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APPLICATION FOR A LEASE OF VINEYARD IRRIGATION


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APPLICATION FOR A LEASE OF VINEYARD IRRIGATION

While preparing \textit{P.Col. X 284} for publication, I realized that it is a large portion of a copy of the fragmentary lease application recently published as \textit{P.Heid. V 344}. Dieter Hagedorn subsequently recognized that a smaller portion of the Columbia copy is published as \textit{P.Heid. V 343}. Sufficient new information is supplied by \textit{P.Col. X 284} that a complete re-edition of \textit{P.Heid. V 344} is warranted. I will first give a general introduction, then the full text, translation and commentary of \textit{P.Col. X 284}, and conclude with a reedition of \textit{P.Heid. V 344} followed by brief comments pointing out divergences from the \textit{editio princeps}. Many lacunae in one can be restored on the basis of the extant parallel portion of the other, and in each edition portions of text restored in this fashion are placed in lower half brackets.

Documents were written in duplicate for various reasons, a discussion of which is not appropriate here. While we reserve comment on the practice for a future study, it is worth noting that double and/or multiple copies of contracts are often referred to and sometimes preserved together (even uncut), and duplicates preserved separately are rarer.3

\section*{I. INTRODUCTION}

In \textit{P.Col. X 284}, which is a combination of \textit{P.Col. inv. 41} and \textit{P.Heid. V 343}, there are five vertical folds, with the first fold virtually the left edge, which result in five panels of writing. The largest fragment of \textit{P.Heid. V 343} preserves lines 18-22, and the two smaller fragments fit lacunae in the beginnings of lines 10-13. The surface of the papyrus in both pieces has suffered badly throughout from abrasion and the folding. The hand of \textit{P.Heid. V 344}, the second copy of the document, is much faster and less stylized than \textit{P.Col. X 284} (see notes to lines 3 and 16). The writing is along the fibers and the back is blank.

The line length is determined by the consular formula in line 1, achieved by restoring nineteen characters lacking to the left, or the equivalent of one additional panel of writing. Thus the

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{P.Col. X 284} + \quad 19.8cm w X 13.1cm \quad 1 Jan-29 Aug
  \item \textit{P.Heid. V 343} \quad a = 19.5 cm X 7.5cm \quad 311 C.E.
  \item \quad b = 3.5 cm X 5cm \quad Oxyrhynchus
  \item \quad c = 4.3 cm X 2.5 cm
\end{itemize}

1 I wish to thank especially Roger Bagnall, Dirk Obbink, Dieter Hagedorn and Andrea Jördens for their comments and suggestions. \textit{P.Col. X 284} is part of the Papyrology Collection of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University, and is published with its permission.

2 Seven examples of duplicate copies of a single Oxyrhynchite document written on one sheet are cited in my publication of \textit{P.Col. inv. 166} in \textit{BASP} 27 (1990) p. 95. There are many additional examples among the documentary papyri of duplicate copies of a single document either written on one sheet, somehow joined together in antiquity (see \textit{P.Oxy.} L 3574 intr. [314-18]), or found rolled together.

3 There are many other examples of duplicates of a document from the Roman period, now preserved separately. For instance, in the Heidelberg collection, in addition to the duplicate discussed herein, see \textit{P.Heid. IV} 324 (Hermopolis, 247) and \textit{P.Amh. II} 81, or \textit{P.Heid. IV} 342 (Hermopolis, 63) and \textit{P.Ryl. II} 101a and c.
average length of line is eighty-four characters, or approximately seventeen characters per panel. Allowing 1.5 cm for the left margin the original document was approximately 24-25 cm wide.

