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P.Petra 69 : Documnet of Vineyard Taxes

Kaimio, Maarit

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69. Document on Vineyard Taxes

Inv. 39 Field No. XXIj Glass Plate 142 Plates CXXIV–CXXV 6.5 x ca. 135 cm bottom margin 29 cm Petra? 6th c.

The document was written *transversa charta* against the fibers. The end of the roll was left blank, forming a very large bottom margin. In the beginning, the number of missing layers is unknown. Fragments labeled Ja and Jb can be joined, giving together 6.5 cm of text with no margins. As the Petra papyri were usually 26–29 cm wide (see P. Petra III, p. 2), the preserved part represents around a quarter of a line (perhaps the third quarter, see I. 32 comm.). The rest of the fragments are too meager to be located. In the transcript, only the fragments offering recognizable words are assigned line numbers, but the probable amount of missing lines is given. There may be different hands, but, as the fragments are so small, the changes are hard to identify.

The exact nature of the document is not clear. It deals with a vineyard plot (1. 4), mentioning "the most honorable Sabinos" and, possibly in connection with him, "the ownership" (11. 10–11). There are also references to full payments (11. 8, 22), apparently over several years (11. 15, 23), to indictions (11. 31, 32), and to the fiscal unit of Petra (1. 16). Hence, this document might be another example of tax receipts like **7–10**, **20**, **32–35**, **37**, and **45–47**, where a change of property ownership has not yet been registered and the taxes have been paid by the new owner to the former one, who in his turn has paid them to the city. Sabinos may have been the new owner and the document drawn as a unilateral agreement by the individual behind the first person singular appearing in 1. 13. The date appears in the end (see 1. 32 comm.), with the year of the Arabian era ending with six, but, as the following indiction year is missing, the document cannot be dated with any accuracy. Judging from the overall range of the Petra papyri, it no doubt derives from the sixth century.

	traces of 1 line		a1V
	3 lines missing		
	traces of 1 line		a2V
	2 lines missing		
	traces of 1 line		a3V
1	τ]οῦ Ζαὄακαθον κ[άςτρου?	the [garrison] of Sadaqa?	b1+a3V
	1 line missing		
2]çε προτερ[earlier?	a ₁ up15

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	traces of 1 line		
3] τὸν εἰρημένον ἐ[the said	b3+a4V
	1 line missing		
	traces of 2 lines		a ₁ up14
4]c ἀμπελικόν χ[ωρίον	[plot] of vine-bearing land	b2+a5V
	1 line missing		
5]θαι καὶ θε[a ₁ up13
6]λι.[.] μετὰ παντ[ὸς αὐτοῦ δικαίου?	with [its] every [right]?	b4+a6V
	traces of 1 line		
7]ο ὀγδοο[eighth	a ₁ up12
	traces of 8 lines		
8	ε]ἰς δλόκληρον [totally	b7+a9V
	traces of 1 line		
9]. [ɣ]ϼϙ́γον η[time	a ₁ up9
10	εὐδο]κιμ(ώ)τ(ατον) Cαβῖν[ο]ỵ [the most honorable Sabinos	a10V
11	δε]cποτίαν ἕcχẹ[attained the ownership	b8+a10V
	traces of 1 line		
12]ανου [a ₁ lo8
13]διεδεξάμην [a ₁ up8
14 15] . λίου [ὑ]πὲρ ἐνιαυτῶν ὀκ[τώ	for eight years	b9+a11V b9+a11V
15	traces of 2 lines	for eight years	09 ° a 1 1 v
16] ἐξ ὑμάδος Πε[τρῶν	from the fiscal unit of Petra	a ₁ up7
17	ο]φείλοντος [owing	$a_1 up$ b10+a12V
18]κατου καθ' ἕκα[cτα	in each case	b10+a12V
	traces of 1 line		
19] αὐτῶν τῷỵ [a ₁ up6
20	κληρονόμου]c`καὶ΄διαδόχουc[[heirs] and successors	a ₁ 1
21]αςτου αὐτοῦ [a ₁ 1
	traces of 1 line		
22] καὶ πληρο[ῦν	and fulfill	a ₁ up5
23]ν ὀκτὸ μένειν [eight, to stay	a ₁ 2
24 25] . γε δευτέραν π[μετ]αζὺ [second between	a_1^2
23 26	μετ]άζυ []διαδ[οχ	successors	a ₁ lo4 a ₁ lo4
27]εὐδοκιμ(ω)τ()[most honorable	a ₁ up4
28]μήτε πρός το[ύς	nor against the	a ₁ 3
	traces of 2 lines		
29] λόγους[a ₁ up3
	traces of 1 line		
	1 line missing		

