A SURVEY OF LAND*

Oxyrhynchite nome

Fragm.A: 15.5 x 13 cm. middle IIIRD century A.D.
Fragm.B: 14.1 x 15 cm.

In the papyrus collection of Princeton University two incomplete (only the upper, c.q. the lower border is preserved) papyri which once belonged to one and the same scroll\(^{1}\) are listed under inventory number G(arrett) D(eposit) 7641.\(^{2}\) The original document contained on its recto at least 18 columns and possibly at least as many on its verso (ις in line 1 and η in line 17 are probably column-numbers). The text of the verso runs upsidedown in relation to the text on the recto. Each column consists of several entries separated from each other by a blank space of different size in between them. We do not know why these blank spaces were left. Since the state of preservation is very fragmentary, it is difficult to describe accurately the scope and organization of the survey. It is indicated in whose name land is registered in a certain λόγος (the χλωρίμα-number within this λόγος is given) and who is responsible for the payments of the rents or taxes on the land in question (or what the actual situation is) at the moment they are collected. Several categories of land (Βασιλικῇ (ἐκσφαλμένη), ᾽Ανατολικῇ ἐκσφαλμένη, ὶπόλυος, ᾽ἀπορος) situated in different ἁπάντα of the Oxyrhynchite nome, many of which appear here for the first time (lines 6, 22, 24, 32 and 34),\(^{3}\) are involved.

The text originates from the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. lines 5, 16, 26, 34) and has to be dated to the middle of the IIIRD century A.D. (cf. note to line 33).

Although a relatively large number of land-surveys from the Oxyrhynchite nome are known (cf. in general A.Déleage, Etud.de Pap. II, 1934,1ff.) we do not know of an exact parallel for the present text. One may compare P.Bon.39 as republished by R.S.Bagnall-K.A.Worp, ZPE 52,1983,242ff.

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1) It is hardly likely that we are dealing with two leaves of a codex. First, a documentary codex dating to the middle of the IIIRD century A.D. is unknown to us (cf. E.G.Turner, The Typology of the Early Codex, University of Pennsylvania Press 1977; C.H.Roberts-T.S.Skeat, The Birth of the Codex, London 1983). Second, if we were dealing with a codex we would have to assume that the scribe after having finished a page turned the codex upsidedown to write the next page. This seems to us a rather improbable procedure.

2) Although the same words are abbreviated differently on the two fragments (but also on the same fragment) we believe that the same scribe is at work on both fragments.

3) Since the publication of P.Prineti’s list of χληροι of the Oxyrhynchite nome (Aegyptus 55,1975,159ff.) nearly every new volume of Oxyrhynchus papyri (as well as other publications) acquainted us with new χληροι. P.Prineti informs us per epistulam that she intends to bring her previous list up to date in the near future.
Fragment A. Recto -

1 traces
2 διὰ μὲν δὴ ( ) [λόγω(ο)υ] κολ(λήματος) η β (ασιλικής) [ 
3 ] κλ(ηρου) Σεουήρου (δρουραί) καὶ γ ἄνθ (οὖ/ν ἴς) διὰ ἀπαίτη(ήςως) ἡν ὁδὸς
4 (ματος) Β. [ 
5 ἐπὶ δ νοῦ(άτων) Ἁυδὶ Πανευδίως καὶ Ἱππολύκη Θάνιος καὶ .......[ 
6 ] ταπ[.]νο( ) ἐν θόκ[βε]ί [β (ασιλικής)] ἐκ(αριμίνης) (δρουραί) ε. [...]
7 traces of 1 more line of the next entry

Verso I

traces of 1 line

8 )ου κλ(ηρου) (πρότερον) τοῦ α(ήτοι) κλ(ηρου) Σεουήρου διὰ μὲν
9 δὴ ( ) λόγω(ο)υ κο[λ(λήματος) 
10 ] βασιλ(ικῆς) ἐκ(αριμίνης) (δρουραί) ε ἵ[πτο]λ(λόγου) (δρουραί)
11 ἢ ἡν [δ]ὲ δὲ ἀπαίτη([ήςως)
12 ]...ης...[....]θέτει [ἐκοι[.]....[....]....[.]....]
13 [.η] β [α][ςιλ[ικῆς] ἐκ(αριμίνης) [(δρουραί)] ἣ διὰ δὲ
14 [ἀπαίτη(ήςως)

Fragment B. Recto -

15 δὲ ἀπαίτη(ήςως)] ἀσύμφωνο(νος).
16 )με[ιτος κλ[(ηρου) ὁνδ(ωτος) τοῦ α(ήτοι) κλ(ηρου) Σεουήρου διὰ( ) δὴ ( ) λόγ(ου)
17 κολ(λήματος) η [ 
18 δὲ ἀπαίτη(ήςως)] ἀσύμφωνο(νος).
19 ]ου τοῦ Μελανθίου κλ(ηρου) ὁνδ(ωτος) τοῦ α(ήτοι) κλ(ηρου) Σεου[.]ήρου
20 διὰ μὲν δὴ ( ) λόγ(ου) κολ(λήματος) η β (ασιλικής) (δρουραί) ἢ καὶ δὲ ἀπαίτη(ήςως) α[
Verso

Notes

2) In the beginning of this line part of the horizontal fibers has come off. Only incidentally tops and bottoms of letters are still visible.

