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VARIA PAPYROLOGICA II

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## Varia papyrologica II\*

### (1) Order for Payment

P.Mich. inv. 452<sup>1</sup>  
Provenance unknown

12.5 x 7.5 cm.

IVth/Vth cent. A.D.  
Tafel VIIIa

Δωροθέω ἀπαιτ(ητῆ) στιππίου Ζακάων  
ο]υ γεούχου· παράσχου Ἀμμωνίω καὶ Ἀπίωνι ἐπιμελ(ηταίς) καθολικότητος εἰς συμ-  
πλήρ(ωσιν)  
]ας θ λι(τρῶν) δε(σμάς) κη καὶ ὑπ(έρ) σαργα(νῶν) ιβ δε(σμάς) λγ, (γίνονται) ὁμοῦ  
δε(σμαὶ) ξα μόνα. ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὐχο(μαι)  
4 πολλοῖς χρ(όνοις) ἀδελφέ.

The above papyrus contains an order for payment of which many have come down to us. Its interest lies in the fact that in line 1 an ἀπαιτητῆς στιππίου appears for the first time (for ἀπαιτηταί, see in general J. Lallemand, *L'administration civile de l'Égypte*, Bruxelles 1964, 207, 209,3n.; for στιππίου, cf. E. Wipszycka, *L'industrie textile dans l'Égypte romaine*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1965,18f.). The order is given by a certain Zakaon (= Sakaon) who probably is in the service of a landowner (supplement, e.g., in the lacuna at the beginning of line 2: function + name). One may be inclined, reading the name Ζακάων, to connect this papyrus with the well known Sakaon archive published by G.M Parássoglou (*The Archive of Aurelius Sakaon* = PTA 23, Bonn 1978) but this name is not restricted to this archive (cf., e.g., P.Abinn. 21,10.13; 39,2; P.Oxy. XLII 3042,6; SB VI 9214, (5),31) and the date of the present papyrus makes such an inclusion absolut impossible.

The word καθολικότης (line 2) occurs also in P.Michael. 28,13; P.Princ. III 119 = SB XII 10989,5a; P.Sakaon 92,14; P.Oxy. XLVIII 3408,27; 3416,6; 3423,19-20 (cf. the note on these lines); 3428,19.

\* Fortsetzung von ZPE 73, 1988, 57-59.

<sup>1</sup> I wish to thank Dr A.E. Hanson who waived her publication right of this papyrus. The other side is blank. The papyrus is regularly broken off at the top and right side. Line 1 starts with an empty space of approx. 4.5 cm.; line 4 with one of over 9 cm. Underneath line 3 approx. 3.5 cm. have been left free (underneath line 4 over 2 cm.). The ny of Ζακαών (line 1) is prolonged till the right border as is the oblique abbreviation stroke through the rho of συμπλήρ(ωσιν) in line 2.

## (2) Table of Fractions (1/7)

P.Princ. inv. GD 9556<sup>2</sup>  
Provenance unknown

7.9 x 8.1 cm.

IIIrd/IVth cent. A.D.  
Tafel VIIIb

	Column I		Column II
	$\tau[\eta\varsigma] \alpha^-$		$[\tau]\omega\upsilon \mu \quad \acute{\epsilon} \overline{\iota\beta} \acute{\kappa}\alpha$
	$\tau\acute{\omicron} \zeta, \overline{\zeta}$	16	$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \nu \quad \acute{\zeta} \acute{\zeta}$
	$[\tau\acute{\omicron} \overline{\zeta} \psi\eta\phi\omega\nu]$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \xi \quad \eta \angle \acute{\iota}\delta$
4	$[\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \beta]$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \omicron \quad \acute{\iota}$
	$\acute{\omicron}\nu \acute{\zeta} \acute{\zeta}$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \pi \quad \acute{\iota}\alpha \acute{\iota}\alpha \acute{\lambda}\epsilon$
	$d' \acute{\kappa}\eta$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \rho \quad \acute{\iota}\beta \angle \acute{\gamma} \acute{\mu}\beta$
	$\acute{\gamma} \acute{\iota}\alpha \acute{\lambda}\epsilon$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \sigma \quad \acute{\kappa}\eta \angle \acute{\iota}\delta$
	$\angle \acute{\iota}\delta$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \tau \quad \acute{\mu}\beta [\angle] \acute{\gamma} \acute{\mu}\beta$
	$[\overline{\iota\beta}] \acute{\kappa}\alpha$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \upsilon \quad \acute{\nu}\acute{\zeta} \acute{\zeta}$
8	$[\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \varsigma \quad \angle \acute{\gamma} \acute{\mu}\beta]$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \phi \quad \acute{\omicron}\alpha \acute{\gamma} \acute{\iota}\alpha \acute{\lambda}[\acute{\epsilon}]$
	$\acute{\alpha}$	24	$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \chi \quad \acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon} \overline{\iota\beta} \acute{\kappa}\alpha$
	$\acute{\alpha} \acute{\zeta}$		$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \psi \quad \rho$
	$\acute{\alpha} d' \acute{\kappa}\eta$		$[\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu] \omega \quad \rho \acute{\iota}\delta d' \acute{\kappa}\eta$
12	$[\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \iota]$		$[\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu] \nearrow \quad \rho \acute{\kappa}\eta \angle \acute{\iota}\delta$
	$\acute{\alpha} \acute{\gamma} \acute{\iota}\alpha \acute{\lambda}\epsilon$		
	$\beta] \angle \acute{\gamma} \acute{\mu}\beta$		
	$\acute{\delta} d' \acute{\kappa}\eta$		

