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Citation

Stolk, J. V. (2020). Combining linguistics, palaeography and papyrology: the use of the prepositions eis, prós and épi in Greek papyri. In I. Seržant & D. Rafiyenko (Eds.), *Postclassical Greek: contemporary approaches to philology and linguistics* (Vol. 335, pp. 97-110). De Gruyter Mouton. doi:10.1515/9783110677522-005

Version: Publisher's Version

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Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3567171>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

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Combining Linguistics, Paleography and Papyrology: The Use of the Prepositions *eis*, *prós* and *epí* in Greek Papyri

Abstract: The prepositions *eis*, *prós* and *epí* alternate with the plain dative case to express an animate goal of motion and transfer verbs in Greek. The preposition *eis* ‘to’ is commonly used for inanimate goals and to express ‘on account of what/whom’ a payment is made, *prós* ‘to’ is used for the transfer of an animate object to an animate goal and *epí* ‘for’ to express a special purpose of sending for someone. Exceptions to these general tendencies merit closer examination of the paleographical and linguistic context. In this paper, I provide several new interpretations, translations and readings of exceptional usages of these prepositions in Greek documentary papyri from Egypt.

Keywords: Greek linguistics, Greek papyrology, paleography, prepositions, dative alternation

1 Introduction

In a previous study (Stolk 2017), I analyzed various ways of expressing the human goal of motion and transfer verbs in Greek papyrus letters from Egypt (300 BC – 400 AD), comparable to the alternation between ‘I send **you** a letter’ and ‘I send a letter **to you**’ in English. In Postclassical Greek, the preposition *prós* with accusative is used to express the animate (i.e. human) goal of motion verbs (1) and for transfer of an animate object to an animate goal (see section 3 below), alternating with the plain dative case in these constructions (Stolk 2017: 218–225). The dative case is the default argument realization for the animate goal of transfer of an inanimate object (2), and with verbs of communication (3) and giving (4).

- (1) (PSI IV 341, 4–5; Philadelphaea, 256 BC)¹
 ἐδοκιμάσαμεν παραγενέσθαι εἰς Φιλαδέλφειαν πρὸς σέ²
edokimásamen paragenést^hai eis P^hiladélp^heian prós Sé
 approve:1PL come.INF to Philadelphiea.ACC.SG to 2SG.ACC
 ‘we decided to come to Philadelphiea **to you**’
- (2) (P.Tebt. II 424, 2; Tebtynis, late 3rd ct. AD)
 ἔπεμψά σοι ἐπιστολήν
épemp^{sá} soi epistolēn
 send.1SG 2SG.DAT letter.ACC.SG
 ‘I sent **you** a letter’
- (3) (P.Thomas 14, 3–4; Karanis, 2nd half 2nd ct. AD)
 εἶπόν σοι μισθῶσαι | τήν οἰκίαν
eîpón soi mist^hôsai tēn oikían
 tell.1SG 2SG.DAT let.INF DEF.ACC.SG house.ACC.SG
 ‘I told **you** to let the house’
- (4) (P.Brem. 51, 14–15; Hermopolis, 113–120 AD)
 ἔγραψα Ὀλύμπῳ δῶναί σοι | τήν δαπά[ν]ην
égrapsa Olúmpōi dōnaí soi tēn dapánēn
 write.1SG Olympos.DAT.SG give.INF 2SG.DAT DEF.ACC.SG expenses.ACC.SG
 ‘I wrote to Olympos to give **you** the expenses’

Besides the preposition *prós* and the dative case, several other prepositions, such as *eis* and *epí*, can be used in the constructions illustrated in examples (1)–(4) above. Although the prepositions became largely synonymous in Medieval and Modern Greek (Bortone 2010: 208–210), their individual uses can still be distinguished in Postclassical Greek (Stolk 2017: 217–218, 226–228). For example, the preposition *eis* is generally used to express an inanimate (i.e. non-human) goal of movement, such as a place name or location, in Classical and Postclassical Greek (Luraghi 2003: 107–109; Mayser 1934: 408), e.g. ‘I send him to London’, cf. *eis Philadélpheian* ‘to Philadelphiea’ in example (1). Most

¹ Papyrus editions are cited according to the *Checklist*; metadata are based on the information available in TM and the HGV (accessible through the PN).

