



# TYCHÉ

## Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte Papyrologie und Epigraphik

Herausgegeben von

Gerhard Dobesch, Hermann Harrauer  
Peter Siewert und Ekkehard Weber

Band 2, 1987

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Papyrologie und Epigraphik**

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**Herausgegeben von:**

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## INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

Guido Bastianini (Milano), La maledizione di Artemisia (UPZ I 1): un πρωτόκολλον. . . . .	1
Johannes Diethart (Wien) und Ewald Kislinger (Wien), „Hunnisches“ auf einem Wiener Papyrus (Tafel 1, 2). . . . .	5
Joachim Ebert (Halle/Saale), Der olympische Diskus des Asklepiades und das Marmor Parium (Tafel 3) . . . . .	11
Vasilka Gerasimova-Tomova (Sofia), Zur Grenzbestimmung zwischen Mösien und Thrakien in der Umgebung von Nicopolis ad Istrum in der ersten Hälfte des 2. Jh. n. Chr. (Tafel 4—6). . . . .	17
Christian Habicht (Princeton), Zu neuen Inschriften aus Thessalien . . . . .	23
Manfred Hainzmann (Graz), Die sogenannten Neubürger der ersten Generation in Noricum. Der Namenstypus Ti. Iulius Adgelei f. Buccio . . . . .	29
Francisca J. A. Hoogendijk (Leiden) und Peter van Minnen (Leiden), Drei Kaiserbriefe Gordians III. an die Bürger von Antinoopolis. P. Vindob. G 25945 (Tafel 7). . . . .	41
Ewald Kislinger (Wien) und Johannes Diethart (Wien), „Hunnisches“ auf einem Wiener Papyrus (Tafel 1, 2). . . . .	5
Dieter Knibbe (Wien), Zeigt das Fragment IvE 13 das steuertechnische Inventar des <i>fiscus Asiaticus</i> ? . . . . .	75
Leslie S. B. MacCoul (Washington, D. C.), P. Cair. Masp. II 67188 Verso 1—5. The <i>Gnostica</i> of Dioscorus of Aphrodito. . . . .	95
Leslie S. B. MacCoul (Washington, D. C.), Money and People in the Late Antique Hermopolite. BM and related texts . . . . .	99
Olivier Masson (Paris), Noms grecs de femmes formés sur des participes (Type <i>Θάλλουσα</i> ) . . . . .	107
Peter van Minnen (Leiden) und Francisca J. A. Hoogendijk (Leiden), Drei Kaiserbriefe Gordians III. an die Bürger von Antinoopolis. P. Vindob. G 25945 (Tafel 7). . . . .	41
Bernhard Palme (Wien), Ein attischer Prospektorenvertrag? IG II <sup>2</sup> 411 (Tafel 8)	113
Peter Panitschek (Graz), Die Agrargesetze des Jahres 59 und die Veteranen des Pompeius . . . . .	141
George M. Parássoglou (Thessaloniki), Three Papyri from Upper Egypt (Tafel 9, 10). . . . .	155
Vincent J. Rosivach (Fairfield, USA), Some Fifth and Fourth Century Views on the Purpose of Ostracism . . . . .	161
Pieter J. Sijpesteijn (Amsterdam), The Title πατήρ (τῆς) πόλεως and the Papyri	171
Pieter J. Sijpesteijn (Amsterdam) und Klaas A. Worp (Amsterdam), Ende einer Bittschrift — Liste ausgehändigter Knidien (Tafel 11, 12) . . . . .	175

