Remarks on Some Tebtunis Papyri in SB XVIII

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Remarks on Some Tebtunis Papyri in \textit{SB} XVIII  
(Plates 5-7)

Twelve Tebtunis papyri from the University of California collection were included in Elbert Wall's 1983 Duke dissertation, \textit{New Texts in the Economy of Tebtynis}. Previously accessible as \textit{P. Tebt. Wall} on CD Rom 6 of the Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri, the texts were recently printed in hard copy in \textit{SB} XVIII under numbers 1382-1393. I first saw the \textit{SB} texts during a visit to Leuven in March 1995 and realized that they included some papyri that I had worked on during my years in Berkeley, 1968-1974. They were to be part of a lukewarmly projected fifth volume of \textit{Tebtunis Papyri}; but the late John Shelton's move to Germany and my own move to Chicago and near simultaneous rededication to Byzantine studies allowed the project to lapse. Thus there is no sense in which either John Shelton or I would have argued for an extended claim to these and other Berkeley papyri. In fact, their publication is most welcome. Nevertheless, when back in Chicago I reviewed the \textit{SB} transcripts against the ones I had made years ago, I noted a fair number of differences, some significant. Those for all but one of the six papyri discussed here (\textit{SB} XVIII 13784 = \textit{P. Tebt. II} 502 = \textit{P. Tebt. Wall} 3), I could quickly check against photographs I had brought with me from Berkeley to Chicago in 1974; subsequently, a photograph of \textit{P. Tebt. II} 502 was obtained through the good graces of Anthony S. Bliss, Rare Book Librarian of the Bancroft Library. Wall's dissertation includes plates of all twelve papyri, but copies of the dissertation obtainable through interlibrary loan have of course only Xeroxes of these. In some places these can be helpful, in others not. I therefore publish here, for the readers' convenience and in anticipation of possible further improvements to the texts, plates of five of the six papyri under discussion; the sixth, \textit{P. Tebt. II} 527, is far too large to be easily and economically reproduced in \textit{BASP}'s format.

I offer these proposed corrections in the interests of scholarly accuracy, with the assurance that, although arrived at over twenty years ago, they are based on repeated examinations of the originals. Fresh review in preparing these notes, with Dr. Wall's transcripts in hand, have brought a few more refinements. In this exercise I found that there were quite a few times when Dr. Wall had produced correct readings for ones I had gotten wrong, and—more important—times when he persisted where I had given up. Generally speaking, my transcripts tend to show brackets where his and the corresponding \textit{SB} transcripts have dotted letters. Without immediate access to
the original papyri, it is hard to tell what adjustments should be made here. At times I have had to rely on my original transcripts for these and for other points of detail, especially when the photographs have seemed indecisive.

1. *SB XVIII 13784 (P. Tebt. II 502, P. Tebt. Wall 3) Plate 5*

For this papyrus my transcript shows the most serious differences from its *SB* equivalent: the name of the creditor’s guardian and the debtor’s patronymic (lines 8-10 and 22) are recovered, the loan amount (108, not 120 drachmas) is different, the reading of lines 16-17 is radically altered, and a fuller restoration of the closing lines (26-28) is proposed. My old transcript differs in these and in so many other points that it seems advisable to print the text anew, with appropriate brief comments for the more important emendations. Minor changes are tacitly reported in the transcript. The text of the papyrus implies changes of hand at lines 21 and 28, but palaeographical differences, especially between the first and (presumed) second hands, are hard to identify. It is tempting to consider this a privately made copy of a Tebtunis record-office document, but if so, it is not labeled as such.

1. "Ετοις ἐπτακαίδεκάτου
   Αὐτοκράτος Καίσαρος Τίτου
   Αἰλίου Ἄδριανοῦ Ἀντωνείνου
   Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβίου Παύλου, ἕν Ἑρεμίν.

5. τοῦ τῆς Πολέμωνος [μερίδος τοῦ Αρείου νοῦτοι]
   νομοῦ ὀμολογεῖτα [σαραπίᾶς] ὡς <ἐτῶν>
   εἰκοσί θέμησμος με [ηῆ]ν ἀκρίβεια τοῦ πατρός.

10. Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλῆς ὡς ἑτῶν
    τεσσεράκοντα ἐπ[τά] ὀυλης χει[ρ]ι ὁρ(ιωτερά)
    ἀπέχει παρ’ αὐτοῦ Ἡρακλῆς δι[η]ε χειρ(ος)
    ἀργυρίο(ου) δραχμ(ας) ἐκατόν ὁκτ[ῶν]
    καὶ τούς τόκους ἀς ὄφιλεν αὐτή.