² The Greek text is taken from the *Papyrological Navigator* (PN) and checked against the *editio princeps* (ed.pr.) and the *Berichtigungsliste* (BL). Transliteration, basic glosses and translation are provided; translations are my own but may be based on the edition of the ed.pr.

attestations in documentary papyri confirm this tendency, but there are some exceptional cases, such as example (5).

- (5) (SB VI 9121, 12–13; Arsinoite, ca. 31–64 AD)

ἐλεύσομαι	εἰς	ᾧ	εἶν'		ἦ	τῇ
<i>eleúsomai</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>sè</i>	<i>heín'</i>		<i>êi</i>	<i>tên</i>
come.1SG	to	2SG.ACC	so_that		be.3SG	DEF.ACC.SG

Ed.pr.: 'I will come **to you** in order that (?)'

This papyrus contains the preposition *eis* 'to' followed by an animate goal, namely the personal pronoun *sé* 'you'. Apart from the prepositional phrase *eis sé* 'to you', the following words (interpreted as *heín' êi tên* by the first editor) do not make much sense either. Dots under some of the letters indicate that part of the reading is uncertain and may need revision.³ Finally, many years after its first edition in 1951, the reading of this phrase was corrected into *eleúsomai eis Arsinoétên* 'I will come to the Arsinoite' by Litinas (2013: 312), providing the expected inanimate goal (i.e. the Arsinoite district in Egypt) after the preposition *eis* 'to'. In this case, the problematic reading of the first edition was adapted after close inspection of the contents of the papyrus by Litinas. Similar problems, however, could be identified during a linguistic study into the usage of prepositions in papyri.⁴

In this paper, I explore the potential of this interaction between linguistics, paleography and papyrology in more detail on the basis of the prepositions *eis* 'to' (section 2), *prós* 'to' (section 3) and *epí* 'for' (section 4). Each of those three prepositions can be used in the papyri to express the goal of motion or transfer, besides the plain dative case. In section 2, I first illustrate the semantic distinction between the use of the dative case and the preposition *eis* 'to' with animate goals, before suggesting an alternative reading for another problematic example of *eis* 'to'. After close study of the use of the remaining two prepositions in the papyri, I propose two more examples for which the reading of the

³ The critical signs used in papyrus editions are in accordance with the so-called "Leidener Kammersystem" (Van Groningen 1932). Text between square brackets [] is not preserved on the papyrus, but supplemented by the editor; a dot under a letter signifies an uncertain reading; text between pointed brackets < > is added by the editor; between curly brackets { } is removed by the editor and between double square brackets [] means that it was removed by the scribe.

⁴ This example also shows that one has to be careful with uncertain readings. At the same time, it is important to keep track of corrections provided to previously edited papyri. Since 1913, the BL collects the corrections in interpretation and reading of all published papyri from secondary literature. The digital editions in the PN offer an opportunity to integrate older and newer corrections immediately in the online version of the text. However, this is an on-going process which relies on the support of all scholars working with papyri.

preposition *eis* ‘to’ should be changed, respectively into *prós* ‘to’ (section 3) and *epí* ‘for’ (section 4). My main aim is to show how linguistic exceptions could provide a starting point to improve philological interpretation.

2 The Preposition *eis* ‘to’

The preposition *eis* ‘to’ with the accusative case is generally used for motion and transfer to an inanimate goal in Greek (cf. discussion in section 1). However, there is a special meaning of *eis* ‘to’ in the papyri which can be used both for human and non-human goals of transfer, namely the expression ‘on account of whom’ a payment shall be made. This usage is frequently attested in accounts in documentary papyri (Mayser 1934: 356–357). Mayser (1934: 356 fn. 1) remarks about this usage that “it should be noticed explicitly that in many cases the paraphrase with *eis* is not in complete agreement with the real dative” (my translation). The difference between the preposition *eis* ‘to’ and the plain dative case as recipient can be observed in example (6).

- (6) (P.Cair.Zen. IV 59647, 49–51; Philadelpheia, before 248–247 BCE; Mayser 1934: 356 fn. 3)

ἔστι	δὲ	ὃ	ἀξιοῦμέν	σε	τότε
<i>ésti</i>	<i>dè</i>	<i>hò</i>	<i>aksioùmén</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>tóte</i>
be.3SG	PRT	REL.ACC.SG	ask.1PL	2SG.ACC	then
εἰς τοὺς		ὑπογραφεῖς		ποιῆσαι	ἡμῖν
<i>eis toùs</i>		<i>hypograp^heîs</i>		<i>poiêσαι</i>	<i>hēmîn</i>
to	DEF.ACC.PL	undersecretary.NOM.ACC.PL		make.INF	1PL.DAT
τρισίν					
<i>trisîn</i>					
three.DAT.PL					

‘this is what we ask you then: **on account of the undersecretaries** to supply **to us three** ...’