Heikki Solin (Helsinki), Neues zu Munizipaldekreten (Tafel 13, 14) . . . . .	183
Michael P. Speidel (Honolulu), The Rise of the Mercenaries in the Third Century	191
Karl Strobel (Heidelberg), Bemerkungen zur Laufbahn des Ti. Claudius Vitalis	203
Gerd Stumpf (München), Zwei Gerichtsurteile aus Athen. IG II <sup>2</sup> 1641B und 1646 a	211
Klaus Tausend (Graz), Die Bedeutung des Importes aus Germanien für den römischen Markt . . . . .	217
Gerhard Thür (München), Hypotheken-Urkunde eines Seedarlehens für eine Reise nach Muziris und Apographe für die Tetarte in Alexandria (zu P. Vindob. G 40.822) (Tafel 15, 16) . . . . .	229
Frank Verkinderen (Leuven), The Honorary Decree for Malousios of Gargara and the κοινόν of Athena Ilias . . . . .	247
Rolf Westman (Åbo), Vorschläge zur Inschrift des Diogenes von Oinoanda . .	271
Klaas A. Worp (Amsterdam) und Pieter J. Sijpesteijn (Amsterdam), Ende einer Bittschrift — Liste ausgehändigter Knidien (Tafel 11, 12) . . . . .	175
Literaturberichte und Buchbesprechungen	
Peter Siewert: Eine neue Bürgerrechtsverleihung der Triphylier aus Masi bei Olympia (Tafel 17) . . . . .	275
Gerhard Dobesch: Autori vari, <i>Aspetti dell'opinione pubblica nel mondo antico</i> . A cura di Marta Sordi, Mailand 1978 . . . . .	277
Herbert Grassl: Gerhard Wirth, <i>Studien zur Alexandergeschichte</i> , Darmstadt 1985	278
Herbert Hunger: C. P. Thiede, <i>Il più antico manoscritto dei Vangeli? Il frammento di Marco di Qumran e gli inizi della tradizione scritta del Nuovo Testamento</i> , Roma 1987 . . . . .	278
Ekkehard Weber: Giuseppe Zecchini, <i>Aezio. L'ultima difesa dell'occidente romano</i> , Roma 1983 . . . . .	280
Indices: Johannes Diethart . . . . .	283
Tafel 1 — 17	

GEORGE M. PARÁSSOGLOU

## Three Papyri from Upper Egypt

(Tafel 9, 10)

The three papyri published below are part of a small collection (nos. 2912—2918) which was transferred in 1951 from the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, British Museum, to the Department of Manuscripts of what is now the British Library. According to the *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts, 1951—1955*, they were the unclaimed property of Mohammed Mohassile, a dealer at Luxor. Numbers 2914, 2915 and 2916 apparently come from Memnonia; and the rest may also originate from the same or a neighboring place. I am deeply obliged to Mr. Thomas S. Pattie for making my visit to the British Library both pleasant and profitable, for placing at my disposal a preliminary transcript of the texts, and for granting me permission to publish them.

### 1. Surrender of a Pledged Necklace

P.Lond. inv. no. 2916

30.5 × 18 cm.

16 Dec. 556

Tafel 9

The text is an ὁμολογία ἤτοι ἀποταγή arising out of a loan for the return of which a silver necklace had been deposited as security. The debtor, being unable to repay the loan in full, decided that it was more advantageous to her to surrender instead the silver necklace. The creditor agreed to accept such a datio in solutum, and the present document is accordingly the agreement whereby the silver necklace is ceded by the debtor to him.

For two very similar contemporary cases see P.Lond.III 1007 (262—264; about A.D. 558) and P.Cair. Masp. II 67167 (6th cent.). On dead-pledges see R. Taubenschlag, *The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri*, Warsaw<sup>2</sup> 1955, 285—286, with bibl. (cf. also 280<sup>40</sup>), and on datio in solutum, id., 424—425, with bibl. For pawnbrokers in the Roman period see E. M. Husselman, TAPhA 92 (1961) 251—266.

- 1 Μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν Φλ(αίου) Βασιλείου τοῦ ἐνδοξ(οτάτου)
- 2 Χοιὰκ κ̅ τῆς πέμτης ἰνδικ(τίονος).
- 3 Αὐρ(ηλία) Ταὰμ ἢ καὶ Καλὲ θυγάτηρ Ἰακώβου
- 4 μητρὸς Τσαβίνε ἀπὸ κόμης Τρακατάνεως τοῦ
- 5 Κοπτίτου νομοῦ Αὐρηλίῳ Δανηλίῳ υἱῷ Σάιτος
- 6 ἀπὸ Μεμονίων τοῦ Ἑρμονθίτου νομοῦ χაίρειν.
- 7 ἐπειδὴ παρεθέμην σοι μανιάκην ἀργυρέαν ὑπὲρ
- 8 φανερὰ χρυσίον καὶ τόκων διδόναι ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, νῦν δὲ
- 9 καὶ οὐκ ἐδυνήτην τοῦτο λυτρώσω παρὰ σοῦ, σοῦ δὲ ζητή-