The papyrus contains in ll. 1-14 a lease of labor in a vineyard by three lessors, a μισθοσις των έργων, or locatio conductio operarum, "contract for labors," and in ll. 15-17 locatio conductio rei, a standard property lease. The one lessor previously known is Techosous, also called Eudaimonis, the daughter of Didymus who appears with alias and/or patronymic in two other documents, P.Oxy. XLV 3246 (296-298) and LIV 3741 other side (313). This category of contract, in which a μισθός "wage" is paid, is admirably elucidated by Jördens in P.Heid. from which this study has greatly benefited and to which the reader is referred. As Jördens shows, the two labors most commonly specified in these contracts are irrigation or vineyard operations, and in fact P.Col. X 284 is a combination of those two in that it concerns irrigation in a vineyard.

There are only six other papyri of 311 C.E. with this consular formula; see Bagnall/Worp Chronological Systems (Zutphen, 1978) pp. 3 and 106. There is no extant evidence for post-consular use of the formula; see CLRE (Atlanta, 1987) p. 626. Among these six documents, the latest month in which the consular formula with both names appears is July day unknown, SB VI 9214 (Oxyrhynchus). For other documents from this year which do not have the consular formula but a regnal date instead see Bagnall/Worp Regnal Formulas (Missoula, 1979) pp. 34-35. The date of the latest of these documents which may include Galerius is August 18. P.Princ.Roll [see Bagnall/Worp Archiv 30 (1984) 53-82] 1.5 (Philadelphia, August 18), 1.10 (Philadelphia, August 18). Thus Mesore is the last month in which Galerius appears in either a consular or regnal formula. There is a group of papyri which attest Maximinus as single consul for the year 311; see RFBE (Missoula, 1979) pp. 34-35, and cf. CLRE (Atlanta, 1987) p. 157. The earliest document which attests a single consul for 311 is P.Corn. 13, July 12.

A peculiarity in this papyrus is the abruptness of its introduction. In an application for a lease such as P.Col. X 284 the common form of address is to place the lessor(s) in the dative followed by their patronymic, credentials and place of residence, and then the lessee's name in the genitive after παρά, followed by patronymic, place of residence, and sometimes with the occupation (especially if the lessee is a man, e.g., P.Oxy. L 3595-97, LI 3639) but very often without (e.g., P.Oxy. XXXII 2676, XLIV 3203, XLV 3255-3258, XLVI 3263, 3270, XLVII 3354, 3368, XLVIII 3836, LV 3803). There are very few examples of applications for or leases of agricultural property or labors therein in which only the names of the parties are given, either man or woman, and nearly all the rest of their respective addresses are omitted, e.g. P.Oxy. XXXIII 2676 (151) and P.Oxy. L 3595 (243) which is especially relevant because it also has multiple women lessors.

Other Oxyrhynchite applications for vineyard leases or leases of labor in a vineyard, or leases thereof, include (arranged chronologically): P.Oxy. IV 729 (137), P.Ross. Georg. II 19 (141), P.Oxy. XIV 1692 (188), P.Harris I 137 (second century), P.Oxy. XLVII 3354 (257), P.Col. X 281 (269-277), P.Oxy. XIV 1631 (280), P.Laur. IV 166 (289/90), [perhaps P.Stras. VI 539 (290/1)], PSI XIII 1338 (299), P.Rob.inv. 7 (third century) [BASP 25 (1988) 114-118], P.Oxy. LV 3803 (411), L 3582 (442).

II. TEXT

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1 [υπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν] ἡμῶν Γαλερίου Οὐαλερίου Μαξιμιανοῦ σεβαστοῦ τὸ η καὶ Γαλερίου Οὐαλερίου Μαξιμιανοῦ σεβαστοῦ τὸ η καὶ Ἡραλίου Μαξιμιανοῦ τῆς καὶ Εὐδαιμονίδι(α) καὶ Εὐδαιμονίδι(α) τῆς καὶ Ωριγενίη καὶ ... [.....]
5 ήδροπαροχικό[ι]  [έργα] πάντα ἀπό τὸν ὑπάρχοντός ὑμῖν ἀμπελικὸν κτήματος Πετροκ καλουμένου [τρίτου]
[24c]...
[19c]...
10 θρατόν ἔτι ταῖς ἐξεν. [μ]ὲν ἡπιβάλλον μιᾶς μέρους τῆς καρπανίας [τῶν φυτῶν] ἰκών καὶ ὕφων [καὶ ἔπι]
[7c]...
[20c]...
15 [κ] ἔτος] καὶ ἡ [ἔτος]  [26c]...
[32c]...
[Aὐ[η]λία]...
[Αὐ[η]λία]...
[2h]...
[2h]...
...
Translation