The intended beneficiaries of the payments are first expressed by a prepositional phrase, *eis toùs hypografeîs* ‘to the undersecretaries’, later referred to by the dative *hēmîn trisîn* ‘us three’. The editor, C. C. Edgar, commented that “the construction is compressed, the meaning being ἔστι ὃ ἀξιοῦμέν σε ποιῆσαι ἡμῖν, τοῖς μὲν ὑπογραφεῦσιν, οὓσιν τρισίν, δοῦναι” (*ésti ó aksioùmén se poiêσαι hēmîn, toîs mèn hypograp^heûsin, oûsin trisîn, doûnai* ‘this is what we ask you to supply to us [dative], the undersecretaries [dative], being three [dative]’). In

fact, there is no need to change all elements into the dative case, as the editor seems to suggest, in order to understand the message. In my opinion, the above formulation perfectly illustrates the difference between the prepositional phrase related to the topic of payment ‘on account of the undersecretaries’ and the following real recipients of the salaries ‘supply to us three, to the one . . . , to the others . . .’ in the dative case. Similar extensions from concrete to abstract direction can be found in Classical Greek referring “to a human landmark with respect to whom an action is performed” (Luraghi 2003: 114). This usage may seem to come close to the semantic role of beneficiary, but it also occurs with inanimate landmarks (Luraghi 2003: 113–115). There is no essential difference, though, in payments ‘regarding the office’ or ‘regarding the secretaries’, both conceptualized as an abstract direction of payment rather than a concrete (and animate) beneficiary or recipient of the performed action.

Still, there remain a few instances of the use of the preposition *eis* ‘to’ with human beings which do not fit this semantic interpretation either. One of those problematic instances is found in the private letter in example (7).

- (7) (SB XIV 12027, 4–5; unknown provenance, 2nd–3rd ct. AD)

τοῦ σὺν ἡμεῖν εἰς σαῖ | καταπλεῦσαι

toû sùn hēmeîn *eis* sai | *katapleûsai*

DEF.GEN.SG with 1PL.DAT **to** **2SG.ACC** sail_down.INF

Ed.pr.: ‘to sail down (the river) with us **to you**’

Just as in example (5), the preposition *eis* seems used to express an animate goal ‘to you’ instead of its normal use with inanimate goals, cf. example (1). Since only these last words are preserved of the body of the letter, it is difficult to get a proper understanding of the context. Furthermore, one has to assume an alternative spelling for the accusative case of the pronoun, namely *sai* for *se* ‘you’. Although variation between <ai> and <e> is relatively common in the Roman period (Gignac 1976: 191–193), it is not entirely satisfactory to assume an alternative form in an uncertain context. Even if we accept the reading of *eis* (the final sigma is not entirely clear) and *sai*, there seem to be some small traces of one more letter after *sai* on the photo, possibly a <n>.⁵ A reading such as *eis Sáin* could provide the expected location, namely ‘to Sais’. As a personal name, Sais is rarely attested during the Roman period (see TM Name 7561) and this

⁵ An image of the papyrus can be found in Sijpesteijn (1971), plate II (after p. 76). For paleographical comparison, one could compare the shape of this letter with for example the *n* in *otan* in l. 2.

would not solve the problematic use of the preposition *eis* with an animate goal. However, Sais could also be understood as the name of a city (TM Geo 2072), the capital of the Saite district.⁶ Its location in the Egyptian delta would fit as the destination of a journey sailing downstream.

3 The Preposition *prós* ‘to’

The preposition *prós* ‘to’ with the accusative case is used for the animate goal of verbs of motion (‘I come **to you**’) and transfer (‘I send someone **to you**’), alternating with the dative case (Stolk 2017: 218–225). There is an important difference between the preposition and the dative case with verbs for sending: the preposition is only used when sending people (8), while the dative case is also used for the sending of inanimate objects (9). This distinction has been shown by Danove (2007) for the use of *prós* ‘to’ in the New Testament and the same distribution can be found in papyrus letters (Stolk 2017). The following examples (8)–(9) illustrate the two variant realizations of an animate goal with the same verb for sending.

