

P.J. SIJPESTEIJN

P.CAIRO PREISIGKE 10: Α κατ' οίκίαν ἀπογραφὴ
FROM THE MEMPHITE NOME

aus: Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 80 (1990) 219–220

© Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Bonn

P.Cairo Preisigke 10: A κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή from the Memphite Nome

The recent publication of the plates of P.Cairo Preisigke by Soheir el Sawy and Adam Bülow-Jacobsen¹ induced me to turn my attention once more to P.Cairo Preisigke 10, a text in which I showed an interest in 1963 already.² A check of the plate revealed that in lines 8-9 the correct reading is:

- - - ἀληθῆ εἶναι
τὰ προκείμενα.

Like the whole preserved part of the text these words are written with Verschleifung.

Parallelism with other κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφαί originating from the Memphite nome³ made me suppose in 1963 that P.Cairo Preisigke 10 also originated from the Memphite nome. One of the peculiarities of the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφαί from the Memphite nome is the fact that they show an abbreviated oath formula.⁴ What is more: all the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφαί from the Memphite nome (as far as they are preserved) have: - - - ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ προκείμενα⁵ and not: - - - ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ προγεγραμμένα.

In P.Cairo Preisigke 10 a father declares himself and τὸν προγεγρ(αμμένον)⁶ υἱὸν Νεμεσίωνα Πρωτ(ᾶ) (ἐτῶν) γ (lines 2-4). One wonders why the son is accompanied by the name of his father although he has been described above. Once one realizes that the son is only three years old and is, therefore, now registered for the first time the solution is apparent. Instead of Πρωτ(ᾶ) we must read πρῶτ(ως) = “for the first time” in line 4.⁷ As far as I am aware of this is the first time

¹ The Cairo-Preisigke Papyri. Plates, Cairo 1988.

² Cf. P.Vindob. Sijpesteijn 24, p.107 = BL V 22. What I wanted to propose for line 1 of the Cairene text is: κατ' οἰκί]αν ἀπογραφήν.

³ Add to the list given by R. Hübner in the introduction of P.Münch. III 71 P.Rainer Cent. 59 (cf. P.J. Sijpesteijn, ZPE 75, 1988, 255f.). The list of κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφαί composed by G. Nachtergaele (P.Brux. I pp.51-58) has been supplemented in the introductions of P.Hamb. III 203 and P.Heidelb. IV 298. R. Hübner, loc. cit., correctly identified P.Ryl. II 283 = ZPE 49, 1982, 102 = SB XVI 12996 as the lower part of a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή from the Memphite nome. The strategos, Apollonios, mentioned in line 11 of P.Ryl. II 283 is the same to whom SPP XX 11 is directed (cf. G. Bastianini - J. Whitehorne, Strategi and Royal Scribes of Roman Egypt = Papyrologica Florentina XV, Florence 1987, 79).

⁴ Cf. M. Hombert - Cl. Préaux, Recherches sur le recensement dans l'Égypte romaine = PLBat. V, Leiden 1952, 126f.

⁵ In lines 28-29 of BGU XI 2019 (from Moithymis situated in the Memphite nome; A.D. 188) we read only: - - - ἀληθῆ εἶναι.

⁶ The scribe does not leave the rho out.

⁷ D. Hagedorn argues (by letter) against my reading πρῶτ(ως), because in this position the phrase could only be translated by “meinen schon genannten Sohn Nemesion, erstmals 3 Jahre alt”. I must admit that in the expression “to register something for the first time” = ἀπογράφεσθαι/ἀναγράφεσθαι πρῶτως the adverb and the verb are closely connected (in the instances known to me these two words are only sometimes separated by ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν. Cf., e.g., P.Köln II 87,10-

that πρώτως (well known from ἀπογραφαί registering newly acquired property) appears in a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή (cf., e.g., P.Oxy. XXXVIII 2855 and P.Ups.Frid 6: applications to register a child for the first time).

Appendix .

Checking the plates of the other P.Cairo Preisigke as well I made the following corrections:⁸

Text no. 2

Both Παεῦς and Πεεῦς are well attested spellings of the same proper name. In line 14 of the text under discussion the papyrus has, however, Πεεῦτι instead of Παεῦτι. Consequently, we better supplement in the lacuna at the beginning of line 15 of **text no. 3** (a duplicate of text no. 2) also Πεεῦτι.

Text no. 12

The name of the village Ἐξω Ψεῦρ is indeclinable. It is, therefore, not necessary to read in line 2 of the text: Ἐξω Ψεῦρ[εως ?].

The name of the first person mentioned (in line 3) is: Γάιος Οὐαλέριος Πάτρων ὁ κ[αί].

In line 16 I read (ἀρούρης) ξδ ρκη = 1/64 1/128 instead of the unlikely fraction ρμη = 1/148.

Text no. 15

In line 2 of this text I read: παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Τοθῆς Ἀνουβίωνος - - -. We are probably dealing with the same person as the one called Τουτουῆς Ἀνουβίωνος in text no. 20,9.

Text no. 20

In front of line 15, in margine sinistra, a ζ was written, i.e. a form of the verb ζητέω. It implies that the person in front of whose name this letter stands is missing and being looked for. The same letter in front of line 21 and possibly line 22.

The first name in line 15 seems to be Κροῦρις (κ ex corr.?). Cf. F. Preisigke, NB 148 s.n. Ἱεροῦρις which unique proper name can be deleted.

Text no. 29

Read in line 34: δι(ὰ) Αὐρη(λίου) Ἰέρακ(ος) βοηθ(οῦ) and in lines 40-41: δι(ὰ) Αὐρηλίου [also at the beginning of line 46] Ἀχιλ(λέως) βοηθ(οῦ).

In line 51 I read: Δημητρία Φλ(αουίου) Ἡρακλέο[υς instead of Δημητρία δι' Α' Ἡρακλέω[υς.

In line 64 Αὐρηλίου Ταυρ() looks like a better reading than Αὐρηλίου Ταυβ().⁹

Amsterdam

P.J. Sijpesteijn

11). In the present case, however, the father registered himself (not for the first time) and his son (for the first time). For that reason the adverb was (as an afterthought) written in an unusual place.

⁸ Since the appearance of BL VII several corrections on P.Cairo Preisigke have been made (cf., e.g., K.A. Worp, P.Charite and idem, BES 1, 1979, 95ff.) and P.Cairo Preisigke 44 has recently been republished by M.L. Moioli in Aegyptus 68, 1988, 61-63.

⁹ Some minor remarks may be added. **7,8**: the correction listed in BL III 37 is wrong. The papyrus has indeed επιμελειας. **15,7**: εμφανειας pap. **16,13**: ομολογ() pap. **18,5**: ινδικτιωνος pap., also in text **19,5**. **18,10**: ενχειρεισθεισαν pap. **35,3**: σαμβαστου pap.