

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΧΑΡΤΙΝΗ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΗ
THE
BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF MATHEMATICS
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
532 NORTH ZEEB ROAD
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02914
U.S.A.
MEMBERSHIP: 1997
ISSN 0003-681X
CODEN AMSB

VOLUME 40 No. 1-4
ISSN 0003-681X
2003

The current editorial address for *The Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists* is:

Prof. Traianos Gagos, Editor-in-Chief
Department of Classical Studies
University of Michigan
2160 Angell Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003, USA

The editors invite submissions not only from American and foreign members of the Society but also from nonmembers throughout the world; contributions may be written in English, French, German or Italian. Manuscripts submitted for publication should be sent to the editor at the address above, in the form of typescript or computer printout (we cannot accept submissions via fax or email). Upon acceptance of an article for publication, authors will be requested to provide a version on disk when possible. Disks, whether formatted for Macintosh or for MS-DOS, should contain the file stored both in ASCII (plain text) format and in the proprietary format of the word processing program used. We also ask that each author provide a 100 word abstract of the contribution. Contributors must secure permission for any illustrations submitted for publication.

The editors ask contributors to observe the following guidelines:

1. Abbreviations for editions of Greek, Latin, Coptic and Demotic documentary texts should conform to those in J. Oates, R. Bagnall, K. Worp, J. Sosin, S. Clackson, T. Wilfong and A. O'Brien, *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Coptic and Demotic Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets*, 5th edition, *BASP Supplements* 9, now available on-line at: <http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/papyrus/texts/clist.html>. The volume number of the edition should be included: e.g., *P. Oxy. XLI* 2943.1-3; 2968.5; *P. Lond. II* 293.9-10 (p.187).
2. Other abbreviations should follow those of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and *Transactions of the American Philological Association*.
3. For ancient and Byzantine authors, contributors should consult the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*² (Oxford 1996) xxix-liv, and *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, ed. G. W. H. Lampe (Oxford 1961) xi-xiv.

When reading proof, contributors should limit themselves to correcting typographical errors. Revisions and additions should be avoided; if necessary, they will be made at the author's expense.

The primary author(s) of published contributions will receive 50 offprints free of charge.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ASP

Traianos Gagos, President (2003-04), *BASP* Editor-in-Chief (2000-06)
Kathleen McNamee, Vice President (2003-04)
David Martínez, Secretary (2004-06)
William A. Johnson, Treasurer (2004-06)
Ann E. Hanson, Editor, *ASP* Monographs
Marilyn Parca, Director at large (2002-05)
Timothy Teeter, Director at large (2002-05)
Robert Babcock, Director at large (2004-06)
Timothy Renner, Immediate Past President

Cover: *P. Col. Zen. II* 83, photograph courtesy of Columbia University Libraries.

P. Princ. II 84 Revisited

In publishing the Greek recto of this fragmentary document in 1936, E.H. Kase, Jr. identified it as the sale of a house¹ from the 5th century A.D., a dating he accompanied by a question mark. The provenance of the papyrus was given as "unknown." Kase noted that a Coptic text stood on the verso; this was published by Leslie MacCull in *ZPE* 96 (1993) 227-9, where it is identified as a contract to supply wine at a future date against a present payment. She does not comment on the date, but she suggests that the Hermopolite nome is the provenance, a remark based mainly on the name Taurinos (in the unpublished line 3)² but also buttressed by the citation of a Greek text providing a close parallel to the Coptic.³ Digital images of both sides of the Princeton papyrus are now available in APIS.⁴ The Greek hand is obviously sixth-century, and the parallels to the phraseology are of the same century, as the editor's introduction indeed acknowledges.⁵ The Coptic text is thus cer-

¹ Bibliography on sales can be found in H.-A. Rupprecht, *Kleine Einführung in die Papyrustunde* (Darmstadt 1994) 115-7. For an updated list of sales from the period A.D. 400-700, see the appendix to this article.

² Although most common in the Hermopolite, the name is in fact found elsewhere. It is fair to record, however, that the instances known at Aphrodito all appear to belong to officials who are likely to have originated elsewhere. The origin of the individual in the present case naturally need not be the place of writing of the document.

³ This document is cited as *SPP* XX 144, but in fact it has been republished with an additional fragment containing lines 1-11 as *SB* XVI 12492; there the date is given as A.D. 638. The parallel is in fact very partial; although many common elements occur, the order and phrasing are different in a number of passages.

⁴ Greek: <http://www.columbia.edu/egi-bin/dlo?obj=princeton.apis.p686&size=150&face=f&tile=0>. Coptic: <http://www.columbia.edu/egi-bin/dlo?obj=princeton.apis.p847&size=150&face=b&file=0>.