10 σαντος παρ' ἐμοῦ τὴν συμπλήρουσιν τοὺς τόκους, ἐσκόπησα  
 11 συμφέρι μοι μᾶλλον ἀποταγῇ χρήσασθαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ αὐτοῦ  
 12 μανι[ά]κην, δι' ἧς ὁμολογῶ τοῦ εἰρημένου μανιάκην σοι πα-  
 13 [ρ]αχωρῆσαι καὶ δίδωμί σοι ἐξουσίαν τοῦτο χρήσασθαι καὶ πω-  
 14 [λ]εῖ[ν] ἐτέροις καὶ ὑποθέσθαι καὶ χαρίσασθαι καὶ πάντα πράτ-  
 15 [τειν] περὶ αὐτοῦ ᾧ ἐὰν ἔλοιο τρόπῳ δεσποτικῷ(ᾧ) ἀκωλύτως  
 16 [καὶ ἀν]εμποδίστως· εἰ δὲ κατὰ δινα χρόνον ἐπεξέλθω ἢ  
 17 [.....]φ τι πρὸς σὲ ἢ κληρονόμους σοὺς ἐγὼ αὐτὸς ἢ κληρονό-  
 18 [μοι ἐμο]ῖ ἢ οἰοσδήποτε ἕτερος ἐ[κ π]ροσώπ[ου] μου περὶ οἱ[ου]δήπο-  
 19 [τε πράγ]ματος ἀνήκοντος ταύτῃ τῇ ὑποθέσεως, ἐκτίσω σοι  
 20 [λόγῳ πρ]οστίμου χρυσοῦ νομίσματα δώδεκα δυνάμει καὶ ἔρ-  
 21 [γῳ ἀπαιτ]ουμένας μετὰ καὶ τοῦ μηδὲν ἰσχύειν κατὰ τὰ ἐγγεγραμμ(ένα).  
 22 [ἦδε ἢ ἀποτ]αγῇ κυρία οὔσα καὶ βεβαία ἀπανταχοῦ προφερομ(ένη) μεθ'  
 23 [ὑπογραφῆ]ς τοῦ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὑπογράφοντος, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεῖσα ὁμο-  
 24 [λόγησα. †] Αὐρ(ηλία) Ταὰμ ἢ καὶ Καλὲ θυγάτηρ Ἰακῶβ μητρὸς  
 25 [Τσαβί]νε ἢ προκ(ειμένη) ἐθέμην τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἥτοι ἀποταγῇ  
 26 [καὶ] στοιχεῖ μοι πάντα τὰ ἐγγεγραμμ(ένα) ὡς πρόκ(εῖται). † Φλ(αύιος) Μουσαῖος  
 27 [Μουσα]ῖου γραμματ( ) τῆς κόμης Τρακατάνεως ἀξιωθείς ἔγραψα  
 28 [ὑπὲρ] αὐτῆς παρούσης καὶ εἰπούσης μοι, γράμματα μὴ εἰδυῖης,  
 29 ὁ καὶ σωματίσας. †  
 30 (m. 2) † Παῦλος Ἰσακίου ὑποδιάκ(ονος) τῷ ἀγίου ἅπα Ψάτε μαρ-  
 31 τυρῶ τῷ γραμματίῳ ἀκούσας παρὰ τῆς θεμένης. †  
 32 (m. 3) † Φλ(αύιος) Εὐλόγιος Εὐπραξίου ἀπὸ Διοκλητιανοῦ πόλεως παρακληθεῖς  
 33 ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς εἰπούσης μοι καὶ παρούσης, γράμματα μὴ εἰδυῖης.

Back

(m. 1) Ἰακῶβ Δανιήλ Σάιτος

(m. 4) .....

