

FIVE VIENNA PAPYRI RECONSIDERED⁺

P.L.Bat.II 10.4-5

The editor reads/restores these lines as follows:

4 ----- πρε-

5 [μέτρῳ] παραλημπτικῶ
[πόντως μετρῶν] ἐφ' ἁλῶνων τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης

Instead of πρε- however, the papyrus has at the end of line 4 με which can be restored to μέ-⁵[τρῳ] (in fact, πρεπόντως never occurs in this context). After μέτρῳ one expects a reference to the kind of measure used (cf. D.Hennig, Untersuchungen zur Bodenpacht im ptolemäisch-römischen Ägypten, Diss. München 1967, p.18-19) for which there is a space in the lacuna of ca. 9 letters and which was evidently replaced or explained further by παραλημπτικῶ between the lines. Παραλημπτικόν occurs almost exclusively in land leases stemming from the Oxyrhynchite nome; this might give us an indication of the provenance of the papyrus, which had been labeled by its editor as "Unbekannter Herkunft". On the other hand, the inventory-number of the Vienna papyrus (G 13176) seems to point to the Hermopolite nome¹⁾ as the region where the present papyrus was written, since most papyri in the Vienna collection bearing an inventory-number in the 13.000 series come from Hermopolis. As Dr.H.Harrauer has pointed out to me, Wessely's *Ε(ρμου πόλις)-inventory starts with 13.001.²⁾

Furthermore, J.R.Rea has remarked recently³⁾ that papyri coming from the Oxyrhynchite nome in the Vienna papyrus collection are very rare. P.L.Bat.II 10 therefore presumably comes from the Hermopolite nome. The handwriting of the "recto" might be

+) I should like to thank Dr.H.Harrauer and Mr.M.Fackelmann for their help during my stay in Vienna, when I checked the originals of the papyri discussed here.

1) The only instance cited by Hennig (l.c.) of μέτρον παραλημπτικόν in a papyrus from the Hermopolite nome is P.Lond.V 1771,5, where, however, the word παραλημπτικόν has been partially restored. There is only one example from the Fayum, viz. P.Phil. 14,17.

2) Cf. K.A.Worp, BASP XIII 1976, p.33: Wessely's E 94 is modern inv.nr.13094.

3) CPR V 1, introd.

dated to the beginning of the IVth century A.D. On the "verso" the editor reads in line 1: $\alpha\eta\eta$. In fact, the papyrus has [...]... $\alpha\eta\eta$. It seems to me possible that something like $\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta$ (*lege* $\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$) might be read. The 18th indiction (line 3-4) might be brought into connection with the cycle of 327-342 A.D.⁴⁾

P. L. Bat. XI 12

This papyrus from A.D. 184 has been mentioned by C. Wessely in several of his articles as Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer V(etus) N(umerus) 1528 or VN 1528/1529.⁵⁾ Obviously, Wessely read some passages incorrectly, or his transcriptions are marred by misprints (cf. the transcription in "Die Stadt Arsinoe ...", where the date of the papyrus has also been reported incorrectly as "a(nno) 164"!). Nevertheless, Wessely's readings are sometimes helpful for the modern reader.

Line 1: read $\epsilon\Gamma\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$ instead of $\epsilon\Gamma\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron\upsilon$.

Line 5: read $\Pi\alpha\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$ [.] ζ ⁻; Wessely (MPER II, 1887, p.10) restores [υ]ζ⁻ but does not state why it should be [υ]ζ⁻ instead of e.g. [ι]ζ⁻.

Line 7-8: read $\Sigma\omicron$ [..... $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$]- $\tau\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ instead of $\Sigma\omicron$ [υ]αί μη-
τρός] $\tau\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\omicron$ [... $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

Line 11: read Σ [..... $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$] instead of Ω [ρου (Wessely gives the name of the guardian as $\epsilon\pi\omega\nu$; cf. SB I 5836).

Line 12: read [($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\nu$) .(.) $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$].

