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SETTLEMENT OF A DEBT AND EXTRACTS FROM CENSUS REGISTERS

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O.M. Pearl has been working on the papyrus published in this article for over 40 years, since in one of his important articles, *Census Documents from Karanis*, CdE 28, 1953, 335ff., he mentions P.Mich. inv. no. 5806 already (on p.390 in a note on line 3 of P.Mich. inv. no. 4716c verso = SB VI 9555a). At the 17th International Congress of Papyrology, held in 1983 at Naples, he gave a communication on this very interesting text (cf. Il libro delle comunicazioni, Napoli 1983, 89 = Atti del XVII Congresso Internazionale di Papirologia III, Napoli 1984, 1063: a short summary of half a page!). After 1983 he continued studying a photograph of this papyrus, since the original had in the meantime been sent back to Egypt. Off and on, when I happened to visit Ann Arbor, Pearl would bring out this papyrus and we would work on it together. I now publish P.Mich. inv. no. 5806 (32.5 x 21.7 cm.) here alone without having made use of Pearl's notes and/or results. A discussion with Dieter Hagedorn at Cologne resulted in some better readings and in general in a better understanding of the text as a whole.

I want to dedicate this article to the memory of Orsamus M. Pearl, a great papyrologist but also a good, understanding and friendly person and a deeply regretted friend.

Column I

	ἀντίγραφον·
	Γάιος Σεμπρώνιος Πρείσκος ὁ καὶ Ἀμμων
4	Μάρκω Σεμπρωνίῳ Οὐηστείγῳ τῷ ἀδελ-
	φῷ χαίρειν· ὄμολογῷ {όμολογῷ} ἔξε(σ)τάσ-
	θαι σοι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι πάντων
	ἄπερ ἐστὶν περὶ μὲν τὴν μητρόπολιν τοῦ
	Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ πατρικὸν δέκατον
8	[μ]έρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐπ' [άμ]φόδου Ἐρ-
	μουθιακῆς καὶ δοῦλα σ[ώμ]ατα τέσσαρα
	όνομασι Ἡδίστην καὶ ταύτης ἔγγονα
	Κάλλιστον καὶ Ἡρωνα καὶ Σεραπιάδα
12	ἀνθ' ὧν ὀφείλω σοι διὰ χειρὸς ἀργυρίου
	δραχμῶν τρισχιλίων πεντακοσίων
	καὶ οὐκ ἐπελεύσομαι ἐπὶ σὲ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς
	παρὰ σοῦ οὐδὲ ἐπ' αὐτὰ τὰ σώματα περὶ
16	οὐδενὸς τῶν προκιμένων οὐδὲ
	περὶ ἄλλου ἀπλῶς πρόγματος ἐνγρά-
	πτου ἀγράφου μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώ-
	σῆς ἡμέρας τρόπῳ οὐδενί· ἡ χεὶρ (ἢ)δε
20	κυρίᾳ ἔστω· ἔτους πέμπτου
	Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
	Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπεὶφ θ. ἀγνί[γραφ(ον)]
	ἔξ εἰκονισμ(οῦ) ις (ἔτους) θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ ἀμφόδ(ον)
24	Βουταφίου οἰκίας ζ μέρος τῆς μη-

Tafel XVIIb

July 3, A.D. 121
A.D. 131/2

	τρὸς Κρονοῦτος ἐξ ὑπομνήματος αὐτῆς· Ἀπρώνιος υἱὸς Μάρκου ἰππέως μητρὸς Κρονοῦτος τῆς	
28	Μάρχωνος ὑπερετὴς ἀπολύσιμ(ος) τῆς λαογρ(αφίας) ιε (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) ξα· Ἀπρώνιος ὁ καὶ Πασίνικος υἱὸς μητρὸς Ἀμμω-	A.D. 130/1
32	νοῦτος [δ] τῆς Ἡρωνος ἐπι- κεκριμένος ιε (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) κα. Κρονοῦς Μάρωνος τοῦ Μάρωνο(ς) [μ]ητρὸς Πρα-	A.D. 130/1
36	[.]οῦτος μήτηρ Ἀπρω[νί]ου (ἐτῶν) οη· Ἀμμωνοῦς Ἡρωνος το[ν] Αὔνει-	
40	οὺς γυνὴ αὐτοῦ (ἐτῶν) μζ· Κρονίαινα θυγάτηρ ἀμφοτέρων (ἐτῶν) λα· ἐ- δηλώθ(η) δὲ τὴν ἐτέραν αὐτοῦ θυ- γατέραν Σεμπρωνίαν γαμεῖσθαι Μάρκῳ Οὐαλερίῳ Ρούφῳ ἐκα- τοντάρχῃ σπείρης.	

