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A List of Debtors (P. Teb. 639)

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The papyrus is owned by the University of California at Berkeley and housed in the Rare Books Department of the Bancroft Library. It was summarily described on page 332 of *The Tebtunis Papyri*, Vol. II, and mentioned in the introduction to *P. Teb. 397* on page 258 of the same volume. Interest in the document and an approximate date are provided by its association with *P. Teb. 397* (= *MChr. 321*) of 198 A.D., a settlement of a long outstanding debt. In that text a certain Tyrannis acknowledges that she has received satisfactory compensation for a loan which had been made out by her father Sarapion in 150 A.D. to nine persons acting conjointly.

*P. Teb. 639* is a list containing the names of Sarapion's debtors, with some variations (cf. commentary below, notes to lines 9 and 12), written on the recto with the fibers in a hand which is large, bold, and rather facile. The papyrus was folded once down the middle the long way, as shown by a vertical crack which runs from top to bottom of the papyrus. An assortment of horizontal cracks, wrinkles and creases suggests that the papyrus was then folded up the other way so as to form a small packet about 4.0 cm. long, i.e., slightly more than half the width of the papyrus when spread out flat. This together with *P. Teb. 397* was subsequently deposited in the pot where the excavators of Tebtunis some 1700 years later were to find it (cf. 397 introd.).

A top margin of 1.0 cm. survives in part. There is a substantial margin of 7.0 cm. at the bottom. The verso is uninscribed. A tiny fragment without trace of writing has broken off from the main piece.

5. Σατορνίλος Τυράννος: see, in addition to P. Teb. 397.7-8 and 10, P. Teb. 648 descr. (in BASP 6, 1969, pp. 122-23), a receipt issued to Saturnilus for work performed on the dikes in 171 A.D.

9. Σώτας Ἀμάειτος: Σώτας instead of Πρωτᾶς (P. Teb. 397.11). The patronymic was read by the editors of P. Teb. 397 as Ἀμῖτος. Having reviewed this reading against the original in light of 639, I would now propose to read Ἀμάειτος in 397.11. The ending in -ειτος is certain, despite the fact that the epsilon has been written over something else; and the iota has been rewritten, perhaps not to correct it (as 397 app. crit. ad loc.), but to emphasize its rightness. What immediately precedes is not readily intelligible because of the scribe's attempt to make corrections: the letters either overlap or the second alpha is the smudge of ink beneath the following epsilon.

The Πρωτᾶς Ἀμάεις (read Ἀμάειτος) of P. Mil. Vogl. IV 223.3 need not be identical with this man.


12. Ἀρσοκράς Ἡρᾶ: the alpha of Ἡρᾶ, though very faint, is certain. There is not the slightest trace of ink after it, so that here we have hypocoristic forms for Ἀρσοκράτιων Ἡρακλίδου (cf. 397.5). Such Kurznamen in –ας were common in Greco-Roman Egypt (cf. Mayser, Grammatik I, pp. 252 ff; Schubart, Einführung in die Papyruskunde, p. 334; the present text, lines 1 and 7: Σαραπᾶς, Σαραπᾶ) and throughout the Hellenistic East (cf. Blass-Delbrunner-Funk, A Greek Grammar of the New Testament, parag. 125). They were sometimes used of the same persons interchangeably with their corresponding long forms, as in the present instance. Cf. P. Mich. V introd. p. 15.
13. Ταμείων: the well-known quarter of the metropolis, for references to which see Wessely, Die Stadt Arsinoë, Sitzungsberichte der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien 145 No. 4, pp. 34 ff; WB III Abschnitt 22 s. v. Here it is evidently meant to apply only to Harpocras/Harpocration and to indicate the quarter in which he was registered: i.e., ἀπὸ Ταμείων is an abbreviated version of ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ταμείων. Cf. Braunert, Die Binnenwanderung, Bonner Historische Forschungen 26, Bonn, 1964, p. 136 n. 132a.

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