the only reference is an unpublished P.Lond. inv. 2179; cf., however, also the new Revised Supplement referring to P.Brem. 30.4 [add P.Oxy. XLII 3063.12, BN-KAW]. On the other hand, one may restore in SPP XX 259.15 ἐπαντλησοῦ instead of ἐπαντλησ(εως), removing the single attestation in the Greek papyri of the noun ἐπαντλησις (we do not think that its restoration in P.Ryl. IV 601.15-16 [cf. BL III 163] is warranted).
- 10 Κτήμα often has the meaning 'vineyard' as here (cf. 5-6n.); cf. M. Schnebel, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten* (München 1925) 242.
- 14 Did the scribe originally intend to write a form μούιους (without writing the final sigma)? For the term 'μού(ε)ιον / μῶιον' = 'bundle' cf. P.Kell. IV introd. § 4D.4; it is attested frequently in Greek papyrus documents from the range III^a - VI^a.
- 15 Is the construction to be restored as, e.g., διελύθησαν (l. 14; read διελύθημεν) -- ὥστ'ε μετρησαί, κτλ.?
- 16 It seems also possible to read οἶνον, but the context remains unclear.
- 17 The use of με τὸν Ἡράκλειον (the anaphoric use of the article should be noted) is remarkable; in l. 1 the name is Ἡρακλῆς. For such small differences in the form of proper names, see T. Gagos, L. Koenen & B.E. McNellen in *Life in a Multi-Cultural Society. Egypt from Cambyses to Constantine and Beyond*. (Chicago 1992; = *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*, 51), 181 n. 1.
- 18 Restore [ὁ]μόσαντος? Was Harmiysis one of the referees (cf. l. 12, κοινῶν μεστῶν)?
- 19 This line is problematic and contains a 'non liquet' for us. The ψ (or are we dealing with an υ resulting from a correction?) apparently indicates a numeral, but we fail to see to which noun the numeral '700' should be related. Furthermore, we have no solution for understanding the text at the end of this line. At first we thought about reading φνηγ- (hardly φυληγ-), but on balance a reading φυν looks slightly more attractive (though it would leave the second part of the 'η' unexplained); the last two letters look like -σι.

(12) Declaration of Sheep and Goats

P.NYU Inv. # 35 (XIV.c 17)

20/21^p

Oxyrhynchite nome (Sepho)

Medium brown papyrus. H. 15 x W. 7.5 cm. Margins: at the top 1.5, at the left 2, at the bottom 4.5 - 5 cm. Verso blank.

- 1 (M. 2) Σεφῶι.
 2 (M. 1) Ἰέρ[ρα]κι στρατηγῶι
 3 παρὰ Ἀματόκου τοῦ Δικαιογένοϋς·
 4 ἀπογράφομαι εἰς τὸ ἔνεστὸς ζ (ἔτος)
 5 Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβασ(τ)οῦ τὰ ὑπάρ-
 6 χοντα ἡμῖν πρόβατα εἴκοσι
 7 ὀκτώι, αἴγας δύο, (γίν.) πρό(βατα) κη,
 8 αἴγ(ες) β, καὶ τοὺς
 9 ἐπακολουθοῦντας ἄρνas ἐρίφους,
 10 ἃ νεμήσεται περὶ Σεφῶι τῆς Θμοι-
 11 σέφωι τοπαρχ(ίας) καὶ δι' ὄλου τοῦ
 12 νομοῦ
 13 διὰ νομέ[ως]] μισίου τοῦ Δείου
 14 λαογραφουμένου εἰς τὴν [α(ὕτην)]
 15 Νεσμῆμιν, ὧν καὶ τάξομαι τὸ καθῆ(κον)
 16 τέλος.
 17 Traces



2 στρατηγῶι 6 ἡμῖν, εἴκοσι, εἰ- ex cop. 12 λαογραφουμένου

“(M. 2) At (?) Sepho. (M. 1) To Hierax, strategus, from Amatokos son of Dikaiogenes. I register for the present 7th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus the twenty eight sheep, two goats, total 28 sheep, 2 goats, which belong to us, and the accompanying lambs and kids which will graze in the neighborhood of Sepho in the Thmoisepho toparchy and through the whole nome, the shepherd being N.N., son of Deios, registered at (the village of) Nesmimis, and for which I shall also pay the proper tax. ---”

For literature on declarations of sheep and goats and lists of pertinent documents, cf. C. Balconi, *Aegyptus* 70 (1990) 114, fn. 4; add P.Mich. inv. 6807a in ZPE 106 (1995) 214 # 8, P.Oxy. LV 3778-3779 introd., and BGU XVI 2578-2587. The Oxyrhynchite papyri P.Oxy. LV 3778, 3779, P.Princ. II 24, P.IFAO III 43 and SB XII 10794 date from the same year (A.D. 20/21) as the present papyrus and were addressed to the same strategus; P.IFAO III 43, moreover, also regards the village of Sepho (for which see P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati* 176; it was situated in the Thmoisepho-toparchy).

- 2 For Hierax see G. Bastianini - J.E.G. Whitehorne, *Strategi and Royal Scribes of Roman Egypt* (Firenze 1987; = Pap.Flor. XV), 86 and P.Oxy. LV 3778.2n.
- 3 An Amatokos (a name borne by people of Thracian origin, cf. V. Velkov - A. Fol, *Les Thraces en Egypte gréco-romaine*, Sofia 1977 [= Studia Thracica 4]) is listed once in B.W. Jones - J.E.G. Whitehorne, *Register of Oxyrhynchites 30 B.C. - 96 A.D.* (Chico 1983) # 107 as that of a second-century *praktor argyrikon*. The name Dikaiogenes is not listed by them (it is listed in the usual papyrological onomastica only from SB VI 9304.3 [cf. BL V 112]).
- 5 The scribe apparently made the -ρ- of Καίσαρος in two parts; the letter consists of a longer vertical hasta (perhaps provided with a tiny rounding at the top?) and a shorter vertical dash; these strokes are not connected with each other (a similar rho is found in Τιβερίου). At any rate it seems less likely to assume that the scribe mistakenly wrote καίσαριος (l. Καίσαρος).

- 6 The plural ἡμῖν is noteworthy, cf. the use of the singular in ll. 4, 13. Did Amatokos submit this declaration only for himself, or also for other, anonymous persons?
- 7 Year 7 = 20/21 A.D.
- 11 In view of the fact that almost all parallel texts have at this point the name of the father preceded by the article τοῦ we think that the exceptional υἱοῦ occurring at this point in P.Princ. II 24.16 is suspect; probably it is a misreading for τοῦ. The name of the son in our text could also end on -μασίου and we do not exclude that one should read here in fact Χειμασίου.
- 12 λαογράφουμένου εἰς; cf. P.Oxy. LV 3778.33n.
- 13 For the village of Nesmimis (in the Upper toparchy) cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati* 118.
- 15 Probably the traces should be interpreted as belonging to a mostly lost εὐτόχ(ε)ι as this is the standard closing formula for such documents. The signature of the toparch and the date (the month was probably Mecheir), written by a 3rd hand, have been lost at the bottom.

(13) Copy of a Sale of a Female Donkey

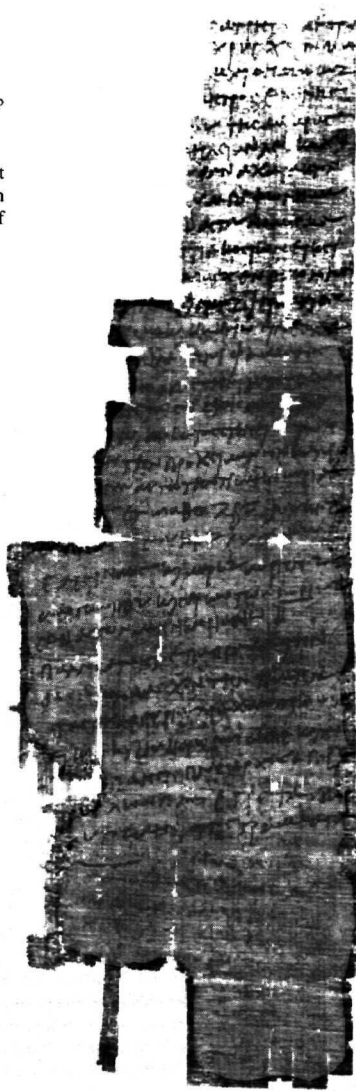
P.NYU Inv. # 38 (XIV.c 58)

28.xi.198^p

Oxyrhynchite nome

Medium brown papyrus. H. 34.5 x W. 10.5 cm. Margin at the left (where preserved) 1 cm., at the bottom 8 cm. In the bottom margin beginning at l. 24 or perhaps as early as l. 23 are traces of 8-10 lines of an earlier (washed-off) text. Verso blank.

- 1 [Ὁμολογῆι Πάλλα]ς Ἀτρήτος μητρὸς
 2 [N.N. ἀπ' Ὁ]ξυρύγγων πόλει(ας)
 3 [πεπρακέναι Ἡ]ρακλείδῃ Διδύμου
 4 [τοῦ N.N.] μητρὸς Ἑλένης
 5 [ἀπὸ Ἀφροδισ]ίου τῆς Μεικρᾶς
 6 [Ὁάσεως ὄνον] θήλειαν λευκόχρω-
 7 [μον τελ]εῖαν ἀχάρακτον
 8 [τιμῆς τῆς] συμφωνημέ-
 9 [νης ἀργ(υρίου) Σε]βαστοῦ νομίμα-
 10 [τος δραχμῶν] τριακοσίων εἴκοσι,
 11 [ἄς καὶ αὐτόθι] ἀπέσχεν ὁ ὁμολογῶν
 12 [Πάλλας] Ἀτρήτος παρὰ τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου
 13 [ἐκ πλ]ηροῦς καὶ βεβαιώσιν. Ἐὰν δέ
 14 [τις αὐτῆς] ἐπιλάβηται φάμενος
 15 [εἶναι κύ]ριος, ἀποστήσει αὐτὸν ὁ ὁμο-
 16 [λογῶν ± 2]λιτις ταῖς ἰδίαις αὐτοῦ δα-
 17 [πάναις] ἢ καὶ ἀποκαταστήσει τῷ Ἡ-
 18 [ρακλείδῃ] τὴν προκειμένην καὶ ἔξο-
 19 [διασθ]εῖσαν αὐτῷ {τὴν} τιμῆν. Κυρία
 20 [ἠ πράσι]ς. Ἔτους {ἔβδο} ζS' Λουκίου
 21 Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς
 22 Περτίνακος καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
 23 Ἀντωνίνου Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων
 24 Σεβαστῶν μηνὶ Ἀδριανῷ β.
 25 Πάλλας Ἀτρήτος πέπρακα τὴν
 26 ὄνον καὶ ἀπέσχον τὴν τιμῆν
 27 τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς τριακοσίας
 28 εἴκοσι καὶ βεβαιώσωι ὡς πρόκειται.