Column II

	ἐξ ἰκονισμοῦ β̄ (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ ἀμφό- δου Βουταφίου οἰκίας ζ μέρος ἐπὶ Φρε-	A.D. 117/8
44	μεῖ Κρον{ι}οῦτο{ν} {υ} {ζ} Μάρωνος μητρὸς (Πρα οῦτος). Ἀπρώνις υἱὸς Μάρκου τοῦ Ἀπρωνίου ἰππέως τετελευτηκότ(ος) μητρὸς Κρονοῦτος	
48	ἰδιώτης λαογρ(αφούμενος) (ἐτῶν) μη οὐλ(ὴ) ρινὶ μέσῃ· Ἀ- πρώνις ὁ καὶ Πασίνικος υἱὸς μητρὸς Ἀμμωνοῦτος τῆς Ἡρωνος μὴ ἀπογεγρ(αμμένος) (ἐτῶν) η ἄσημος· Διόσκορος δοῦλ(ος) Ἀπρω-	
52	νίου υἱοῦ Μόρκου (ἐτῶν) δ ἄσημος· Παν- τάγαθος ἄλλος δοῦλ(ος) τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ἐτῶν) β ἄσημος· Κρονοῦς Μάρ{ι}ωνος τοῦ Μάρω-	
56	νος μητρὸς Κρονοῦτος ἥ π' ρ' ογεγρα(μμένη) μή- τηρ Ἀπρωνίου (ἐτῶν) ξδ· Ἀμμωνοῦς Ἡρωνος τοῦ Αὔνειον γυνὴ Ἀπρωνίου (ἐτῶν) λς· Σεμπρωνία θυγάτηρ ἀμφοτ(έρων)	
60	(ἐτῶν) κ· Κρονία ἄλλη θυγάτηρ (ἐτῶν) ιζ· Διοσκοροῦς δούλ(η) Ἀπρωνίου Μάρκου (ἐτῶν) λγ.	A.D. 131/2
	ἀντίγραφ(ον) ἐξ εἰκονισμοῦ ις (ἔτους) θεοῦ Ἀδριανο[ν] ἀμφόδου Ἐρμουθιακῆς ἀ τόμοι[ν κολλήματος] κε μεθ' (ἔτερα)· ο` ι' κί(ας) ι{λ} μέρος τῆς μητρ[ὸς Σεμ-]	

