



TYCHE

Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte Papyrologie und Epigraphik

Herausgegeben von

Gerhard Dobesch, Hermann Harrauer
Peter Siewert und Ekkehard Weber

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Papyrologie und Epigraphik**

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Band 16

**Hermann Harrauer
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H O L Z H A U S E N

Herausgegeben von:

Gerhard Dobesch, Hermann Harrauer, Peter Siewert und Ekkehard Weber

In Zusammenarbeit mit:

Reinhold Bichler, Herbert Graßl, Sigrid Jalkotzy und Ingomar Weiler

Redaktion:

Wolfgang Hameter, Bernhard Palme
Georg Rehrenböck, Hans Taeuber

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e-mail: hans.taeuber@univie.ac.at oder Bernhard.Palme@oeaw.ac.at

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DAVID JORDAN

A Prayer Copied by Dioskoros of Kômê Aphroditês (PGM 13a)

In 1913 J. Maspero published, as P.Cair. Masp. II 67188v.1–5, a prayer to the Almighty, one of the many papyrus texts in the hand of the 6th-century poet and scribe Dioskoros of Kômê Aphroditês; the sheet on which it was written contains also some attempts at verse and some commercial documents. The text of the prayer appeared again in 1972 as no. 13a in the photographic reedition of the second volume of K. Preisendanz' PGM. We are fortunate in that L. S. B. MacCoull has been able, subsequently, to inspect the papyrus itself, confirming most of Maspero's transcription (much of which he had presented as tentative); she also offers helpful comments on the Gnostic background of some of the unique epithets in the prayer¹. As a basis for discussion I present a text here that is chiefly Maspero's, with diacriticals and punctuation added, and a supplement of my own in the lacuna at the beginning of line 1.

- 1 [†(?)'Επικαλοῦμαί] σε, κ(ύρι)ε π[αν]τοκράτωρ, πρωτογεν[έτω]ρ, [α]ύτο-
γενέτωρ, ἀσπερμολόγητε,
- 2 [c. 7] στεφανη ὁμοπανεπόπτης, σὺ καὶ Ειαω Σαβαω Βρινθαῶ, ἔχε με
νιόν,
- 3 παρ[α]φύλαξόν με ἀπὸ παντὸς πονηροῦ πν(εύμ)ατος κ(αὶ) ὑπόταξόν μου
πᾶν
- 4 πν(εύμ)α δαιμονίων φθειροποιώντων ἀκαθάρτων, ἐπίγαια, ὑπόγαια,
5 ἔνυδρα κ(αὶ) χερσαῖα καὶ πᾶσα σκιά. †

1 † ενορκιζω Maspero, † Εξ- Prz, MacC. ἔτε pap πρωτογενέτωρ *hapax*
ἀσπερμολόγητε *hapax*, -γόνητε conj. Prz 2 στεφανη Maspero, Prz; πυριφανή? MacC.,
comparing PGM IV 3023 ομ^οπαν^{τε}ποπτης pap., ὁμοπανεπόπτης *hapax* MacC., ομ(ο)
„interrompu avant d'avoir été achevé“ παντεπόπτης Maspero, ὁμοῦ π. Prz σὺ (εἰ)? σὺ
καὶ ε(ἱ) Ιαω? εἴαω pap. νιόν pap. 3 πνᾶτος pap. ὑποταξόν pap. μοι 4 πνᾶ pap.
„Lire δαιμονιον φθειροποιον“ Maspero, φθειροποιούντων corr. Prz, φθειροποιῶν
τῶν MacC. 5 (ἐν) πάσῃ(?) σκιᾷ (?) Maspero, πᾶσα(ν) σκιά(ν) Prz, πᾶσα σκιά MacC.

A few comments are in order.