29 [] Παῖσις Πλουτάρχου ἀπ' Ὁξυ-
 30 ρύγγων πόλεως ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ
 31 αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότης γράμματα.

5 Μικρὰς 13 βεβαιώσειν 16 ἴδιας Pap. 17 ἀποκαταστήσει 20 See note ad loc. 28 βεβαιώσω

"Pallas, son of Hatres and mother N.N., from the city of Oxyrhynchus, acknowledges that he has sold to Herakleides, son of Didymus, grandson of/alias (?) N.N., his mother is Helena, from Aphrodision in the Small Oasis a female, white, full-grown donkey without a brand, for an agreed price of three hundred twenty drachmas of minted imperial silver coinage which the acknowledging party, Pallas, son of Hatres, has received on the spot in full from the said Herakleides and (Pallas acknowledges) that he will guarantee (the donkey). And if somebody lays his hands on it saying that he is the owner, the acknowledging party will remove him at his own expenses or — if he does not — he will hand back to the said Herakleides the afore-mentioned price which has been paid to him. The (contract of) sale is authoritative. Year 7 of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesares the lords Augusti on the 2nd of the month Hadrianus. I, Pallas, son of Hatres, have sold the said donkey and I have received the said three hundred twenty drachmas of silver as stated above. I, Παῖσις, son of Ploutarchos, from the city of Oxyrhynchus, have written for him as he does not know letters."

For a full discussion of sales of donkeys from Roman Egypt in general see H.J. Drexhage, *Preise, Mieten/Pachten, Kosten und Löhne im römischen Ägypten bis zum Regierungsantritt Diokletians. Vorarbeiten zu einer Wirtschaftsgeschichte des römischen Ägypten*, I (St. Katharinen 1991), 280-294¹, A. Jördens, *Arbeitstierhandel, Tyche* 10 (1995) 37-100 and now, in latest instance, P.Bingen 61, introd. (where other recent publications of such sales are cited). The donkey price in the present contract (320 dr.) is normal for the period we are in (late II^p). In itself it is interesting to note that in Roman Egypt donkey prices tend to be expressed in multiples of 4 dr.; most often they were actually paid in tetradrachmas, and there are only a few exceptions, PSI I 38 (A.D. 101, Hermopolite nome: 306 Dr.), P. Stras. 504 (A.D. 103, Arsinoite nome: 270 Dr.²) and P.Grenf. II 46 (A.D. 137, Arsinoite nome: 106 Dr.). All three texts are from the beginning of the 2nd century A.D. A similar phenomenon is found as regards the sale of camels (for recent bibliography see now P.Prag. II 155 introd.); only P.Gen. I 29 (A.D. 137; Prosopite nome: 450 Dr.) is an exception to the 'rule' that camel prices, too, are fully paid in tetradrachmas. For our document it should be noted that the whole document, including the subscription of the selling party, has been written by one single scribe.

1-4 Neither the seller nor the buyer or the hypographeus (in l. 29-31) seem to be known from other texts published to date.

The description of the persons involved is given only very summarily.

If one restores a papponymic at the start of l. 4 one produces an imbalance between the descriptions of the family affiliations of the seller (who mentions no papponymic in l. 1) and that of the buyer; it is, however, also possible to avoid such an imbalance by assuming that after the father's name Διδύμου followed τοῦ καὶ Ν.Ν., i.e., Didymus' alias name.

5 For the village name restored here cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico* III 379 s.n. "Ὁασίς Μικρά, where 'Αφροδισίου is listed as the only village with a name ending in -ίου known to be situated in the Small Oasis (now commonly known as the Bahriya Oasis). Cf. also G. Wagner, *Les Oasis d'Égypte*, 146-150 and 197-204.

7 The restoration of the lacuna at the start of this line is a bit short, but there seems to be no better alternative.

13 βεβαιώσω (l. βεβαιώσειν) depends again on ὁμολογεῖ, l. 1; the usual πάση βεβαιώσεται is missing here.

¹ Replacing an earlier article on the same subject by Drexhage in *MBAH V* 1 (1986) 34-48. See also the literature cited in P.Diog. 28, p. 169 n. 2; next to P.Diog. 28 recently published sales of donkeys are, e.g., P.Louvre I 13 (29^p), I 14 (44^p), I 15 (139^p), PSI XX Congr. 6 (41^p), SB XVIII 13866 (= SPP XXII 29; ca. 150^p), 13897 (111^p); XX 14293 (383^p); cf. also P.Kell.Gr. I 34 (315^p, a sale of half of a πῶλος, i.e. a young [donkey?] foal).

² The reading ἐβδομήκ[ο]ντα in ll. 13-14 is doubtful. We wonder whether a reading ὀγδοήκοντα is also possible or whether we are dealing with a garbled spelling of the numeral '80'; cf. P.Heid. IV 314.5 with BL IX 103-104 and F.T. Gignac, *Grammar*, II (1981) 196.

- 14-15 For ἐπιλάβηται cf. P.Oxy. XIV 1707.15; the verb ἐπιλαμβάνω may be taken as a Greek rendering of Lat. 'manum inicere'. The following (restored) phrasing φάμενος [εἶναι κύ]ριος seems to be unique, but there seems to be no alternative for this restoration (NB: there is a trace of the descending tail of the rho visible in line 16.). In itself it is remarkable enough that in the papyri the use of participle φάμενος seems to be almost restricted to the ἔγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ φαμένου μη εἰδέναι γράμματα formula.
- 16 In view of the size of the lacuna at the left of the previous line one may place 1 - 3 dots before the]. The reading of the letters following the lacuna is problematic; the first letter might be a lambda, the second one a rho or an iota. It seems less likely to read an eta instead of the tau + iota combination, as the ink trace at the upper left of the so-called eta is probably the descending stroke of the rho in the previous line. In itself the word ἐξαυτίης (= 'immediately') would fit well (cf. the spelling ἐξαυτίης in P.Lips. 27.25, also restored in PSI VIII 921.29-30), but its reading here seems impossible (the first letter after the lacuna is certainly not a upsilon as those written regularly in the papyrus). In any case it is impossible to read the name of Πάλλας (cf. ll. 11-12).
- 18-19 For a similar phrasing with ἐξοδιασθεῖσαν cf. SB XIV 12139 col. IV.13.
- 20 Apparently the scribe first wrote εδο-, then corrected this into εβδ-, then decided to change his plans with the result that he wrote ζS// while skipping the rest of the written-out numeral (ἐβδόμου).
- 20-24 This titulature for the emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla seems to be unattested, cf. P. Bureth, *Les Titulatures impériales*; the nearest parallels are P.Oxy. XII 1441.1 (omitting Σεβαστῶν) and WO II 982 (omitting Εὐσεβοῦς Περίνακος). The month Ἀδριανός is the equivalent of Choiak (27/28.xi - 26/27.xii); the standard treatment of Roman honorific months is still the article by K. Scott in YCS 2 (1932) 201-278.
- 29 In itself one might think about a restoration of Αὐρ(ήλιος) at the start of this line (there is space in the lacuna for ca. 3 letters), but this thought should presumably be abandoned in view of the date of this document, as before A.D. 212 (the traditional date of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*) Aurelii in Egypt are rare. The copyist seems to have indented ll. 29-31 if compared to the body of the text. At any rate, a restoration here of Ἀρ[παήσις is conceivable, of course.

(14) Fragment of a Sale Contract

P.NYU Inv. # 71 (XVIII.34b)

ΠΨ?

Prov. unknown (Aphroditopolites?)

Medium brown papyrus. H. 9 x W. 8.5 cm. Margin at the left 0.5 cm., at the bottom 2 cm. Written across the fibers. Verso blank.

1	κατα [ή ὁμολο-]
2	για κυρία ἔστω πανταχ[η οὐ ἂν ἐπιφέρηται· κύριος δ' ἔστω]	
3	καὶ ἄλλος πρᾶσσαν ὑπὲρ [᾿Ωρου	κατὰ]
4	ταῦτα. Μάρτυρες· Θεῶ[ν	Ἡρα-]
5	κλείδου Θραῖξ· Δημήτριος]]
6	Τρύφωνος τῶν ἐν Ἀφροδίτη[ς πόλει τεταγμένων]
7	Ζωίλος Ἐκαταίου Θραῖξ·[]
8	τῶν ἐν Τούφει τεταγμένων[ν]
9	Πρόξενος Προξένου Θραῖξ· Δι[]
10	συγγραφοφύλαξ Π[ρόξενος Προξένου]
11	᾿Ωρος ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι[ι (Object)	καὶ ἀπέ-]
12	χειν τὴν τιμὴν καθό[τι προγέγραπται καὶ τὴν συγγραφὴν τέθει-]	
13	μαι κυρίαν παρὰ συγγ[ραφοφύλακι Προξένω]
14	(M. 2) Πρόξεν[ος ἔχω κυρίαν	
15	[

9 δι[more likely than δη[[cf. Δη- in l. 5] 13 παρασυγγ[· first γ corr. from ν

“---. The agreement shall be authoritative wherever it is produced. And any other person who acts as a representative of Horos in this matter shall be (regarded as) competent. Witnesses: Theon --- son of Herakleides, Thracian; Demetrios --- son of Tryphon, belonging to those stationed in Aphrodite; --- Zoilos son of Hekataios, Thracian. --- belonging to those stationed in Touphis ---; Proxenos son of Proxenos, Thracian. D- (son of N.N.)---. Syngraphophylax: Proxenos, son of Proxenos ---. I, Horos, agree to have sold --- and received the price as written and I have deposited the contract in so far as it

authoritative with the *syngraphophylax* Proxenos. (M. 2) I, Proxenos, have received (the document in so far as it is) authoritative.”