1. ὑπατεῖαν 2. read πέμπτης; ἴνδικ/ 3. ἰακωβου 5. υἱοσαῖτος 7. and 8. ὑπερ 7—8. ὑπὲρ ... αὐτῶν:  
 see below 9. οὐκ; second σοῦ: υ written above an ι 10. read συμπλήρωσιν τῶν τόκων 11. read συμφέρειν;  
 ὑπερ 12. read μανιάκη and τὸν εἰρημένον μ. 14. ὑποθεσθαι; πρατ 15. ἀκωλύτως; between υ and τ a false start  
 of a τ (a vertical) 16. read τινα 17. read αὐτῇ 18. οἱ[.].δηπὼ 19. ὑποθεσεως, read ὑποθέσει 21. read  
 ἀπαιτούμενα; ἰσχυειν; read τῶν ἐγγεγραμμένων 22. read ἔστω 23. ὑπογράφοντος 24. ἰακῶβ 25. read  
 ἀποταγῆν 28. εἰδυῖης 30. ἰσακίου; read τοῦ 31. γραμματίῳ; τῆς: ης corrected from ου 33. ὑπερ;  
 εἰδυῖης Back: ἰακῶβ σαῖτος

“After the consulship of Flavius Basilius the most glorious, Choiak 20<sup>th</sup> of the fifth indiction.

Aurelia Taam also called Kale, daughter of Jacob and Tsabine, of the village of Trakatanis in the Coptite nome, to Aurelius Daniel, son of Sais, of Memnonia in the Hermonthite nome, greetings.

Whereas I had deposited with you a silver necklace as security for the payment of certain gold coins and interest for them, but now, having been unable to redeem it from you, while you have demanded from me the full payment of the interest, I considered it more to my advantage to use renunciation regarding the same necklace, whereby I agree that I cede



to you the said necklace and give you power to use it, sell it to others, pawn it, give it away, and do everything concerning it in whatever proprietary manner you may choose without let or hindrance; and should at some time either I myself or my heirs or anyone else acting in my name proceed or take any action against you or your heirs concerning anything pertaining to this case, I shall pay you as penalty twelve solidi of gold, actual payment of which is to be enforced, aside from there being no validity against the terms written herein. Let this renunciation be valid and guaranteed wherever it be produced with the subscription of the man who signs on my behalf; and in answer to the formal question I have given my assent.

I, the aforesaid, Aurelia Taam also called Kale, daughter of Jacob and Tsabine, have made the agreement, viz. the renunciation, and assent to all its contents as aforesaid. I, Flavius Mousaios, son of Mousaios, secretary of the village of Trakatanis, have written for her as requested, she being present and dictating to me, as she is illiterate, I having also drawn up the deed.

I, Paul, son of Isaac, subdeacon of St Apa Psate, witness the agreement at the request of the maker.

I, Flavius Eulogios, son of Eupraxios, of Diocletianoupolis, have written at her request, she being present and dictating to me, as she is illiterate.”

2. Χοιὰκ κ̄: less likely β̄ (Nov. 28) or η̄ (Dec. 4).

4. κώμης Τρακατάνεως: otherwise unknown, unless it is identical with Τρακαν παγ(α)ρ(χί)ας Κοπτῶ in P.Lond. IV 1460, 172 (about A.D. 709).

6. Μεμνονίων: see A. Bataille, *Les Memnonia*, Cairo 1952 (Publ. de l'IFAO, Rech. d'Archéol., de Philol. et d'Hist. 23) and C. Préaux, CdE 28 (1953) 174—178; A. Calderini, S. Daris, *Dizionario dei nomi geografici*, III 256f.

7. παρεθέμην: in P.Lond. III 1007, 3. 15 and P.Cair. Masp. II 67167, 8. 17—18 the more correct ὑποτίθημι is used, as we are dealing with ὑποθήκαι and not παραθήκαι. Cf. CPR I 12, 3—4 (A.D. 93) παρεθέμην σοι ἑνέχυρα', and see L. Mitteis, *Grundzüge und Chrestomathie der Papyrskunde*, Leipzig, Berlin 1912, 257<sup>1</sup>.