64	πρωνίας· Γάιος Σεμπρώνιος Διογ[ένης] σπούριος μητρὸς Σεμπρωνίας Ἀκο[υσαρίου] ἐπικε(κριμένος) τῷ ις ((ἔτει)) ὑπὸ Φλανίου Τιτιανοῦ ἡγεμόν[ος·] A.D. 131/2 Κρήσκης δοῦλος Σεμπρωνίας Ἀκο[υσαρίου]				
68	(πρότερον) αὐτῆς καὶ Γαίου Σεμπρωνίου καὶ Μ[άρκου] Σεμπρωνίου ἐπικεκριμένος ύ[πὸ] μαίου γενομένου στρατηγοῦ ιε (ἔτει) [(ἔτῶν) .(.) ·] A.D. 130/1 (?) Κάλλιστος δοῦλος τῆς αὐτῆς ἔγγον[ος Ἡ-] 72 τίστης κατὰ τὸ ὅ μέρος ὁ καὶ ἐπάνω [ἐ-] ξ ἀνδρῶν λογιζόμ(ενος) · Ἡρων ἄλλος [ἔγγο-] νος τῆς αὐτῆς δοῦλος τῆς αὐτῆς κατ[ὰ τὸ ὅ] μέρος μὴ ἀναγεγρ(αμμένος) (ἔτῶν) θ· θήλ(ειαι) · Σεμπρ[ωνία] 76 Ἀκουσάριον μῆτηρ Γαίου (ἔτῶν) νζ· Ἡ[δίστη] δούλ(η) τῆς α(ύτῆς) κατὰ τὸ ὅ μέρος πρότερον τ[οῦ τε-] τελευτηκότος αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Γαίο[υ Σεμ-] πρων[ίο]ν Πρείσκου ή καὶ ἀπάνω λογιζ[ομένη] · 80 Σεραπιὰς ἔγγονος τῇ̄ς αὐτῆς δούλη τῆς α[ύτῆς ὅ-] μοίως ἀπάνω λογιζομένη · Θερμουθάρι[ον ή καὶ] 'Αρσινόη ἄλλῃ ἔγγονος τῆς αὐτῆς ὁμοίω[ς ἐπάνω] λογιζομένη · ἐδήλωσεν δὲ τὰ προγεγρα[μμένα] 84 μέρη δουλικῶν σωμάτων ἀπογεγράφθ[αι] μόνου Ἡρωνος ὑπὸ Ὄννώφρεως τοῦ [Όννώ-] φρεως φροντιστοῦ Μάρκου Σε[μπρωνίου] Οὐηστείνου ἀπόντος οὐδὲ ὄντως [88 νου αύτοῦ ὄντος.				
2 Πρίσκος	3 Οὐηστίνῳ	7 Ἀρσινοίτου	12 διὰ: i ex ρ (of δραχμῶν)	16 προκειμένων	17-
18 ἐγγράπτου	30-31 Ἀμμωνοῦτος	31 τῆς is written over something washed off		38-39 θυγατέρω	
42 εἰκονισμοῦ	68 ἀ pap.	71-72 Ἡδίστη	79 Πρίσκου; ἐπάνω	81 ἐπάνω	85 μόνον;
"Ηρωνα	87 Οὐηστίνου				

TRANSLATION

Column I

Copy. Gaius Sempronius Priscus alias Ammon to his brother Marcus Sempronius Vestinus, greetings. I acknowledge to have ceded to you from all my possessions which are in the metropolis of the Arsinoite nome a tenth part of a house and a court-yard, inherited from my father, in the quarter Hermuthiake and four slaves, named Hediste and her off-spring Kallistos and Heron and Serapias in exchange for the three thousand five hundred silver drachmas which I owe you in cash and I shall not prosecute you nor your heirs nor the slaves about anything of the things stated above nor about any other matter whatsoever written or unwritten up to the present day in no way. This contract is binding. Year five of Imperator Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Epeiph 9. Copy from the census register incorporating descriptions of the 16th year of

divus Hadrianus, quarter Butaphion, a 1/6 part of a house of his mother Kronus on the strength of her own memorandum. Apronios, son of Marcus, *eques*, whose mother is Kronus, the daughter of Maron, past the age, released from the poll-tax in year 15, 61 years of age. Apronios, alias Pasinikos, son of the mother Ammonus, the daughter of Heron, scrutinized in year 15, 21 years of age. Kronus, daughter of Maron, granddaughter of Maron, whose mother is Pra.us, herself being the mother of Apronios, 78 years of age. Ammonus, daughter of Heron, granddaughter of Aunes, his wife, 47 years of age. Kioniaina, daughter of both, 31 years of age. It had been made clear that his other daughter, Sempronia, had married Marcus Valerius Rufus, a *centurio* of a *cohors*.