δη. ( ) [λόγου]: the superposed letter (?) after δη does not have a clearly recognizable shape. We hesitate between λ: δη(ωδέντος) λόγου, i.e. a previously mentioned list (mentioned in the heading ?), and μ: δη(οικου) λόγου, i.e. an official list.

3) δι: here and in lines 15, 18 and 32 (δι(ά)): δι is curiously shaped. The delta is written in two parts and the iota is added to the left part of the delta.

4) Ἀμή: short genitive of the well known proper name Ἀμής (cf. P.J. Sijpesteijn, ZPE 64, 1986, 119f.). Ἑρωνίκος (Προνίκος or Προνίκος seem less likely readings) is not yet listed in the onomastica.

6) τοῦ α[ῦτος] κλ[ήρου] Κεου[ήρου]: the same κλήρος of Severus (not previously attested) appears also in lines 3, 12, 20, 22, 25 and 28.

8) After ης perhaps ἐν followed by a place-name.

14) For numbered καιταί, see P. J. Sijpesteijn-K. A. Worp, Aegyptus 58, 1978, 158ff. Underneath this line nearly 10 cm. have been left blank.

15) After ne perhaps ἐν followed by a place-name.

16) ἀπὸ Μελανθίου: cf. P. Pruneti, op. cit. (note to line 5), 95. The present papyrus seems to be the earliest attestation of this village.

19) δισμώσου: also in line 21 (and perhaps to be supplemented at the end of line 23). δισμώσου which occurs relatively seldom in the papyri means "discordant, at variance." At the moment the rents or taxes had to be collected there existed a difference between the entry in the list and the actual situation.

22) τοῦ Μελανθίου κλήρου: only relatively seldom the name of the father of the "owner" of a κλήρος is mentioned. A κλήρος of N.N. son of Melanthios was previously unattested. A κλήρος of a Melanthios is known from P. Oxy. IX 1188, 23 (cf. also P. Rend. Harris II 194, 9-10n.).

24) A κλήρος of N.N. son of Theodoros was previously unattested. A κλήρος of a Theodoros is known from P. Oxy. Hels. 22, 4, 15.


25-26) The division of words (letters) over the lacunae at the ends and beginnings of lines is unknown. We have, therefore, refrained from giving obvious supplements. At the end of line 25 and at the beginning of line 26 the following seems a plausible supplement: ἐν Ν.Ν. κλήρου (ὁποιον) τοσαθαὶ ἐπιστολῆς (μαθητος) N. N. Θεορίου κτλ.

31) The traces at the beginning of this line are too vague to warrant a certain reading. It seems impossible to read σχοινις (σχοινος) (cf. P. Oxy. XLIV 3168 introduction). Cf. line 16 where we do not dare to read this word either.

32) A κλήρος of Αμόν (?) was not previously attested.

For the meaning of γυνὴ or γυναῖκα, cf. Cl. Gallazzi, ZPE 31, 1978, 94 (note to line 6).

33) Ἀχιλλῆς (ὑνακτής) ΄Ρωμί(ομο) (Ῥώμια): the same eques Romanus appears in P. Oxy. XII 1444 (A.D. 248/9) and in an unpublished papyrus from Oxyrhynchus of A.D. 242 (cf. A. H. S. El-Mosallamy, Etud. de Pap. IX, 1971, 155 [cf. J. Schwartz, L. Domitius Domitianus, Papyrologica Bruxellensia 12, Bruxelles 1975, 92]). This Aurelius Achilleus is certainly not identical with the well known ἐπισκοπηθής
of the usurpator L. Domitius Domitianus. This person is not listed in H. Devijver, De Aegypto et Exercitu Romano sive Prosopographia Militiarum Equestrium, Studia Hellenistica 22, Lovani 1975. The occurrence of this eques Romanus in the present text proves that it has to be dated to the middle of the IIIrnd century A.D. It is noteworthy that only one person seems to bear the nomen Aurelius (line 37).

35) A κλήρος of Ζωίδαρ occurs in P. Turner 24,8. A κλήρος of Troilos was hitherto unattested. Perhaps we should resolve κλ(ήρον).

37) A κλήρος of Glaukias was previously unattested.

38) The number of aruras may be 1 fraction larger, since the horizontal stroke over the fractions continues to the right of χό.


39) Underneath this line there are ink-traces. Rather than with a continuation of the present entry or with the beginning of a next entry we are dealing with off-sets.