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THE ARCHIVE OF ΚΥΡΙ(A)ΚΟΣ ΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΑΙΟΠΡΩΤΗΣ

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THE ARCHIVE OF KYRI(A)KOS διάκονος καὶ ἐλαιοπράτης*

The archive of Κυρικὸς¹ διάκονος καὶ ἐλαιοπράτης² consists of 51 orders for payment addressed to Kyri(a)kos and signed by Petterios διάκονος καὶ νοτάριος.³ The text were published in SPP VIII.⁴ The archive is connected with the bishopric of Arsinoë, and hence it is not astonishing that E.Wipszycka dealt extensively with this archive.⁵

Since two still unpublished texts have been discovered in the papyrus collection of the Louvre (Paris), the number of texts belonging to this archive can now be expanded to 53.⁶

In the present article I shall publish the two newly discovered Paris texts and correct some already published texts of this archive.

1) Paris, Mus.Nat. 6522. Parchement.⁷ 9.7 x 7 cm Taf. XII

† Κυρικῶ ἐλαιοπρ(άτη)· παρ(άσ)χ(ου) Σαοῦλ

δι' Ἐρμε(ίου) κ(α)τ(ὰ) κέλευσιν τοῦ θεοφ(υ)λ(άκτου) Κύρου ἐλαίου

λαγήνια ἰ, δέκα, εἰ(ς) ξ(έστας) σ μ(όνα). ἐγρ(άφη) μ(ηνι) Φαμ(ενὸ) θ

4 δ ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ς. † δ(ι') ἐμοῦ Πε(ττηρίου) διακ(όνου) (καὶ) ν(ο)τ(αρίου)

ἐ[τ]ελ(ειώ)θ(η). tachygraphy

tachygraphy

1) Σαοῦλ: σαου^λ pap. The proper name Σαοῦλ is not yet listed in the papyrological onomastica. Cf., however, W.Pape-G.Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen³, Braunschweig 1911. I wonder whether in SB I 821 the alias of Σωτήρ is not Σαοῦλ instead of Σαουᾶ (so F.Preisigke, NB 362).

ἐλαιοπρ[—] pap.

* I wish to thank Mr. J.L.Helouin de Cénival who gave me permission to publish the Paris texts here.

¹ Only in SPP VIII 931,1 and 944,1 is he called Κυρικῶς.

² In some receipts he is styled only διάκονος, in others only ἐλαιοπράτης. Mostly, however, he is styled only διάκονος (±) καὶ ἐλαιοπράτης.

³ Only in SPP VIII 910 is he styled διάκονος ζητηουτ καὶ νοτάριος. In SPP VIII 933,3 he adds ἐλ(ά)χ(ιστος) (cf. P.Nepheros 9,5n.) to διάκονος. Petterios is the secretary of Kyri(a)kos. In several orders for payment he calls himself διάκονος καὶ νοτάριος αὐτοῦ, i.e. of Kyri(a)kos (cf. e.g., SPP VIII 898, 900).

⁴ Cf. O. Montevecchi, La papirologia, Torino 1973, 261, no. 92; J.M.Diethart, Prosopographia Arsinoitica I, MPER XII, Wien 1980, no. 3149.

⁵ CdE 45, 1970, 141-144; Papyrologica Bruxellensia 10, Bruxelles 1972, 38ff.

⁶ It is possible that more texts belonging to this archive are hidden in the papyrus collection of the Louvre. Dr.H.Harrauer assures me that in the papyrus collection of Vienna there are no more texts of the Kyri(a)kos archive.

⁷ Most texts are written on parchment. Only SPP VIII 935, 938, 942, 943 and Paris, Mus.Nat. 6614 (is text no.2 published here) are written on papyrus.

3) λαγήνια: read λαγύνια. Cf. R.M.Fleischer, Measures and Containers in Greek and Roman Egypt, unpublished PhD New York 1956, no. 38 (p.48). Each λαγύνιον consists in the present case of 20 ξέσται. F.Preisigke, WB II s.v. λάγυνος rightly remarks: "Öfter als Massbezeichnung angewendet, doch ohne festen Rauminhalt."

4-5) The signs at the end of line 4 and in line 5 (starting and ending with †) closely resemble the ones written at the end of SPP VIII 941 and in many other receipts of this archive.

2) Paris, Mus.Nat. 6614. Papyrus. 7.8 x 3.9 cm.