This Princeton papyrus offers another example of a fraction table (cf. H.D. Fowler, *The Mathematics of Plato's Academy*, Oxford 1987, 270ff. = ZPE 75, 1988, 273ff.). All letter numbers (not only the fractions) are with the exception of line 29 characterised as such by a small oblique slash above them. The form for 2/3 (lines 15 and 26) is noteworthy:  $\overline{\iota\omicron}$ .

<sup>2</sup> I wish to thank Dr J. Preston, keeper of Western manuscripts, The Library, Princeton for her kind permission to publish this text here. The other side is blank. The papyrus is partly broken off at the top, bottom and right side.

## (3) List of Names and Villages

P.Lond. III 1097<sup>3</sup>

7.6 x 16 cm.

VIth/VIIth cent. A.D.

Provenance unknown

Tafel VIIIc

- † Τάσρεως Κερκ<sup>θ</sup> ἐκ λιβὸ(ς)  
 Ψῶβθεως Σώχεως  
 (καὶ) Ταβησᾶ πατρικ<sup>υ</sup> κεμ<sup>υ</sup> ρο[  
 4 Πάεως Φαμενώ(θ)  
 Ταμερσοφω( ) Πλουτάρχου  
 Νεφεράι πρε(σβυτέρου) Καινοῦ  
 Δάφνης ὄρμου Νεμάρεως  
 8 Προφήτ(ο)υ Πόλλωνος  
 Μουχεμπ<sup>ου</sup>

6 Νεφεράι : φ ex corr. (traced over φερ?) 8 Προφήτ(ο)υ : ρο traced over 9 Μουχεμπ<sup>ου</sup> : μου traced over

It seems that on the above published papyrus a personal name in the genitive (cf. lines 6 and 8) is followed by a geographical name which also stands in the genitive. The purpose of this text cannot be established, since no further information is given.

## Notes:

- 1 Τάσρεως: the female proper name Τάσρις is only known from SB I 4638,2 (II<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.). A village Τάσρις in the Lycopolite nome is also known (cf. A. Calderini - S. Daris, *Dizionario dei nomi geografici e topografici dell'Egitto greco-romano* [= C.-D.] IV.4, Milano 1986, 366).  
 Κερκ<sup>θ</sup>: either Κερκ(ε)θ(ύρεως) in the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. P. Pruneti, *I centri abitati dell'Ossirinchite. Repertorio onomastico* [= P.], *Papyrologica Florentina* IX, Florence 1981, 79f.) or Κερκ(ε)θ(οήρεως) in the Arsinoite nome (cf. C.-D. III.1, Milano 1978, 99) or in the Hermopolite nome (cf. M. Drew-Bear, *Le nome Hermopolite. Toponymes et sites* [= D.B.], *ASP* 21, Missoula 1979, 139).
- 2 A village called Ψῶβθις is attested in the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. P. 223ff.), Hermopolite nome (cf. D.B. 331f.) and the Arsinoite nome (cf. C.-D. V, Milano 1987, 173ff.). In a few instances the nome in which a Ψῶβθις is situated cannot be established with certainty.  
 Σώχεως: read Σουχέως. The proper name Σοῦχις (Σοῦχος is more common) is known from O.Mich. I 347 I.1. An epoikion (?) Suchis is found in the Herakleopolite nome (cf. C.-D. IV.3, Milano 1986, 305). Palaeographically a reading Σώγγεως seems also possible and perhaps preferable.