In the consulship of our masters Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus for the eighth time and Galerius Valerius Maximinus Augustus for the second time. To Aurelia Techosous also called Eudaimonis and Aurelia Eudaimonis also called Horigenia and Aurelia ........, from Pareitis son of Paulos, mother Thaesous, from your epoikion called Petrok near the village of Dositheou. I willingly undertake to lease for a period of two years from the first day of the month of Hathur of the incoming 20th and 8th year, all the irrigating operations of the third share from the enclosed vineyard belonging to you called Petrok, which is the aroura of Apphous, whatever the area of the whole portion in arouras may be, which irrigations I will perform ... (7) irrigation machines at the proper times and to your satisfaction, with the concurrence of your agents (8) in everything ..., and I shall necessarily perform all the other labors at the proper times, the labors of maintaining the dikes and the irrigations... (9) ... the share of the wine pertaining to me on the same terms as the other lessees (10) and further, to possess the share of the vineyard and the share of the sale of fruits of the date-palms and fruit-trees that falls to me and (11) having finished completely all the aforementioned and the extra payments on the twenty-eighth day of Pharmouthi and (12) at the vintage and having on loan two young oxen and which advance payment I shall receive ... (13) and I shall perform all the labors and the other customary ... (14) ... and I undertake to lease for these same two years from the incoming 20th and 8th year... (15) ... cultivating the lots and the ... (16) ... in the presence of the aforesaid Apphous which he shall cultivate; (17-22) everything guaranteed against any risk. When this undertaking is secured to me I will of necessity accomplish all the operations at their proper time, and the irrigation and everything done at the proper time, and at the end of the period I shall return the vineyard cared for with the irrigations and the plants living and flourishing, and you have the right of execution against me and against all my property. The undertaking is valid and after having been formally questioned I have agreed. In the aforesaid consulship, Mesore epagomenal day __. I, Aurelius Serenus and however I am styled wrote on her behalf since she is illiterate.

Notes

1 For the reconstruction ἱπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν see D. Hagedorn and K.A. Worp "Von κύριος zu δεσπότης. Eine Bemerkung zur Kaisertitulatur im 3./4. Jhd.,” ZPE 39 (1980) 165-177. They show that after 307/8 C.E. the consular titulature changed to the form used here.

2 In addition to those mentioned in the introduction, the only other occurrences of the name Techosous are: P.Fouad. 36.4, 20 (Oxy., 167), P.Oxy. IV 809 descr. (98-117), X 1284.13 (250), XLIX 3503.4 (first century) and SB VIII 9869b.16 (Hermopolite nome, 160), XVI 12950.9, 23 (Arsinoite nome, 230/231). A woman Ἡριγένεια (gen. Ἡριγένης) is attested in SB X 10537.10 (provenance unknown, 214-215) and P.Oxy. XII 1475.10 (267).

3 For the name Παρεῖτις see the comment in P.Heid. V 344 introduction.

4 Youtie's comment in ZPE 36 (1979) 71 that the name only occurs in the Oxyrhynchite and Hermopolite nomes has now been nullified by this last reference.
The scribe wrote the abbreviation of μητρός rapidly and with too many strokes. Further, the scribe used both a sinusoidal curve and a stylized eta to abbreviate μητρός; the standard abbreviation is simply the stylized eta. Cf. note on line 4, μη(νός).

The village of Dositheou was in the eighth pagus (see P.Oxy. LV 3795), the former lower toparchy, Pruneti I centri abitati dell’ Ossirinchite (Firenze, 1981) pp. 43, 237.