μανιάκην ἀργυρέαν: in non-papyrus texts this particular necklace is called ὁ μανιάκης, ἡ μανιάκη and τὸ μανιάκι(ο)ν (references in ThGL, LSJ, Du Cange's *Glossarium* and Lampe's *PGL*). In papyri the feminine form is encountered twice, in P.Wash. Univ. 59, 16 (5th cent.) μανιάκην χρυσίαν, and P. Mon. 7, 74 (A.D. 583) τῆς χρυσέας μανιάκης. In P.Oxy. X 1273, 7 (A.D. 260) περιτραχήλιον μανιάκην καλούμενον, and P.Oxy. X 1289, 8 (5th cent.) μανιακῶν, the genre could be either masculine or feminine. The neuter μανιάκιν (sic) has appeared in P.Oxy. I 114, 8 (2nd or 3rd cent. A.D.). In our text μανιάκην ἀργυρέαν looks innocent enough, but immediately below τοῦτο is employed with reference to the necklace (9), which later on becomes masculine (τοῦ αὐτοῦ μανιάκην and τοῦ εἰρημένου μανιάκην, 11—12), to end up neuter once more (τοῦτο, 13).

7—8. ὑπὲρ φανερά χρυσίον καὶ τόκων δίδοναι ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν: this messy phrase apparently stands for ὑπὲρ (τοῦ) δίδοναι (for δοῦναι?) φανερά χρυσία καὶ τόκων (or τόκους, cf. 10) ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν = ὑπὲρ δόσεως φανερῶν χρυσίων καὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τόκων (cf. P.Cair. Masp. II 67167, 8—9 ὑπο[τ]θεικῶς τότε εἰς ἀ]σφάλειαν καὶ ἀπόδο[σ]ι[ν] αὐ]τῶ[ν] τε) (sc. τῶν νομισματίων) καὶ τῆς αὐτῶν παραμυθείας). For the loss of the article between the preposition and the infinitive see H. Ljungvik, *Beiträge zur Syntax der spätgriechischen Volkssprache*, Uppsala, Leipzig 1932, 3—6.

8—9. νῦν δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἐδυνήθην: coordination instead of subordination, for νῦν δὲ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐδυνήθην. The designation is apparently causal, as in P.Oxy. XIV 1678, 10—11 (3rd cent.) δεῖ σε αὐτὸν προσέ(σ)χεῖν, κὲ οὐκ ἐδυνήθην ἀνελεῖν, rather than temporal (as, e.g., in Mark 15, 25 ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν). See Ljungvik, *Syntax* 57—59; 61—62; 84—85.

9. οὐκ ἐδυνήθην τοῦτο λυτρώσω: the last word may just barely be λυτρώσα (for λυτρώσαι: see F. T. Gignac, *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*, Milan 1976, I 194, but I believe that λυτρώσω is paleographically easier and preferable. For the construction cf. PSI VIII 972 = SB XII 10841, 18—19 δύναμε αὐτῶ (= αὐτόν) πεδεύσω, and see S. G. Kapsomenakis, *Voruntersuchungen zu einer Grammatik der Papyri der nachchristlichen Zeit*, München 1938, 113<sup>2</sup> (Münchener Beiträge 28).

10. τὴν συμπλήρουν τὸς τόκους; does this mean that part of the debt (the original loan and part of the interest) had already been paid, or is the scribe being careless? Cf. the next note.