15. καθ’ ὀμολογίαν χρήσεως τετελείον [ομήν]ης
    διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γραφ[είων] τῷ πε[ντε] καὶ
    δεκάτῳ ἐπ[τά] Ἀντ[ωνείνου Κα]μπαρ[α]τῷ
    μηνι Θεο[θ] [θ], ἡν [καὶ] ἀ[ν]αβέβηκεν

20. τη[ν]> Σαραπίας ἐπὶ τῶν Ἡρακλῆν ὑπὲρ ὡν ἀπέχει.
    Σαραπίας μετά κυρίου τοῦ πατρός
    "Ἡρωνο(ος) τοῦ Πεντάθεντου ἀπέχει παρά
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τοῦ Ἡρακλῆ[ου τὰς δραχμὰς] ἐκατόν
όκ[τῳ καὶ τοὺς τῇκονοὺς ἀ]ς ὤφιλε μοι

25 κα[τὰ τὴν ὁμολογ[ίαν] κα[ὶ μὴ ἐπ]έλευσεν θα[ὶ]
ἀγγ[αμότου.]

28 [(Ε]του robbery] 7; / Π[α]τ[ὴν ἱ ἀναγέγραυσαν] διὰ
τ[ὸ]ῦ σύν(οὐ) γραφ[εῖ(οὐ).

1-4 Payni 3 of Hadrian's 17th year = 28 May 155.

4-5 Τε[π]τούνι : more likely than Τε[β]τούνι for Tebtunis documents

6 <ἐτῶν> : the writer first omits any notation for the word "year,"
then apparently uses the symbol (line 8), then the whole word (line 10).

8 Ἡρωνο(ς) : here, as elsewhere (lines 9, 12, 13, 22), the ed.pr. fails to
recognize the writer's fondness for abbreviation.

9 ὁκ[τω]ί : for the adscript, see line 13, cf. 24 (restored).

12 χειρ(ος) : not χειρ[ος]. See above, line 8 note.

13 [ὁκτ]ωί : not [εἰκ]ος, as in ed.pr. Cf. line 24: ὁκ[τω], not εἰκ[ος],
ed.pr. With these changes, the ed.pr.'s dots beneath the letters become largely
unnecessary.

15 τετελει[ωμένης] : sic (despite ed.pr.), no doubt by attraction to the
genitive case of χρήσεως (see P. Kronion 13.15, cf. 11.14). Read
τετελειωμένην.

16-17 The ed.pr. reads the date of the original loan agreement as:
ἐτούς ἐπ(ο)καὶ δεκάτου Ἀντωνινου Κεβ[α]κτοῦ; but this, among
other problems, does not conform to the usual way of expressing year dates at
this point in return-of-loan documents, that is, with the regnal year cast in the

18 After the short lacuna there can be seen a superlinear horizontal
stroke, indicating that the month name was followed by a cipher for the day.

20 I owe the middle part of this line to the ed.pr., but read the
beginning and end differently. I have far less confidence in the changes I bring
to the end than at the beginning, where the editor's -θα, extending
an abbreviated word from line 19, ἐπελ(εύεις)−, is clearly impossible.

For details that cannot be made out on the photograph I fall back on my
original transcript. The lacuna in line 26 allows for a short name; perhaps the
creditor's father, Heron, writes for her.
2. \textit{SB XVI} 13785 (\textit{P. Tebt. II} 521, \textit{P. Tebt. Wall 4}) \hspace{1cm} \text{Plate 6}

Line 5: \textit{ἀκύρωσιν}: the papyrus has \textit{ἀκούρωσιν} (\textit{l. ἀκύρωσιν}).

Line 8: the second half of the line is problematic. At the end perhaps read \textit{μυκ}, or (more boldly and far from certainly) \textit{μηδεμῳ}; but theta before second \textit{μ} looks possible, too.

Line 9: \textit{Εὐτύχου}: both epsilon and tau seem unlikely. The former is too circular in shape, the latter lacks any leftward extension of its horizontal stroke. Read: \textit{Ἀῦχος}, which, besides resolving the palaeographical problems just noted, produces a patronymic better suited for a daughter with a rare Egyptian name like Taapharsis.

Line 18: from \textit{δίᾳ} onward the printed transcript looks difficult, but acceptable. Before that, instead of \textit{(Χειρόγραφον) ἄγνωστος}, read: \textit{Ἐνέτεικν} (τοι). To begin with, this is a grapheion document, and not a chirograph in form. Here epsilon and nu are written gigantically (relatively speaking)--almost like a signature monogram. What follows is written small and quick; the right stroke of kappa (in suspension) runs into the top of the following delta of \textit{δίᾳ}.