The date of this document concerning the sale of a (lost) object (cf. l. 11) can be established only on the basis of palaeographical considerations. It is obvious that the hand is Ptolemaic (as is the type of document we are dealing with), but it is less easy to determine whether it dates from the 2nd or from the 1st century B.C. (the 3rd century can probably be excluded). In our opinion the forms of the characters point to the 2nd century B.C.; for a similar (late) 2nd-century hand cf. W. Schubart, *Papyri Graecae Berolinenses*, Nr. 6.a. The provenance of this document is also uncertain; the geographical names Ἀφροδίτη (l. 6) and Τοῦφης (l. 8) refer to the Aphroditopolite nome (= the area of the modern Atfih) in Lower-Egypt, and the toponyms occur in connection with soldiers stationed in that region; but does this



mean that the document was actually written there? The formula restored in ll. 2-3 occurs apparently only in a Hibeh-papyrus and in a BGU-papyrus from the Herakleopolite nome, while the formula restored in ll. 12-13 occurs in a text from early Roman Tebtynis in the Fayum. Only so much seems to be certain, that the text comes from Lower-Egypt.

The fragment forms the end of a *syngraphe* signed by witnesses and mentioning separately the name of a *syngraphophylax* (for literature on this official, cf. BGU XV 2395.9n.). In general see for such documents H.-J. Wolff, *Das Recht der griechischen Papyri Ägyptens* (München 1978), Chapt. II; for the usual number of (6) witnesses cf. *ibid.* 63 n.39 (where two papyri [P.Hib. I 90, 96] with possibly seven witnesses are referred to). Here, however, at first sight ten witnesses (4 more than the usual 6!) seem to appear, i.e.:

- 1) line 4: Θέω[v, son of N.N., followed by an ethnicon (cf. below, ## 2, 6, 9) or the name of an army unit (cf. ## 4, 7);
- 2) ll. 4-5: N.N., son of Ἡρακλείδης, Θρᾶιξ (= an ethnicon);
- 3) line 5: Δημήτριος, son of N.N., followed by an ethnicon or the name of an army unit;
- 4) ll. 5-6: N.N., son of Τρύφων, τῶν ἐν Ἀφροδίτῃς πόλει τεταγμένων (= an army unit);
- 5) line 6: N.N., son of N.N., followed by an ethnicon or the name of an army unit;
- 6) line 7: Ζώϊλος, son of Ἐκαταῖος, Θρᾶιξ (= an ethnicon)
- 7) ll. 7-8: N.N., son of N.N., τῶν ἐν Τοῦφει τεταγμένων (= an army unit)
- 8) line 8: N.N., son of N.N., followed by an ethnicon or the name of an army unit;
- 9) line 9: Πρόξενος, son of Πρόξενος, Θρᾶιξ;
- 10) line 9: Δ[, son of N.N., followed by an ethnicon or the name of an army unit.

It is, however, not necessary to suppose that witness # 5 really existed, because the name of Zoilos may have been the second element in a combination 'N.N. alias Zoilos, son of Hekataios, Thracian'; furthermore, if one restores in l. 8 some further, more precise indication of the military unit (e.g.: κατοίκων ἰππέων), witness # 8 may disappear. Likewise, one may argue that the so-called witnesses ## 1 and 2 refer to a man named 'Theon alias N.N., the son of N.N. alias Herakleides, Thracian', and that the so-called witnesses ## 3 and 4 refer in fact to one person 'Demetrios alias N.N., the son of N.N. alias Tryphon'. Following this approach the unlikely number of 10 witnesses may be reduced to the expected number of 6; on the other hand this presupposes a remarkably (though perhaps not unacceptably?) large number of alias names for Greek settlers/soldiers. Be that as it may, for the purpose of identifying these

witnesses it sufficed apparently to mention either their ethnicon or the army unit they belonged to (cf. ll. 5 and 9, where after Θράιξ apparently a new personal name starts).

- 1-2 For the debate concerning the correct interpretation of the formula ἡ ὁμολογία κυρία ἔστω, see the remarks made by P.W. Pestman in *Pap. Lugd. Bat. XXII* p. 28f.
- 2-3 For the restorations see H.J. Wolff, *Das Recht*, 158 n.70, esp. M.Chrest. II 131 = P.Hib. I 84a.27-28 and also BGU XIV 2390.38-39; the text found in the latter papyrus is adopted here, but on the basis of P.Hib. I 84a.27-28 one might restore here:
- 2 --- κυρία ἔστω πανταχ[ῆ ὅταν ἐπιφέρῃ ὦρος ἦ]
3 καὶ ἄλλος πράσων ὑπὲρ [ῶρου κατὰ].
- 5 (and 7, 9) For Thracians in the papyri in general, see V. Velkov - A. Fol, *Les Thraces en Egypte gréco-romaine* (Sofia 1977; = *Studia Thracica*, 4). The only Thracian from Aphroditopolis (cf. l. 6) they refer to in general is their # 222; the Thracians mentioned in this papyrus are not yet listed by them.
- 6 For Aphroditopolis = Atfih see A. Calderini, *Dizionario Geografico*, I 2 292ff. and S. Daris, *Supplemento*, I 71 s.n., # 3) Apparently nothing is known yet about a military garrison in this place in Ptolemaic times.
- 7 A patronymic with Zoilus is expected, but obviously the reading Ἐκαταίου is uncertain. According to the *Pros.Ptol.* (vol. VII) the name Ἐκαταίος does not occur frequently.
- 8 For the place name Τοῦφης cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, V 23 s.v. Τοῦφης (to be added: P. Bad. II 14.10). The village was situated in the Aphroditopolite nome.
- 9 The name Proxenos is relatively rare in the Ptolemaic papyri, at least according to *Pros.Ptol.* VII. It may seem remarkable that his name, i.e., that of the *syngraphophylax* is mentioned in last position (cf. *Pap.Lugd.Bat. XXII* p. 188 sub 10), but the same phenomenon is attested in other texts, cf. BGU XV 40-41.
- 12-13 For the restoration cf. P.Tebt. II 382.14-15, 386.24-25 and H.J. Wolff, *op.cit.*, 67 n.61 and 71 n.79.
- 14 This is the signature of the *syngraphophylax*; cf. *Pap.Lugd.Bat. XXII*, p. 188.
- 15 It is unclear what this ink trace (IF it is ink) represents.

(15) Contract for Parachoresis

P.NYU Inv. # 22 (IX.41)

67/68^p

Oxyrhynchite nome

Dark brown papyrus. H. 16.5 x W. 13 cm. Margins: at the top 3, at the bottom 2 cm. Writing parallel to the fibers. The papyrus was folded vertically several times. The back is blank.

- 1 Ἔτους τεσσαρασκαιδεκάτου Νέρω[νος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, (Month, day, place). Ὁμολογεῖ Ν.Ν., (daughter of) Ν.Ν.]
- 2 τοῦ Κεφαλαῖτος μητρὸς Ταυσοράτιο[ς daughter of Ν.Ν., ἀπὸ (place), Βερενίκη, (daughter of) Ν.Ν. τοῦ]
- 3 Διονυσίου μητρὸς Βερενίκης τῆς Διο[----, ἀπὸ (place), παρακε-]
- 4 χωρηκέναι αὐτῇ ἀκο[λούθως τοῖς διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἰππικοῦ φένομημένοις ἀφ' οὗ ἐπιδέδωκεν ἡ (ὁμολογοῦσα) Ν.Ν. ὑπομνήματος τῷ πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς τὰς ὑπαρχού-]
- 5 σας αὐτῇ περὶ Νέσλα τ[ῆς] ἄνω [τοπαρχίας ἐκ τοῦ Ν.Ν. (καὶ Ν.Ν.) κλήρου]
- 6 ἀρούρας τρεῖς [σ]ὺν τοῖς ἐπετε[ί]οις ἐκφορίοις, ὧν γείτονες Νότου ---, Βορρᾶ ---, Λιβὸς ---, Ἀπηλιώτου --- ἔν' ὑπάρχωσιν τῇ Βερε-]
- 7 νίκη καὶ ἐγγόνοις αἱ τρεῖς ἀρο[υραι σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις τιμίοις καὶ φιλανθρώποις κυρίως τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἀκολουθῶσ τοῖς προστεταγμένοις καὶ ἐπεσταλ-]
- 8 μένοις, τὸ δὲ διεσταμένον π[αραχωρητικὸν ἀργυρίου Σεβαστοῦ νομισματοῦ δραχμᾶς Χ αὐτόθι ἀπέχειν τὴν ὁμολο-]
- 9 γούσαν παρὰ τῆς Βερενίκης ἐκ π[λή]ρους ἐν ἐπείγουσι καιροῖς καὶ μὴ ἐν παρασυγγραφῆσειν μὴδὲ κακοτεχνήσειν Ν.Ν. περὶ τὴν παραχώρησιν ταύτην]
- 10 τρόπῳ μὴδενί, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπ'ἀναγκῶν παρέξεσθαι ἡ (ὁμολογοῦσα) Ν.Ν. τῇ Βερενίκη ἢ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς τὰς τρεῖς ἀρούρας διὰ παντὸς μὲν βεβαίαις]
- 11 καθαρὰς δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ δημοσίων [καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τελεσμάτων πάντων τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μέχρι Μεσορῆ ἐπαγομένων ε τοῦ διελθόντος τρισκαίδε-]

- 12 κάτου ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τ[ρισκαίδεκάτου ἔτους Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος. Ἐάν δέ τι τούτων παρασυγγρα-]
- 13 φῆ, ἄκυρον ἔστω καὶ προσαπο[εισάτω τῇ Βερενίκη ἢ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς καθ' ὃ ἐάν παρα-
συγγραφή εἶδος τό τε βλάβος καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν Χ καὶ εἰς τὸ
δημόσιον]
- 14 [τ]ὰς ἴσας καὶ μηθὲν ἦσσαν τὰ δι[ωμολογημένα κύρια ἔστω καθότι πρὸς ἀλλήλους
συνεχώρησαν. (M.2). (Ἔτους) ἰδ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος]
- 15 [Σεβ]αστοῦ [Γερ]μανικοῦ Αὐτοκ[ράτορος, (Month, day). Διὰ Ν.Ν. (τοῦ σὺν ἄλλοις)
ἐπιτηρητοῦ κεχρημάτισται.]
- 16 [] Traces