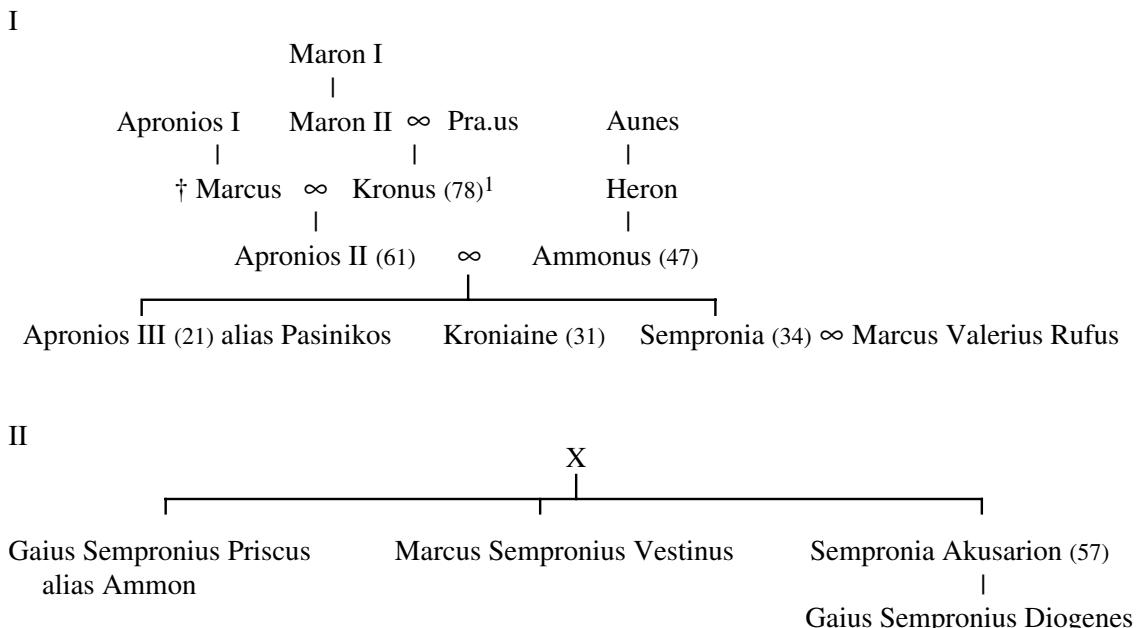
Column II

From the census register incorporating descriptions of the 2nd year of Hadrianus, quarter Butaphion, a 1/6 part of a house, near (the quarter) Phremai, of his mother Kronus, daughter of Maron, her mother being Pra.us. Apronios, son of Marcus, deceased *eques*, grandson of Apronios, whose mother is Kronus, a layman, enrolled in the class subject to poll-tax, 48 years of age, with a scar on the middle of his nose. Apronios, alias Pasinikos, whose mother is Ammonus, daughter of Heron, not registered, 8 years of age without distinguishing marks. Dioskoros, slave of Apronios, son of Marcus, 4 years of age without distinguishing marks. Panagathos, another slave of the same, 2 years of age without distinguishing marks. Kronus, daughter of Maron, granddaughter of Maron whose mother is Kronus (sic !), the before mentioned mother of Apronios, 64 years of age. Ammonus, daughter of Heron, granddaughter of Aunes, wife of Apronios, 36 years of age. Sempronia, daughter of both, 20 years of age. Kioniaina, another daughter, 17 years of age. Dioskoros, a slave of Apronios, son of Marcus, 33 years of age. Copy from the census register incorporating descriptions of the 16th year of *divus* Hadrianus, quarter Hermuthiakē, tomos 1, kollema 25, after other things, a 1/10 part of a house of his mother Sempronia. Gaius Sempronius Diogenes, *spurius*, whose mother is Sempronia Akusarion, scrutinized in the year 16 by the prefect Flavius Titianus. Kreskes, a slave of Sempronia Akusarion, formerly of her and of Gaius Sempronius and of Marcus Sempronius, scrutinized by - - - aios, former strategos, in year 15, .(.) years of age. Kallistos, a slave of the same for a 3rd part, off-spring of Hediste, above registered as belonging to the men. Heron, another off-spring of the same, slave of the same for a 3rd part, not registered, 9 years of age. Females: Sempronia Akusarion, mother of Gaius, 57 years of age. Hediste, slave of the same for a 3rd part, formerly of her deceased brother Gaius Sempronius Priscus, who has also be registered above. Serapias, off-spring of the same, slave of the same, likewise registered above. Thermutharion, alias Arsinoë, another off-spring of the same, likewise registered above. She had made clear that from the before mentioned parts of slaves only Heron has been registered by Onnophris, son of Onnophris, bailiff of Marcus Sempronius Vestinus who was absent and who was not really a - - - of him.

It cannot be established anymore for what reason copies of a settlement (a cession) between the brothers Gaius Sempronius Priscus and Marcus Sempronius Vestinus, dated July 3, A.D. 121, and three excerpts from census registers (one from A.D. 117/8 and two from A.D. 131/2) were made. There is no reason to assume that the three excerpts from census registers were all made in view of the cession between the two brothers All four documents may have been made in connection with a matter unknown to us.