11. συμφῆρι: for infinitives spelled with -ει or -ι, with loss of the final -ν (a loss caused, in this instance, by the following nasal), see F. T. Gignac, *Loss of Nasal Consonants in the Language of the Papyri*, Akten des XIII. Intern. Papyrologenkongresses, München 1974, 146 (Münchener Beiträge 66) and id., *Grammar*, Milan 1981, II 330. The transaction would be advantageous to the debtor if the necklace were of inferior value to the amount still owed; and to the creditor, if he would thus have a bird in the hand instead of two in the bush. P.Lond. III 1007, 17—24 describes a similar situation: after four loans, the debtor is unable to repay the loan or to pay the interest and wishes the creditor to accept instead the pledged articles; the creditor ἐδυσχέρανεν, φάσκουσα μὴ εἶναι ἄξια τὰ αὐτὰ ἀργυρέα [εἶδη μὴδὲ τῆς ἀδότης ποσότητος χρυσοῦ ἀρχαίου τε καὶ τόκων but finally consented. In P.Cair. Masp. II 67167 the acceptance of the pledged articles as a full discharge of the entire debt (amount of loan plus interest) was effected after many entreaties. For an opposite case see P.Lond. V 1720 (A.D. 549): the debtor, unable to redeem an ear-ring deposited as security for a debt, sells it to her creditor and receives in return the balance between its value and the amount of the debt.

11. ἀποταγή: see below, note on line 25.

12—13. παρ[α]χωρήσαι: this would make the document a παραχωρητικὴ ὁμολογία. In P.Lond. III 1007, 27 both ἐκχωρεῖν and παραχωρεῖν are used.

13. τοῦτο: object of all the infinitives that follow, χρῆσασθαι included. Cf. P.Cair. Masp. II 67167, 25—26 χρῆσασθαι τὰ προειρημένα ἐνέχυρα, where there are no other verbs to influence the construction. The usage is normal for late Greek; see LSJ s.v. χράω C. VI. Note, on the other hand, ἀποταγῆ χρῆσασθαι in line 11.

16—21. See A. Berger, *Die Strafklauseln in den Papyrusurkunden*, Leipzig 1911.

17. [... ]ω: I have not found an exact parallel. [ἐγκαλέσ]ω is too long; [κινήσ]ω, [ζητήσ]ω, [ἐνάξ]ω would do.

18—19. περὶ ... ὑποθέσεως: as in SB III 7033, 62—63 (A.D. 481) περὶ ἐτέρου οἰουδήποτε πράγματος εἶτε ἀνήκοντος ταύτῃ τῇ ὑποθέσει ἢ μὴ ἀνήκοντος.

20—21. δυνάμει καὶ ἔργῳ: the reverse is the normal order. For the meaning see A. Heisenberg and L. Wenger on P.Mon. 4, 35 with bibliography.

21. ἀπαιτούμενας: for the confusion of the genre of participles see Kapsomenakis, *Voruntersuchungen* 40<sup>2</sup>. Here the error may have been facilitated by the existence of a variant in which οὐγκίται are mentioned instead of νομίματα (e. g. in P.Oxy. XLIV 3204, 24). The reverse may also happen: e.g., in P.Lond. V 1730, 22 and 1731, 29 (both A.D. 585) χρυσοῦ ὀγγίαν μίαν ... ἀπαιτούμενα.

μετὰ καὶ τοῦ μὴδὲν ἰσχύειν κατὰ τὰ ἐγγεγραμμένα (read κατὰ τῶν ἐγγεγραμμένων!); see P.Mon. 1, 49/51 note. As the editors remark, the phrase means “daß durch Zuwiderhandeln seitens des Erklärenden die volle Wirkung der früher angegebenen Erklärung nicht berührt wird”. Cf. also P.Mon. 4, 36; 8, 33; 11, 58; 12, 45; 13, 62. 65 for the same formula with minor variations.

25. τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἦτοι ἀποταγή: for this use of ἦτοι cf. Eustathius, *Comm. ad. Hom. II. pert.* 50 (I, 81, 2—3 van der Valk) ἰστέον δὲ ὡς μεθ’ Ὀμηρον τὸ ἦτοι χυδαῖστί μὲν ἐρμηνευτικὸν οἶνται σύνδεσμον, καθὰ καὶ τὸ ἦγουν καὶ τὸ εἶτ’ οὖν etc. In P.Lond. III 1007, 18 a similar document is termed ἐκχωρητικ(ή) ἀπολογία (!) ἦτοι ἀποταγή, and in 24—25 correctly ἐκχωρη(η)τικὴ ὁμολ(ο)γία [ἦτοι ἀπο(α)γή], while in P.Cair. Masp. II 67167, 28 and 42—43 ἐγγραφος ἀποταγή. In P.Lond. V 1730 (A.D. 585) a surrender of house property (a datio in solutum) is effected through an ὁμολογία ἦτοι ἀποταγή; P.Lond. V 1720 (A.D. 549), for which see above, note on line 11, is docketed as ἀποταγή; the fragmentary P.Erl. 68 (nr. 79, 6th cent.) is also termed ἀποταγή.