1 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτου 7 ἐκγόνοις

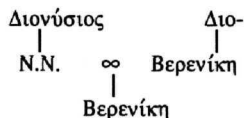
"Year fourteen of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator [month, day]. N.N. daughter of N.N. son of Kephala and mother Tausarapis daughter of N.N., from --, acknowledges to Berenice, daughter of N.N. son of Dionysios and mother Berenice daughter of Dio--, from ---, that she has ceded to her, in accordance with the administrative arrangements of those controlling cavalry affairs and on the basis of a memorandum submitted by her to the official in charge of the registry of military settlers' land grants, three arouras belonging to her near Nesla in the Upper Toparchy in the kleros of N.N., together with the yearly rents, of which the neighbors are: to the South --, to the North --, to the West --, to the East --, in order that the three arouras shall belong to Berenice and her offspring along with the other rights and benefits, irrefutably for all time, in accordance with the ordinances and instructions, and that she, the acknowledging party, has received from Berenice the agreed upon amount of cession

money, i.e. *n* silver drachmas of imperial money, on the spot and in full, at the moments when this was urgent, and that regarding this cession N.N. will not violate the contract and will not attempt any fraud, in any way whatsoever, and that the acknowledging party N.N. will absolutely hand over to Berenice or to her representatives the three arouras fully guaranteed and free of all the public imposts and other dues, from previous years up to the 5th of the Epagomenai of Mesore of the past thirteenth year and including the thirteenth year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator. If she violates any of these provisions in the contract her action will be invalid and she shall forfeit to Berenice or to her representatives for every specific breach both the damages and a fine of *n* silver drachmas and to the state the same sum, and nevertheless the contract as drawn up in accordance with their mutual harmonious agreement, shall be binding. (M. 2) In the 14th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, month + day. It has been registered through N.N., tax-farmer."

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

This papyrus contains a *parachoresis* of 3 arouras of land situated near the village of Nesla in the Upper toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome. Though the papyrus in its present state is heavily mutilated, its original wording can be restored to a great extent via parallel documents; only very specific details like personal names and amounts of money are irretrievably lost. For a recent discussion of these cessions of land see P.Kell.Gr. I 4 introd., where one may add P.Bingen 60, P.Mich.Koenen 784, SB XX 14636 and 14997, this papyrus and the following text 16 to the list of such documents published recently. Our present restorations are derived mainly from P.Ryl. II 159 (cf. BL I 389 and V 87) and PSI X 1118 (cf. BL VI 185, VIII 406), but see also PSI VIII 897, P.Ross.Georg. II 14 and SPP XX 1.

None of the persons mentioned in this document seem to have occurred before. All we know about the person selling the land is that she was the granddaughter of a certain Κεφαλαῖς and that her mother was a certain Ταυσοράπις; the (female) buyer of the land is a certain Berenice with the following pedigree:



None of these people are listed in B.W. Jones - J.E.G. Whitehorn, *Register of Oxyrhynchites, 30 B.C. - A.D. 96* (Chico CA 1983).

- 1 It seems just possible that in the upper margin at the left there are traces of ink. Their precise meaning escapes us, but some kind of administrative annotation made by the local bureaucracy may be involved.
- 4 For the restoration cf. 16.5-7, P.Ryl. II 159.5ff. (where restore in ll. 5-6 [ἄφονομημένοι διὰ τῶν]) and PSI VIII 897.8ff. In itself it is not strictly necessary to restore the word ὁμολογούσα here and in the lacuna in l. 10 before the name of the person who sent in the document concerning the *parachoresis* (= the *hypomnema*) to the keeper of the records (τῷ πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς).
- 5 For the village of Nesla cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati* 117. It is not strictly necessary to assume that there were 2 kleros-owners mentioned in the lacuna, but the size of this lacuna seems to suggest that a single name is insufficient for filling it satisfactorily. The only kleros previously connected with Nesla (that of a certain Eudoxos) is listed by Pruneti in her article on Oxyrhynchite kleroi in *Aegyptus* 55 (1975) 159-244, esp. p. 178 and fn. 57. In the lacuna at the end of the line after κλήρου one might also restore, e.g., κατοικικῆς γῆς].
- 6 For the restoration cf. P.Oxy. LII 3690.9n.
- 7 For the restoration cf. 16.14-15, P.Oxy. LII 3690.13n. and XLIX 3482.9n.
- 9 For the phrasing of the restoration ἐν ἐπιγούσι καιροῖς cf. PSI X 1118.15. The same wording should be restored in P.Ryl. II 159.19.
- 10 Cf. line 4n.
- 11 One should probably read in P.Ryl. II 159.23-24: καθαράς δ[ὲ καὶ ἀπὸ δημοσίων καὶ τῶν] ἄλλων τελεσμάτων[ν πάντων].
- 14-15 In light of l. 1 (Nero's year 14 = A.D. 67/68; he died on 9.vi.68, but documents may refer to him posthumously, cf. WO II 1399 from 8.viii.68) one should restore here the regnal formula of either Nero (Year 14), or (just possible) that of Galba (Year 1 = 68; his earliest appearance occurs in O.Theb. 32 from 29.vii.68); the emperor Nero, however, seems more likely.
- 16 Is there a 16th line, written in a third hand (cf. P.Oxy. LII 3690.20)? There might be some traces of an ending]ου.

(16) Contract for Parachoresis

P.NYU Inv. # 122 (XIV.c 84)

I/I?

Oxyrhynchus

Dark brown papyrus. H. 10 x W. 10 cm. Margin at the top approximately 1 cm. Writing parallel to the fibers. The papyrus was folded vertically several times. The verso is inscribed, but the text is very difficult to read, due to the dirt still available on the surface of the papyrus. This text is not published here.

1 Traces

2]Φαρμούθι ἐν Ὀξυρύνχ(ων) πόλει τῆς Θη-

3 [βαίδος, Ὀμολο]γεί Σεραπίων Διονυσίου Μακεδῶν

4 [Διονυσίῳ Διο]νυσίου Θρακ(ι) τῶν ἐπάνδρων ἰπέω(ν)
 5 [..... ἐν ἀγ]υῖᾳ παρακεχωρηκένα[ι] αὐτῷ ἀκολούθως
 6 [τοῖς ὄκονο]μημένοις διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἰπικουῦ ἀφ' οὗ
 7 [ἐπέδωκεν] ὑπομνήματος ὁ Σεραπίων Περδίκκα
 8 [τῷ πρὸς τ]οῖς καταλοχισμοῖς τὰς ὑπαρχούσας
 9 [περὶ ...]ρω τῆς ἄνω τοπ[α]ρχίας ἐκ τοῦ
 10 [..... κλ]ήρου κατοικικῆς [γ]ῆς ἀρούρας δέκα
 11 [ὧν γείτονες· Νό]του γύης, Βορ[ρᾶ]]υγη τοῦ κλή-
 12 [ρου, Ἀπηλιώτου] πλευρισμὸς τοῦ κλήρου, Λιβὸς
 13 [..... ἔν' ὑπ]άρχωσι τῷ Διονυσίῳ καὶ ἐγγόνοις
 14 [σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις] τιμίσις καὶ φιλανθρώποις κυρίως
 15 [τὸν ἅπαντα χρό]νον[]Traces[]Traces

2 Ὁξυρύγγ(ων) πόλει 7 Σεραπίων: -ε- corr. ((-α-?))

-- Pharmouthi -, in the city of Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Serapion son of Dionysios, Macedonian, acknowledges to Dionysios son of Dionysios, Thracian, belonging to the manly cavalrists --, in the street, that he has ceded to him in accordance with the administrative arrangements of those controlling cavalry affairs and on the basis of a memorandum submitted by Sarapion to Perdikkas, the official in charge of the registries of military settlers' land grants, ten arouras of catoecic land belonging to him near --ro situated in the Upper toparchy, in the kleros of N.N., of which the neighbors are: on the South a dike, on the North the-- of the kleros, on the East the embankment of the kleros, on the West ---, in order that they belong to Dionysios and his offspring, along with the other rights and benefits, irrefutably for all time, --."



This is another Oxyrhynchite *parachoresis* of land concerning 10 arouras situated near the village '--ro' in the Upper toparchy; for a very similar text see 15.

The three persons mentioned in this text, (1) Sarapion, son of Dionysios, (2) Dionysios, son of Dionysios, and (3) Perdikkas, the official supervising the register of catoecic land cannot be further identified through B.W. Jones - J.E.G. Whitehorne, *Register of Oxyrhynchites, B.C. 30 - A.D. 96* (Chico 1983). Especially for Dionysios the Thracian (l. 4), see also V. Velkov - A. Fol, *Les Thraces en Egypte gréco-romaine*, Sofia 1977 (= *Studia Thracica* 4); they list (p. 34f.) five men named Dionysios, but all of these belong to the IIIrd/IIInd century B.C.

The date of this papyrus is uncertain; for palaeographical reasons we date it to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C., but the handwriting may also date from the first half of the 1st century A.D.

- 1f. One expects the document to begin with a dating after the regnal year of a Ptolemaic king or a Roman emperor; if his titulature was long enough, part of it may have gone lost in a line preceding the present l. 1.
 4-5 After the indication of Dionysios' nationality one expects an indication of his army unit and the size of his plot of land expressed in arourai, i.e. something like Θρακ(ι) τῶν ἐπάνδρων ἰπέω(ν) | [τῶν (name of commander) τῆς (numeral)

ἰπαρχίας, --(ἀρούρω). Here, in view of the restricted space available we seem to have a reference to the ἑπανδροὶ ἰπτεῖς without an indication of a commander's name and a hipparchy; we are not certain whether this is a way of referring to cavalrymen which was used only in Roman times. In this connection a reading ἰπαρχηὶ ἐπάνδρων κατοίκων ἰπέων rather than the editors' ἰπαρχηὶ ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν κατοίκων ἰπέων should be considered in P.Tebt. I 54.2-3. For the meaning and use of the adjective ἑπανδρος ('manly') cf. LSJ s.v. Alternatively, one may perhaps restore at the start of l. 5 [ἀπὸ τῆς (ἀντῆς) (sc. πόλεως); at the end of this line one might perhaps read ἰπέων'.

For the element ἐν ἀγύιᾳ, cf., e.g., P.Oxy. LII 3690.3, P.Dubl. 3.4 and, in general, H.-J. Wolff, *Das Recht der griechischen Papyri Ägyptens*, II, München 1978, 15.