<sup>3</sup> I wish to thank Mr T.S. Pattie for his kind permission to publish this text (described on p. LVII of P.Lond. III) here. The other side is blank. At the bottom the papyrus is only 6.6 cm. wide. Underneath line 9 approx. 7 cm. have been left free. The papyrus is regularly cut off at all sides.

- 3 A proper name Ταβησᾶς is not listed in the usual papyrological onomastica. A τόπος/ γήδιον Ταβησᾶτ is known from the Aphroditopolite nome (cf. C.-D. IV.4, Milano 1986, 336).  
I am at lost with the end of this line. Πατρικός is a well known proper name as well as a title. A geographical name Πατρικός (vel simile) does not seem to be attested. The problem is complicated by the fact that I am unable to decipher, let alone to explain, the last word of this line. κερ(ι)(α)ρο[ and κερβ(α)ρο[ are possible readings.
- 4 Πώεως: a village called Πῶις is attested in the Hermopolite (cf. D.B. 227ff.), Heracleopolite, Memphite, Coptite, Apollonopolite, Lycopolite and Mendesian nomes (cf. C.-D. IV.3, Milano 1086, 220f.).  
There is a small vertical stroke above the omega of Φαμενώ(θ). It is not obvious why this month appears here. Either the preceding or the following entries are in all likelihood to be connected with this month.
- 5 Ταμερσοφω( ): or (less likely) Τομερσοφω( ). Neither as a personal nor as a geographical name is this known to me.  
Πλούταρχος is a well known proper name (cf., e.g., O.Ashm. Shelton 50,3). As a geographical name it does not seem to be attested.
- 6 Νεφεράι πρε(σβυτέρου): although a διοίκησις Νεφερα( ) in the Arsinoite nome is listed in C.-D. III.4, Milano 1983, 347, the addition of πρ<sup>ε</sup> (although it could be an abbreviated geographical name) makes it very probable that we are dealing with the short genitive (cf. ZPE 64, 1986, 119f.) of an albeit unattested proper name Νεφεράις (cf. Νεφερᾶς, Νεφερῶς).  
Καινοῦ: an epoikion Καινόν/Καινοῦ is attested in the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. P.75) and a χωρίον and a village Καινός in the Arsinoite nome (cf. C.-D. III.1, Milano 1978, 49). Cf also ἡ μηχανὴ τοῦ Καινοῦ (καλουμένου) in P.Med. I 64,5 (Oxyrhynchite nome; A.D. 440) and O.Flor. 2,10 (Edfu; II A.D.).
- 7 An epoikion/chorion Δάφνη is attested in the Heracleopolite nome (cf. C.-D. II.2, Milano 1975, 93).  
An ὄμιος Νεμάρεως is to date not attested. Θέων ὁ Νεμαρίτης who appears in PSI XII 1332,10 may originate from this place. D. Hagedorn reads now in line 1 of P.Köln IV 192 also Νεμάρ[ε]ως.
- 8 A topos Προφήτης is known from the Arsinoite nome (cf. C.-D. IV.2, Milano 1984, 196).  
Πόλλων is to me only known as a proper name.
- 9 Μουχεμπ<sup>ου</sup>: perhaps to be resolved as Μουχεμπ(αμ)ού(νεως) = a village known from the Lycopolite nome (cf. C.-D. III.3, Milano 1982, 299).

**(4) The praktor argyrikon Julianus son of Vibius**

P.Hamb. I 83 is a receipt for payment ὑπὲρ θυρῶν (cf. ZPE 42, 1981, 113) καὶ ναυβίου of a 19<sup>th</sup> year (probably of the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius = April 30, A.D. 157). Among the praktores argyrikon of the village Philadelphia to whom payment is made we encounter a Julianus son of Vibius.<sup>4</sup> The same person is mentioned on a fragment of a papyrus in the Princeton Collection (inv. GD 9564; cf. Tafel IXa). In line 5 of this fragment, the contents of which escape me, we read: ] Ἰουλιανῶ Οὐϊβίου πράκ(τορι).<sup>5</sup>

