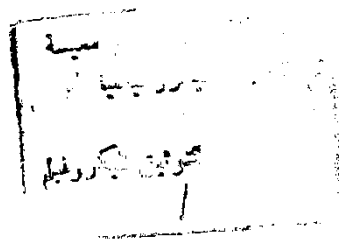
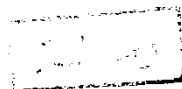


Ain Shams University
Faculty of Arts
Ancient European Civilization Department



**AN EDITION OF UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS
ON GREEK PAPYRI**



Submitted as a Qualification for the Degree of M.A.

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by

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Contents

| | Page |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Acknowledgement | i |
| Contents | iii |
| Table of Papyri | iv |
| Abstract | v |
| Thesis | 1- 212 |

Indexes

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| I | Index of Emperors | 178- |
| II | Index of Months | 179 |
| III | Index of Personal Names | 179- |
| IV | Index of Official Terms | 182 |
| V | Index of Geography | 183- |
| VI | Index of Measures & Money | 183 |
| VII | Index of Taxes | 183 |
| VIII | Index of Abbreviations & Symbols | 184- |
| IX | General Index of Greek Words | 185- |
| Bibliography | | 193 - 212 |
| Plates | | at the end |

Table of Papyri

| | Text | Plate | Page |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| 1- | Donatio Mortis Causa | I | 1- |
| 2- | Report of a Sitologus | II | 33- |
| 3- | Taxing list | III | 61- |
| 4- | Receipt of a poll-tax | IV | 96- |
| 5- | Letter to Cronion | V | 128- |
| 6- | List of Names | VI | 137- |
| 7- | List of Amounts in Drachmae | VII | 147- |
| 8- | Contract | VIII | 152- |
| 9- | Account of Expenditures | IX | 159- |
| 10- | Account of Food | X | 171- |

Abstract

This Thesis deals with an edition of ten unpublished Greek documentary Papyri. The Egyptian Museum in Cairo gave me the permission to photograph this collection of papyri for study and edition. This collection is registered under inventory number 3729. All of these papyri are related to the Roman period. The standard editorial practice of publications was taken into consideration all through. Annexed with the first four papyri, there are four marginal studies related to them; in other words, they could be considered as general commentaries; No. 1 deals with wills in Roman Egypt, No. 2 deals with the uninundated land and land-survey in Roman Egypt, No. 3 deals with land-taxes in kind in Roman Egypt, No. 4 deals with the poll-tax in Roman Egypt.

The ten papyri, that are in the following pages, are published for the first time. Unfortunately, most of them have neither provenance nor date. The items are miscellaneous.

I- This document (Caranis, 29 November 169 A.D.) is a will of the Egyptian type "donatio mortis causa" i.e. the will is to be only effective after the death of testatrix, μετὰ τὴν ἑαυτῆς τελευτήν. The document deals with two obligations imposed on the heir first; is to pay back any debt that would appear, καὶ ἐὰν δέ τι φανῇ ὀφείλων ἀποδώσει, second; the heir has to defray the expenses of the funeral and burial of the testatrix body at death, αἰὲτος κηδεῖαν καὶ περιστολὴν

ἀργυ[ρίου δραχμὰς .. . The document also deals with the right of the testatrix in disposing her property, in whatever way she wishes, as long as she lives.

II- This document (Caranis, 222 A.D.), which is verso of No.I, is a copy of a return addressed to the strategus of the Heraclides division in the Arsinoite nome made by the sitologus of Caranis. The formula of addressing is familiar as well as the sitologus himself who is mentioned several times in other various published papyri from Caranis during the period 216 - 224 A.D. This document confirms that the written papyri were kept without reusing for more than 50 years.

The word of Αὐρήλ(ιος) which is mentioned in BGU 716, 4 (Caranis, 224 A.D.) is being corrected in this work to be Αὐρηλ(ίσι) because it is a praenomen for both Οὐαλέριος Σαβεῖνος and Ἀρπαλος Σαρακίωνος . This correction is made in accordance with our document line 3, in which Ἀρπαλος Σαρακίωνος is mentioned as Αὐρήλιος Ἀρπαλος Σαρακίωνος (see; line 3, note) .