- 7 A man named Perdikkas is apparently not yet known as an official in the capacity of a 'πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς'. For this official (controlling the registers of catocic land) cf. the introduction to P.Col. VIII 223.
- 9 The preserved ending -ρω of the village name suggests two possible restorations, viz Νετ[ρῶ and Ταμμου]ρῶ. In view of the space available the second name may seem preferable, but it should be noted that the Oxyrhynchite village of this name is known thus far only after A.D. 301, cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati*, 195 s.n. TAMMΩΡΟΥ. As Pruneti, however, remarks, there is a homonymous Heracleopolite village and it seems possible that after all one is dealing with 1 single village attributed sometimes to the Heracleopolite, sometimes to the Oxyrhynchite nome; on this problem see now M. Falivene, *The Heracleopolite Nome. A Catalogue of the Toponyms, with Introduction and Commentary* (Atlanta, Georgia 1998) 201-202, s.n. TAAMOPOY.
- 11-12 The reading of the word governing the following τοῦ κλήρου (cf. l. 12, πλευρισμός τοῦ κλήρου) is very uncertain; it does not seem possible to read γύης, as in the preceding indication of the plot of land's neighbor to the South. For the terms γύης and πλευρισμός cf. P.Oxy. LI 3638.12n., LXII 4337.12-13n. and J. Rowlandson, *Landowners and Tenants in Roman Egypt* (Oxford 1996), 16-17.
- For a listing and discussion of kleros names in the Oxyrhynchite nome cf. P. Pruneti in *Aegyptus* 55 (1975) 159-244; for kleroi in the Ano toparchy (cf. line 9) see esp. *ibidem*, 212-213.

(17) Letter to Apollonios from Achilles

P.NYU Inv. # 7 (II.87)

I^a

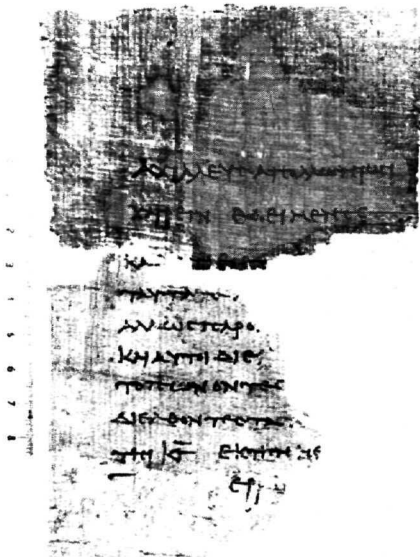
Euhemereia?

Light brown papyrus. H. 16 x W. 11 cm. Margins: at the top 4.5, at the left 2.5 - 2, at the bottom 2 - 2.5 cm. Writing parallel to the fibers. The papyrus is now broken into 2 pieces, but it seems nearly complete, lacking only the lower right quarter.

1	'Αχιλλεὺς Ἀπολλωνίωι	"Achilles to Apollonios,
2	χαίρειν. Ἔδει μὲν σε,	greetings. It was necessary that you
3	καθότι εἴθ[ισται,]	as is usual, ----
4	ταῦτα τελ[]	these things ----
5	ἀλλ' ὡς παρο []	but as ----
6	καὶ αὐτοὶ διεκ[ρίναν οἱ ἐπὶ]	and those being on the spot
7	τόπων ὄντες [.....]	decided by themselves ---
8	διελθόντες τὰς ἀ[ρούρας?]	having gone through the fields (?)
9	τῇ κγ εκτηνηθ[]	on the 23rd ----

10	ἔρω[σο.	Farewell.
Verso:		
11	(M. 2) κομογρα(μματεῖ)	To the komogrammateus
12	Εὐημε(ρείας).	of Euhemereia."

On the basis of palaeographical criteria we date this papyrus (edited previously by E.R. Wolfe in her unpublished NYU dissertation as text # 6) to the first century B.C. The text is heavily mutilated (most restorations can be offered only '*exempli gratia*') and not much can be said about its contents. According to the text on the verso the addressee Apollonios (l.1) should be the komogrammateus of Euhemereia (cf. for this village A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario Geografico*, II 184ff.) and an Apollonios who may have been a komogrammateus of Euhemereia ca. 79 B.C. is listed in *Pros.Ptol.* I 787 =



IV 11240a (the text referred to there as 'Études Andreades' is now I.Fay. II 134; its provenance 'Euhemereia' is, however, not certain), but one cannot be certain whether this is the same person as in our document. Unfortunately it cannot be established in what capacity Achilles (for various bearers of this name occurring in Ptolemaic documents cf. *Pros.Ptol.* VII p. 79) wrote to Apollonios.

- 4 Restore τελ[εῖν] ?
- 5 Or read ἄλλως? At line end read perhaps παρόν[τες]?
- 7 Did the lacuna in this line contain an official title?
- 8 As stated already above, the restoration of ἰ[σ]ο[ύ]ρα[ς] is meant only 'exempli gratia'.
- 9 The words τῆι κγ probably refer to the 23rd day in a month. After the numeral there is a small space. Read at the end of this line ἔκτην ἡθ[ε]λον[.]? We do not know, however, to what ἔκτην would refer. The lacuna seems too short for supplying yet another word (like an infinitive dependent from ἡθ[ε]λον) and after 'ἔκτην' one may consider a restoration ἡ ἐ[β]δόμη; non liquet.

(18) Letter of Introduction

P.NYU Inv. # 66 (XVI.21)

19.ii.6^p

Philadelphia

Light brown papyrus. H. 21 x W. 17 cm. Margins: at the top 3, at the left and at the bottom 3.5 cm. On the right-hand edge there seem to be traces of a kollesis. The papyrus was folded 7 or 8 times vertically. The back is blank.

- 1 Πρόκλος Τρύφων[ι] τῷ φι[ιλτάτῳ]
- 2 πλείστα χαίρειν.
- 3 Εἰσίδωρος ὁ ἀποδιδούς σοι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐστίν
- 4 μου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, ἐστὶν δὲ τῷ γένει ἀπὸ κώ-
- 5 μ[η]ς Ψώφθεω[ς] τοῦ Μεμφίτου καὶ τὴν λαογρ[α]φ[ί]αν
- 6 ἐκεῖ τελεῖ καὶ τᾶλλα καθήκοντα. Ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν
- 7 παρὰ σοῦ συσχεθεῖς ἀνηγάσθη προέσθαι χειρ[ο-]
- 8 γραφίαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατασπείραι περὶ κώμην Φιλα-
- 9 δ[ε]λ[φ]είαν ἀπ[ὸ] τ[ῆ]ς Λιβίας προσόδου ἀρούρας πέντε
- 10 ἡμισυ. Ἐρωτῶι ο[ὗ]ν σε καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν κα[τα]λογὴν,
- 11 εἴ τις ἄρα μνηῆά ἐστιν παρὰ σοὶ τῆς ἐμῆς φιλίας,
- 12 ἀπαρενόχλητον αὐτὸν διατήρησον καὶ προνόησον
- 13 ὡς ἀναδοθήσεται αὐτῷ ἡ χειρογραφία. Τοῦτο δὲ ποι-
- 14 ἦσας ἔση μοι κεχαρισμένος.
- 15 Ἔρρωσο. (Ἔτους) λε Καίσαρος Μεχειρ κε.

3 Ἰσίδωρος 7 ἀναγάσθη 8 κατασπείραι 10 ἐρωτῶ 11 μνηεῖα

"Proklos sends many greetings to his dearest friend Tryphon. Isidoros the bearer of this letter to you belongs to my household; he originates, however, from the village of Psophthis in the Memphite nome and pays his poll-tax and his other public dues there. Now, after being arrested by your men he was



forced to give a declaration under oath with regard to his cultivating five and a half arouras of revenue land near Philadelphia belonging to the estate of Livia. I ask you therefore also on my account, if you care at all for my friendship, leave him undisturbed and take care that the declaration on oath be returned to him. And by doing this you'll gratify me. Farewell. Year 35 of Caesar, Mecheir 25."

The papyrus (edited previously by E.R. Wolfe in her unpublished NYU dissertation as text # 2), written by a certain Proklos and introducing a certain Isidoros to Proklos' acquaintance Tryphon, belongs to a dossier of 7 texts from the papyrus collections of Michigan University, Columbia University and New York University; see most recently A.E. Hanson, *Isidoros of Psophthis, Augustan Cultivator: An Update*, Akten 21. Papyrologenkongresses Berlin 1995 = Archiv Beiheft 3 (1997), 413-29; the New York University papyrus is mentioned there on p. 415 as # 5. Unfortunately, Proklos' rank/function is unknown, but he seems to operate on the same social level as Tryphon who was a strategus and gymnasiarch. For the genre of letters of introduction in the papyri in general see BGU XVI 2654 introd. and P.Oxy. LVI 3857 introd., where further literature is mentioned.

3-4 If one restores in P.Col. VIII 211 = Hanson's text # 4 (*loc.cit.*, p. 414-15; 16.ii.6 A.D.), ll. 3-4 as 'ἔστιν [μου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας] ἔστιν δὲ ἀπὸ κόμης Ψόφθειας', the resulting conclusion must be that the Columbia papyrus (written 3 days earlier and also a letter of introduction given to Isidoros and to be handed over to Asklepiades the dioiketes) was also

written by Proklos. Moreover, given the date of SB XVI 12835 = Hanson's text # 3 (*ibid.*, p. 414; again: 16.ii.6 A.D.) it remains possible that this letter (names of author and addressee unknown) also originated with Proklos (Hanson, *loc.cit.*, 415 fn. 5, notes differences in handwriting between texts # 3 and 4, but the texts may have been dictated by the same person to different secretaries).

- 5 On the village of Psophthis in the Memphite nome (situated not far away from Philadelphia in the Arsinoite nome) cf. Hanson, *loc.cit.*, 427-28.
- 9 For literature about the estate of the empress Livia (and other imperial estates) cf. the detailed note on P.Dubl. 4.8 (p. 25) and ZPE 131 (2000) 158ff. For the category of so-called 'revenue' (προσόδου) land (originating from confiscations) cf. S.L. Wallace, *Taxation in Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian*, 3ff.
- 10 The phrasing εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν (or σὴν / ἡμετέρων) καταλογὴν occurs in the following private letters (mostly from early Roman Egypt): BGU XIV 2422.7 (I^p); P.Col. VIII 211.15 (= Hanson's text # 4, *loc.cit.*, p. 414-15; I^p); P.Mert. II 62.8 (I^p); P.Oxy. IV 787 (I^p); P.Stras. 117.3 (I^p); P.Oxy. IV 811 = SB XII 10790.4 (II^p).
- 11 For the sentiment expressed here cf. BGU XVI 2623.8: εἰ ἄρα ἔτι ἔστιν τίς σοι μνήμην (1. μνήμη, BN-KAW) [ἡ]μῶν.