⁵ We take the opportunity to note another misjudgment of date in the volume. *P. Princ. II* 85, a sale of a slave, is dated also to "5th (?) cent. A.D." In fact this

tainly not earlier than the later 6th century and could easily be somewhat later.⁶ We offer some comments on readings in the Coptic document after our reedition of the Greek text.

The question of provenance is difficult. The surviving names (apart from Taurinos) are not distinctive and none can be securely identified with a known person. The formula τούθ' οὐτως ἔχει δόκειν ποιεῖν φηλόρτεν in lines 2-3 is not distinctive, and not enough survives here for us to be certain that the variant in this text matches that attested in one place rather than another. The closest parallels appear to be from Hermopolis and Aphrodito, but we must reckon with the fact that many legal documents in the archive of Dioskoros were drafted during his years (566-73) working as a notary in Antinoopolis, the close neighbor of Hermopolis.⁷ The formula in line 8 (see note *ad loc.*) is known only from Hermopolite and Antinoopolite documents, but once again nothing in that fact would preclude the possibility that we have a document found at Aphrodito and written in Antinoopolis, or even that the formula was used more widely than our surviving documentation indicates. More decisive, perhaps, is the very opening of the Princeton papyrus, εἰς πάνα τ[ὸ] ἐγγ[υ]ραμμ[ε]ν[α] ἐπ[ὶ] ἐ[π]ω[ρ]ηθέντε. To this precise phrase there is no parallel, but its near cousin with πῶς in place of εἰς is found exclusively in the Aphrodito papyri, with one attestation (*P.Herm.* 32) lacking a certain provenance (see n. 7 below), and the same is true of the phrase εἰς πάνα τὰ ἐγγ[υ]ραμμ[ε]ν[α] found earlier in most of the same Aphrodito papyri (see note to lines 2-3). This is the strongest evidence for an Aphrodito provenance. As our hand appears to belong to the sixth or seventh century; cf. *CPR* XXIII 35 for a similar hand.

⁶ MacCoull points out that the Greek side is across the fibers, the Coptic text was written first, in rotulus fashion across the shorter dimension of the papyrus, the Coptic later along the fibers on the other side. MacCoull says that "Coptic parallels ... also exist," but she does not list any. Those she cites in the line notes are not earlier than the seventh century (*CPR* IV 82, 8th cent.; *CPR* IV 83, 7th cent.; *P.CrumST* 89, no date assigned).

⁷ Jean-Luc Fournet points out to us the case of *P.Herm.* 59, which comes from the Antaiopolite or Apollonopolite Mikra (see *CPR* VII, p. 159 and *CdE* 71 [1996] 350). *P.Herm.* 32, which has the formula in question, may also, Fournet suggests, come from the Dioskoros archive.

discussion of the price will show (note to line 7), the παρὰ κερόνα phrase also points to Aphrodito. The formula of the Coptic contract is certainly similar to some from Hermopolis (cited below), but without comparable material from Aphrodito it is hard to say how distinctive these formulas are.

The Princeton collection contains, as far as a search of catalogue records in APIS discloses, no sixth-century Hermopolite papyri, but there is one published papyrus belonging to the Dioskoros archive (*P.Princ.* II 89; inv. GD 7681a), and one unpublished contract (GD 7177) assigned "Aphrodito (?)" as a provenance. This information, however scanty, also favors a provenance from Aphrodito for *P.Princ.* II 84. It should be pointed out, however, that the loan for repayment in kind, the "Lieferungskauf" analyzed by Andrea Jördens in *P.Heid.* V, is not a feature of the Aphrodito documentary corpus; Jördens' list (pp. 296-301) contains not a single example. Such documents do occur in the material from all of the other major sixth-century provenances (Arsinoe, Herakleopolis, Oxyrhynchos, Hermopolis, Antinoopolis). It is hard not to wonder if the reuse of the papyrus for the wine document is not to be attributed to Hermopolis or Antinoopolis.