Since in lines 23 and 61 there is a question of θεὸς Ἀδριανός, I assume that the present text was written after the death of the emperor Hadrian, i.e. after (July 10,) A.D. 138.

Two family groups are involved:



Regarding family I we have to assume that the person who wrote (copied) the present papyrus made some mistakes: (a) In lines 32-34 it is said that the mother of Kronus, daughter of Maron, granddaughter of Maron, wife of Marcus, mother of Apronios II is called Pra.us but in lines 53-54 her mother is called Kronus. In the latter case I assume a mistake. (b) In line 44 we read *Kρονίου τοῦ Μάρωνος μητρὸς*. It would be unique in the present text if a son and his father were linked by the article. Comparison with lines 32-34 leads to the reading adopted in the text. N.B. In line 36 the youngest daughter of Apronios II and Ammonus is called Kroniaine but she is Kronia (cf., e.g., BGU IX 1893,623; 1898,337) in line 58. Such minor variations in the forms of names are, however, not exceptional (cf. T. Gagos, L. Koenen, and B.E. MacNellen, *A First Century Archive from Oxyrhynchos ...*, in *Life in a Multi-Cultural Society*, Chicago 1992,181, footnote 1 for literature).

From the names it is clear that family II belongs to the class of Graeco-Egyptians who have received Roman citizenship through service in the Roman army.

Several other, more or less important mistakes have been corrected in the text itself. It cannot be ascertained whether these mistakes are to be attributed to the person who wrote the present text or that he found them already in the documents he copied.

Lines 2 through 22 are a copy of an agreement between the brothers Gaius Sempronius Priscus, alias Ammon, and Marcus Sempronius Vestinus, dated to July 3, A.D. 121. Instead of paying 3.500 silver drachmas Gaius Sempronius Priscus cedes to his brother 1/10th part of a house and court-yard which he inherited from his father and is situated in the quarter Hermuthiake and four slaves: Hediste and her children Kallistos, Heron, and Serapias. We are dealing with a so-called ἔκστασις (e.g., P.Mich.VI 427. For literature, see P.Münch. III 85 introduction). It is not likely that Marcus received still other properties from his brother. To *περὶ μὲν* in line 6 corresponds *καὶ* in line 8 (cf J.G. Denniston, *The Greek Particles*², Oxford 1966, 374ff.) We, therefore, do not have to look for a passage introduced by *περὶ δὲ* and mistakenly left out! A

¹ Between brackets the ages of the persons in A.D. 131/2. Marcus is already dead in A.D. 117/8.

² Between brackets the ages of the persons in A.D. 131/2. Marcus is already dead in A.D. 117/8.

similar case in P.Mich. inv. no. 407,10-11 (this text will be published in JRA): (two persons ὅμολογοῦσιν --- ἔχειν --- τὴν τιμὴν) πυροῦ μὲν ἀρταβῶν δύο καὶ λαχανωσπέρμου | μέτρῳ ἐλεουργικῷ ἀρταβῶν δύο κτλ.

Lines 22-41 (A.D.131/2) and lines 42--60 (A.D. 117/8) are extracts from a census register in view to a sixth part of a house, situated in the quarter Buthaphion and owned by Kronus, daughter of Maron, granddaughter of Maron. Only in the excerpt from the census register of A.D. 117/8 three slaves are also mentioned: Dioskoros, 4 years of age; Pantagathos, 2 years of age; Dioskoros, 33 years of age. The relationship between Kronus *cum suis* and the family of the Sempronii escapes us.

Lines 61-88 are an excerpt from a census register of A.D. 131/2 and regard a tenth part of a house, situated in the quarter Hermuthiake and owned by Sempronia Akusarion. Mention is made of six slaves. This Sempronia Akusarion is a sister of Gaius Sempronius Priscus who is dead by A.D. 131/2 (lines 77-79) and therefore also a sister of Marcus Sempronius Vestinus. She is now the sole owner of the slave Cresces who formerly belonged to her and her two brothers (lines 61-69). She also owns a third part of the slaves Hediste, Kallistos, and Heron; the female slave, Serapias, she possibly owns totally (lines 61-88). These slaves were given by Gaius Sempronius Priscus to his brother Marcus Sempronius Vestinus to delete a debt of 3,500 silver drachmas (lines 9-11).