The epoikion of Petrok() is one of four entities listed in the territory of the village of Dositheou in P.Oxy. XLVI 3307.16 (fourth century), and in both P.Oslo III 119.2, 9 (Oxy., 319) and SB XVI 12646.11 (326/327) Petrok() appears in a receipt for military clothing of the eighth pagus. The epoikion Petrok() or Petrob() appears in P.Oxy. XII 1448.11 (ca. 318).

There is no visible abbreviation mark either here or in line 5, though the surface in both lines is badly damaged and thus could have originally had such a mark. The name may be a hellenized form of an Egyptian word or name. Perhaps originally the epoikion was the property of an Egyptian with the name of Petrok(), was subsequently sold, but retained the original identification: for this practice vis à vis κλήρος see Rowlandson, Landholding in the Oxyrhynchite Nome, 30 BC-c300 AD (diss., Oxford, 1983) pp. 42-46, and F. Zucker, “Beobachtungen zu den permanenten Klerosnamen,” pp. 101-06 in Festschrift Oertel: Studien zur Papyrologie und antiken Wirtschaftsgeschichte, ed. H. Braunert (Bonn, 1964).

3-4 On the phrase ἐκουσώμεν ρηπιάμαι μηθώσασθαι see P.Oxy. XLIV 3203.8-9n. (400); add now to the bibliography there, H. Müller, Untersuchungen zur ΜΙΣΘΟΣΙΣ von Gebäuden im Recht der gräko-ägyptischen Papyri, Erlanger juristische Abhandlungen 33 (Köln, 1985) p. 54.

The year is 311 not later than Mesore/August, that is, 19-7-5-3 at writing and the incoming year is 20-8-6-4 311/12 (see Bagnall/Worp, Regnal Formulas pp. 34-35). The first regnal year must be 20 (see introduction) and thus the scribe has an extra stroke between the kappa and the sinusoidal curve (cf. the extra stroke in μητρός, line 3). In the year of writing, the only regnal formulas with as few as two dates are post-consulate. We expect four or five numbers here because as indicated in the introduction there is no extant evidence for post-consulate use of the consular formula, but whatever the final character of line 4 is, it is not a γ or a δ and there is not room for a κ between the eta and the final character of the line. This is confirmed by P.Heid. V 344.6.

5 For a list of papyri which concern ὅρροπαροχισμός see P.Heid. V 344.6n.

The definitive study of ἀμπελικὸν κτήμα is Rathbone Economic Rationalism and Rural Society in third-century A.D. Egypt (Cambridge, 1991), especially pp. 33-36. Even though his study concerns the Arsinoite nome, the wealth of information is applicable across geographical boundaries. In P.Col. X 284 the piece of property being leased, Πετροκ καλουμένου “called by the name Petrok,” is referred to as both ἐποίκιον (l. 3) and κτήμα (l. 5). As

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5 Forthcoming in book form from Oxford University Press.
far as we have determined this is the earliest instance of a named property identified by two terms in the same lease.6

The Egyptian name Apphous is a not uncommon name in the Oxyrhynchite nome during the period of this papyrus, i.e. _P.Laur._ IV 162 (354) _P.Oxy._ I 43.v.1.11, 4.17 (295), VII 1048.15 (fourth or fifth century). XIV 1752.3 (379; _BL_ 8.249), XXXIII 2675.18 (318), XLII 3079.3, 8 (fourth century), LIV 3727.5 (303), LVII 3914.24 (519), and LIX 3993.22, 49 (ca. 200). The name does occur in a few documents whose provenance is not secure, but it does not occur in any documents from other provenances. This Apphous, who is also mentioned in line 16, appears to be the lessee of the land which Pareitis is to irrigate. This raises an interesting question, the answer to which still eludes me: why is the contract drawn up between Pareitis and the lessors and not between Pareitis and Apphous?

The reading ὅλος ἔτιν ἀρουμηδοῦ see _P.Heid._ V 344.8n.