Much of the original papyrus is clearly lost; its surviving width is at maximum 16.5 cm. We have only the last three lines of the main body of the contract, the subscription of the first seller, and the subscription of the second seller together with the statement of her *hypographēus*.⁸ The first three lines were not read very successfully by the editor. In the first two lines, the right-hand part of what the editor read stands on a separate fragment, placed in the frame today too far to the left. We propose to read the Greek text as follows:

⁸ MacCoull has suggested (p. 229) that "since one of the parties to the sale is Euphemia daughter of John, a nun (μονάζουσα), it is possible that οὐα in line 4 (cited wrongly by MacCoull as 5) might not be understood as ὄνα but rather as the religious title 'Aνα, 'Ama, Mother,' here in the dative: 'I have sold to Ama Euphemia ...' This could make the Greek document an instance of a religious woman purchasing a dwelling." That, however, is impossible. Euphemia subscribes in lines 9ff. as a seller; the subscription of the purchaser would have no purpose, and her (i.e. her *hypographēus*) [ὄνα] [χο]ν ὄνα (l. ὄνα) ὄνα makes it clear that she is acting with Serenos, the other seller.

however, this view rests on inadequate restorations. It will be observed that in line 3, where the first, scribal hand is at work except for the last few letters, the preserved text to the left of the break at the right side amounts to 25 letters, while the restoration in line 2, where considerably more is lost, requires some 33 letters. That is, not quite half of the text must be lost at right. Bearing in mind that the blank left margin would have accommodated another 4-5 letters, we may estimate that the total width of the text was around 50-55 letters, occupying all but the left margin of a normal roll of 32-33 cm in height. That is, half of the width of the Greek document is lost. The larger hand of lines 4-8 will have given lines of only about 35-40 letters each. In line 8, where the restorations are secure, the amount restored is 19 letters, yielding a total count of 35 (plus an abbreviation stroke); in line 9, where the third and somewhat smaller hand picks up, a restoration of 21 letters yields a line-width of 50 letters.

1 It is not evident what to restore in this line. The appearance of the proper name Phibios (attested at Hermopolis and Aphrodito) is unexpected, as this section of sales is usually occupied with legal boilerplate, not information about the parties. It is also possible that the name is connected with the description or boundaries of the property, but this also is not expected at this point in the formula.

2-3 The restorations are based on standard sixth-century phraseology, although $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ is normal instead of $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. *P.Herm.* 32.30-31 (perhaps from Aphrodito, cf. n. 7 above), is a good example: $\kappa\alpha\iota \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha \tau\grave{\alpha} \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$] [$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$] $\rho\omega\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ (l. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$) $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\theta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\omicron\tau\omega\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon \delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon \acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.] Naturally, one could restore $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ with some degree of abbreviation. The formula of $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon \delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ is attested in variations at Hermopolis (*P.Flor.* III 323.20), Lykopolis (*P.Princ.* II 82 = *SB* III 7033.75-76), Syene (*P.Munch.* I 4+5v.46-47), and Aphrodito (numerous instances, e.g., *P.Mich.* XIII 662.60-61). The $\kappa\alpha\iota \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha \tau\grave{\alpha} \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ part of the clause, however, is attested (apart from the uncertain case of *P.Herm.* 32) only in documents from Aphrodito: *P.Mich.* XIII 662, 663, 664, and 667; *P.Michael.* 40 and 52, *SB* XVIII 13320, *P.Vat.Aphrod.* 4 and 5. The occurrence of $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ here instead of $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ is probably to be explained as

Φιβίου [. . .] $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon \pi\alpha\rho$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$
 $\epsilon\iota\varsigma \pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha \tau\grave{\alpha} \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$] $\acute{\epsilon}\pi$ [ϵ] ρ [ω] τ [η] $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\theta\acute{\upsilon}$ $\omicron\tau\omega\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon \delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$
 $\kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon$]

φωλάστειν $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$. + (2nd hand) $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ NN title?]

4 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha \acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha \acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ [- 11 - $\tau\eta\upsilon \pi\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota$ -]

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta \omicron\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha\upsilon \acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\omicron}\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ϵ [$\upsilon\upsilon$] $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma \chi\rho\eta\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\iota$ -]

$\omicron\iota\varsigma \kappa\alpha\iota \acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\upsilon\eta \acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha$ [$\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$] $\tau\grave{\alpha} \tau\eta\varsigma \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon \tau\mu\eta\tau$]

$\chi\rho\omicron\varsigma\omicron\upsilon \nu\omicron\mu\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha \epsilon$ [- - π ($\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$) $\kappa\epsilon\rho$ ($\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha$) $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \kappa\alpha\iota \beta\epsilon\beta\alpha\omega\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ -]

8 $\omega \acute{\alpha}\varsigma \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$) $\kappa\alpha\iota \pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\delta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha \tau\eta\upsilon \pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$.]