III- This document (Arsinoite nome, 2nd cent. A.D.) is a taxing list. It is considered as a day book drawn up by a sitologus, recording payments in kind (wheat and barley) for rents on state land, domain and revenues' land and taxes upon private catocic land.

IV- This document (Arsinoite nome, 117 - 138 A.D.) is a receipt of poll-tax paid in nine installments, eight of which amounted to 4-silver

drachmae each, and one of 8-silver drachmae, i.e.; 40 Silver drachmae totally; these nine installments were paid within seven months.

V- This document (Provenance unknown, 2nd / 3rd cent. A.D.) which is in a very bad condition, is a letter or in other words, it seems to be a petition in an epistolary form.

VI- This document (Provenance unknown, late 1st cent. B.C. / early 1st cent. A.D.) contains a list of names recorded by a scribe in the form of a ledger, i.e. each entry is probably of the following type; name, patronymic, metronymic, grandfather's name as well as age and occupation for further identifications. The document seems to be a list prepared for a taxing purpose.

VII- This document (Provenance unknown, 1st cent. A.D.) is a list of amounts in drachmae. It seems to be an account dealing with certain taxes or payments. It could be a memorandum made by the Πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῶν, or by one of his associates. This papyrus may have served as a list to check the money collected on a certain day.

VIII- This document (Arsinoite nome, 21 August 138 - 161 A.D.) seems to be a contract. Persons, who are mentioned at its opening, are followed by their provenances.

IX- This document (Arsinoite nome, late 2nd / early 3rd cent. A.D.), which is verso of No. VIII, is an account of expenditures in drachmae. It mentions several items most of which are much abbreviated. These

expenditures deal with pigs, goats, cows, calves, ducks and probably payments for a worker employed on dikes, ἀνδηρευτής, as well as for legal adviser, νομοδείκτης, servants, παῖδες and a clothes-dealer, ἱματιοπώλης.

As far as I know the word μηνιαρχία which is mentioned in line 14 occurs for the first time, it has not been mentioned before either in Preisigke, Worterbuch or in Liddle and Scott, Greek - English Lexicon, while the word μηνιάρχης occurs elsewhere in papyri meaning monthly president (of a certain craft), consequently, it is supposed that μηνιαρχία would mean the location of the monthly president, which might be equivalent to the headquarters of the guild's chairman of today (but only for one month-term session).

X- This document (Provenance unknown, late 2nd / early 3rd cent. A.D.) is an account of food, it is a short list of various articles accompanied with the prices in drachmae paid for each item. It contains: chicken, wine, bread, eggs, cake, sausage, fish, and wool. This document confirms the usage of diminutive which was the characteristic feature of the koine language.

Donatio Mortis Causa

P. Cairo Mus.inv.No 3729 / 10

Provenance Caranis

21.1 x 8.3 cm.

29 November 169 A.D.

This papyrus consists of 27 lines. The left hand side is incomplete, there are about 45 missing letters per line on this side. On the other hand, the right side margin has not been completely preserved. Most of the last letters contained in this side seem to be complete, whereas ligatures of some other letters reach to the edge of this side. There is an upper margin of 2.7 cm. and a lower margin of ca. 7 cm. . The papyrus suffers 2 vertical rifts, besides; it has some worm holes . The writing is on the recto. The document, which is on its verso, is a copy of a report made by the sitologus of Caranis addressed to the strategus in 222 A.D., i.e. this papyrus remained without reusing for about 53 years (1).

This papyrus dates back to the 9th regnal year of the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Verus (cf. line 25), who were ruling together from 161 to 169 A.D., but they enjoyed the titles Μηδικοὶ Παρθικοὶ

1 See; No II, introduction.

Μέγαστοι (cf. lines 1-3, 5-7) only in the Summer of 166 A.D.; i.e. sometime during their 6th or 7th regnal year (2) .

This document is a will of the Egyptian type, i.e. " donatio mortis causa" (3) or in other words, to be effective only after the death of testator, μετὰ τὴν τελευτήν (cf. line 11). In this document, the testator is a woman called, Τασυημέρος, it appears from her name that she is an Egyptian woman.

Since the papyrus is much mutilated, about 45 letters are missed per line, it could not be possible to guess the name(s) of the heir(s), or the inheritance itself. It is not also known whether this document is the original of the authentic will, διαθήκη αὐθηνικῇ, or a copy taken after the authentic will was opened (4) (cf. lines 4 - 5).