**(5) P.Amsterdam inv. 117<sup>6</sup>**

9 x 6.4 cm

IV cent. A.D.  
Tafel IXb

κωμητῶν ὠνησαμένω[ν

ἰδιω(τικῆς) ἐσ(παρμένης) (ἀρούρας) ρμβ β(ασιλικῆς) ἐσ(παρμένης) (ἀρούρας) εϣ/[

πυροῦ σὺν (ἑκατοσταίς)

4 ἀργυρικῶν

-----  
 -----

I publish this fragment here, because the readings proposed for line 2 offer some interest. At first sight one may be inclined to read at the end of line 2: θε( ) (ἀρούρας) εϣ]. However, I do not know of a category of land characterised by θε( ) [or θεσ( )/θεπ( )]. If one wished to read at the beginning of this line only ἰδιω there are at the end too many loops to warrant only an omega. Therefore, I have chosen for the solution printed in the text which, however, implies that ἰδιω(τικῆς) and β(ασιλικῆς) were written without a mark of abbreviation.<sup>7</sup>

**(6) Apa Menas flasks**

Scores of thousands of Apa Menas flasks made for purchase by visitors to the saint's grave at Abu Mena (some thirty miles southwest of Alexandria) have been found and can be seen in many museums.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> In line 7 of SB XIV 11265 the sigma of the father's name of a certain Julianus is hardly in doubt. Anyhow, it is impossible to read Ο[ὐβίου].

<sup>5</sup> 8 x 10 cm. Written along the fibers. The other side is blank. Only complete at the right sides. Lines 1 and 2 consist of unreadable traces; line 3: ] Κάστορα Ἀνίκητος; line 4 consists of a (part of a) horizontal stroke; line 6: ]ἰωνα Λεῦτος; line 7: ]μιπλε... ενκεσ.

<sup>6</sup> 9 x 6.4 cm. Written along the fibers. The other side is blank. Regularly cut off at the top (there is a free margin of approx. 2 cm.), the left side (there is a free margin of approx. 1.5 cm.) and right side.

<sup>7</sup> Cf., e.g., VBP IV 90,24 (cf. ZPE 71, 1988, 129), 24 and 33: χερσασπόρου.

<sup>8</sup> For literature, see P.G.J. Post, De collectie C.M. Kaufmann van de Katakomben-Stichting Valkenburg, Valkenburg 1988, pp. 42-43, note 21. Cf. also L. Robert, Ampoules chrétiennes, BCH 108, 1984, 458ff. = Documents d'Asie Mineure, Paris 1987, 446ff.

On one side we find St. Menas facing frontally, with nimbus and orans-attitude. A camel crouching at each side before the saint. On the other side we often read a Greek inscription in one or more lines<sup>9</sup> often surrounded by a wreath.

I publish here three Apa Menas ampullae bearing an inscription:

a) *Allard Pierson Museum (Amsterdam) inv. no. 6392*.<sup>10</sup> Neck and handles missing. 5.7 cm. high. On one side the above described representation. On the other side surrounded by a wreath: ΔΓΙΟΥ | ΜΗΝΔ | ΕΥΛΟ(ΓΙΑ);<sup>11</sup>

b) *Thermenmuseum (Heerlen) inv.no.BL 193*.<sup>12</sup> On one side St. Menas in the above described attitude with two camels. Around this representation: ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΓΙΟΥ ΜΗΝΔ. The heavily mutilated other side seems to have been identical;

c) *Thermenmuseum (Heerlen) inv.no.BL 206*. On one side the above described representation. On the other surrounded by a wreath: ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑ ΤΟΥ | ΔΓΙΟΥ ΜΗΝΔ†.

### (7) SB IV 7484: a republication<sup>13</sup>

The text was originally published as no. 631 by H.G.E. White in *The Monastery of Epiphanius at Thebes II*, New York 1926 and partly represented on Plate X. On its back a Coptic letter was written.<sup>14</sup>

The text consists of two larger and two smaller fragments. Inspection of the original induced me to republish the two larger fragments<sup>15</sup> and to eliminate some mistakes.

Fragment A

Tafel IXc

†  
·  
χμγ

4 τὸ συ[v]αγόμενον τοῦ κυρίου Φιλοξέν[ου] σὺν θεῶ [ ]  
]κομηδ( ) σί(του) (ἀρτάβαι) ρα κγ < κδ// κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτάβ ) [ ]  
].. κρ[

<sup>9</sup> For the different inscriptions on these flasks, cf. DCAL XI.1, 381ff.