Line 13: delete $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

Line 30: read $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\chi\omega\rho$ ($\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta$) $\Pi\alpha\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$.(.) (cf. SB I 5155; Wessely, Studien über das Verhältnis ..., p.42). The day cannot now be read.

SPP XX 77

In Line 4 the editor prints ($\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$) $\iota\varsigma\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\gamma\varsigma$ Αὐτοκρατόρων . As we are

4) See R.S. Bagnall-K.A. Worp, The Chronological Systems of Byzantine Egypt, Zutphen 1978, Chapt. V, note 10 (forthcoming).

5) Cf. MPER II, 1887, p.10; IV, 1888, p.60 (= SB I 5836); V, 1892, p.97 (= SB I 5155); Die Stadt Arsinoe (Krokodilopolis) in griechischer Zeit, p.26, s.v. $\epsilon\pi\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\alpha\eta$; Studien über das Verhältnis des griechischen zum ägyptischen Recht im Lagidenreiche, p.41-42.

dealing with the Augusti Maximianus Galerius and Severus, and the Caesars Maximinus and Constantinus, the numeral of the regnal year of the Caesars is apparently missing. Furthermore, the numeral for Galerius should be 15 instead of 16; cf. e.g. P.Cairo Isid. 45.1. In fact, the papyrus has to be read and restored as ("Ετους) ιεϚ' καὶ γϚ' καὶ [αϚ' τῶν κυρίων] as can be seen even from the drawing of the text in SPP XX.⁶⁾

SPP XX 116

Some minor corrections can be recorded for this interesting text.⁷⁾

Line 2: the papyrus reads ζυγῶν instead of ξεστῶν.

Line 4: this line can be read as ἐκ πληροῦς καὶ πρὸς σὴν ἀσφάλειαν καὶ ἀπόδειξιν;
cf. P.Oxy.XVI 1983, 21.

SB I 5982

The version of this text in the *Sammelbuch* (taken from C.Wessely, *Zyθος und Zythera*, 13. *Jahresber. d. Staatsgymnasiums in Hernals*, Wien 1887, p.43) lacks almost all critical signs and does not give an adequate text for the lines 7ff. I therefore give a new transcription:

P.Vindob.Gr. Inv.Nr.25937:

[[Εμ]] Ἐρμογένη νομάρχη

Taf.XV b

Ἀρσινοεΐτου

παρὰ Ἀχιλλᾶ κωμογράφου(αμματέως) Τά-

β]εως. Εἰς πρακτορίαν νο-

5 μαρχικῶν ἀσχολημάτων(ν)

ζυτῆρας καὶ μονοδεαμίας

χῶρ(του) κ[α]ὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν δεῖδω-

μει τῶν ὑπογε]γραμμένων) ὄντα

εὐπ[λορον καὶ ἐπιτῆ]δειον.

6) This papyrus was mentioned before in the *Führer Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer*, p. 90, Nr.291; cf. A.Chastagnol, *La datation par années régionales égyptiennes à l'époque constantinienne*, in *Aïdōn: le temps chez les romains (= Caesarodunum, X bis)*, Paris 1976, esp. p.227 and 233!

7) Cf. P.Vindob.Tandem 18,30 n.

10 εἰς τὸ δέ·]

. [

7-8 read εἰς δέ·

Wilcken's suggestion (cf. WO I, p.388) that this papyrus should be interpreted as concerning the nomination of liturgists is fully vindicated.⁸⁾ For the taxes mentioned in this papyrus see S.L.Wallace, *Taxation in Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian*, p.73; C.A.Nelson, *CE LI*, 1976, pp.121-129.

Translation: To Hermogenes, nomarch of the Arsinoite (nome), from Achilles, village scribe of Tanis. For the collection of the revenues controlled by the nomarch, of the beer-tax and the tax on hay and other imposts I present the following person, who is well off and fit. It is

Amsterdam

K.A.Worp

8) Die richtige Lesung des Anfangs von Z.8 und Z.10 verdanke ich D.Hagedorn.