- (8) (P.Mich. VIII 474, 8; Alexandria(?), early 2nd ct. AD)

[ἔ]πεμψε	Ἰσίδωρον	τὸν	υἱόν	[σ]ου	πρὸς σέ
<i>épempse</i>	<i>Isídōron</i>	<i>tòn</i>	<i>huión</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>pròs sé</i>
send.3SG	Isidoros.ACC.SG	DEF.ACC.SG	son.ACC.SG	2SG.GEN	to 2SG.ACC

‘she sent your(?) son Isidoros **to you**’

- (9) (P.Mich. VIII 481, 35; Alexandria(?), early 2nd ct. AD)

ἔπεμψά	σοι	χάρτιν
<i>épempsá</i>	soi	<i>k^hártēn</i>
send.1SG	2SG.DAT	papyrus.ACC.SG

‘I sent **you** papyrus’

In the first instance, Isidoros is sent (meaning: caused to move) towards a prepositional goal (8), while in the second event the sending of papyrus (meaning: change of possessor) is expressed with a dative case as the endpoint of transfer (9). This difference in meaning could help to solve another problematic instance

⁶ It is not often attested in papyri from this period; a possible – but equally uncertain – attestation can be found P.Strasb. IV 253, l. 6: ‘he has gone to the (city of) Sais’.

of *eis* ‘to’ with a personal pronoun instead of an inanimate goal. Example (10) is attested in a letter of a bailiff to his master Dionysios.

(10) (P.Mert. I 38, 22–27; unknown provenance, mid 4th ct. AD)

ἀνάγη	μοι	καίνε τω	τῶν	ἀδελφῶν	μου
<i>anágē</i>	<i>moi</i>	<i>kaínetō</i>	<i>tōn</i>	<i>adelp^hōn</i>	<i>mou</i>
necessity.NOM.SG	1SG.DAT	become.3SG	DEF.GEN.PL	brother.GEN.PL	1SG.GEN

ἔπεμψα γὰρ **ἰς** **σὲ** περὶ τοῦ|τω<v>
*épempsa gār **is** **sè** perì toutōn*
 send.1SG for **to** **2SG.ACC** about DEM.GEN.PL

καὶ ἐν συστάσ[ε] {v}	αὐ τῶν	σχῖς	πρὸς Ἀπολλῶ νιων
<i>kaì en sustási</i>	<i>autōn</i>	<i>sk^his</i>	<i>pros Apollōniōn</i>
and in care.DAT.SG	3PL.GEN	have.2SG	To Apollonios.ACC.SG

‘Necessity arose to me concerning my brothers; I sent (someone) **to you** about these things and may you recommend him before Apollonios’

The first editors, Bell and Roberts, translate the lines quoted in example (10) as follows: “I had need of my brothers; for I sent to you about them and that you might commend them to Apollonius”. The last part of that sentence was reinterpreted by Worp (2000: 190), translating “for I sent (a messenger) to you about them and take care of him with respect to Apollonios”. It is indeed likely that the phrase ‘I sent to you’ implies the sending of a person delivering the message.⁷ Furthermore, it seems that this person who is sent to the land-owner Dionysios is the same as the person who needs to be recommended to Apollonios.⁸ This type of sending of a person to an animate goal would

⁷ The contents of that message are likely to concern his brothers, but that does not mean that we need to translate the topic *perì toutō<n>* as ‘about them’. In both previous translations, the personal and demonstrative pronouns in this part of the letter are understood to refer to persons: both to the brothers in the first edition; the demonstrative pronoun *toutō* to the brothers and the personal pronoun *autōn* to the messenger (by understanding the genitive plural *autōn* as standing for an accusative singular *autōn*) in Worp (2000: 190). However, the scribe seems to distinguish between the two types of pronouns in other parts of the letter (cf. ll. 6–8, 13). In my opinion, there is no need to understand *perì toutō* in ll. 24–25 as anything else than a demonstrative pronoun referring to the contents of the letter ‘about these things’; compare the personal pronouns ‘their’ and ‘them’ in ll. 6 and 7, next to same phrase *perì toutōn* translated as “about that” in l. 8 of the edition.