<sup>10</sup> The Allard Pierson Museum possesses 5 similar ampullae which are, however, devoid of an inscription.

<sup>11</sup> For a full discussion of the word εὐλογία, see G. Kittel, *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament* II, 1964, 754ff. I wonder whether the correct translation of the word εὐλογία on the Apa Menas flasks is not “gift” (cf. G.W.H. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon* s.v. εὐλογία F.), i.e. the contents of an ampulla (whether water, oil or some other fluid) is a gift of the Holy Menas.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. P.G.J. Post, *op.cit.*, 11ff. where he describes besides this and the next ampulla the 12 other Apa Menas flasks (without an inscription) in the possession of the Thermenmuseum.

<sup>13</sup> I wish to thank Miss Marsha Hill of the Department of Egyptian Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) who provided me with a photograph of this text.

<sup>14</sup> Edited by W.E. Crum, *The Monastery of Epiphanius at Thebes II*, no. 269 where it is wrongly stated that the Coptic letter was written on the back of text no. 632.

<sup>15</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> large fragment (B), a large narrow strip (21 x 3.5 cm.), does not join the other large fragment (A; 17 x 17.5 cm.) immediately as the photograph suggests. Both small fragments (one of 1.3 x 1 cm. wrongly added at the height of line 6 of fragment A at the right side) contain undecipherable remains of letters.



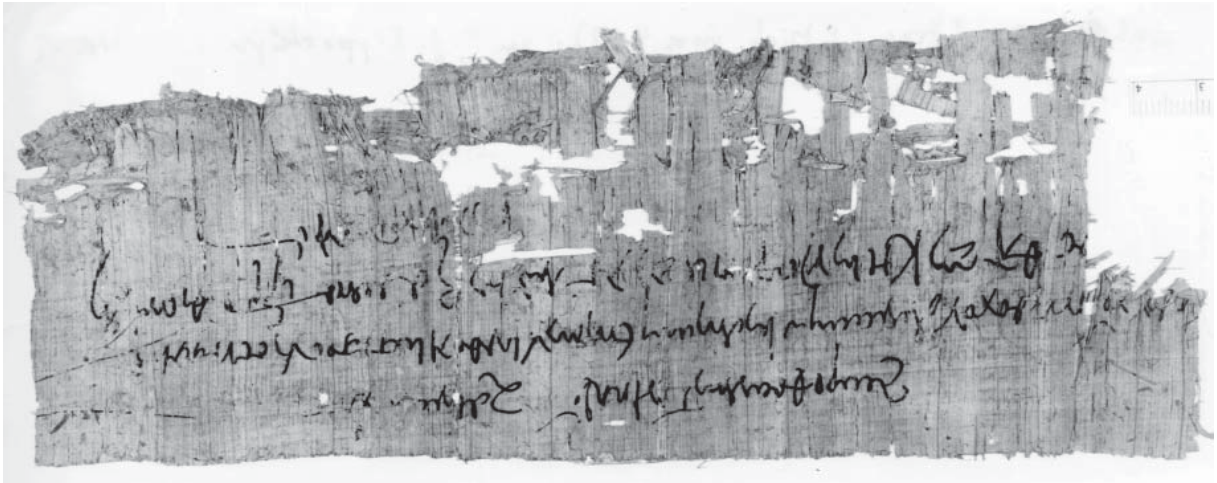
8 ἄφ' ὧν κατὰ μερίδ(ας) ο(ὔτως)·  
 γ]εούχου σί(του) (ἀρτάβαι) ρ ε < κδ/ κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτάβαι) η [ κ[ ] κρ[  
 ]εντ( ) σί(του) (ἀρτάβαι) ἦ  
 traces of 1 more line