✠Κυρικῶ ἐλαιοπ(ράτη)· παρ(άσ)χ(ου).[

traces of 1 letter

SPP VIII Corrections

898,2: read: μ(ηνεῖ) ἐπαγομέ(νων) instead of μ(εσορή) ἐπαγομέ(νων). Also in SPP VIII **922,3** we should resolve: μ(ηνὶ) ἐπαγομέ(νων).⁸ For μὴν ἐπαγομένων, cf. e.g., SPP III 56,5; P.Stras. 190,13. It would be rather unusual to abbreviate Μεσορή by only writing a μ.

899,3-4: at the end of line 3 and at the beginning of line 4 we have to supplement and read as follows: μ(όνα). [ἐγρ(άφη) μ(ηνὶ) N.N.]| θ̄ ἰ[νδ(ικτίωνος)] ς. Read and supplement in SPP VIII **917,2-3:** ἐγ[ρ(άφη) μ(ηνὶ) N.N.]| ἰδ̄ ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ς.

906,2: instead of πρώτ(οις) the parchment has expected πρίστ(αις). The scribe added πρισαν^τ by mistake instead of the correct dative, πρίσασι.

909,2: ἄπα Ὀλ is a very common name in late Byzantine texts.⁹ Nobody will believe that in line 2 of SPP VIII 909 an ἄπα Ὀλκιτι appears.¹⁰ However, instead of ἄπα Ὀλκιτι πλινθ(ουργῶ) I read on the parchment ἄπα Ὀλ κιστιπλινθ(ουργῶ). A κιστιπλινθουργός must be a special kind of πλινθουργός. The word appears here for the first time.

910,3: the papyrus has: ἐγρ(άφη) μ(ηνὶ) Τῦ(βι) κτλ.

912,3: at the end of this line, after ἰν]δ(ικτίωνος), there is still an undecipherable indiction-number (γ, ε, ς or ζ) on the parchment.

913,2: read - - - (ὕπερ) ς ἰ[ν]δ(ικτίωνος) ἐλαίου κτλ. (cf. SPP VIII **935,2** where - - - ὕ(περ) γ ἰ(ν)δ(ικτίωνος) ἐλαί[ου can be read).

915,2: read]ὑ(ἐρ) ὀφειλόντ(ων) δ(ο)θ(ῆναι) κτλ. In line 3 the parchment has: [ἐγρ(άφη) μ(ηνὶ)] Π(α)χ(ὼν) κθ̄ ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ε κτλ.

⁸ I believe that in P.Grenf. II 105,4 and 106,4 μ(ηνί) instead of M(εσορή) should be resolved.

⁹ Cf. J.M.Diethart, op.cit., nos. 590-682.

¹⁰ The name Ὀλκιτι is not listed in F.Preisigke, NB, nor in D.Foraboschi, Onomasticon alterum papyrologicum.

919,2: the parchment has $\varsigma \iota\nu\delta$ instead of $\zeta \iota\nu\delta$. The name of the father of the person to whom olive-oil is given is never mentioned in the texts of this archive (for SPP VIII 898,1, see BL VII 257). Stephanos' father, Papias, has been read in line 2, but Παπια is not a short genitive¹¹ of the well attested proper name Παπίας, but the dative of the substantive παπίας.¹² A παπίας is a guardian of the imperial palace. In the present text the word no doubt has more general meaning "guardian (of a building)." It is symptomatic of the pretensions of the Church that the nomenclature of the imperial palace is employed for persons in its service.

922,2: at the end of line 1 and the beginning of line 2 the editor read:λόγ(ω) δερμ(ά)τ(ων) | ς βαχθεν^τ. I do not know what to do with the letters βαχθεν^τ. Should we perhaps print: λόγ(ω) δερμ(ά)τ(ων) { ς } β (or ς {β}) ἀνθέντ(ων) κτλ. ?

924,1: according to the editor the person who receives the olive-oil is called Νουφῶς.¹³ On the parchment I read, however, Νοειᾶ instead of Νουφῶ. Νοειᾶς is also an unique name (may-be Noah is meant?). Read at the end of line 2: ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ς instead of ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) γ.