⁸ This transfers the problem to the interpretation of the object of the next phrase, literally ‘to have in care/commendation’. The first editors understood the personal pronoun *autōn* as a genitive plural ‘you have care/commendation of them’, but the parallels for the new interpretation suggested by Worp (2000) take an accusative object ‘you have *him* in care / commendation’. Due to

normally be expressed by the preposition *pros*, cf. example (8). While Worp (2000: 190) is arguing for a new interpretation of *en sustási* in the second part of this sentence, he adopts the reading of this remarkable *gār is sé* ‘for to you’ without further comment. Even though there are a few small lacunae at this spot on the papyrus, I would argue to read *pròs sé* ‘to you’ rather than *gār is sé* ‘for to you’ here.⁹ The new reading also avoids the assumption that the scribe spelled *is* instead of *eis* only here, while he writes *eis* elsewhere in the letter (ll. 14, 17 and 21).

4 The Preposition *epí* ‘for’

The preposition *epí* ‘for’ with the accusative case can be used for motion or transfer towards an inanimate or animate goal in papyri.¹⁰ Apart from the neutral motion towards a goal (1934: 476–479), Mayser (1934: 480–482) distinguishes a final use in which the preposition expresses the purpose of movement, i.e. “the object or purpose for which one goes” (LSJ s.v. III.1). Already in Homeric and Classical Greek, the preposition *epí* can have this metaphorical meaning to express the purpose of an action, although *epí* with accusative is limited to inanimate landmarks in Homer (Luraghi 2003: 307–308). In Classical Greek, *epí* with accusative for animate landmarks often takes the role of maleficiary (Luraghi 2003: 312–313). In private letters from the Roman period, *epí* with accusative is

the frequent interchange of *omicron* and *omega* in this letter (see e.g. the name *Apollóniōn* in ll. 26–27 which is declined as a genitive plural while it should be understood as the accusative singular *Apollónion*), it would be possible to understand the genitive plural *autōn* ‘them’ as an accusative singular *autón* ‘him’. The accusative singular would mean that just one person is recommended and this could be the same person that is implied in the sending. If the brothers are indeed to be understood in plural in l. 23, the text seems to say that a message about them is delivered by just one person and that this (to us unknown) messenger is the one who needs to be introduced to Apollonios.

9 An image can be found in the edition P.Mert. I, plate XL. The upper part of the *pi* is rounded (in contrast to the classic three-stroke *pi* in *épempsa*) and, because of that, the editors may have thought of a combination of *gamma* and *alpha*. However, the *pi* of *pròs* two lines below is also rounded and the space before the following *rho* seems too narrow for an *alpha* in this hand. The small trace coming out of the lacuna afterwards could fit almost any small letter, but the space and height seem more than adequate for an *omicron*.

10 For the seemingly free variation between cases used with *epí* ‘for’ and the prepositions *en* ‘in’ and *eis* ‘to’ with an accusative (inanimate) goal of motion in Hellenistic-Roman Greek see Skopeteas (2008); for the merger of *en* ‘in’, *pròs* ‘to’, *epí* ‘for’ and *eis* ‘to’ in Medieval Greek see Bortone (2010: 208–210).

commonly used to express the purpose of movement with animate referents, see examples (11) and (12).

- (11) (BGU VII 1676, 9–11; Philadelphia, 2nd ct. AD)

ἔδωκα	ἐνγύην	τῷ	μαλχεροφόρῳ	ἕως	κγ
<i>édōka</i>	<i>engúēn</i>	<i>tōi</i>	<i>mak^heroph^hórōi</i>	<i>héōs</i>	23
give.1SG	security.ACC.SG	DEF.DAT.SG	sword-bearer.DAT.SG	until	23
ἄχρει	οὔ	πέμψω	ἐπὶ	σαί	
<i>ák^hrei</i>	<i>hoû</i>	<i>pémpsō</i>	<i>epì</i>	<i>Saí</i>	
until	REL.GEN.SG	send.1SG	for	2SG.ACC	

‘I gave security to the sword-bearer till the 23rd to give me time to send **for you**’

- (12) (P.Fay. 135, 5–7; Euhemeria, 4th ct. AD)

ἵνα	μ[ὴ]	δοῦξῃ	μοι	στρατιώτας	ἀποστίλαι	ἐπὶ	σαί
<i>hína</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>dóksēi</i>	<i>moi</i>	<i>stratiōtas</i>	<i>apostilai</i>	<i>epì</i>	<i>saí</i>
so_that	not	seem.3SG	1SG.DAT	soldier.ACC.PL	send.INF	for	2SG.ACC

‘so that I will not decide to send soldiers **for you**’

In example (11), the subject Sarapodoros is not just sending someone to his friend Phaneion (which would have been expressed with the preposition *prós* ‘to’ instead of *epí* ‘for’), but he is sending someone to fetch Phaneion. A similar situation occurs in example (12). The subject, Agathos, warns his father that he will have to send soldiers after him to get him and put him in prison, if he does not pay now. In both letters, the prepositional phrase with *epí* ‘for’ does not express the endpoint of motion, but the purpose of sending: to fetch the person sent for.¹¹

The same meaning denoting the purpose of one’s own travelling is attested with verbs of going;¹² see example (13).