It is possible that Sempronia bought from her brother Marcus the tenth share of the house which he received from his brother Gaius to delete a debt as well as (the shares in) the slaves Hediste, Kallistos, Heron, and Serapias who Marcus received for the same reason from his brother Gaius. She had already once bought a part of a slave from her brothers (lines 67-69. This transaction has possibly to be placed before A.D. 121).

On the other hand, Gaius Sempronius Priscus is dead in A.D. 131/2 (lines 77-79) and it is quite possible that also Marcus Sempronius Vestinus is dead by this date. Sempronia could then have inherited the part of the house and (the shares in) the slaves Hediste, Kallistos, Heron, and Serapias. She would in that case have inherited only a part of Vestinus' possessions (either because others [his children?] inherited also from him or because a part of his possessions had to be sold).

Now it should be noted that we are dealing with three persons only (two brothers and one sister) and that Sempronia and her two brothers seem to have owned each a third share of the slave Cresces (lines 67-69). One wonders whether the 3rd shares of the slaves Hediste, Kallistos, and Heron have not always been in the possession of Sempronia as her part of the inheritance of her father. If this were the case one would have to assume that (a) Gaius Sempronius Priscus possessed also only a (3rd) share in these slaves although this fact would then not have been mentioned in lines 9-11 and (b) that Sempronia acquired (by inheritance) only the tenth part of a house (and court-yard) in the quarter Hermuthiake and the female slave Serapias from her brother Marcus Sempronius Vestinus. Since it is *dissertis verbis* stated that Sempronia's 3rd share in the slave Hediste belonged formerly to her now deceased brother Gaius Sempronius Priscus (lines 76-79), one has to assume that she acquired that share in one way or another from her brother Marcus Sempronius Vestinus. Be this as it may be, in A.D. 131/2 Sempronia Akusarion was the owner of a tenth share of a house (and court-yard) in the quarter Hermuthiake which Gaius Sempronius Priscus ceded in A.D. 121 to his brother Marcus Sempronius Vestinus, to delete a debt of 3,500 silver drachmas.

NOTES

- 2-3 The *nomen gentile* Sempronius is often attested in Egypt. The *cognomen* Priscus (cf. I. Kajanto, The Latin Cognomina, Helsinki 1965, 288) is rather commonly but the *cognomen*

Vestinus (cf. I. Kajanto, op. cit., 214) rather seldom attested. A Gaius Sempronius Priscus is known from P.Mich. IX 554,5,54-55 (A.D. 81-96; Karanis) and P.Mich. IV 224,1745 (A.D. 172/3; Karanis) and a Marcus Sempronius Vestinus from P.Mich. IV 224,3867,5938; 358 C 28 (A.D. 172/3; Karanis). We cannot decide which - if any - relationship exists between the bearers of the same name.