(3rd hand) $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\text{I}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\omicron\upsilon \mu\omicron\upsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\kappa\alpha \acute{\eta} \pi\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ [$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta \pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha \acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha \Sigma\epsilon\rho\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$]

$\tau\eta\upsilon \pi\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\eta \omicron\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha\upsilon \acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\omicron}\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \kappa\upsilon\upsilon\eta \chi\rho$ [$\eta\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota \kappa\alpha\iota \acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\chi$ -]

$\chi\omicron\upsilon\eta \acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha \alpha\upsilon\tau\eta \tau\grave{\alpha} \tau\eta\varsigma$ [$\tau\mu\eta\tau$] $\chi\rho\omicron\varsigma\omicron\upsilon \nu\omicron\mu\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha \epsilon$ - - $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha} \kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha$]

12 $\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \kappa$ [$\alpha\iota \beta\epsilon$] $\beta\alpha\omega\acute{\alpha}\omega \acute{\alpha}\varsigma \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$) $\kappa\alpha\iota \pi\lambda\eta\rho\omega\delta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha \tau\eta\upsilon$
 $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$.]

$\text{K}\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma \text{A}\mu$]

[. . .] ρ [.] ρ [.] ρ [.]

11 $\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha$

...And to all that is written within, having been formally questioned, we have agreed these things so to be, give, do and keep.

(2nd hand) I, Serenos, ... have sold together with Euphemia ... the aforementioned entire house with all its appurtenances, and I have received together with her their price of ... solidi less fifteen carats of gold, and I shall guarantee as aforesaid, and having been paid in full I released the document of sale.

(3rd hand) I, Euphemia daughter of John, female monk, the aforementioned, have sold together with Serenos the aforementioned entire house with all its appurtenances, and I have received together with him the ... solidi of gold less fifteen carats as its price, and I shall guarantee as aforesaid and having been paid in full I released the document of sale. Kollouthos son of Am] ...

1-3 Kase believed that only about 9-11 letters were to be restored at right. Because he did not recognize the clause in line 2,

a slip caused by the use (in these same documents, plus *P.Lond.* V 1660) of the phrase εἰς πᾶνια τὰ ἐγγεγραμμένα (or in *P.Mich.* XIII 667.25-26, προγεγραμμένα) at an earlier point in the formula. (At the conclusion, *P.Lond.* V 1660.47 reads ἐν ᾧ ἅπαντι τοῖς ἐγγεγραμμένοις.) The distinction from Hermopolite usage can be seen clearly by comparison with *P.Flor.* III 323.20, where for ἐγγεγραμμένα we find προγεγραμμένα and after ἐπερω[τη]θῆσα we get παρ' αὐτοῦ. Neither of these is compatible with the spacing and the traces in the present papyrus.

3-4 It will be noticed that neither Serenos nor Euphemia has the praenomen Aurelius (or Flavius). In the context of a legal document, that is likely to indicate religious status, something that we know Euphemia had as a female monk, for clerics and monks generally do not use Aurelius. See briefly J.G. Keenan, *ZPE* 13 (1974) 287 n.155 and J.R. Rea, *ZPE* 99 (1993) 89. There are exceptions both for clergy and for monks, however, and a proper study of this subject would be worthwhile. In all likelihood, then, a title like μονάζων or some clerical grade followed Serenos' patronymic in line 3, occupying the remainder of the available space.

4, 6, 9, 11 The phrasing of the subscriptions to a sale contract with ἄμα in this manner is paralleled as far as we know only in *PSI* XII 1239 (Antin., 430), which is also a parallel to the phrasing in line 8 (see below). The lacuna in 4 may have contained Euphemia's patronymic (Ἰωάννων), a description of Euphemia's relationship to Serenos, or μονάζουσα.

5, 10 A wide variety of phraseology with σύν χρηστηρίοις is attested; the wordings restored here are both known, but σύν τοῖς αὐτοῖς would also be possible in 5.

6 τούτων is restored *exempli gratia*; αὐτοῦς would be equally possible, depending on how the writer was thinking about the property. This appears to be a rare instance in which the two subscribers did not write exactly the same text.

7 The bulk of the first editor's introduction is occupied by discussion of the problem posed by the purchase price. Here only the letter epsilon is preserved, while in line 12 only the word δεκατέρας is preserved. These are obviously irreconcilable if both are assumed to be the number of solidi, and the editor properly excluded a very

Φιβίου [. . .] μενου παρ[. . .] καὶ
εἰς πᾶνια τ[α ἐγγεγραμμέ]ν[α] ἐπι[ε]λ[θ]ω[ν]τ[ῶ]ν ἐπ[ὶ] τῶν εὐθύνων ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχειν δόξεν
ποιεῖν]

φυλάττειν ἀμολογήσαμεν. + (2nd hand) Σερί[η]νος NN title?]

