



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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A Study and Investigation of Unpublished Greek Documentary Papyri and Ostraca

A Thesis submitted for the award of the Master Degree

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my Father, who has always supported me in the challenges and difficulties of life; the source of my strength in this work, also to all my family, the symbol of love and giving, to my friends who inspired and believed in me, and to the soul of those who are now in heaven sending me their prayers.

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Eman Aly Selim

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PUBLICATION METHOD

[αβγ]	Square brackets, for text lost or restored by the editor.
[[αβγ]]	Double Squar brackets, for letters delated by the scribe.
<αβγ>	Angular brackets, for omission in the original made by the scribe.
\αβγ/	Letters added above the line by the scribe.
{αβγ}	Braces, for superfluous letter(s) in the original that omitted by the editor.
(αβγ)	Round brackets, for resolution of a symbol or an abbreviation.
α̣βγ	Dot underneath letter, for letter(s) doubtfully read.
[....]	Dots placed within square brackets, represent the approximate number of letter(s) that are missing or can not restored.
[± 1]	Number of the approximate missed letters.
.....	Dots without brackets, for mutilated, illegible or uncertain letters.
-----	Cut or break that resulting unknown number of lost lines.

ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini
Ca.	Circa
CE	Common Era
Cf.	Confer
Col.	Column
e. g.	Exempli gratia
etc.	Et cetera
l.	Line
No.	Number
O.	Ostrakon
P.	Papyrus
p.	Page
s.v.	Sub Verbo
vac.	Vacat

ABSTRACT

This research is about Study and Investigation for five pieces from the Papyri and seven pieces from the ostraca. Three pieces from the papyri collection belongs to the Michigan Papyrus Collection which housed in the Egyptian Museum- Cairo; they All were discovered in Karanis during the excavation of the Michigan University at the site, the pieces holding the inventory numbers, 4827 ,4805D and 4805 A/C/D/F. The other two pieces belongs to the Rare Book and Manuscripts Library at Yale University-USA; they were discovered at the city of Oxyrhynchus and hold the inventory numbers 1428 and 410A. As per the ostraca collection, it belongs to the Bibliotheca Albertina Collection, Leipzig University- Germany and they all came from the city of Thebes. The pieces hold the inventory numbers; 703, 707, 928, 837, 808, 717, and 708.

The documents deals with several topics from the Roman period; except one document that back to the Byzantine period; exactly, the collection covers the period from AD 130 till AD 472. Most of the documents have preserved the date and the provenance in context.

The content of the documents are as follows:-

First: The Papyri Collection:

1. P. Cair. Mich. 4805 A/A-C/A-D/A-F: “Preparations for Hadrian’s Visit to Egypt”

The text which consists of 14 in-complete lines is dated to Hadrian’s visit to Egypt in AD 130. The writing runs along the fibers on the recto. The document comes from the village of Karanis.

The text is an oath addressed from two public farmers of Karanis to the strategus of Themistus Meris. Both farmers sworn the oath by the fortune of the Emperor Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus in order to help in the preparations of the emperor visit to Arsinoite by providing 2800 load of the flax in cooperation with the public farmers from the village Dionysias. The verso is blank.

2. P. Cair. Mich. 4805D: “Complaint about a Seizure Addressed to the Strategus”.

The text consists of 18 in-complete lines. The writing runs along the fibers on the recto. The text dated according to the name of the strategus Theodorus in the 23rd of the Egyptian month Phaophi, which means 20th of October in a year between AD156 and AD159. The document comes from the village of Karanis.

The text is a complaint addressed to Theodorus, the strategus of Arsinoite nome from one of the inhabitants of Karanis about a trespassing that happened in a land under lien that located near the field of Psenharpsenêsis. The verso is blank.

3. P. Cair. Mich. 4827/26/B12/L: “A draft list of Taxpayers”

The text is a part of 17 lines which written against the fibers on the verso. Both the provenance and the date are missed. It is most likely coming from Karanis and dated Paleographical to the second cent. AD. The recto is blank.

The text is a draft list which contains eight proper names of different origins; some of the names have followed by the professions. The list seems to be belonged to holders of a released land.

4- P. CtYBR Inv. 410A: “A Summons”.

This text is a summons which consists of five complete lines. The writing runs against the fibers on the verso. The date of text isn't preserved in context. The text is dated to the 3rd cent. AD due to the paleographical ground. The papyrus is attributed to Phthochis of the city of Oxyrhynchus.

The text is a summons in which the Archontes had ordered the Archephodus of the village Phthochis to come at once and bring the inspectors of the crops and six of the nobles' representatives of the same village. As usual in such documents, the main purpose of the summons is not preserved in context.

5- P. CtYBR Inv. 1428: “An Official Document with a Consular Date”.

The text consists of five incomplete lines. The writing runs along the fibers on the recto. The document is dated with the consulship of Leo Augustus for the 4th time and Caelius Aconius Probinianus, 21st of the Egyptian month Pachon, 10th indiction and the beginning of the 11th indiction which equivalent to the year AD 472, 16th of May. The papyrus comes from the city of Oxyrhynchus.

The text is an official document addressed from one of the inhabitants of the city Oxyrhynchus. The name of the complainant is lost due to the papyrus sheet cut off. The document was addressed to both Aurelii Dorotheos and another unknown Aurelius. Although the cut at the bottom has affected the loss of the main topic for the document, the word ὑπόχρεος gives an idea about a problem concerning a debt. The verso is blank.