- 4-5 ἔξε(σ)τάσθαι: cf. F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar II, Milano 1981, 397f.
- 6 περὶ μὲν τὴν μητρόπολιν: since the quarter Hermuthiake (cf. S. Daris, Aegyptus 61, 1981, 143ff.) is a quarter of the metropolis of the Arsinoite nome, περὶ has the meaning "in" (cf. E. Mayser, Grammatik II.2, Berlin und Leipzig 1934, 455).
- 9-11 Family II possesses six slaves, family I three. The names Ἀρσινόη (line 82), Ἡδίστη (line 10) and Κρήσκης (line 67) are not yet listed as names of slaves by I. Biežuńska-Małowist, L'esclavage dans l'Égypte gréco-romaine. II^e partie: période romaine, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1977, 171ff.; Διόσκορος (line 50), Διοσκοροῦς (line 59), Θερμουθάριον (line 81), Ἡρων, Κάλλιστος (line 11), Παντάγοθος (lines 51-52), and Σεραπίας (line 11) are. Θερμουθάριον (line 81) has as an alias Ἀρσινόη (line 82) (for a slave with a double name, cf., e.g., P.Mich. V 322a,14).
- 15 It is strange, since impossible, that Priscus declares that he will not prosecute the slaves about anything stated above.
- 17-18 Although ἔγγραπτος and ὄγραφος are mostly coupled by ḥ (or εἴτε - - - εἴτε; μηδ' - - - μηδ') we also come across asyndetic combinations. Cf., e.g., P.Kronion 11,19; PSI VIII 929,18; P.Soter. 24,20.
- 19 ἡδε ἡ χείρ is a standard expression. For a similar mistake, cf., e.g., BGU XV 2479,8.
- 23 είκονισμ(oῦ): also lines 42 and 61. Cf. ZPE 55, 1984, 299ff.; 57, 1984, 119f.; 62, 1986, 158; SB XIV 11634.
- 25) ὑπομνήματος: for ὑπόμνημα as another word for κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, see M. Hombert - Cl. Préaux, Recherches sur le recensement dans l'Egypte romaine, PLBat. V, Leiden 1952, 101.
- 26) Ἀπρώνιος: the *nomen gentile* Apronius (cf. W.Schulze, Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen, Zürich-Hildesheim 1991, 110f.) occurs in P.Hamb. I 29,21-22 (A.D. 81-96; ?); 73,14-15 (IIInd century A.D.; ?); P.Mich. III 159,3,11 (A.D. 41-68; ?).
- 26-29 Apronius, son of Marcus, is, since he is 61 years of age, naturally ὑπερετῆς (cf. M. Hombert - Cl. Préaux, op.cit., 140, 144) and therefore does not pay poll-tax (cf. ibidem, 118).
- 31-32 ἐπικεκριμένος: also lines 66 and 69. Cf. M. Hombert - Cl. Préaux, op.cit., s.v. ἐπίκρισις; C.A. Nelson, Status Declarations in Roman Egypt, ASP 19, Amsterdam 1979, passim.
- 33-34 Πραΐ[]οῦτος: Πραοῦς is a rather well attested proper name. In the present papyrus there is at the beginning of line 34 space for one (deleted?) letter in front of -οῦτος.
- 36 αὐτοῦ: Ἀπρω[ν]οῦ of line 34 is meant. Also in line 38 where the use of only αὐτοῦ does not necessarily imply that Sempronia's mother was not Ammonus.
- 37-41 Although soldiers could not officially be married the verb γαμεῖσθαι is used for the connection between Sempronia and the *centurio cohortis* (cf. H.J. Mason, Greek Terms for Roman Institutions, ASP 13, Toronto 1974) Marcus Valerius Rufus (cf. I. Kajanto, op.cit., 229) who is not known from another text published to date.
- 42-43 ἐπὶ Φρεμεῖ: S. Daris, Aegyptus 61, 1981, 150f. lists the instances of this ἄμφοδον known to him. Add: BGU IX 1898 (A.D. 172); P.Aberd. 56 (A.D. 176); P.Athens 43 verso (IIInd/IIIInd century A.D. In lines 19, 22, and 26 there is no question of a new proper name