4 πέραρα ἄμα Εὐφημία[- 11 - τὴν προκει-]

μένην οἰκίαν δολοκλήρον c[ὺν πᾶσι τοῖς χρηστηρί-]

οις καὶ ἀπέσχον ἄμα [αὐτῇ τὰ τῆς τούτων τιμῆς]

χρυσοῦ νομισμάτια ε[- -- π(αρά) δεκατέρας δεκατέρας καὶ βεβαίως -]

8 ω ὡς πρόξ(εταί) καὶ πληρωθῆτε ἀπέλυσα τὴν πρῶτην]

(3rd hand) Εὐφημία Ἰωάννου μονάζουσα ἢ προκειμένη πέραρα ἄμα Σερί[η]νος]

τὴν προκειμένην οἰκίαν δολοκλήρον σύν χρηστηρίοις πᾶσι καὶ ἀπέσ-]

χον ἄμα αὐτῷ τὰ τῆς [τιμῆς χρυσοῦ νομισμάτια ε -- -- παρὰ κεράτια]

12 δεκατέρας κ[αὶ] β[ε]βαίως ὡς πρόξ(εταί) καὶ πληρωθῆτε ἀπέλυσα τὴν

πρῶτην.]

Κολλουθὸς Ἄμ[

[. . .] ε[.].]

11 ἄμα

...And to all that is written within, having been formally questioned, we have agreed these things so to be, give, do and keep.

(2nd hand) I, Serenos, ... have sold together with Euphemia ... the aforementioned entire house with all its appurtenances, and I have received together with her their price of ... solidi less fifteen carats of gold, and I shall guarantee as aforesaid, and having been paid in full I released the document of sale.

(3rd hand) I, Euphemia daughter of John, female monk, the aforementioned, have sold together with Serenos the aforementioned entire house with all its appurtenances, and I have received together with him the ... solidi of gold less fifteen carats as its price, and I shall guarantee as aforesaid and having been paid in full I released the document of sale. Kollouthos son of Am[...

1-3 Kase believed that only about 9-11 letters were to be restored at right. Because he did not recognize the clause in line 2,

a slip caused by the use (in these same documents, plus *P.Lond.* V 1660) of the phrase $\epsilon\iota\ \sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\ \epsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ (or in *P.Mich.* XIII 667.25-26, $\rho\alpha\rho\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$) at an earlier point in the formulary. (At the conclusion, *P.Lond.* V 1660.47 reads $\epsilon\pi'\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\kappa\iota\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.) The distinction from Hermopolite usage can be seen clearly by comparison with *P.Flor.* III 323.20, where for $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ we find $\rho\alpha\rho\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ and after $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\omega\tau[\eta]\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\alpha$ we get $\pi\alpha\rho'\ \kappa\upsilon\beta\tau\omicron\upsilon$. Neither of these is compatible with the spacing and the traces in the present papyrus.

3-4 It will be noticed that neither Serenos nor Euphemia has the praenomen Aurelius (or Flavius). In the context of a legal document, that is likely to indicate religious status, something that we know Euphemia had as a female monk, for clerics and monks generally do not use Aurelius. See briefly J.G. Keenan, *ZPE* 13 (1974) 287 n.155 and J.R. Rea, *ZPE* 99 (1993) 89. There are exceptions both for clergy and for monks, however, and a proper study of this subject would be worthwhile. In all likelihood, then, a title like $\mu\omicron\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega\nu$ or some clerical grade followed Serenos' patronymic in line 3, occupying the remainder of the available space.

4, 6, 9, 11 The phrasing of the subscriptions to a sale contract with $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ in this manner is paralleled as far as we know only in *PSI* XII 1239 (Antin., 430), which is also a parallel to the phrasing in line 8 (see below). The lacuna in 4 may have contained Euphemia's patronymic ($\iota\omega\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\upsilon$), a description of Euphemia's relationship to Serenos, or $\mu\omicron\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega\upsilon\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta$.

5, 10 A wide variety of phraseology with $\kappa\upsilon\nu\ \chi\eta\rho\iota\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ is attested; the wordings restored here are both known, but $\kappa\upsilon\nu\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$ would also be possible in 5.

6 $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\nu$ is restored *exempti gratia*; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho\iota\varsigma$ would be equally possible, depending on how the writer was thinking about the property. This appears to be a rare instance in which the two subscribers did not write exactly the same text.