¹¹ This purposeful ‘sending for someone’ is already attested in Classical Greek: ‘for it was Cyrus who sent to Amasis for (*epi* + accusative) his daughter (to marry him)’ (Herodotus, *Histories* 3.2.1; Luraghi 2003: 313, example 55). Other examples in the papyri are found in SB XIV 12034, 13 (Upper Egypt, 175 AD) and perhaps O.Claud. II 293, 13–14 (Mons Claudianus; ca. 142–143 AD).

¹² Other examples with a verb of going in the papyri are found in PSI XIV 1404, 11–17 (unknown provenance, 41–42 AD) with BL 4, 92 and 11, 251; P.Paris 18, 9 (unknown provenance, 3rd ct. AD); P.Ant. I 43, 21–23 (Antinoite, late 3rd–4th ct. AD), although the interpretation and use of prepositions in this text is puzzling; and perhaps SB X 10476, 6 (unknown provenance, 5th–6th ct. AD).

- (13) (P.Mich. XV 750, 17–19; unknown provenance, 19.11.172 BC)

μέχρι τοῦ | παραγενέσθαι με | ἐπὶ σέ συντόμως
mek^hri toû | paragenést^hai me epì sè suntómōs
 until DEF.GEN.SG come.INF 1SG.ACC **to** 2SG.ACC shortly
 ‘until I come **for you** shortly’

The letter, possibly from a husband to his wife, explains that he cannot come to her right now and he is not able to send her anything. Sijpesteijn, the editor, translates the last lines of the letter as follows: “Please look after yourself until my forthcoming arrival. Secure your things as you’ll be moving with us” (p. 129). The prepositional phrase *epì sé* ‘for you’ is only translated implicitly in “until my forthcoming arrival”, namely ‘to you, at your place’. However, *epì* with accusative does not generally express arrival at a certain location.¹³ The above mentioned special meaning of *epì* expressing the reason for coming, namely to fetch someone, would make more sense in this situation. That her husband is not just travelling to her, but will come to fetch her, becomes clear in the following sentence: “as you’ll be moving with us”. In this instance, a slightly different translation, such as ‘until I come for you shortly’, provides a more coherent interpretation of the event described.

The special meaning of the preposition *epì* would also be suitable for the situation described in the following letter from Theon to his father; see example (14).

- (14) (P.Oxy. I 119, ll. 13–14; Oxyrhynchos, 2nd–3rd ct. AD)

λυπὸν πέμπσον εἰς | μὲ παρακαλῶ σε
lupòn pémpson eis mè parakalō se
 then send.IMP **to** 1SG.ACC beg.1SG 2SG.ACC
 ‘then, send **for me**, I beg you’

Again, we find the preposition *eis* ‘to’ used with an animate goal ‘you’. The first editors, Grenfell and Hunt, read *lupòn* ‘then’ as *lúron* ‘lyre:ACC.SG’ and thought that Theon asked his father to send a lyre to him. This reading was corrected by Wilamowitz into *lupòn* as misspelling for *loipòn* ‘then’ (P.Oxy. II, p. 320), but this also removes the object of the sending, resulting in translations such as

¹³ For the locative meaning of *epì* + dative see Rodríguez Somolinos 2013. A motion verb combined with a locative sense of the preposition *epì* ‘upon’ is found in the bilingual Latin-Greek letter P.Oxy XVIII 2193, 7 (Oxyrhynchos, late 4th – early 5th ct. AD) ‘the most holy hortatory word has come upon you’, possibly because the language of this letter was influenced by biblical sources, cf. e.g. Luke 11.20: ‘the kingdom of god has come upon you (pl.)’, see *ed.pr.* n. to l. 7.