925,2: βουκόλλωνος in line 2 of SPP VIII 925 is supposed to be the genitive of the substantive βουκόλλων.¹⁴ The word occurs only in the present text. If the assumption is correct the scribe made a mistake and wrote the genitive instead of the dative. I wonder whether we are not dealing with a geographical indication. One thinks immediately of Βουκόλων κόμη.¹⁵ There are, however, two difficulties: 1) the latest attestation for this village listed by A.Calderini -S.Daris, op.cit., 63 is P.Lond. III 1170 V 154 (p.95) of the IIIrd century A.D. and 2) we must assume that Βουκόλων was thought of as a nominative singular of which the genitive was Βουκόλωνος.

926,1:¹⁶ the parchment has: ἐργ[α]ζομέ(νοις)¹⁷ εἰ(ς) νε() πλοίω(ν) κτλ. Perhaps olive-oil was given to persons who worked εἰ(ς) νε(ώριον) πλοίω(ν).¹⁸

931,2: instead of τῶ(ν) μου πλοίω(ν) the parchment has: τῶ(ν) μ(ε)γ(άλων) πλοίω(ν). There is, therefore, not a question of a "bateau de l'évêque" (E.Wipszycka, loc.cit., 143, footnote 5).

¹¹ Cf. P.J.Sijpesteijn, ZPE 64, 1986, 119f.

¹² Cf. E.A.Sophocles, Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods, Cambridge, Mass. and Leipzig 1914, 839 s.v..

¹³ = J.M.Diethart, op.cit., no. 3945.

¹⁴ Cf. Preisigke, WB I s.v. "Rinderhirt". E.Wipszycka, CdE 45, 1970, 142 equates it to βουκόλος.

¹⁵ Cf. A.Calderini / S.Daris, Dizionario dei nomi geografici e topografici dell'Egitto greco-romano II,1, Milano 1973, 63.

¹⁶ Autopsy convinced me that SPP VIII 926 is **not** the right part of SPP VIII 903.

¹⁷ At the end of line 1 of **SPP VIII 903** a reading καλαφ[(ά)τ(αίς)] ἐρ[γα]ζ[ομ(έ)νοις] is not to be excluded.

¹⁸ I have abstained from registering letters wrongly bracketed (or vice versa). E.g., at the beginning of line 2 of SPP VIII 926 (καὶ) is still visible. At the end of line 2 of SPP VIII 903 the delta of διάκονος is still on the parchment.

932,2: read:(ὕπερ) συμπληρώσεως) κερ(ατίων) ἢ καὶ ξ(εστῶν) ε ἐλαίου κτλ. Three xestai of olive-oil are ordered to be provided by the present text to pay off a total debt of 18 keratia and 5 xestai of olive-oil. Thus the basis for seeing the ἐλαιοπράτης as a cashier who pays money (E.Wipszycka, loc.cit. 11,143, footnote 15) disappears.

933,1-2: at the beginning of the line 2 the parchment has: μαυῤῥ = Μαύρ(οις).¹⁹ The plural implies that in line 1 more than only one person was named, Σχολαστικ(ῶ) in line 1 is a proper name, not a function.²⁰ The date at the end of line 2 is : Μ(ε)χ(εῖρ) ιζ ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ε.