7 The bulk of the first editor's introduction is occupied by discussion of the problem posed by the purchase price. Here only the letter epsilon is preserved, while in line 12 only the word $\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$ is preserved. These are obviously irreconcilable if both are assumed to be the number of solidi, and the editor properly excluded a very

high price like 115 sol. The editor then considered the possibility of reading the price as 5 sol., 15 ker., but rejected this on grounds of length. Even if the latter objection was misconceived (as we believe), such a price would be out of line with normal usage. The correct solution was recognized by H. Maehler, *Das Römisch-Byzantinische Ägypten*. Aeg.Trev. 2 (Mainz 1983) 132: the price must be a number of solidi beginning in epsilon $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$. There is no difficulty in restoring lines 1.1-12 accordingly, and the length of the expected restoration will accommodate any of a number of possibilities. It will be seen, however, that the same is not true in line 7, where even the shortest restoration ($\xi\zeta$) and abundant abbreviation give us a line length exceeding that of the other restorations in the portion written by this person. One could gain two letters by assuming $\beta\epsilon\phi\omicron\alpha\upsilon$ instead of the future, but this is a doubtful expedient.

The situation is complicated further by the fact that the $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ computations with solidi are not made up of random numbers. The list compiled by Klaus Maresch, *Nomisma und Nomismatia*. Pap.Colon. 21 (Opladen 1994) 159-71, shows that in the sixth century documents from Hermopolis and Antinoopolis almost always show a number of keratia five or six times the number of solidi (that is, the solidi in question were reckoned as containing only 18 keratia). As with all provenances, there are occasional variations (e.g. *P.Herm.* 65, A.D. 553, with 3.6 keratia per solidus discount), and the precise history of this usage is not fully understood, but no restoration of $\epsilon\iota$ will yield a figure compatible with the information known about Hermopolite and Antinoopolite documents. In Aphrodito, by contrast, the discount is usually 2 keratia per solidus, although some variety is again attested.

To make the number of solidi match the normal ratio to keratia in any known provenance, we could restore only $\epsilon\lambda\beta\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$: 7.5 solidi x 2 keratia, correct for Aphrodito. This restoration, however, would exacerbate the problem of the length of the restoration. No number beginning in epsilon would yield a restoration compatible with Hermopolis or Antinoopolis. It is perhaps more attractive to restore $\epsilon\eta\zeta$ and accept a ratio of 2.5 keratia per solidus. But there are enough quirky cases visible in Maresch's list that we think prudence requires refraining from printing a restoration in the text.

phrase describing the capacity of the kados followed in the lacuna. At the very end of line 4 it is possible that an amount in the hundreds preceded "fifty," but if so we have not managed to read it. The surface on the right side in lines 4-5 seems very disturbed, and we are not certain that there is not something written between the lines.

6 Ed.pr.: ΝΑΙ ΤΙΣΟΜΟΛΓΕΙ ΜΝΑΔΔΥ Ν[ΑΜΦΙΒΟΛΙΑ ΠΑΡΑΧΕ ΝΑΚ ΖΝ], "these [sc. the measures of wine] I agree with no equivocation to furnish you in ..." (the editor in fact begins the translation "... for me," but this is an erroneous translation of ΝΑΙ, which is the demonstrative here). The parallel passage in *P.Lond.Copt.* I 1040.4, however, gives the wanted sense: ΝΑΙ ΤΙΣΟΜΟΛΓΕΙ ΤΑΤΑΔΥ ΝΑΚ ΖΝ ΠΟΥΩΩ ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΜΕΟΡ[H], "these I agree to give to you, God willing, in Mesore . . ." Line 6 should be in fact read ΝΑΙ ΤΙΣΟΜΟΛΓΕΙ Τ[Α]ΤΑΔΥ Ν[ΑΚ ΖΝ ΠΟΥΩΩ] ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ν "these I agree to give to you from the crop of the eleventh indiction in . . ." (see note to line 7 for the continuation).

7 ΜΕΟΡΕ ΠΕΒΟΤ [CYN ΕΣΩ ΜΝΤΟΥΕ ΙΝΑΙΚ(ΤΙΟΝΟC) x (measures), ed.pr. In the Greek parallel cited, however, an amount is not given here: ἐν τῷ Μεσορῇ μὴν τῆς τρίτης δωδεκάτης ἐνδ(ικτ)ο(νοC) ἐν οὐνῶ νέφ etc. Similarly, Coptic sales like *P.Lond.Copt.* I 461 and 1040 in this place do not give the quantity, which has been mentioned earlier; the first of these is particularly revealing: ΤΑΤΑΔΥ ΝΑΚ ΜΕΟΡΗ ΠΕΒΟΤ ΝΠΚΑΡΤΟC ΜΠΡΩΤΗC ΙΝΑ(ΙΚΤΙΟΝΟC), "I am to give them to you in the month of Mesore from the crop of the first indiction." There are in fact traces on the papyrus after ΠΕΒΟΤ, and they do not resemble the letters required by the first editor's text. We propose reading instead, ΜΕΟΡΕ ΠΕΒΟΤ ΜΠΚ[ΑΡΤΟC ΕΝΑΕΚΑΤΗ[ΙC ΙΝΑ(ΙΚΤΙ)Ο(ΝΟC)]. The parallel passage in *P.Lond.Copt.* I 1040.5 continues precisely as line 8 does here.