“so, send me (something good), I beg you” (Humbert 1930: 181; my translation). Even assuming an implicit object, we would still expect the sending of an inanimate object (“something good”) to an animate goal to be expressed with a plain dative case or the sending of an animate object (‘send someone to me’) with the preposition *prós* (see section 3 above). A young boy is writing this letter to his father begging him to take him on his journey to Alexandria. Unfortunately, his father has already left and it seems that the only way in which he could still join his father in Alexandria is by sending someone down to fetch him. Winter (1933: 60), therefore, translated the phrase as “send for me”. As we have seen above in examples (11)–(13), the meaning ‘send for me (to fetch me)’ is denoted by the preposition *epí* in other letters from this period. The preposition *ei[s]* ‘to’ is written at the end of the line and the final letters have been damaged. Reading *ep[í]* instead of *ei[s]* seems unproblematic.¹⁴ The only problem to this reading is posed by the weak form of the 1st personal singular pronoun (*me*) at the beginning of the following line. In contrast to the 2nd person singular, Greek distinguishes between weak and strong forms of the oblique cases of the 1st person singular pronoun. Usually, the strong form (*emé*) is preferred after prepositions, except after the prepositions *eis* ‘to’ and *prós* ‘to’ which also occur with weak forms (Gignac 1981: 161–162). If the young boy indeed followed these rules, the most likely supplement would be *ep’ [e]me* ‘for me’. The word boundary through the personal pronoun may be unproblematic, as he breaks several words in the preceding sentences in a similar way, e.g. *el[pistolén]* ‘letter’ in ll. 4–5. Both the reading and meaning of the preposition *epí* ‘for’ fit the context better than *eis* ‘to’.

5 Conclusion and Discussion

Papyrus editions are not only useful sources for linguistic research, but, as I argue in this paper, linguistic research can also be beneficiary for papyrus editions. Apparent exceptions to linguistic theories may be explained by different interpretations, such as the new explanations and translations proposed for examples (6) and (13). Others can be understood by providing a new reading that fits both the paleographical traces and the linguistic context, such as examples (5), (7), (10) and (14).

¹⁴ An image of the papyrus can be found in Parsons (2007), plate 26 (after p. 194). The little hook to the left at the bottom of the second letter seems more fitting for a *pi* than an *iota* and even a small trace of the second leg of the *pi* is visible at the edge of the lacuna.

This approach is not without perils. In the first place, I would strongly argue against just altering the reading of the edition in order to fit a linguistic theory. Correction of a reading should always be based on paleography in the first place, besides other considerations. On the other hand, one has to accept that editing a papyrus is often a combination of understanding the language and reading the traces. Ultimately, what is written on the papyrus itself should form the basis for linguistic studies and not a (wrong) interpretation by the first editor. Therefore, corrections of readings should be possible, also in linguistic studies.

In the Handbook of Papyrology, Schubert (2009: 212–213) describes the editing of papyri as “an evolving process” of reading, misreading, correction and reinterpretation, often prompted by newly published papyri and studies about the cultural and historical context:

“documents on papyrus display a regularity that makes papyrologists beware of exceptions. If these occur, they should be justified as far as possible. Unparalleled personal names, grammatical oddities, and geographical and chronological inconsistencies should alert a reader to the possibility of an erroneous reading. The process of editing a papyrus therefore never ends.”

In this paper, I hope to have shown that linguistic studies can make a valuable contribution to this continuous process of reading and interpreting Greek documentary papyri.

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank Anastasia Maravela, Willy Clarysse, Mark Janse and two anonymous reviewers for their comments to earlier versions of this paper. My research was funded by the Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO) and The Research Council of Norway (NFR) and carried out at Ghent University and the University of Oslo.

Abbreviations

The glosses follow Leipzig Glossing rules, accessible at www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf. Additionally, the following gloss have been adopted: PRT - particle

Papyrus editions are cited according to the Checklist = Oates, John, William Willis et al. *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic, and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*, accessible at www.papyri.info/docs/checklist.

BL Preisigke, Friedrich, et al. 1913–2017. *Berichtungsliste der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden aus Ägypten. Band I – XIII*. Leiden: Brill.

- HGV *Heidelberger Gesamtverzeichnis der griechischen Papyrusurkunden Ägyptens* at <http://aquila.zaw.uni-heidelberg.de>
- LSJ Liddell, Henry George & Robert Scott, revised by Sir Henry Stuart Jones. 1996. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- PN *Papyrological Navigator* at www.papyri.info
- TM *Trismegistos* at www.trismegistos.org

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