The position of the slave, Βερινίκη, that occurs in line 13 is not clear; whether she would have been emancipated by the force of this will, or she would have been inherited. The text contains two obligations imposed on the heir (s), first; is to pay back any debt that may appear, καὶ εἰάν δέ τι φανῇ ὀφείλων ἀποδώσει (cf. line 14), second; is to

2 See; W.H.M. Liesker & P.J. Sijpesteijn, More Remarks on Some Imperial Titles in Papyri III, ZPE, 63, 1986, pp. 284 - 285.

3 Taubenschlag, The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri from 332 B.C - 640 A.D, Warszawa, 1955, pp. 204 - 207; Kreller, Erbrechtliche Untersuchungen Aufgrund der Graeco - Aegyptischen Papyrusurkunden, Berlin, 1919, 215 ff.; O. Montivecchi, La Papirologia, Torino, 1973; 207.

4 See; P. Oxy. 907 (276 A.D.), intro., p.248.

5 See; Taubenschlag, Law, pp. 192, 218.

defray the expenses of the funeral and burial of the testatrix body at death, α] ὑτῆς κηδείαν καὶ περιστο[λ]ήν ἀργυ[ρίου] δραχμὰς ..(cf. line 17).

There is also a special clause inserted in this document which indicates that the testatrix keeps for herself the right to dispose of her property, in whatever way she wishes, as long as she lives, [±45] ἔχειν αὐτήν τήν τῶν ἰδίων ἐξου[σίαν] / [±45] . περὶ αὐτῶν ὥς ἐὰν βουλῇται τρό[π]ῳ (cf. lines 15 - 16), and perhaps to annul her will (6) . Line 24 of this document bears an important verb, ἀντιβάλλειν(7), which indicates that the will was revised.

6 See; Abdalla H.S. El-Mosallamy, *Revocation of wills in Roman Egypt, Aegyptus*, 50, 1970, pp.59-73; Naphtali Lewis, P. Bibl. Univ. Giss. Inv. 311 Reconsidered, *Chronique d' Egypte*, 43, 1968, pp. 375-8; P.J. Sijpesteijn, New Light on the Revocation of Wills, *Chronique d' Egypte*, 42, 1967, pp. 360 - 368; Taubenschlag, *Law*, 206 & loc. cit. 4 (footnote).

7 See; e.g. P. Berol. 7124, 8 - 11 (131 A.D., Arsinoë Nome); P. Hamb. 72, 48 - 51 (2nd cent. A.D.); P.Oxy. 1478 (Late First Century A.D.), L.4. See also; O. Gueraud & P. Jouguet, *Un Testament Latin, Etudes de Papyrologie, Tome Sixieme, Le Cairo*, 1940, Ll. 48 - 51; and commentary in pp. 18 ff.; H. Kreller, *Erbrechtliche*, 404 - 405.

- [±44 α]ϣτῆς κηδείαν καὶ περιστο[λ]ῆν ἀργυ[ρίου]
(δραχμᾶς)..
- [±44 ϣ]πογραφῆς τ[ῆ]ς [ό]μολογο[ύ]σης
- [±45]ος Ἀσκ[λ]ηπι[άδου]ς τοῦ Σωκράτους
- 20- [±45]νου τοῦ Λεωνίδου ὧς (ἔτων) λγ οὐλῆ [
- [±43 ὧς] (ἔτων) κδ οὐλῆ παρ' ὀφθαλμον δεξιό]ν
- [±30 ὧς (ἔτων).. οὐλῆ ἀντικν]ημίωι ἀριστερῶι Μεῦρος
Δίδυμου
- [±45 Αὐρη]λίου Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Σαραπίωνου
- [±45]ρογιλον καὶ ἀντέβαλ[ο]ν προ[.]λου
- 25- [±45](έτους) θ Ἀντωνείνου καὶ Οὐδήρου τῶν
[κυρίων Σεβαστῶν ±26 παρα]δίδει καὶ ὑπογραφει
βιβ[λ]ιοφύλ(αξι) Αρσινοεῖ[του]
- [±45] ὧς πρόκειται.