Second: The Ostraca Collection:

Six pieces from the ostraca collection are formed a part of an Archive for one of the taxpayers in Thebes, Eponychus who is also called Apathes son of Herakleus grandson of Apathes, while the seventh piece is a dike tax receipt from Charax.

6. O. Leipz. Inv. 703: "Receipt for the Non-Stone Mill Tax"

The ostrakon consists of 6 complete lines is dated to the 6th year of Hadrian the lord, 26th of the Egyptian month Phaophi, which equivalent to the year AD 131, 24th of October. The ostrakon comes from Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Heriophmois, the collector of money taxes, to Eponychus. The payments are eight billion drachmae and three obols which are due to the non-stone mills tax.

7. O. Leipz. Inv. 808: "Receipt for the Bath Tax"

The Ostrakon consists of 6 complete lines is dated to the 15th year of Hadrian the lord, 6th of the Egyptian month Phamenoth, which equivalent to the year AD 131, 2nd of March. The provenance doesn't preserve in context but it is expected to be Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Horos and his partners, the superintendents of the temples granary's tax, to Eponychus. The receipt issued for the bath tax, no payments has recorded in the receipt.

8. O. Leipz. Inv. 708: "Receipt for the Watchtower, Guard and other Taxes"

The ostrakon consists of 6 complete lines is dated to the 19th year of Hadrian the lord, 19th of the Egyptian month Phaophi, which equivalent to the year AD 134, 16th of October. The Ostrakon comes from Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Kametis, the collector of money taxes, to Eponychus. The payments are seven billion drachmae and three obols which are due to the Watchtower, guard and other taxes.

9. O. Leipz. Inv. 837: "Receipt for the Poll and the Bath Taxes"

The ostrakon consists of 9 lines is dated to 21st year of Hadrian the lord, 24th of the Egyptian month Mecheir, which equivalent to the year AD 136, 19th February. The Ostrakon comes from Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Asklas and Soter, collectors of money taxes, to Eponychus. The payments are twelve billion drachmae, which are due to the poll and bath taxes together.

10. O. Leipz. Inv. 928: “Receipt for the Poll and the Bath Taxes”.

The ostrakon consists of 6 lines is dated to the 21st year of Hadrian the lord, 2nd of the Egyptian month Pharmouthi, which equivalent to the year AD 137, 28th of March. The Ostrakon comes from Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Asklas and Soter, the collectors of money taxes, to Eponychus. The payments are four billion drachmae.

11. O. Leipz. Inv. 717: “Receipt for the Bath Tax”

The ostrakon consists of 6 complete lines is dated to the 21st year of Hadrian the lord, 10th of the Egyptian month Paoni, which equivalent to the year AD 137, 4th of Jun. The provenance is not preserve in context, but it is expected to be Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Pamonthis and the superintendents, the collectors of the temples granary’s tax, to Eponychus. The receipt issued for the bath tax, no payment has recorded.

12. O. Leipz. Inv. 707: “Receipt for the Dike and the Bath Taxes from Charax”

The ostrakon consists of 5 complete lines is dated to the 16th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, 21st of the Egyptian month Thoth, which equivalent to the year AD 152, 18th of September. The ostrakon comes from Charax.

The text is a tax receipt issued by Psansnos and another colleague, the collectors of money taxes at Charax, to Psenamounis son of Petosiris. The payments are three billion drachmae, five obols and one chalkos, which are due to the dike and bath taxes.

1. Preparations for Hadrian's Visit to Egypt

P. Cair. Mich.4805 A/A-C/A-D/A-F (Plate.1)
9 cm. x 12 cm.

Prov. Karanis
AD 130

This light brown Papyrus sheet comes in four pieces and one fragment which are kept in four different glass pieces under the same inventory number 4805 as follows:

1 - 4805/26/B17F/A Glass 140, with dimensions 6 cm. x 7 cm. (It forms the upper left side, ll. 1: 7)

2 - 4805/26/B17F/A/f Glass 183, with dimensions 5, 5 cm. x 5 cm. (It forms the upper right side, ll. 1:7)

3 - 4805/26/B17F/A/c Glass 175, with dimensions 3 cm. x 3, 5 cm. (It forms the first part of the lower left side, ll. 7:14)

4- 4805/26/B17F/A/d Glass 177, with dimensions 3 cm. x 4 cm. (It forms the second part of the lower left side, ll. 7:14)

Still missing is the right side of the lower part (which forms ll. 8-14).

The text consists of 14 incomplete lines which are written along the fibers, on the recto. The papyrus preserved the upper and the left margins, the bottom margin has been lost while the right margin is preserved in part and used for writing. Horizontally wormholes are occurred below l. 2 and around l. 10. The sheet had been folded vertically, at least, once then the papyrus sheet has been folded horizontally three times; these folds are clearly visible and have marked the breaks on the papyrus sheet. To the left of the line beginnings, a kollêsis is visible. The verso is blank.

The handwriting is practiced cursive hand of the 2nd cent. AD. Although letters are small sized and linked, the handwriting is readable hand with black ink. The scribe started most of the lines with big letters, he has equal inner spaces between the lines, except between ll.2, 3 where a large space occurs; this space marks the end of the address and the beginning of the main body of text.

A preliminary dating could be achieved by the time-in-office of the strategus Herodes that occurs in ll. 1, 2 with his full title "Herodes who is also called Tiberius strategus of the Arsinoite nome, Meris of Themistos".