27. γραμματ( ): after τ there is a tall, straight vertical descending below the line and crossed by a slanting stroke. So perhaps γραμματι(κός) instead of the ubiquitous γραμματ(εύς).

28. εἰδύις (also in 33): a frequent formation in the Koine; see Gignac, *Grammar* II 132—133.

30. ἁγίου ἅπα Ψάτε: not in P. Barison’s list of monasteries in Aegyptus 18 (1938) 66—148, or in Preisigke’s *Wörterbuch*, III Abschnitt 21, s.v. ἅπα.

32—33. A blunder, as someone has already signed on behalf of the maker of the deed and at the right place. This witness should have repeated the formula employed by the previous one.

32. Διοκλητιανοῦ πόλεως: see Calderini, Daris, *Dizionario* II 106.

Back: On the upper left corner a careless docket consisting of the name of the debtor’s father plus the name of the creditor and his father. At the bottom edge of the sheet there are faint traces of about seven or eight letters written by a different hand in reddish ink. They may be the remains of another, better docket, or of a protokollon.

## 2. Fragmentary Agreement

P.Lond. inv. no. 2915

13 × 15.5 cm.

6th cent.

Only the foot of the document is preserved, with the final clauses and the subscriptions of the maker and five witnesses. The back is blank.

- 1 ἐφ' ᾧ με δοῦναι λόγῳ καταδίκ(ης) χρυσοῦ  
 2 ὀγκίαν μίαν καὶ ἐμμεῖναι ὡς  
 3 πρόκ(εῖται). Αὐρ(ήλιος) Λιλοῦ Πεκυσίου στοι-  
 4 χεῖ μοι ὡς πρόκ(εῖται). Φλ(άβιος) Γεώργιος  
 5 γραμμ(ατεῦς) Μεμμον(ίων) ὁ καὶ σωματίσας  
 6 ἔγραψα ὑ(πέρ) αὐτοῦ.  
 7 (m. 2) † "Ἀγαθε Δευδότου πρεσβ(ύτερος) μαρτυρῶ.  
 8 (m. 3) † Παθερμουθις Ἡλίας διάκ(ονος) μαρτυρῶ.  
 9 (m. 4) † Ἀβραὰμ Παμινκέλ πρεσβ(ύτερος) μαρτυρῶ.  
 10 (m. 5) † Πέτρος Πενηὺ πρεσβ(ύτερος) μαρτυρῶ.  
 11 (m. 6) † Ἡλίας Ἰωσήφ Πενηῦτ(ος) διάκ(ονος) μαρτυρῶ.

1. the diagonal strokes of χ in χρυσοῦ coincide with the abbreviation strokes of καταδικ/ (cf. P.Coll. Youtie 92, 36 app. crit.) 6. αὐτοῦ: ου corrected from ων 8. read Ἡλία; διακ// 10. read Πενηῦτος 11. ἰωσηφ, written above σπενηυ

“ - - I am bound to pay by way of penalty one ounce of gold and abide as aforesaid. I, Aurelius Lilou, son of Pekysios, agree as aforesaid. I, Flavius Georgios, secretary of Memnonia, who have also drawn up the deed, have written for him.

I, Agathe, son of Deudotos, presbyter, witness.

I, Pathermouthis, son of Elias, deacon, witness.

I, Abraham, son of Paminkel, presbyter, witness.

I, Petros, son of Penev, presbyter, witness.

I, Elias Joseph (?), son of Penev, deacon, witness.”

1—3. See Berger, *Strafklauseln*.

7. Ἀγαθε = Ἀγαθος, Δεῦδοτος (a new name) = Θεῦδοτος = Θεόδοτος.

9. Παμινκέλ: a new name.