- Φρεμεί [so D. Foraboschi, Onomasticon alterum papyrologicum 327a] but - in an obscure context - of the ἄμφοδον Φρεμεῖ); P.Cairo Isid. 73 (A.D. 314), 122 (A.D.314); P.Col. VII 158 (A.D. 344), 185 (A.D. 319); P.Rend.Harr. II 180-189 (A.D. 134-146); P.Mert. I 37 (A.D. 373); P.Mich. V 258 (A.D. 32/3); P.Münch. III 70 (A.D. 119), 81 (A.D. 142), 101 (A.D. 150); SB VI 9311 (A.D. 374/5), XVI 13005 (A.D. 144), 13011 (A.D.144). The εἰκονισμὸς regards property located in the ἄμφοδον Βουταφίου. I think that this quarter was situated near the ἄμφοδον Φρεμεῖ like the ἄμφοδον Θεραπείας was near the ἄμφοδον Σεκνεβτύνει (cf. WChrest. 220,6). In lines 21-22 of column III of P.Lond.II 294 (a text I hope to publish in due course) there is a question of: ἐξ εἰκ(ονισμοῦ) β (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου ἀμφόδ(ον) | Λινυφείου οἰκί(ας) ιδ ἐπὶ Φρεμ(εῖ).
- 47 For ἴδιωτης, cf. H.C. Youtie, ZPE 38, 1980, 287f. = Scriptiunculae Posteriore II, Bonn 1982, 597f.
- 63 ι{λ}: I do not know of what the lambda could be the beginning in the present context. In my introduction I started from the assumption that the tenth part of a house mentioned in this line was identical with the one mentioned in lines 7-8 although no court-yard is mentioned here!
- 64 In P.Strasb. 196,4 (IIInd century A.D., Tebtynis) a Gaius Sempronius Diogenes appears as an ἔκδικος of the woman Isidora. It cannot be established whether we are dealing with the same person.
- 65 σπούριος: cf.S.Daris, Il lessico latino nel greco d'Egitto², Barcelona 1991, 106.
- 66 This line which may have been written by a different hand has heen squeezed in between lines 65 and 67.
For the *praefectus Aegypti*, Titus Flavius Titianus, see G.Bastianini, ZPE 17, 1975, 285f.; 38,1980,81.
- 67 Κρήσκης: a Tiberius Claudius Cresces appears in P.Mich.IV 224,4565, 5798 (A.D.172/3; Karanis) [Κλαύδιος in D. Foraboschi, Onom.alt. pap. 317a is just a misprint for Κλαύδιος. "Tait P275 (Rom.)" should be deleted].
- 69-70 The papyrus published here was found during the 1930/31 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis (situated in the Herakleides division). The real estate involved is located in the metropolis of the Arsinoite nome. If ιε (ἔτει) (Hagedorn's correct reading) stands, like in lines 29 and 32, for A.D.130/1 the strategos whose name ends in -μαῖος could have been a strategos of the Themistos division of the Arsinoite nome functionning between A.D. 129 and A.D. 133 (cf.G. Bastianini - J. Whitehorne, Strategi and Royal Scribes of Roman Egypt, Papyrologica Florentina XV, Firenze 1987, 41/2). On the other hand, if ιε (ἔτει) does not stand for the 15th regnal year of the emperor Hadrian and/or if the nomos involved is not the Arsinoite nome there are numerous possibilities.
- 72-73 ἐ-]|λξ ἀνδρῶν: cf. P.Bruz. I 19,8: ὁ καὶ ἐνθάδε λογιζόμ(ενος) ἕδιο(ς) μο(ν) = "compté ici comme m'appartenant en propre." Similar expressions in lines 79, 81, and 82-83. The meaning is that the said slaves had already been registered in a previous κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή. For that reason the slave Heron (lines 73-75) who in A.D. 131/2 is only 9 years of age had not been registered in a previous κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή. For the expression ἐξ ἀνδρῶν Hagedorn referred me to SB VI 9555b,13 and 14. When publishing this text in CdE 28, 1953, 352ff. Pearl wrote:"The published lists and census materials offer no parallel." This holds true until the present day, since ἐξ ἀνδρῶν ρμθ in SB XVI 12816,54,64, and 74 means literally "out of 149 men". Hagedorn and I are both convinced that in the present text ἐξ ἀνδρῶν means "taken up among the (grown up) men", i.e. among the persons liable to poll-tax.

- 79 ἀπόνω = ἐπόνω: also in line 81. Cf. for the interchange ε > α F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar I, Milano 1976, 283ff.
- 83ff. The fact that from the six slaves owned by Sempronia only Heron was the subject of an ἀπογραφή (cf.H.J. Wolff, Das Recht der griechischen Papyri II, München 1978, esp. 239ff.) has probably to be related to the fact that he had not yet been registered in a previous κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή (cf.line 75).It is not stated when this registration took place only that it was done by a bailiff, since Vestinus was not present. Since we are dealing in this excerpt from a census register with property belonging to Sempronia Akusarion (lines 61-64), I assume that she (and not her son Gaius Sempronius Diogenes) is the subject of ἐδήλωσεν in line 83.
- 87-88 [lvou: I do not have a solution to offer for this place. A substantive or adjective in the genitive to be connected with αὐτοῦ (= Heron or Vestinus?) is needed.



Schuldenentlastung und Auszüge aus Zensusdeklarationen (P.Mich. inv.no. 5806)