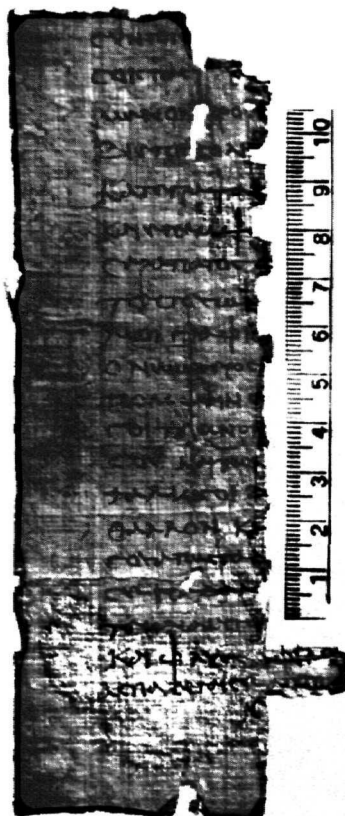
(19) Fragment of a Private Letter

P.NYU Inv. # 114 (XIV.b 15)

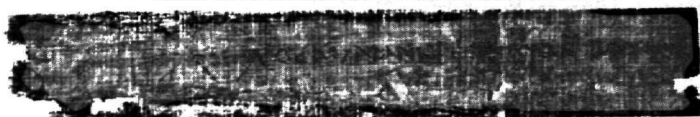
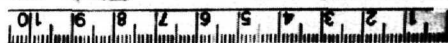
II^p

Prov. unknown

Medium brown papyrus. H. 16.5 x W. 7 cm. 2 vertical folds still visible. Writing on both sides parallel to the fibers. Margins: at the left 1.6, at the bottom 1.9 cm.



-
- | | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1 | [] [| |
| 2 | σὺν τοῖς [ἀδελφοῖς / παιδίοις καὶ τοῖς] | |
| 3 | σοῖς πᾶσι ε. [| |
| 4 | μενον προσφ[ων- | |
| 5 | δι' ἐπιστολῆς [| |
| 6 | κατέγραψας [| |
| 7 | καὶ ἐπεμψ [| |
| 8 | Σαραπᾶτος φ[| |
| 9 | τούτου ὠν[| |
| 10 | μοι γραφῆ [| |
| 11 | ὁ νεώτερος[| ἔπε- |
| 12 | πόμεν σ[| |
| 13 | σοι τέκνον [| |
| 14 | σου καὶ τῶι [| ἀπέσ- |
| 15 | ταλκά σοι δ[| |
| 16 | θαλλον κα[| |
| 17 | σου ἀπεσταλ[κ | . 'Ἀσπάζεται] |
| 18 | σε ἡ ἀδελφ[ῆ | καὶ τὰ] |
| 19 | τέκνα αὐτοῦ[| |
| 20 | καὶ Φλυς ὁ φιλοσ[| |
| 21 | ἀσπάζεται σε 'Ἀππαφ[| |
| 22 | 'Ἐ[ρρώσθαι σε εὐχομαι.] | |
| | Verso: | |
| 23 | Ἰωι Χ Λουκιλλιανῶι ἱππεὶ ἄλλ(ς) Βουκεντίω(ν) | |



Most of the contents of this private letter are irretrievably lost and the letter cannot be translated in a coherent fashion. Its address, however, on the verso contains an element which justly claims some attention. A cavalryman '-ius Lucillianus' has apparently not appeared before in our documentation, cf. the Duke Data Bank of Documentary Papyri and the inscriptions from Egypt as stored on PHI-CD-ROM # 7. See also R. Cavenaile, *Prosopographie de l'armée romaine d'Égypte d'Auguste à Dioclétien*, *Aegyptus* 50 (1970) 213ff. and the addenda & corrigenda published by N. Criniti in *Aegyptus* 53 (1973) 93-158 and 59 (1979) 190-261. For the military unit of the *Ala Vocontiorum* cf. R. Cavenaile, *loc.cit.*, 310, and especially BGU XV 2458.11n., where further bibliography is given. See also S. Daris in ANRW 10.i 754ff. and R. Alston, *Soldier and Society in Roman Egypt* (London 1995) 171-172.

- 1 The trace comes from a (long) stroke descending below line level, i.e. from a psi or a phi, possibly (but less likely; cf. parallel letters) from a rho or even a iota.
- 2-3 For the phrasing restored here cf. P.Giss. I 24.6, P.Oxy. XXXVIII 2844.15, P.Yale I 77.6 and SB V 7743.25. The penultimate letter in l. 3 could have been an ε or a σ; the last letter may be taken as part of a τ, a π, or a σ.
- 7 Is the last letter an ε or an α?
- 12 For the pluperfect form of the verb πέμπω restored here (or should one restore a compound of this verb?), cf. P.Tebt. III 914.8 and P.Oxy. I 122.5, XLII 3062.7.
- 20 Are we dealing with, e.g., a friend (read φίλος), a philosopher (read φιλόσοφος), or with a beloved one (read, after all, φιλοῦμενος)? To be sure, a personal name Φίλος is not yet attested.

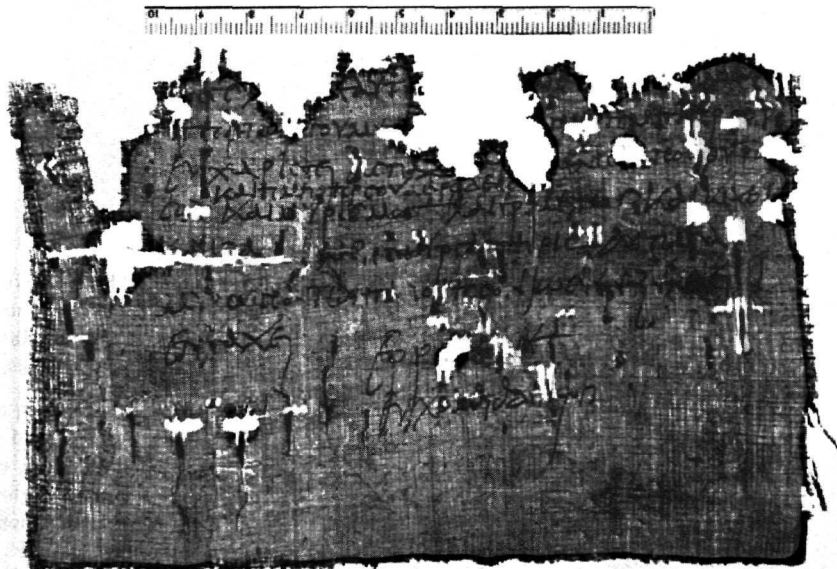
(20) Letter to Tetseiris

P.NYU Inv. # 73 (III.21b [d?])

II/III^p

Prov. unknown (Oxyrhynchite nome?)

Medium brown papyrus. H. 10 x B. 15.5 cm. Margins: at the left 2.5, at the bottom 3 cm. Verso blank.



-
- 1 ἀπέσχ[ον] δὲ αὐτῆ[ν . . .] ὥστε ἐπὶ Νεῖλον αὐ-
 - 2 τῆ ἀπο[λ]ογομέν[η . . .] ἰνῶ ἢ μήτηρ σου
 - 3 εὐχαριστεῖ. Ἀσπαζεταί σ[ε] Μελίστανος ὁ υἱὸς[ς]
 - 4 σου καὶ Μυρισμὸς καὶ ἡ μήτηρ σου Ἀφροδεισία καὶ Ἐρμείνος καὶ Κιχίσις

- 5 καὶ πᾶσ[αι] αἰ ἐν τῷ ἐργαστηρίῳ. Ἄσπασα[ι]
 6 Μύρωνα. Πάντα ποιήσον ὥστε ἐξελεθεῖν
 7 ἐν τάχει.
 8 (M. 2) Ἐρρωσθα[ί] σε
 9 εὐχομαι, ἀδελφή.

Verso

- 10 (M. 1) ἀπόδος Τετσειρι X (locus sigilli) ἀπ[ὸ]

3 υἱός Pap. 4 Μυρισμός; first sigma ex o

" --- (l. 2) your mother thanks you. Melistanos, your son, greets you and Murismos and your mother Aphrodisia and Herminus and Kichois and all (the women) in the shop. Greet Muron, Do everything in order to come out quickly. I pray for your health, sister. (Verso) Give to Tetsseiris from ---."

In this mutilated fragment (edited previously by E.R. Wolfe in her unpublished NYU dissertation as text # 7) only the end of a personal letter has been preserved, written in a not too skilled hand and containing (from l. 3 onwards) various greetings. It is not easy to date the handwriting with any degree of preciseness; we see no conflict with a general date to the 2nd or 3rd century A.D.

- 1 Or read ἀπέσχε[εν]? The readings at the end of the first line before -εἶλον are very uncertain; we wonder whether instead of ὥστε ἐπὶ Νεῦλον a reading ὥσπερ ἔστειλον might be considered (but we have no parallel for an aorist form ἔστειλον = ἔστειλα).
 3 Or read Μελίσπανος? In either case the name seems to be new. It does not seem possible to read Μελισσηνός (cf. W. Pape - G.E. Benseler, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, s.n.)
 4 For the name Κιχίος cf. P.Oxy. XLVI 3300.32n. where it is considered to be a variant of the personal name Χιχίος.
 5 For a discussion of the term ἐργαστήριον in connection with the activities of *stologoi* in Ptolemaic Egypt, cf. R. Duttonhöfer in ZPE 98 (1993) 253ff.
 10 The name Τετσε(ε)ίρις is attested specifically in the Oxyrhynchite nome, cf. its attestations in P.Ant. III 199.21, P.Oxy. VII 1044.16, XLVII 3333.37 and LI 3638.3, 18, 31, 35.

(21) Fragmentary Letter of a Ship Captain (?)