Concerning the phrase ἐστὶν ἀρουμηδοῦ see _P.Heid._ V 344.8n.

The reading of μηχανικῶν ὑργάνων is secure and thus represents its earliest attestation in the papyri. There are many occurrences of μηχανικά ὑργανα but they all originate from the period between 469 C.E. and the seventh century. Further, in each of those occurrences the papyrus refers to the replacement of an axle or other part of the machinery in order to return the irrigation equipment to satisfactory condition.

The phrase τῶν σῶν ἐπαξικουλουθοῦντων ἄπασι (τοῖς ἔργοις) is found in two of the other Oxyrhynchite vineyard leases, _P.Oxy._ XIV 1631.29-30 (280) and XLVII 3354.38 (257).

In ἐπάναγκον, for the interchange of a for o see Gignac I p. 287, and _P.NYU_ I 22.9 (Karanis, 329) ἐπάναγκαν.

The exiguous traces between τῶν and καὶ appear to be compatible with ὑδροπαροχικῶν.

Due to the poor condition of the surface I can not suggest with any degree of certainty the rest of the phrase. In _P.Heid._ V 344 that phrase appears in line 11 preceded by χωματισμῶν and then the large lacuna at the end of line 10. The sense of it must be a list of the labors involved in the proper irrigation of the vineyard. Thus a possible restoration may be, ὑδροπαροχικῶν καὶ χωματισμῶν καὶ ποτισμῶν καὶ διωρύγων, suggested by two other labors of ποτισμῶν καὶ

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6 There are several examples from the sixth century accounts from the Apion estates in which different kinds of property, κτήμα, ἐποίκισια bear identical names.

7 In _P.Oxy._ LVII 3914 (519), we read in lines 5-6 ἐποιχίσσαν Νεοφύτου καὶ Ἀνουσίας "the hamlets of Neophyty and Anusias," and in line 8 τῶν εἰρήμενων κτήματον "the same holdings." The note to line 6 points out that "Νεοφύτου is attested as the name of either an ἐποίκισιον, a κτήμα, or a χωρίον in several texts from the Oxyrhynchite nome ... see P. Pruneti, _I centri abitati_ 116." We stress here that while the precise identification of Neophyty as one kind of agricultural property as opposed to another may be unclear, the multiple identifications are not in one lease.

9-10 The phrase καὶ τῶν συμμισθωτῶν ἔτι τε καὶ ἔχειν μὲ is extant in *P.Heid.* V 344.12. The sense of the phrase is that Pareitis should be awarded the same quantity of wine for the third part of the vineyard that he works (ll. 5-6) as the other laborers employed for the rest of the vineyard.

10 The phrase ἱστὸν ἔτι τε καὶ εἶ is read in line 1 of the lower right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343, and ἐπιβάλλον μοι µ[ is read in line 1 of the upper right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343.


11 The phrase ἐπὶ[...]τελοῦντα πάντα τὰ is extant in *P.Heid.* V 344.13, and ἴσπιβάλλον τὰ[ is read in line 1 of the lower right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343. The continuation of the line ἵσπιβάλλον καὶ τὰ ἕκτακτα is extant in *P.Col.* X 284.11. The combination of a form of ἐστελοῦντα and a form of δηλοῦμενα (or προγραμματο) referring to carrying out previously mentioned instructions or duties occurs in *P.Heid.*. II 121.4.vii (Tebtunis, 42) and *P.Oxy.* VI 972.16 (223); and the phrase without a form of δηλοῦμενα (or προγραμματο) but similarly referring to instructions or duties, occurs in *P.Oxy.* XII 1426.15 (332), XXXI 2586.16 (264; *BL* 6.110), XXXVIII 2875.13 (third century), XLVII 3344.32 (207).

For τὰ ἕκτακτα "extra payments in kind" see the note to *P.Oxy.* XLVIII 3406.5-6 (fourth century).

The reference is to Pharmuthi 28 of the coming year, that is, 23 April 312.

