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P.Lund 4.13.1-2

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Notes on Papyri

P.Lund 4.13.1-2

When the bird and the book disagree, always believe the bird\(^{15}\)

Attention was redirected to the first two lines of this piece by Klaas Worp’s note in *BASP* 51 (2014) 198. For easy access to the image I recommend proceeding through APIS into the Lund collection and entering the number 27. As confirmed by my attempt on 13 May 2015, this will bring up a link to *Pap. Choix* 25 (with image), one of the Lund papyrus’s subsequent editions; the other is *SB* 6.9349.\(^{16}\)

The papyrus is a petition about a theft of wheat and bread. Its addressee is anonymous; his titles only are recorded in the first two lines, the second of which has for seventy years resisted satisfactory decipherment. Combining the accepted reading of the first line with Worp’s revision of the second yields the following:

\[
\text{τῷ τὴν στατιῶνα ἔχον-} \\
\text{τι κώμ(ης) ὑποβ(ενε)φ(ικιαρίῳ)}
\]

“To the head of the village police station, subbeneficiarius …”

While this moves in the right direction, it remains, I believe, both flawed and incomplete.

The flaw resides in the introduction of a new word, ὑποβ(ενε)φ(ικιαρίῳ), a Greco-Latin compound representing the Latin *subbeneficiarius*. As so often, *unicum ergo suspectum*. Worp considered the letters υπο to be “damaged but not problematical.” And in fact the omicron, an ink blob without hollow, is acceptable as read; the right half of pi is clear in its horizontal and right vertical strokes, but the preceding letter, though abraded and out of alignment (it is low and to the left – the papyrus is distorted here), is more likely alpha than upsilon. Preserved of the letter’s left side, as I see it, are traces of an acute angle, roughly $\backslash$. This is sealed off at the right by a broken reverse oblique stroke ($\backslash$). The results look something like $\backslash$. Compare, conveniently, the alpha at the start of line 3. If alpha is the correct interpretation of these remains, the reading

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\(^{15}\) Saying attributed to naturalist John James Audubon (1785-1851). My thanks to Todd Hickey and Dominic Rathbone for their careful reading and comments on two previous but different versions of this note. I alone am directly responsible for the results.

\(^{16}\) Pl. VII in the *ed.pr.*
becomes: ἀπὸ β(ενε)φ(ικιάριων), i.e., ex-beneficiarius, a title amply attested, though almost exclusively in fourth-century papyri.

Worp’s revision, by the way, tacitly introduces a μυ into κώ(μης) that is not found in previous transcriptions, in this way reinforcing interpretation of this complex of letters as referring to a village. Here, I believe, is where the revision is incomplete. Presumably (this is not stated), Worp is interpreting the horizontal stroke over καπ(πα) as a devolved μυ. The μυ would make the resolution κώμ(ης) incontestable. Initial resolution of this complex as κώ(μης) surely influenced attempts to see in the following traces a village name, Ίβ(ιῶνος) (Εἰκοσιπενταρούρων) (BL 3.105, 6.74; Pap.Chois 25) or Ναρμούθεως (P.Rain.Cent., pp. 102-103; BL 8.205), both of which, but especially the latter, are palaeographically untenable.

In any case, now that thanks to Worp’s initiative every letter in line 2 has been accounted for, a village name can no longer find mention there, but it is worth noting that the reported theft is alleged to have taken place in the village of Narmouthis, line 13. In that line will be found a third and final abbreviation in the papyrus as it survives. There, as the writer approached the right edge of the papyrus, he realized he had run out of space to write out Ναρμούθεως to the very last letter, so he abbreviated the village name with a flat stroke over omega. This suggests that if the writer had intended κώμ(ης) or κώ(μης) in line 2, he would have written a stroke only over the omega. The mark of abbreviation,
however, is a single horizontal stroke written dead straight; it hovers not just above omega but, written from left to right, fully covers kappa as well, starting exactly above its hasta. In this writer’s slow, deliberate hand, this cannot have been by chance. In brief, the ensemble, drawn so carefully, is κ(υρί)ω, a contracted abbreviation of κύριος in the dative, written in imitation of a nomen sacrum and intended as a sign of respect to the addressee, despite his secular position and the petition’s secular contents. I suggest here that the clarity of the drafting trumps the consequent, unprecedented word string and the rare application of contracted forms of κύριος to humans of whatever rank. If all this is right, the previously contested reading of lines 1-2 becomes:

τῷ τὴν στατιῶνα ἔχον·
ti κ(υρί)ω ἀπὸ β(ενε)φ(ικιαρίων)

and means:

“To the lord in charge of the police station, ex-beneficiarius …”

or (better):

“To the head of the police station, sir, ex-beneficiarius …”

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it is taken to mean in the APIS translation: “To the head of the police station of the village …” (my stress).

22 “The writer uses a predominantly book hand and avoids ligature except with sigma (l. 1). Letters are small and heavy and only rarely of cursive shape …”: C. H. Roberts, Greek Literary Hands 350 B.C.–A.D. 400 (Oxford 1955) 23 (with pl. 23b on the facing page).

23 This is a convoluted way of expressing Paap’s oxymoronic “non-sacral” use of the nomen sacrum: A.H.R.E. Paap, Nomina Sacra in the Greek Papyri of the First Five Centuries A.D. (Leiden 1959), passim.

24 Evidence in the documentary papyri is sketchy and scattered. The best example for present purposes is P.Strasb. 1.35.v.1 (IV/V A.D.): ἐπίδ(ὸς) σὺν θ(εῷ) τῷ κ(υρί)ῳ N.N. Other examples I have found are P.Oxy. 12.1592.3 (III/IV AD; vocative case, religious context); SB 6.9139.1 (restored) and 16 (both vocatives) (VI AD?); SB 26.16687.13 (IV AD; partly restored, accusative case); P.Vars. 32.9 (AD 618? Dative of indirect object; an apt parallel but very late).

25 The following blank space, previously unreported, is presumably one of punctuation, to separate the person petitioned from the one petitioning. It is treated as a lacuna in SB 6.9349.2. There is another blank before the date begins to be recorded in line 8, less easily explained as punctuation.