In line 1, the editors have restored 'Ev- or the commoner 'Εξορκίζω „I adjure“. In Jewish and Christian prayers and spells, however, one „adjures“ mainly demons and

¹ P.Cair. Masp. II 67188 Verso 1–5. *The gnostica of Dioscorus of Aphrodito*, Tyche 2 (1987) 95–97.

such that one wants to bring under control. One may even adjure angels in the name of the Almighty, e. g. PGM XXXV 13–14 ἐξορκίζω (*vidi*; ἐξ- edd.) ἐμάς (*sic*) πάντας (i. e. the hierarchies of angels just invoked) κατὰ τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ τοῦ Αβραμ καὶ Ισακα καὶ Ιαχωβ „I adjure all of you (i. e. the hierarchies of angels just invoked) by the god of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob“; *Suppl. Mag.* I 29. 3–6 ὄρκίζω σε, Μιχαηλ, … | … τὸν παντοκράτορα Σαβαωθ „I adjure you, Michael ..., by the almighty god of hosts“². I have never found an actual adjuration of the Almighty himself, though: rather an invocation, with its verb ἐπικαλοῦμαι, is expected; cf. PGM 13. 1 [’Ε]πικαλοῦμαι σε, [θεὸν τῷ]ν οὐρανῶν etc., 21. 1–2 [’Επι]καλοῦμαι σε, θεὲ παντω[κράτωρ], etc. I should therefore restore this longer verb, whether or not it would leave any room for the editors³.

We owe much of our understanding of Dioskoros to Leslie MacCoull's research and sensitive interpretation³. In her article, she assumed that the prayer of the papyrus was of Dioskoros' own composition and that its epithets, some of them unique, reflect his own theological views: „in these five lines we see him, in typical Egyptian fashion, making his own deal with the unseen“. Against the assumption, however, of his necessary authorship is another magical text, which now appears as *Suppl. Mag.* II 65 and is assigned by its editor there, Robert Daniel, to the 3rd century. It is a graffito on a shallow terracotta bowl, considered by Daniel to have been used for divination. The part of the text that is preserved consists of a long palindrome, repeated πτερυγοειδῶς, so as to form an inverted isosceles triangle, at the left of which there is an invocation, not ostensibly Christian, which has several elements in common with PGM 13a:

- 31 Δεῦρό μοι ὁ αὔτο-
- 32 γεννήτωρ θεέ, ἀσπερ-
- 33 μοβόλητε, αὐτοπάτω[ρ, αὐ-]
- 34 τομάτωρ, ἀφανής, [2–4]
- 35 [.. ἀ]σώματε, δέσποτα,
- 36 [c. 8]ς κρυφια [?]
- 37 [c. 8] αληθ[

Αὔτογεννήτωρ and αύτογενέτωρ are little more than variants in orthography. Even if the ἀσπερμολόγητε of the papyrus can admit of some explanation, surely it and ἀσπερμοβόλητε, neither attested elsewhere, sprang from the same archetype, at least one of the two forms being a scribal corruption. We may even wonder whether Maspero's [c. 7]στεφανη and MacCoull's πυριφανῆ may not be the remeant of αὐτοπάτωρ (or -μάτωρ) ἀφανῆ. In any case, the invocation existed centuries before Dioskoros; the papyrus text that we have today is unlikely to be anything other than a traditional incantation, superficially Judaeo-Christianized and used now for protection rather than divination; Dioskoros would no doubt have jotted it down as a model for whenever he or his clients might require a papyrus amulet.

² The accusative here is a special usage found in such adjurations; the operant does not adjure Sabaoth.

³ See, for example, her *Dioscorus of Aphrodito*, Berkeley 1988.

Since MacCoull wrote, an important Greek-Coptic text has come to light, with a good example of a scribe's keeping copies of such models of magical spells. It was published in 1997 by Paul Mirecki, Iain Gardner, and Anthony Alcock, whose edition⁴ should be considered required reading for those interested in the transmission of ancient magical texts. The papyrus contains a letter, of around the year 365, from a scribe named Vale(n)s (Οὐάλης) to a fellow professional scribe named Psaïs or Pshai (Ψάις), the latter evidently a member of the Manichaean community at Kellis, in Upper Egypt, where the papyrus was found. Vale(n)s, writing presumably from some other oasis, responds to Psaïs' request for a magical recipe. I quote from the editors' translation:

§1. (*Greek*) „To my lord brother Psaïs, (from) Vales your brother“.