Fragment B

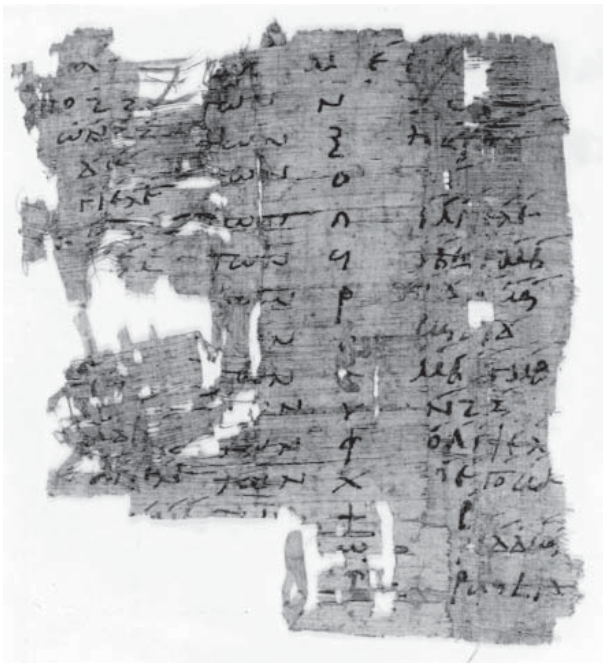
] part of a horizontal stroke  
 ]γ < γί(νονται) ὄμο(ῶ) [ καὶ συκη[  
 4 ] part of a horizontal stroke  
 ] < ηλ[  
 ] δι' ὀνό(ματος) Α[  
 ] κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτάβαι) κς [

Notes :

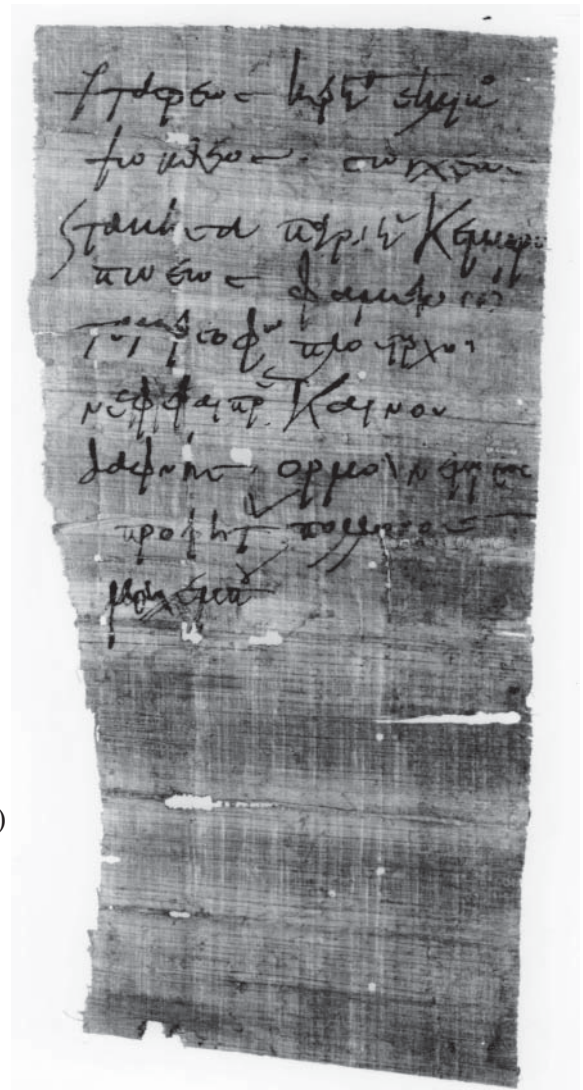
- 1 If we are dealing with a cross here the left part of the cross-bar has disappeared totally.
- 2 Through the horizontal of the gamma a vertical stroke resembling an iota.
- 3 In the lacuna at the end of this line at least a function or title.
- 4 E.g., διὰ Νι]κομήδ(ους).
- 5 ] κρ[: the same cluster of letters seems to appear in line 8 where one could read: κ[α]ῖ κρ[. Is here another commodity (e.g., κρέας) listed? The symbol (?) before κρ[ is unknown to me (perhaps ὀμοίως?).
- 7-9  $1,005 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$  artabas of wheat (line 7) + 18 artabas of wheat (line 9) makes  $1,023 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}$  artabas of wheat (line 4).



a)

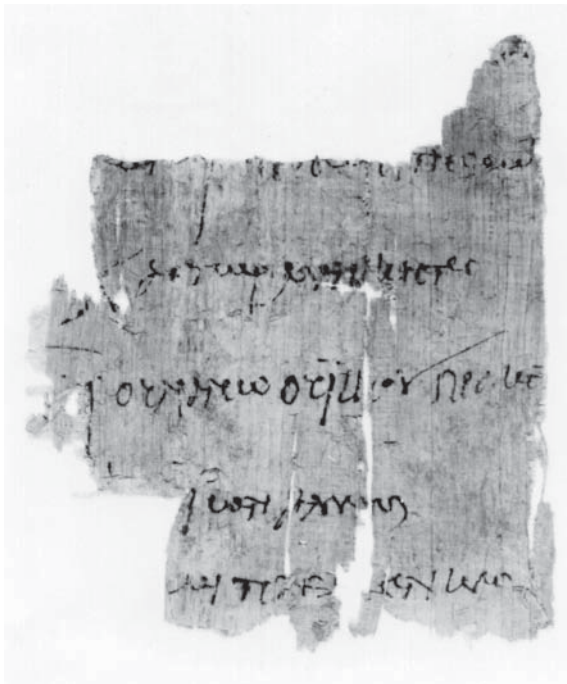


b)