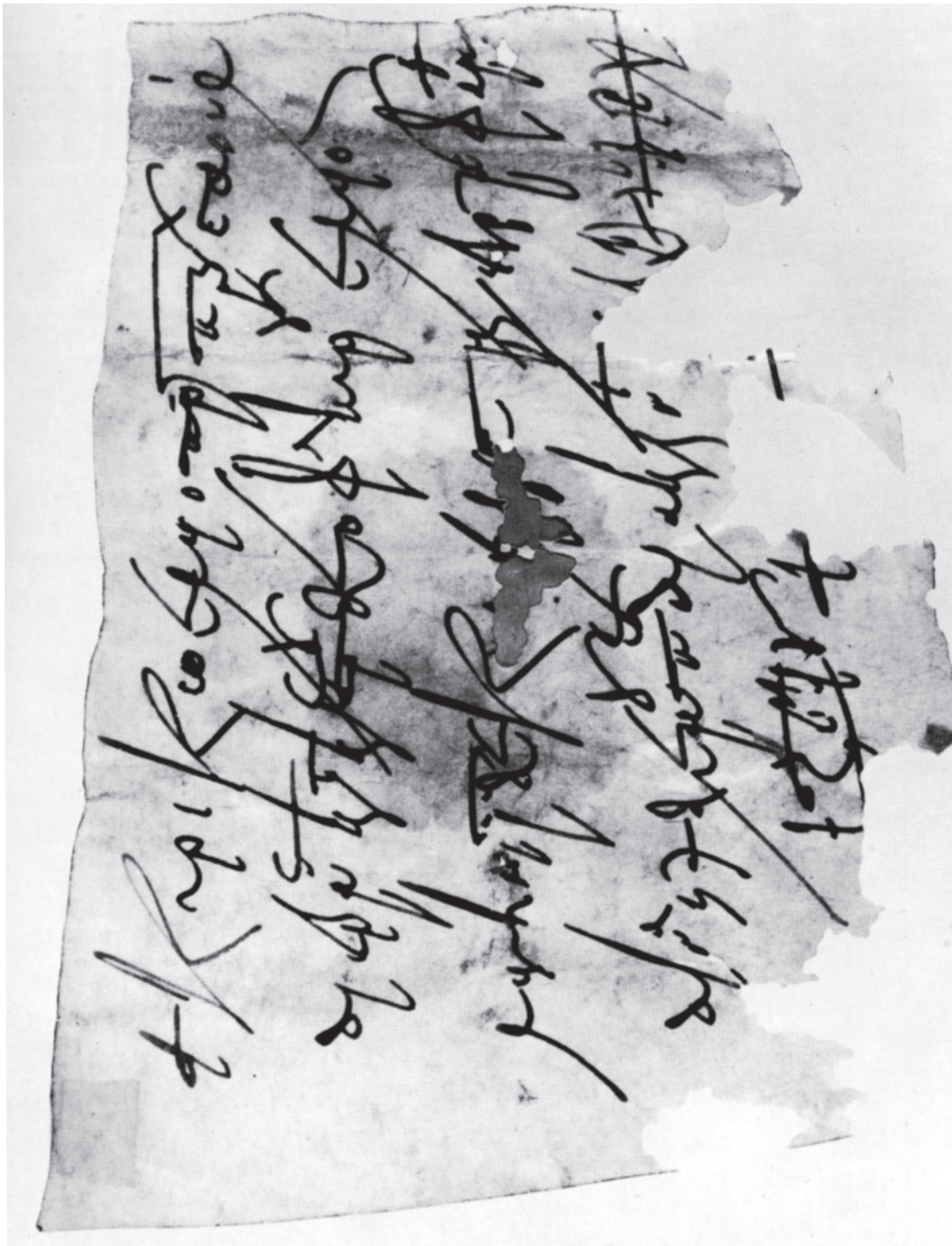
936,2: read and supplement: ἐλαίου ξ(έστας) β, δύ]ο μ(όνα). ἐγρ(άφη) μ(ηνὶ) Τῦ(βι) ιδ ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) ζ (or ζ). δ(ι') ἐμοῦ.

939,1: at the beginning of this line the parchment has: μουχ^ε. The person who receives the olive-oil is connected with χωρίον Μούχε(ως) (cf. SPP VIII 928,2).

944,3: α at the beginning of this line is only a printing error for δ.

¹⁹ Another Μαῦρος in SPP VIII 922,2. In SPP VIII 945,1 (cf. BL I 417) we encounter a Σαρακηνός, a Saracen. Σαρακηνός is not a "Mannsname" (so BL I 417; F.Preisgke, NB 362) but a "Stammesname" (cf. P.J.Sijpesteijn, *Anagenesis* 2, 1982, 149). Cf. now also O.Douch 85,7; 86,3. The words after Μαύρ(οις) resist decipherment: τ'...ργ/τε().

²⁰ For the use of Σχολαστικός as proper name, cf. A.Claus, 'Ο ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΣ, Inaugural-Dissertation Köln 1965, 47f. The first person mentioned (cf. J.M.Diethart, op.cit., no. 5031) was probably called Σμάρακδος = Σμάραγδος.



The image shows a fragment of an ancient papyrus scroll with handwritten text in a cursive script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be stylized or possibly representing a specific dialect or language. The fragment is irregularly shaped, with some edges missing or torn. The ink is dark, and the background is a light, textured material, likely papyrus. The text is written in a cursive style, with some characters being highly stylized and difficult to decipher. The fragment is oriented vertically, with the text running from top to bottom.

Lieferungsauftrag (Paris, Mus.Nat. 6522)