12 The beginning of the line τρόγης καὶ ἐσχον is read in line 3 of the lower right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343. The phrase ἐν προχρείας βόας is extant in *P.Heid.* V 344.14. The exiguous traces before προχρείας are compatible with a nu and less likely with a kappa and thus I read ἐν rather than ἐκ. The interchange of the genitive for the dative is not uncommon in the Roman period; e.g., προχρείας for προχρείᾳ, in *P.Hamb.* I 39.4.5, 14 and passim (179), *P.Michael.* 43.19 (Aphroditio, 526).

νεοτέρους δ] is read in line three of the upper right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343 (confirmed by *P.Heid.* V 344.14) with both omicrons lacking, the rho in νεοτέρους ligatured to the horizontal stroke of the epsilon as in line 6, and the tops of all the characters are visible on the fragment. This is the earliest use of the term προχρεία with reference to βόας that I have uncovered; it is extant in later documents *P.Mich.* XIII 666.28 (Aphroditio, sixth century), *PSI* X 1122.21, 36 (provenance unknown, sixth century), and *SB* XVI 12481.16 (Arsinoite nome, 668).

The alpha in the reading ής δ᾽ ἂν resembles the first one in πάντα (l. 5) or the one in ὁργά- νων (l. 7).

The characters restored in the small lacuna -αβῳ προ- are extant in *P.Heid.* V 344.15. The sense of the end of line 12 must be, "All the things I receive in advance are to be charged to my account."

13 The traces of letters of the phrase καὶ ποίη[σομαι are read in line 4 of the lower right fragment in *P.Heid.* V 343.

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9 I wish to thank John Rea and Revel Coles for the reading of this difficult line.
Perhaps we should look for some variation of one common third/fourth century use of the adjective συνήθης, namely in reference to accounts, receipts, monthly reports or summaries; e.g., P.Cair.Preis. 16.8 (provenance unknown, forth century), 17.10 (provenance unknown, forth century), P.Oxy. XXXVI 2769.15 (242), XLIII 3092.8 (217), P.Panop.Beatty 2.1.11, 2.42, 3.60, 11.297 (300).

The locatio conductio operarum ends and what follows is locatio conductio rei, that is, a standard lease of land.

The phrase ἐπὶ τοῦτῷ ἔτη δύο refers to "the same two years" as in line 4 above. See Gignac I pp. 189-190 for the interchange of ἓ for ε and pp. 190-191 for the interchange of ε for ἓ as in ἐπὶ ὑπὸ νῦν.

The occurrence of the dative following the genitive participle without a preposition is problematic. So ἐν was probably omitted by the scribe, and the construed as "cultivating in the lots and the ..." The exiguous stroke of ink at the end of the line is surely from a final sigma, though what precedes it eludes me; without fully understanding the sentence or syntax I resist further restoration.

The last four characters of the name, Ἀπφων, the same person mentioned in line 6, are very clear.

For the interchange of αι for the first ε in βεβαιομένης see Gignac vol. I pp. 192-193. The phrase βεβαιομένης ... ἐπιτελέσα with or without the word ἐπιτελέσα has twenty parallels, all from Oxyrhynchus all except two from the period 257 to 411 C.E. The preferred active verb is ἀποδέχασαι, but both ἐπιτελέσα in PSI XIII 1338.14 (299) and ποιησόμεθα in P.Oxy. XLVI 3270.17-18 (309), XLVII 3354.36 (257), L 3596.28 (219-255), 3597.27-28 (260) are attested.

These lines are read in the largest fragment of P.Heid. V 343.
III. REEDITION OF *P. HEID.* V 344

1 [ ύπατείας τ']ών δεσποτών ἡμῶν Γαλερίου Οὐαλερίου Μαξιμιανοῦ σεβαστοῦ τὸ η καὶ Γαλερίου Οὐαλερίου  

2 Μαξιμιανοῦ σεβαστοῦ τὸ β.  