10 and 11. Πενηὺ, -ῦτος (a new name) is apparently another variant of Πενεύς, Πενεεύς, Πενεήδης; cf. Πανεύς, Πανηῦς etc.

11. Ἰωσηφ: I cannot explain the intrusion of this name.

## 3. Schedule of Expenses

P.Lond. inv. no. 2913

17.5 × 13.5 cm.

6th cent.

Tafel 10

The upper part of a handsomely written document bearing the title “schedule of the expenses for our food”, though not all the items included are conducive to nutrition. The back is blank.

1	† γνῶσ(ις) τῶν ἀναλωμάτων	
2	τῆς τροφῆς ἡμῶν	
3	ὑ(πὲρ) τροφῆς κριθ(ῶν)	νό(μισμα) α
4	ὑ(πὲρ) φακῶν —	νό(μισμα) α
5	ὑ(πὲρ) ἐνεχύρου δ(ιὰ) Προκοπίου	νο(μίσματος) L "
6	ὑ(πὲρ) ψομ(ίων)	νο(μίσματος) γ "
7	ὑ(πὲρ) ψομ(ίων)	κερ(άτια) ζ
8	δ(ιὰ) Σάρξς	κερ(άτια) ε
9	ὑ(πὲρ) κύθρα χαλκῶμ( ) ἐν ὑποθήκ(η) κερ(άτια) ζ	
10	χρεωστ( ) π(αρά) Ἰακῶβ πρε(σβυτέρου) νο(μίσματος) L μετὰ τ(ῶν) τόκ(ων)	
11	χρεωστ( ) π(αρά) Μαρίας Τβελῆ	κερ(άτια) ιγ
12	δ(ιὰ) Πουάει	κερ(άτια) δ
13	δ(ιὰ) Μωυσῆς	κερ(άτια) η
14	ὑ(πὲρ) υἱοῦ Λισαβῆτ	κερ(άτια) θ
15	χρεωστ( ) π(αρά) τῶν ζυγ(οστατῶν)	κερ(άτια) κ "

16 ...[

6 and 7. read ψομίον 9. read κύθρας; χαλκῶμ(άτων)?; ὑποθηκS 10. χρεωστ(οῦμαι) or χρεωστ(οῦμενα); or τ(οῦ) τόκ(ου) 11. ἰγ 13. Μωυσῆς: nom for gen. 14. υἱου

“Schedule of the expenses for our food.

For food, barley, 1 solidus; for lentils 1 solidus; for a pledge through Prokopios  $\frac{1}{2}$  solidus; for bread  $\frac{1}{3}$  solidus; for bread 7 carats; through Sarxs (?) 5 carats; for a pot of bronze utensils (?) on deposit 7 carats; owed by Jacob, presbyter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  solidus plus interest; owed by Maria, daughter of Tvelê, 13 carats; through Pouaei 4 carats; through Moses 8 carats; for Lisabet’s son 9 carats; owed by the public weighters 2[ ] carats. - - -.”

8. Σάρξς: apparently a new name.

9. ὑ(πὲρ) κύθρα χαλκῶμ( ): I presume this stands for ὑπὲρ κύθρας χαλκῶμάτων (or χαλκῶματος). On a contemporary Cairo papyrus which is being prepared for publication by Dr. Alia Hanafi a κύθρα τῶν ποτηρίων occurs. For κύθρα see R. M. Fleischer, *Measures and Containers in Greek and Roman Egypt*, Diss. New York 1956, n. 17. Alternatively, under κύθρα an adjective qualifying χαλκῶματα may be hidden, cf. χαλκῶματα χαλκᾶ in P.Mert. 71, 2.

10, 11 and 15. What I have printed as π(αρά) are two vertical lines, the first of which turns to the right at the bottom and touches the foot of the second; they are crossed by a slanting stroke. This is a shape almost identical with what one encounters often at the head of Byzantine letters and twice, thus far, in accounts: P.Köln III 159 and P.Vindob. G 25699. For the latter see the comments of H. Harrauer and J. M. Diethart in JÖB 36 (1986) 13—14, with whom I am in full agreement.

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