P.NYU Inv. # 16 (III.21a)

III^p

Prov. unknown

Middle brown papyrus. H. 6 x W. 11.5 cm. Margin at the left 1.5 cm. Writing on the front side across the fibers, on the back (containing the address) parallel to the fibers.



-
- 1 Traces
 2 παραδέδωκα κούφα κενοκεράμια
 3 ἀριθμῶν ἢ, θερμεύσιμα ρ̄. Ἄπέ-
 4 λυσα δὲ τὸ πλοῖον σήμερον γ
 5 ὥρα διὰ τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν κτη-
 6 νῶν. Ἀκύλα δ' εἰ μὴ μό[νον] τῶν
 7 κτηνῶν οὐ δέδωκεν.
 8 Ἐποίησαν καὶ τὴν λοιπ[]
 9 [] πα[]
-

Verso:

- 10 ἀπόδορος Αὐρηλίου Ἐωνίου... θ() Ἀλεξανδρ() π(αρά) Θέωνος
 2 καινοκεράμια (-ια smeared)

"-- I have handed over 400 empty new jars in number, 100 (jars) capable of being heated (?). I made the ship depart today at the 3rd hour because of the animals. Akylas has given only the matter (money/fodder?) of the animals. They have done the remaining - -."

„Hand over to Aurelius Eoni-- son of Alexander (?) / Alexandrian (?) from Theon."

The papyrus fragment (edited previously by E.R. Wolfe in her unpublished NYU dissertation as # 8) seems to contain a report containing various activities concerning transportation. Apparently the issuer of the report was a ship captain, as it is stated in ll. 3-4 that '(= the author of the report) made the ship depart'.

- 2 For the adjective κούφος related to jars and vessels see the discussion by Ph. Mayerson, *A note on κούφα, "Empties"*, BASP 34 (1997) 47-52, where this papyrus is discussed on p. 48 (and an earlier, now obsolete version of the commentary is cited). One finds it in combination with earthenware jars of any kind and shape (cf. F. Preisigke, WB I s.v.; WO II 43.4, e.g., refers to κούφοι λάγυνοι, WO II 1483.1.4 to κούφα διπλᾶ), but the profession of a κουφοκεραμῆς and the related noun κουφοκεραμουργεῖον (for these terms, cf. P.Vindob.Eirene 27.1n.) suggest that there was also a special type of jar named 'κούφον', cf. also P.Theon. 9.5, κατασκευῆς οἰνηγῶν κούφον. Contrary to the impression given by R.M. Fleischer (*Measures and Containers in Greek and Roman Egypt*, Unpubl. MA Diss. New York University 1956, 34) it should be noticed that the first occurrence of the word is much earlier than the late IIIrd century A.D., as one finds it already in a late-Ptolemaic text (BGU IV 1143.9). For the noun καινοκεράμιον cf. the parallel noun καινοκέραιμος already listed in LSJ Rev.Suppl. s.v., 'new wine jar', from PSI XII 1250.a&b.3, ἐν κούφοις καινοκέραιμοις. It remains to be seen, however, whether in the cited phrasing καινοκέραιμος really is a substantive (as the entry in LSJ Rev.Suppl. suggests), or an adjective meaning 'newly fabricated in a pottery' (cf. an adjective like ἄρκαροκέραιμος), while κούφοις would be a substantiated adjective; cf. P.Mich. X 615.4, παρέξομαι κούφα κενοκέραιμα (l. καινοκέραιμα).
- 3 The adjective θερμεύσιμος (= 'capable of being heated'?) does not yet occur in LSJ. For adjectives on -σιμος in the papyri cf. O. Montevocchi in *Miscellanea Papyrologica* IL2 443-49, where this word is not yet listed.
- 4-5 γ ὥρα: for indications of hours in the documentary papyri cf. H. Harrauer in *Anal.Pap.* 2 (1990) 132ff.
- 6 Ἀκύλα: we take this as a nominative (subject of δέδωκεν, l. 7), rather than as a genitive (depending on τῶν κτηνῶν, ll. 6-7) or a dative (with δέδωκεν). In general, cf. Ch. Döttling, *Die Flexionsformen lateinischer Nomina in den griechischen Papyri und Inschriften* (Diss. Basel 1920).
- 8 Restore λοιπὴν, λοιπάδα, vel sim.
- 10 Does the spelling of the name beginning Ἐωνι- contain an error for Αἰωνι-? In itself one may resolve Ἀλεξάνδρ(ου) = 'son of Alexander' or Ἀλεξανδρ(εῖ) = 'inhabitant of Alexandria'. For the meaning of the term Ἀλεξανδρεὺς cf. D. Delia, *Alexandrian Citizenship during the Roman Principate* (Atlanta GA 1991; *American Classical Studies* 23), 23-28.

(22) Letter from a Churchman

P.NYU Inv. # 5 (II.35)

VI/VII^p

Oxyrhynchite nome

Light brown papyrus. H. 13 x W. 35 cm. Margin at the bottom ca. 2 cm. Writing on the front side across the fibers, on the back parallel to the fibers. The papyrus was folded several times horizontally.

Tafel I

- 1
2 † Μετὰ τοῦ ἐξελεθεῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως φθάσωμαι εἰς τὴν Τακώνα καὶ ἀνέλθω εἰς τοῦ μοναστη-
ρίου τοῦ ἁγίου
3 Γεωργίου καὶ γεμοῦμαι [ἐκε]ῖ· καὶ ἐζήτησα Μουσαῖο(ν) τέκνο(ν) τῆς Σταυροφανίαις χάρειν
τοῦ ἀπαργυρισμοῦ ὧν παραδο- ἴσω
4 ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ· καὶ εἶδρον ὅπ]ου ἔφυγεν, καὶ ἰδοῦ καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν αὐτοῦ τῶν
πεμ[φθ]εισῶν μοι παρ' αὐτοῦ
5 μετὰ τοῦ ἔφυγεν ἔστ[ε]ιλ[α] πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἵνα καὶ αὐτῆ(ν) ἀναγ[ι]νῶς καὶ τοῦ κυροῦ Βάχω
τοῦ σχολαστικοῦ· οἶδες
6 γὰρ ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἀντιφωνῆσαι αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν ἐγγύη(ν) αὐτοῦ ἔχω· καὶ ἰδοῦ ἔγραψα μῖ(ν)
ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τοῦ αὐτ(όν)
7 κυροῦ Βάχω ἵνα ἤλθῃν εἰς τὴν Τακώνα καὶ ἐπιθεωρῆσαι τὴν οὐσίαν αὐτοῦ· κράτησον οὖν
8 τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ Μουσαίου καὶ πέμψον μοι, ἵνα κρατῆσαι αὐτὴν εἰς μαρτυρίαν. †

Verso

- 9 † Τῷ θεοφυλ(άκτῳ) μ(ου) δεσπ[ότη] κ(αί) ἀδελφῷ Φοιβάμμωνος κει[]ε[]
χαρτολα(ρίφ) † Γεώργιος διάκο(νος) εφ.

2 τὸ, πόλεως, φθάσωμαι, τὸ μοναστήριον 3 χάριν, ὧν 5 μεθ' ὃ, κυρίου Βάχου 6 1st αὐτοῦ 1. αὐτῷ, 2nd αὐτοῦ 1. αὐτόν,
πρὸς τὸν 7 κύριον Βάχον, ἐλεθεῖν 9 χαρτουλα(ρίφ)

"† After leaving the town I shall go first to Takona and I shall travel up to the monastery of the Holy Georgios and there I shall take on a cargo. I looked for Mousaios, the child of Staurophania, because of the *adaeratio* I had provided (?) for him, and I found out to which place he had fled and look, I also forwarded to you his letter concerning the things he had sent to me after he fled, in order that you too read it and (the letter) of our lord the *scholasticus* Bacchus. For you know well that I have his pledge that he will answer him. And look, I have written one letter to the same lord Bacchus in order that he comes to Takona and inspects his possessions. Please, get hold now of the letter of Mousaios and send it to me in order that I get hold of it as testimony †. (Verso) To my God-guarded lord and brother N.N., son of Phoibammon, ---, *chartularius*, † Georgios, deacon, ---."

This letter (edited previously by L. Casson in his unpublished NYU dissertation as # 8) from Byzantine Egypt deals clearly with a problematical situation in the Oxyrhynchite nome (a person has fled away) and earlier correspondence about the problem is referred to.

- 2 For the use of the infinitive with the preposition μετὰ (here evidently to be followed by an accusative rather than by a genitive) cf. B.G. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek Non-Literary Papyri*, § 856.

ἐκ τῆς πόλεως (l. πόλεως): evidently the metropolis Oxyrhynchus is thought of (cf. F. Preisigke, *WB* II s.v. πόλις, e).

We assume that in the case of φθάσωμαι and ἀνέλθω we are dealing with indicatives of the future rather than with hortatory subjunctives (cf. B.G. Mandilaras, *op.cit.*, § 553). The normal form of the future of φθάνω is φθήσομαι, but φθάσω occurs incidentally (cf. LSJ s.v. φθάνω). Remarkably enough one finds the middle form φθάσωμαι used here; probably we are dealing with a conflation between the forms φθήσομαι and φθάσω. For the use of the middle instead of the active cf. S.G. Kapsomenakis, *Voruntersuchungen zu einer Grammatik der Papyri der nachchristlichen Zeit* (München 1938) 16, 130.

ἀνέλθω can be taken as an aorist standing for a future, cf. Kapsomenakis, *op.cit.* 31ff., 75ff., 102 and 127.