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30].γορας[traces of 1 line		a ₁ lo2
31	ἐπ]ινεμέcεοc κ[traces of 1 line	indiction	a ₁ 5
32	blank for 1 line] ἕκτου, ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) [rest blank	sixth [year], [x] indiction	a ₁ 6 a ₁ 7–18

1 Ζαδακαθων 10 εὐδο]κιμ, Pap. 11 δεςποτείαν 23 ὀκτώ 27 εὐδοκιμ, Pap. 31 ἐπινεμήςεως 32 ἰνδ)

COMMENTARY

1 τ]οῦ ζαῷακαθοỵ κ[άcτρου?: a possible reading, but the dotted letters are very uncertain, and καθ allows for many other interpretations.

6]λι.[.] μετὰ παντ[οc αὐτοῦ δικαίου: possibly ἀμπε]λικ[ον]; cf. l. 4.

7]o $\dot{\sigma}\gamma\delta\sigma\sigma$[: as this cannot refer to a feminine noun, it cannot denote the eighth indiction. If the ordinal number gives a fraction, as is often the case in tax receipts, the neuter article τ] $\dot{\sigma}$ would be surprising, because 1/8 could hardly be the first fraction. We may have here the genitive $-\tau$] $\sigma\nu$ $\dot{\sigma}\gamma\delta\sigma\sigma$ with the *upsilons* written above the *omikrons*, as is often the case in this document (possibly $\tau\epsilon\tau\dot{\alpha}\rho\tau$] $\sigma\nu$ as in 7 3). The fragment's right side is damaged and probably contains several layers.

8 ε]ἰc ὁλόκληρον [: this expression is found in a fragmentary context in 2 214, 488, while, in 22 93, ὁλόκληρον πεπληρ[ῶcθαι might be supplemented with εἰc at the end of the preceding line (as also in the restored phrase in 22 56). The phrase is often found in the longer form εἰc πλῆρεc καὶ εἰc ὁλόκληρον, e.g., P. Grenf. I 65.2–3 (6/7th c.).

9]. [χ]ρόνον η...[: we could have here the phrase ἀπὸ τῆc (ordinal number) ἰνδικτίωνος εἰς τὴν ἕξης ἅπαντα χρόνον, which is common in Petra, especially in the tax receipts.

10 εὐδο]κιμ(ώ)τ(ατον) Cαβîν[o]y: the same title in l. 27 probably refers to the same person. Several men named Sabinos are attested in Petra (see Index V), but no other has the honorific εὐδοκιμώτατοc. In **42** (582–93) and **61** (570–600), there appears a clergyman Sabinos. In view of the words preserved in lines 8–11, it is likely that Sabinos was the vineyard's new owner.

12]... ανου [: this may be a name; Ῥωμανοῦ is possible, Ὀβοδιανοῦ certainly not.

13]... διεδεξάμην [: διαδέχομαι is used in the sense "receive from another," and esp. of an office, "succeed." Cf. P. Ness. III 31.24, έν ϕ διεδέξατο δ αὐτὸς Ἐίκτωρ Αβυειμιν Αβδαλγου, where Victor acquires a part of a dry garden from the previous owner. The verb is not attested elsewhere in the Petra papyri. Instead, we find the verbs ὑπεδεξάμην (**32** 6, signature of an official, for money), and κατεδεξάμην (**42** 70, signature of the bride, for dowry).