8 At the end of the passage the printed text reads ΕΥΑΡΕCΚΕ ΝΑΚ ΔΥΩ . . . ("satisfactory to you and . . .") before continuing in line 9 with ΖΒΩ ΝΑΚ ΕΡΟΥ. Here again the London parallels are decisive; they are indeed cited in Crum, *Coptic Dictionary* 656b along with other examples in the defining ΖΒΩ. We should read at the end of the line, Τ[Α]Τ[Ι], the conjunctive "I am to protect them for you" etc.

12-13 The penalty clause begins ΕΙΔΕ ΜΠΤΑΔΥ ΝΠΠΡΟΕCΜΙΑ ΕΠ. | ΤΑΤΙ ΤΡΙΜΗCΙΝ CΝΑΥ, "If I do not give them to you on the appointed day, I shall pay two trimesia." There is no comment on the unread characters. In fact, the end of 12 is to be read ΕΠΥΤΑ, Greek ἐπειτα, "then." For this loan word in Coptic, see Hans Förster, *Wörterbuch der Griechischen Wörter in den Koptischen dokumentarischen Texten* (Berlin 2002) 276; the same spelling occurs twice as a rendering of ἐπειδή, but that word is not appropriate here.

15 MacCull read the debtor's name throughout as ΠΑΔΗΤ, but the concluding letters are clear in line 1. Here also there are traces of alpha after the tau, and we must read ΠΑΔΗΤΑ[C]. Cf. lines 15-16 interlinear.

15-16 Interlinear ΠΑΔΗΤ is all that can be read with any confidence. There are faint traces after tau, but at some distance from it and probably not part of the name. The tau may be raised slightly to indicate abbreviation. Cf. lines 1 and 15.

18 The printed text does not indicate that approximately 11 letters must have been lost before the beginning of the restored text, as the lacuna is something like 22 letters in width.

Appendix: List of House Sales, A.D. 400 – 700

The list is arranged by provenance (the place of writing, not of finding) and date; provenances and dates are given in principle according to entries in the *HGV* internet version.

Antinoopolis

PSI XII 1239 = *SB* IV 7996 (430): third share of one-story house; price: 2 sol.

SPP I, pp. 7-8 (454): half share of house with a cistern, underground chamber, court and equipment; price: 9 sol.

P.Berl.Zill. 6 (527-565): 2/3 part of a house, i.e. 3 *kellia*, 1 *koi-ton*, 2 *topoi*, + share in well and sun room; price: lost.

P.Cair.Masp. II 67247 (VI): sale of a house or of land? Price: not stated.

Aphrodito

- P.Mich.* XIII 663 (VI): 2 *kellicia* in a house; price: 2 sol.
P.Vat.Aphrod. 4 (2nd half VI): (part of) a house; price 3.5 sol.
P.Vat.Aphrod. 5 (VI): (part of) a house; price: lost.
P.Vat.Aphrod. 6 (VI): (part of) a house; price: 1.5 sol. – 2 ker.⁹
P.Princ. II 84 (VI): a house; price: [] sol. – 15 ker.
P.Mich. XIII 662 (615): part of a house in decay; price: 2/3 sol. – 2 ker.

SB XVIII 13320 (= *P.Mich.* XIII 665; 613-641): part of a house consisting of a hall and two men's apartments; price: 2 1/3 sol. – 2 ker.

Apollinopolis Magna

- P.Grenf.* I 60 (582): share of a walled courtyard (*BL* XI, p. 86); price: [–] ker.
SB I 5112 (618): half a hall in a house; price: 1 2/3 sol.
SB I 5114 (630-640): 1/3 part of a house; price: 1 1/3 sol.

Arsinoe¹⁰

- BGU* II (VI-VII): receipt for the price of an already sold house; details of price not indicated.
P.Dubl. 32 = *SB* I 5174 (512): a hermit's cell; price: 8 sol., 1200 myr. den.
P.Dubl. 33 = *SB* I 5175 (513): a hermit's cell; price 10 sol.