§2. (*Greek*) „I call upon You, the one who rules, the one sitting above the Cheroubin and Sarouphin, (*Coptic*) the one who stands (in judgement) over disputes and quarrels, the one who has stopped the winds with his great power. Just as you made the Land of Egypt lord, you cast quarrels over the Chaldeans. You (pl.) are the ones over whom I utter these names, you (sg.) [are the one who makes (?)] what is generated black (?). Let ‘so & so’ the son of ‘so & so’, let their heart be black for each other. Oh timely (?) natron of Arabia! Just as you will wash every thing, (so) you can wash (away) the desire which is between them for each other. And you are the burning of the mustard, as you can put burning and scorching into their heart for each other. The house in which I will place you (sg.), do not come out of it without having instigated a dispute and a quarrel with thundering’. And four-times (speak) the other (man's name), four-times (recite it all) again, four-times (speak the phrase), you will send these words upon them“. It is complete.

§3. (*Coptic*) „I greet you warmly. I pray for your continuing health until I embrace you once again in person and my joy be complete. I swear to you by our Lord Paraclete and the knowledge of truth. This⁵ is what I have found near me, and I have hastened to write and send it to you; for the other one is written on a small fragment of papyrus, and I did not find it. Should I find it, I will send it to you; I for my part knowing that it will not be brought to brother Kallikles⁶. I send it, for it is with my own hand that I wrote this. I have sent it, saying that perhaps this is what you need“.

The rest of the letter, which is about the commissioning of some codices to be copied by Psaïs and about Vale(n)s' collaboration, need not concern us here. In the text, unique in this regard, one correspondent sends another a recipe for a magical spell, but what is even more interesting is that the correspondence is between professional scribes.

In line 4 of Dioskoros' papyrus, however the phrase δαιμονίων φθειροποιώντων ἀκαθάρτων is to be understood and articulated, the adjectives that follow seem to

⁴ *Magical spell, Manichaean letter*, in: P. Mirecki and J. BeDuhn, eds., *Emerging from darkness. Studies in the recovery of Manichaean sources* (Nag Hammadi and Manichaean Studies 43), Leiden 1997, 1–32.

⁵ I. e. the text in §2.

⁶ ΚΑΛ^{VAC}ΛΛΙΚΛΗΤΕΙ pap., „Kallikletei“ in the editors' translation, but the form seems merely a heteroclitic dative, Καλλικλῆτει (for -τι), of Καλλικλῆς.

modify a plurality of *πνεύματα*, not the singular *πᾶν πν(εῦμ)α* of the text. Should we assume that the singular found its way into the tradition as a mistake for *πάντα πνεύματα*? In any case, after the phrase *ἐπίγαια, ὑπόγαια* in *asyndeton* we find, in contrast, the *polysyndeton* of line 5. This, and the fact that the nominative *πᾶσα σκιά* of the papyrus is impossible after the *ὑπόταξον* of line 3, is enough to make us wonder whether the prayer acquired line 5 from a source different from that of the other lines. As the metrical shape of

ἔνυδρα καὶ χερσαῖα καὶ πᾶσα σκία

suggests, that source would presumably have been a poem in iambic trimeters⁷.

David Jordan

American School of Classical Studies
54 Soudias Street
GR-10676 Athens

⁷ In the magical papyri there are quotations, in varying lengths, of poems in iambic trimeters, which are collected as nos. 6, 8, 25, and 30 at the end of the second volume of PGM. Other magical texts with embedded trimeters are *Suppl. Mag.* I 26 (papyrus phylactery, choliambic; see HThR 84 [1991] 343–346), 49 (lead erotic spell); P.Köln VIII 339 (silver phylactery, choliambic).