15 ὑ]πὲρ ἐνιαυτῶν ὀκ[τώ: the phrase ὑπὲρ ἐνιαυτῶν is not attested in papyri, but ὑπὲρ ἔτων appears in connection with tax payments in BGU III 820.5–6 (192/93) and P. Stras. I 8.15 (272–76). The number eight recurs in 1. 23 (and cf. the ordinal in 1. 7).

16] ἐξ ὑμάδος Πε[τρῶν: for the term ὑμάς, attested in the papyri only in Nessana and Petra, see P. Petra I, p. 74, **3** 5 comm., **36** 48–49 comm. Here, it apparently means the ensemble of the community as a fiscal unit.

17 δ]φείλοντος .[: cf. 35 20-24 ἡμολο[γῶ πεπληρῶcθαι]..... τὸ ὀφειλό[μενον.

18]κατου καθ' ἕκα[cτα: καθ' ἕκαcτα appears in 9 14 in connection with the transfer of taxation for a certain amount of *iugera* expressed in fractions (cf. also 31 78, 189). We might well restore here, too, a fraction ending with $\delta\epsilon$]κάτου, in which case it could refer to the same series of fractions as 1. 7.

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21]αςτου αὐτοῦ [: could be read, e.g., as ἑκ]άςτου αὐτοῦ [or]αc τοῦ αὐτοῦ [.

22] καὶ πληρο[ῦν: cf. 18 29, 35, 52, 64, 74, ποιεῖν καὶ πληροῖν, after verbs of agreeing or swearing.

23]ν ὀκτὸ μένειν [: perhaps a reference to the dues of eight years, cf. l. 15.

28] μήτε πρός το[ύς: this may be a promise to avoid causing any trouble, as, e.g., in P. Lond. V 1731.24, ἐξ ἦς ὁμολογῶ μηκέτι μηδένα λόγον ἔχειν πρὸς cè μήτε πρὸς τοὺς μετὰ cè κληρονόμους.

29] λόγους[: could be read also as] λόγου έ.....[.

30].γορας...[: maybe ἀγοράςαι or ἀγοραςτ[-. However, according to the conservator, the traces visible at the fragment's left end occur on a separate piece that was on top of this layer.

32] $\xi\kappa\tau\sigma\nu$, $i\nu\delta(\kappa\tau\iota\omega\nu\sigmac)$ [: the date was written at the end of the document after a vacant line; the rest of the roll (ca. 29 cm) is blank. The date was apparently of the type $\xi\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\mu\nu\nu$ (Macedonian month) $\tau\sigma\hat{\nu}$ ($\xi\tau\sigma\nuc$) (year of the Arabian era), $i\nu\delta(\kappa\tau\iota\omega\nuc)$ (ordinal number), found in the tax receipts 7 5, 8 10, 9 5–6, 20 7–8, 32 4 (with Roman month), 34 3–4, 35 16–17, 37 46–47, 45 11–13, 46 11–12, 47 12. If this was the case and the date began the line after the vacant lines above, it would have required space for at least sixteen letters before $\xi\kappa\tau\sigma\nu$, assuming the abbreviation $\mu\eta(\nu)$ with the *eta* above the *mu*, a short Macedonian month like $\Delta\iota\omega$ or $\Lambda\omega\omega$, and the hundreds and tens written with letter symbols, as is often the case in these receipts. If $\mu\eta\nu$ had not been abbreviated and the Macedonian month had been longer, the required space would have been bigger. This means that, before the preserved 6.5 cm of text, generally with 8–10 letters, there would most probably have been twice as much text missing from the beginning of the lines and another 6.5 cm from the end of the lines. The year of the Arabian era ending with "sixth" corresponds to Julian years ending with "first/second" (i.e., A.D. 5?1/5?2), but, as the year of the indiction is not preserved, we cannot determine the decade.

M. KAIMIO, M. LEHTINEN