3 Αὐρηλίους Τεχοσουτί τῇ καὶ Εὐδαμινίδη καὶ Εὐδαμινίδη τῇ καὶ Ὁριγενίη καὶ ἦν  

[.........]  

4 (αρά) Αὐρηλίου Παρεϊτί(ος) Παύλου μη(τρός) Θεοσοῦτο[τζ] ἀπὸ ἐξωποικίου ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ Διωσθέου Πετροκ  

5 καλουμένου ἐκουσίας ἐπιδέχομαι μισθώσασθαι ἐπὶ χρόνον ἐπὶ δύο ἀπὸ α [τοῦ ὄντος]  

6 'Αθαυρ ἑκο[νξί]  

7 τοῦ εἰσιόντος κ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ η (ἐτοὺς) τὰ ὑδροπαροχῆς[ν] ἔργα α πάντα ἀπὸ τις ὑπάρχοντος ὑμῖν ἀμπει-  

8 λικυῖοι κτήματος Πετροκ καλουμένου τρίτου μέρους ὃς ἐστειν ἄρ(ουρα) Ἀφριοῦτι[ος  

9 ὁ]λο[ξί]  

10 ἀρχηγοῦ δοῦν ἐπιστείν ἀρουρηθοῦ, ὡσπερ ποτησίμους ποιήσαμει  

[9-11c]  

[.........] μηχανικῶν ὑγρών ἐκείνους καὶ ἐναρέστως τῶν ὑμῶν [ἐπαρκεί]κολουθοῦν[το]ν ἀπαστὶ  


13 οῖνου καθ'[ή] ἑκομοίω-  

14 τῆται τῶν συνμισθητών ἔτι τι καὶ ἔχειν με τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μοι μέρος τῆς καρπωνίας [τῶν]  


ἐκχειρίσας βόσας νεοτεί[μ] [πο] ὑς δύο καὶ ἦς  

16 [δ'] ἐν μεταξάθιο προχρείας ἐν ἐκτάκτῳ  

4 pap: π. παρειτ', μή 5 pap: μή 6 pap: κ' καὶ η' 7 read: ὁ ἐστὶν 8 read: ἐστίν, read: ἀρουρηθοῦ 10 read: ἐπάναγκον 14 read: νεοτέρους
Notes

1. A small trace of the iota in Maximianus is extant.
2. The editio princeps has Αὔρηλίῳς which is now corrected on the basis of P.Col. X 284.2. This correction makes clear that the named individuals are not brother and sister, but rather two women with an unknown relationship. For the woman Techosous, for whom there is a growing body of evidence, see the note to P.Col. X 284.2.
3. On the basis of P.Col. X 284.4, the phrase παρ’ ἵμων εἰς is corrected to ἐπὶ χρόνον.
4. The phrase λίβος ἐποικίου at the beginning of the line can now be corrected to ἀμπελικοῦ κτήματος on the basis of P.Col. X 284.5. The correct reading at the end of the line is ἐστειν ἃρι(σου) Ἀπροῦτος, confirmed by P.Col. X 284.6.
5. The correct reading is ἄρουδηροῦ, confirmed by P.Col. X 284.6.
6. The reading in the editio princeps, έαν ποι, is corrected to ἱέγχαν ποι[.]
7. In P.Col. X 284.8 traces of the phrase ὑδροσαροκικόν καὶ are extant. But it appears in line 11 here and is preceded by the large lacuna at the end of line 10; apparently there is a different word order in each copy.
8. The phrase in the editio princeps, τρύγης καὶ εἰς[ἰς] λόγον προχείρας α . . . αζ νεο[, is corrected on the basis of line 3 of the lower right fragment in P.Heid. V 343 and P.Col. X 284.10 to τρύγης καὶ ἐσχον ἐν προχείρας βός νεοτέρους. The reading in the lacuna at the end of the line is supplied by line 3 of the upper right fragment in P.Heid. V 343 and P.Col. X 284.12.