3. \textit{SB XVIII} 13787 (\textit{P. Tebt. II} 498, \textit{P. Tebt. Wall 6}) \hspace{1cm} \text{Plate 6}

There is an extra line at the beginning of the papyrus. Line 1 begins with \textit{Ἐφοῦ}, with the initial epsilon written huge and florid. Analogous (for size if not shape) is the initial epsilon in \textit{SB} 13785 (\textit{P. Tebt. II} 502). I take the bottom horizontal stroke of the epsilon in \textit{SB} 13787 as the swerve that intersects the first phi of Phaophi and runs across the top of that word. After \textit{Ἐφοῦ} should come the ordinal number for the year, spelled out in full, followed by \textit{Ἀὐτοκράτορος}. Accordingly, \textit{Κο[ίς]αρος}--which I read as \textit{Κο[ίς]αρος}--marks the beginning of line 2, indented a bit because of the big, intrusive epsilon from the line above. Read lines 1-2 as follows:

1 \textit{Ἐφοῦ (number) Αὐτοκράτορος}
\textit{Κο[ίς]αρος Τραίανοῦ [Ἀδ][βάνου] Εὐβαστοῦ.}

The resulting imperial title is standard for Hadrian, and the one most frequently found in his document headings: P. Bureth, \textit{Les titulatures impériales} (Brussels 1964), pp. 61-63.

In line 3 (old line 2), it is certain that \textit{τῆς} (not \textit{τοῦ}) is the article before \textit{Πολέμωνος}. Dots are unnecessary. At the end of line 5 (old line 4) \textit{ὡς} precedes \textit{ἐτῶν}; it has dropped out of the \textit{SB} transcript, but is present in Wall's text. In line 11 (old line 10), instead of \textit{ὁυτοῦ}, with its grammatically troublesome genitive case, read: \textit{ὁ τοῦ}. 

   Line 2: for ]..[7]ν μηνός Με[νοη], read: Εύει]βούς [Σεβαστών μηνός Με[νοη]. The collocation Εύει]βούς Σεβαστών removes this piece chronologically from the mid-second century and places it (with some likelihood) at the very end of the second century or beginning of the third, during the joint reign of Septimius Severus and Caracalla: see P. Bureth, *Les titulatures impériales*, p. 96, for possible supplements.

   Line 8: for δύο, read: δυκί. Remove the dots from under the preceding τόις.

   Line 10: restore (probably) καὶ τῶν τόκων at the beginning of the line.

   Line 16: for βλ. . . at the end of the line, read: βιβλιοθήκης. The first beta looks like our B; the second is open-topped.

   Line 17: for κατά ..v[, read: κατα πάντα.

   Line 18: for μηδε ε ..[, read: μηδενος [.

5. **SB XVIII 13789** (= *P.Tebt.* II 546, *P.Tebt.Wall* 8)  Plate 7

   In line 1, for Ἡρωνίων, read: Κρονίων. In line 4, as the ed.pr. notes, ἐκχοῦν, which already appears in line 1, is superfluous; it should be so printed. Toward the end of the line, my old transcript shows: ὀκτώ followed by the γίνεται stroke. But ὀκτὼ γι(νεται) now looks better. In line 5, for (δραχμάς), read: (δραχμαί). These changes seem sufficient to warrant a new, cleaned-up transcript of this little text:

   Ἡρώδης Κρονίων χαίρει. ἐκχοῦν παρὰ [ε]τοῦ ἀρ’ ὀν ὁφί— λις μοι δραχμῶν ἑκατὸν
   {ἐκχοῦν} δραχμὰς ὀκτὼ γι(νεται)
   (δραχμαί) η.


   This is an enormously long and, especially toward its upper half, badly damaged division of property. Connected sense is rarely recoverable. Nevertheless, further close study may serve to advance Dr. Wall's valiant efforts. For now, I offer suggestions only for changes that look secure and that are important enough to advance understanding of the text.

   18 For ].οι τρισχοῖνων, read: ] .οι τρεῖς (read: τρεῖς) κοινώς. In other words, there are three parties to this property division, as assured by the
names recovered toward the top of the text (Galates, Taonnophris, and Thenherakleia) and by the corresponding signatures below.

20 I read this line as follows (with many borrowings but also many differences from ed.pr.): [c. 5] τῶν ἐννέα αἰρουρῶν διώρυξ δύ ἢς φέρεται τὰ ὑδατα μέχρι τῆς ἀπὸ νότου τῶν τεςκάρων ἀρουρῶν διωρυγ]ος [ποτί]τρικ τὸ εὐθεν[ε]ν τὰ ὑδατα ταϊς ἐν ψῆλω ἀρουραῖς.

22 αὔτως: probably read οὔτως.

24-25 For λέλογχεν τῶν, read: λέλογχέντων. The phrase becomes: ὤν μὲν λελογχέντων τεςκάρων ἀρουρῶν. At the end of the line 24, ed.pr. fails to record ὦν δὲ. Restore the beginning of the next line with: [λελογχέντ]ων.


34 For πρὸς λύβδος, read: ἀπὸ λύβδος.

36 For [τῷ γραι(φείω)].α, read [τῷ γραι(φεί)ω. For μην(ύς), read: Κεβ(ακτού). After Παῦνι there is a stroke over the right side of the following kappa (= 20), extending in such a way to guarantee that the cipher for the date requires, as ed.pr. indicates, one more digit.

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