- 2-3 For the village of Takona (situated downstream from Oxyrhynchus) cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati*, 190ff. A monastery of the holy George situated near Takona is not mentioned in P. Barison, *Ricerche sui monasteri dell'Egitto bizantino ed*

- arabico secondo i documenti dei papiri greci*, Aegyptus 18 (1938) 29ff., or in S. Timm, *Das christlich-koptische Ägypten*, s.vv. 'Der', 'Gabal', 'Kloster', 'Monasterion', 'Pma' and 'Topos'. On the other hand, there must have been a monastery at Takona the name of which, however, has not been preserved (cf. S. Timm, *Das christlich-koptische Ägypten*, II 558-59); there is a distinct possibility that the New York papyrus yields the name of that particular monastery. This monastery must have been situated in the desert, cf. use of ἀνα- in the verb ἀνέλθω (l. 2; cf. H.C. Youtie, *Scriptiunculae*, I [Amsterdam 1973] 493 n. 36). Note the use of the article before Τακόνα, here and in l. 7.
- 3 The verb γεμοῦμαι reminds one of transportation activities more often encountered in connection with monasteries, e.g. that of the Metanoia monastery (for which see R. Remondon in *Studi E. Volterra V* [Milano 1971] 769-81). τέκνον: cf. G.R. Stanton, *Τέκνον, Παῖς and related words in Koine Greek*, Proceedings XVIIIth [1986] Congr. of Papyrology, I (Athens 1988) 463-480.
The name Σταυροφάνια has occurred before in P.Herm. 35.8; cf. also Σταυροφάνη in F. Preisigke, NB, 394.
παράδοω 'ω': evidently one should understand here a verb meaning 'to hand over/to convey' vel sim., but readings like παραδώσω or παρακομίσω present specific palaeographical difficulties, while one expects an aorist or a perfect rather than a future tense.
- 4 ἐπάνω: this seems to have the same meaning here as the metaphorical meaning of ὑπέρ + gen., 'on behalf of, for, on account of ...', cf. A.N. Jannaris, *An Historical Greek Grammar*, § 1677-1678.
- 4-5 We assume that there is a question of two letters, viz. one from Mousaios and one from Bacchus (on this name cf. below). We prefer to think that καὶ τοῦ ... σχολαστικοῦ (l. 5) should also be connected with τὴν ἐπιστολὴν αὐτοῦ in l. 4 ('in order that you read his letter and (one) of lord Bacchus the *scholasticus*'), but we cannot exclude the possibility that τοῦ ... σχολαστικοῦ has to be changed into the accusative and must be connected with πρὸς in the same line (cf. ll. 6-7).
- 5 ἀναγ{1}νῶς: the papyrus clearly reads ἀναγινῶς, but this form (evidently a kind of mixture of a present subj. [ἀναγινώσκης] and an aorist subj. [ἀναγνῶς]) cannot be accepted. We have opted for the aorist subjunctive, but a reading ἀναγινῶσ<κη> cannot be excluded and it seems even possible that the scribe actually intended to use ἵνα with the infinitive (cf. below, ll. 7, 8 note), in which case one should read ἀναγινῶσ<κειν>.
A name Βάχος / Βάχχος is not listed in the usual Greek papyrological onomastica; compare, however, the well-known name Βάχος / Βάχχος misspelled as Βάχος in P.Cair.Masp. I 67005'. 1.
For *scholastici* in general cf. most recently P.Pommersf. 30n. (pp. 64-65).
- 6 Since the scribe generally refers to persons mentioned already once by name by means of the pronoun αὐτός vel sim., it is for us not always clear who is exactly referred to. 'I have his (Mousaios or Bacchus?) pledge that he (Mousaios or Bacchus?) will answer him (Mousaios or Bacchus)'.
The horizontal dash above μία(v) highlights the numeral.
- 7 Is Bacchus requested to inspect his own (l. αὐτοῦ?) property, or that of Mousaios (cf. l. 6n.)?
- 7, 8 For the post-Ptolemaic construction of ἵνα with the infinitive cf. B. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek Non-Literary Papyri*, § 775.
- 9 For the epithet θεοφύλακτος cf. O. Hornickel, *Ehren- und Rangprädikate* (Diss. Giessen 1930), 17: "Spätbyzantinisches und auch noch in arabischer Zeit gebrauchtes Ehrenprädikat, das mitunter auch für die Kaiser verwendet wird." It is also used especially for:
— *antigeouchoi* (P.Got. 29.2; P.Lond. I 113 12.d.2 [p. 227]; cf. also P.Oxy. XVIII 2195.146)
— for a *chartularius* (P.Apoll.Ano I 54.2)
— for a pagarch (cf. P.Apoll.Ano, passim)
— for a patrician (SPP X 259.3)
— for a *scholasticus* (P.Oxy. XVI 1862.3)
— for clergy (an archdeacon in SB VI 9397, a priest in SB I 1594; cf. also the case of the patriarch [?] Cyrus in P.Lond. I 113 13.b.4 [p. 227])
— for women (SB III 7036.2; BGU III 798.2, SB VI 9286.12 and SB VI 9397.6).
After ἀδελφῶ, the name of the addressee of this letter, who was a son of a certain Phoibammon, has been lost. The words κε[]ε() and ε[]() probably contain further qualifications of the addressee and the letter's author.

SB X 10215 REVIDIERT

σε 26 16820

Das Studium eines Photos des in Gießen aufbewahrten Papyrus¹ hat uns eine Reihe von Korrekturen ermöglicht, die wir an dieser Stelle mitteilen möchten. Sie betreffen sowohl die Herkunft und die Entstehungszeit des Texts als auch zahlreiche Einzellesungen, wodurch die Gesamtinterpretation beträchtlich gefördert werden kann.

Während der Erstherausgeber die Herkunft des Stücks offen gelassen hatte, können wir es jetzt mit großer Zuversicht dem Oxyrhynchites zuweisen; s. unten zu Z. 2 und 3. Er hatte als Datum das 3. - 4. Jh. n.Chr. vorgeschlagen, was uns deutlich zu spät erscheint; eine Entstehung im 4. Jh. halten wir für unmöglich, und auch das spätere 3. Jh. glauben wir ausschließen zu können. Ein *terminus post quem* dürfte wegen des Vorkommens des Gentilnamens Αὐρήλιος in Z. 1 das Jahr 212 n.Chr. sein, während die Tatsache, daß der Komogrammateus noch nicht durch die Komarchen ersetzt ist, klar auf die Zeit vor ca. 245-248 n.Chr. verweist.² Durch die Neulesungen ist erstmals deutlich geworden, daß es sich um eine namentliche Aufstellung (κατ' ἄνδρα) über die erfolgte oder zu erwartende Einnahme der Steuer auf Wein- und Obstgärten (ἀπόμοιρα) handelt, über die wir aus dem Oxyrhynchites – im Gegensatz etwa zum Arsinoites – bislang nur wenig Information besitzen.³ Der einzige Text, der die Höhe des hier geltenden Steuersatzes erkennen läßt, ist P.Oxy. XII 1437 (ca. 208 n.Chr.). Der Satz lag danach bei 11 1/2 bis 12 1/2 Drachmen pro Arure;⁴ in SB X 10215 scheint er dagegen um 24 Drachmen betragen zu haben (vgl. die Anmerkungen zu den Zeilen 5-6, 10 und 13), also ziemlich genau das Doppelte. Wie dieser Umstand zu erklären ist, entzieht sich wegen des fragmentarischen Erhaltungszustandes und des Mangels an Parallelen unserem Verständnis.

Nach dem die Zeilen 1-3 umfassenden Präskript glauben wir die Reste von Einträgen für mindestens 4 – vielleicht sogar 5 – Personen feststellen zu können, und zwar für:

- Z. 4-6: N.N., Kind des Apollonios, vertreten durch Valeria X,
 Z. 7-8: -ius Fronto, vertreten durch (seinen Skaven?) Oxygaros,
 Z. 9-11: -on,
 Z. 12-13?: --- alias (?) Diogenes und seine Brüder,
 Z. 14?: -ros.

¹ P.bibl. univ. Giss. Inv. Nr. 322. Die Erstpublikation war durch P. J. Sijpesteijn, Einige Papyri aus der Gießener Papyrussammlung, *Aegyptus* 45 (1965) 3-15, hier S. 14f. Nr. 6 erfolgt. Eine Abbildung (die leider auf dem Kopf steht) ist mittlerweile auch im Internet zugänglich:

<http://digibib.ub.uni-giessen.de/cgi-bin/populo/pap.pl?t_allegro=x&f_SIG=SB+10215>.

² Vgl. dazu Z. Borkowski & D. Hagedorn, Ἀμφοδοκομογραμματοεὺς, Zur Verwaltung der Dörfer Ägyptens im 3. Jh. n.Chr., in: *Le monde grec. Hommages à Claire Préaux* (Bruxelles, 1975) S. 775-783, hier S. 781-783; J. D. Thomas, The Introduction of Dekaprottoi and Comarchs into Egypt in the Third Century A.D., *ZPE* 19 (1975) 111-119, wo auf S. 115 in Fußn. 26 das Datum von SB X 10215 bereits in Zweifel gezogen wurde.

³ S. L. Wallace, *Taxation in Egypt*, Princeton 1938, nennt auf S. 378 in Anm. 41 für ἀπόμοιρα nur die Texte P.Oxy. III 653 (descr., unedierte; 162/3 n.Chr.); VII 1046 (218/9 n.Chr.) und XII 1437 (ca. 208 n.Chr.), dazu noch P.Oxy. VI 917 (915 ist Druckfehler; II/III n.Chr.) und P.Oxy. X 1283 (219 n.Chr.), wo die alternative Bezeichnung ἔκτη verwendet ist. Aus neuer Zeit sind P.Oxy. XLIV 3174,15 (229 n.Chr.), P.Köln II 105,6 (208/9 n.Chr.) und vielleicht P.Ant. III 199 (2. Jh. n.Chr.) nachzutragen. — Über die Einführung der Steuer und ihre Erhebung in ptolemäischer Zeit berichten detailliert W. Clarysse & K. Vandorpe, *The Ptolemaic Apomoira*, in: H. Melaerts (Hrsg.), *Le culte du souverain dans l'Égypte ptolémaïque au IIIe siècle avant notre ère* (Studia Hellenistica 34), Leuven 1998, 5-42.

⁴ Im Arsinoites zahlte man im 2. Jh. und zu Beginn des 3. Jh. n.Chr. für ἄμπελος 10 Dr. und für παράδεισος 5 Dr. als Basiszahlung, wozu noch weitere Zahlungen (für παραγωγή ἐλαίας, ναύβιον, ἐπαρούριον, κόλλυβος) hinzukamen; vgl. P.Cair. Mich. 359 II S. 29-32 und 41f. mit der auf S. 29 genannten älteren Literatur. Ein neueres Beispiel ist ZPE 109 (1995) 95-97 = SB XXII 15855 (Hephaistias; 211 n.Chr.). Die Situation in den folgenden Jahrzehnten des 3. Jh. ist auch im Arsinoites weniger klar, vgl. P.Ryl. II S. 249f.