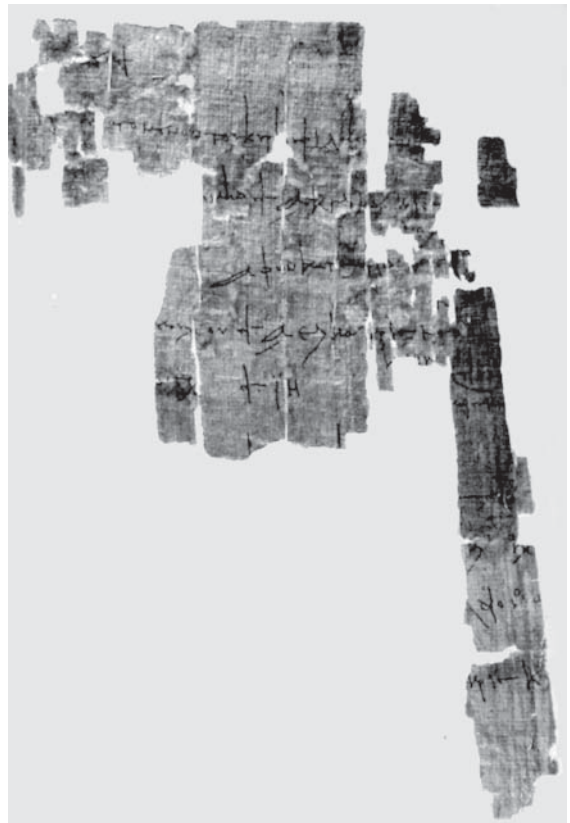


c)

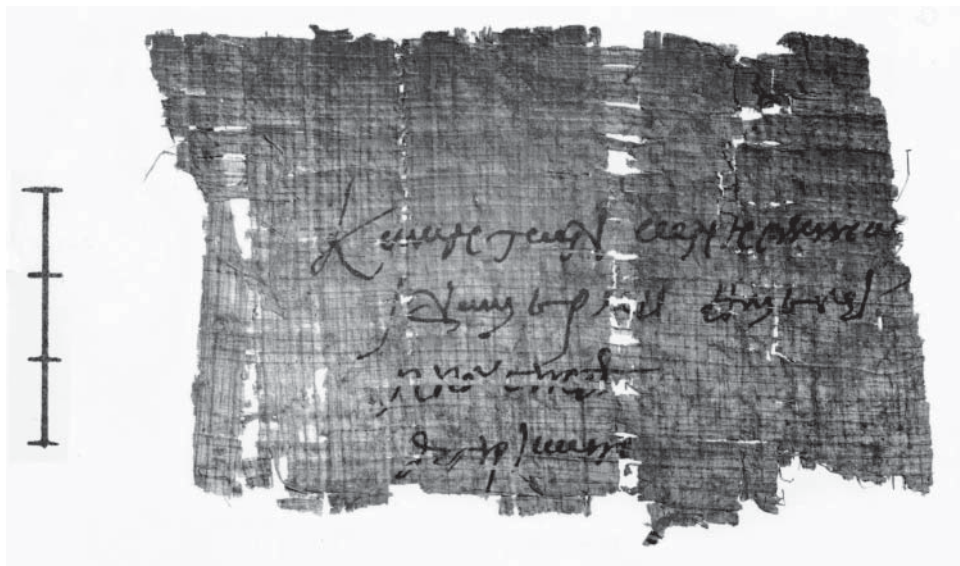
- a) Zahlungsauftrag (P.Mich.inv. 452)  
 b) Bruchtable (P.Princ.inv. GD 9556)  
 c) Liste von Namen und Dörfern (P. Lond. III 1097)



a)



c)



b)

- a) Fragment (P.Princ.inv. GD 9564)
- b) Fragment (P.Amst.inv. 117)
- c) SB IV 7484