Bau, Diopolite Minor

- P.Lond.* V 1735 + 1851 (?) (see *BL* VII, p. 92; late VI): a fifth part of a house; price: 3 sol.

⁹ In line 8, the editor has incorrectly restored the numeral for *keratia* as γ rather than the correct β .

¹⁰ Although Preisigke entitled *SB* I 5320 a "Hauskauf," we omit it because it is actually a sale of plots of agricultural land.

Herakleopolite

- P.Rain.Cent.* 102 (459): (part of a) house?; price: lost.
P.Köln. VII 323 (Papa Megale; VI/VII): an entire house + courtyard and well; price: 22 sol.

Hermionthite (Memnonaia)

- P.Lond.* III 991, pp. 257-258 (482/483; see *CSBE*² App. D): and entire house; price: 5 sol.¹¹
P.Herm. 28 (503): an entire (?) house; price: 2 sol.

Hermopolis

- CPR* VII 46 (VI): half part of a *ktēma*; price: lost.
SB VI 9586 (600): 1/2 of a small *koiton* in decay; price: 10 ker.
BGU XVII 2698 (VII): a dining room + terrace above; price: 3 sol. – 3 ker.
P.Herm. 35 (VII): an entire house in decay; price: lost.

Kynopolite

- T.Varie* 15 (VI): an entire house + courtyard and well; price: not preserved.

Oxyrhynchos

- P.Mich.* XV 730 (430): an entire house; price: lost.
P.Wash.Univ. I 15 (late V): 1/8 of a house with a courtyard, well and other appurtenances; price: not preserved.
SB VI 8987 (644/645): one *symposion* + *aithra*; price: 3 sol. of 23 ker. each.

Panopolis

- P.Par.* 21 ter + *P.Par.* p. 257 (599): a third share of a three-story building with underground chambers; price: 2 sol. – x ker.

¹¹ In line 3 restore [ἀρὸ κέρητος Μερμωνίτων].

Syene¹²

P.Münch. I 15 + *P.Lond.* V 1855 (493): *cella* and court; price: 2 sol.

P.Lond. V 1722 (530): house with two *cellae* in basement, two dining rooms on second floor with terrace, two others on unroofed third floor also with terrace; price: 18 sol.

P.Lond. V 1724 (578): house with a small *cella* on first floor, dining room and small chamber (*dōma*), a third share of another chamber and a third part of all equipment including porch, *pylon*, terrace, and half share of a bake house; price: 10 sol.

P.Lond. V 1728 (585): transfer of half share of a house to sister and brother-in-law on condition that the latter assume the entire obligation for maintenance of his mother.

P.Münch. I 9 (585): half share of a dining room in a four story house, share of fourth story chamber, share of a house inherited from his father, share of a small house inherited partly from mother and partly from father, and a half share of another house purchased by vendor; price: 10 sol.

P.Münch. I 11 (586): half share of a home including half share of porch, *pylon*, terrace, sun rooms, and bake shop; price: 5 sol.

P.Münch. I 12 (590): half share of three story house, *cella* on first floor, dining room on second floor, *tyropession*, dining room on third floor, open air chamber and large room with equipment; also half of porch, *pylon*, terrace, and bake shop; price: 5 sol.

P.Lond. V 1733 (594): half share of a dining room on the second story, fourth of an open air apartment above the *accubitum* with half of a porch, *pylon*, terrace, passageway and bake shop; price: 3 sol.

P.Münch. I 13 (594): half share of a court of a house in decay; price: 1 1/3 sol.

P.Lond. V 1734 (mid VI): dining room; price: 3 sol.

¹² For house property in Syene and the documents listed here see G. Husson, "Houses in Syene in the Patermouthis Archive," *BASP* 27 (1990) 123-37. For the descriptions of house sales, especially in Syene, we have used the summaries in A.C. Johnson - L.C. West, *Byzantine Egypt: Economic Studies* (Princeton 1949) 199-200.

P.Münch. I 16 (end of VI): court; price: 2 sol.

This

P.Par. 21 bis (592): house in ruins, a small *cella* and lot; price: 3 sol. - 1 ker.

P.Par. 21 (616): entire house; price: 13 ker.

Provenance Unknown

P.Köln III 155 (VI): house + appurtenances; price: 4 2/3 sol.

SB XX 14448 (VIVII): half part of a house; price: lost.

P.Got. 22 (VI): a small house and an *epaulis*; price: lost.

Columbia University

ROGER S. BAGNALL

University of Amsterdam

KLAAS A. WORP

University of Leiden