## ÉGYPTE GRECO-ROMAINE

## Three Papyri from fourth-century Karanis

Saving error, therefore, or purchase outside the cartel by other collections, only Cairo may now have any unpublished texts of this group [the 4th century Karanis archives]. » Statements of this sort ( $P$. Col. VII, p. 4) invite the intrusion of Nemesis in the form of newly found papyri. It was only shortly after those words appeared in print that Jeffrey S. Rusten, then teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, brought to our attention a series of receipts for work on the dikes in the 370 's, closely related to already-published texts, located in the Free Library of Philadelphia. And in 1982, during Worp's year in New York, we found two overlooked fragments (neither, to be sure, of great importance) in the Columbia collection.
The present article offers an edition of the Philadelphia papyrus, of which Professor Rusten generously turned over to us his preliminary transcription, notes, and publication rights, and texts (with a few notes) of the other two Columbia papyri ( ${ }^{1}$ ).

## 1. Receipts for Dike Work

This papyrus was purchased by John Frederick Lewis of Philadelphia before 1925, possibly at much the same time that the cartel acquired most of the Karanis archives (Columbia's related piece came in 1924) ; his source was the dealer Azeez Khayat, in New York. At Lewis' death the papyrus was bequeathed to the Free Library of Philadelphia, where it is kept as Lewis Manuscripts, text leaves no. 495.

It consists of two columns of receipts for work on the dikes issued to Valerius son of Antiourios and Tapaeis daughter of Heras. A third column contains very badly preserved remains of an account, headed
(1) We are grateful to Jeffrey Rusten for first bringing the Philadelphia papyrus published here to our attention, and for then turning it over to us for publication. We record with thanks that it was Lloyd Daly who first alerted him to the existence of the papyrus, and that Howell J. Heaney, Rare Book Librarian of the Free Library, granted permission to publish it. Frank Halporn of the Free Library helped us during a visit in the spring of 1983 to study the original.

Kaoavi $\delta$, s, with amounts of arouras ; on its verso is an account in talents, with the remains of six lines. We are not certain that the connection of this column to the other two is original.

The text of the dike receipts is very closely linked in formula and persons to several other such papyri in other collections, namely $P$. Mich. X 596, P. Col. VII 168, and P. NYU 2. The table I shows the pertinent information.

It is notable that the height of the entire series is the same, 28 cm . $P$. Col. 168 is cut cleanly along the right side, and it is clear that we are dealing with a roll which was cut up after its finding. We have not been able to ascertain whether the various pieces can be joined physically, and it is possible that at least one column between the Columbia and Philadelphia sheets has not yet come to light. But otherwise what we have form a fairly coherent series of closely matching sheets.
The absolute date of this little dossier was first provided by the consular date of the Columbia papyrus, and two more consular dates in the Philadelphia text now come to confirm it. There is a curious fact observable in this latter, namely that in both cases the actual date falls before the beginning of the indiction on account of which the work has been performed. This is not the case in the Columbia receipt. It seems to us most likely now that the Michigan receipt was written on 10.iv.372, toward the end of indiction 15 , for the coming 16th (the view taken in P. Col. 167 and 168 , introd., should thus be modified). The Columbia text, dealing with the same year (now called 1) was written a year and a day later, then the first receipt of the Philadelphia papyrus just over a year later than that. It is likely that the two receipts of 16 May refer to the same date, and with one of them for indiction 4 and one for indiction 5 , that date is most likely $16 . \mathrm{v} .376$. Given that the remaining receipt, which occupies the remaining 20 lines of Column II of P. Free Library, comes from 15.iv.376, we suppose that Melas and Apion squeezed their brief receipts a month later into the space remaining at the bottom of Column I and that above the text already written in Column II. The NYU papyrus then was probably written in 377.
The recipients of these receipts are well-known members of the Karanis families attested by our archives. Their family connections are discussed in P. Col. VII, pp. $4-9$, where it is shown that Valerius' father, Antiourios, was the half-brother of Tapaeis, their common mother being Kyrillous (Allous). The secure placing of P. NYU 2 in $377 / 8$ extends Valerius' known span by some five years (his earliest attestation

|  | Reference | Date (cos.) | For indiction | Issuer | Issued to | Scribe | Dimensions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P. Mich. X 596 | (10.iv) | $16(=1)(372 / 3)$ | Aur. Ptoleminos s. Souchidas | Amaeis, deacon, \& Pantel s . Eudaimon | Aur. <br> Timotheos | $9.6 \times 28 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
|  | P. Col. VII 168 | 11.iv. 373 | $1(372 / 3)$ | Ptoleminos | Valerius s. Antiourios | Aur. Komon s. Nilos | $17.3 \times 28 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
|  | P. Free <br> Library 1-11 | 15.iv. 374 | 3 (374/5) | Ptoleminos <br> through s. Palios | Valerius | Timotheos | $46 \times 28 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
| E్ట | P. Free <br> Library 12-16 | (16.v) | $4(375 / 6)$ | Melas \& Apion | Tapaeis d. Heras |  |  |
|  | P. Free <br> Library 17-20 | (16.v) | $5(376 / 7)$ | Melas \& Apion | Valerius |  |  |
|  | P. Free <br> Library 21-40 | 15.iv. 376 | 5 (376/7) | Ptoleminos <br> through s. Palios | Valerius |  |  |
|  | P. NYU 2 |  | 6 (377/8) | Ptoleminos | Valerius | Aur. <br> Isidoros | $18 \times 28 \mathrm{~cm}$. |

Table I. - Receipts for Dike Work
is 335), while Tapaeis' appearance here in (probably) 376 extends her known activity by 13 years; she was born in 320 . We do not know what family links cause Amaeis and Pantel to appear here with Valerius and Tapaeis. They occur in other documents of the Karanis archives such as P. Col. VII 131 and 167.
Ptoleminos, the issuer of most of these receipts, is known only from this series, and he is the only official attested with the title (in its fullest form) vav́ $\eta \uparrow \varsigma \delta \eta \mu \sigma \sigma i \omega v \chi \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau \omega v$. Thanks to the Philadelphia papyrus, it is now possible to establish his patronymic as Souchidas; one wonders if the father may be the tax collector well-known from the 330's and 340's (P. Col. VII, p. 67). Ptoleminos' son Palios is also found in the Philadelphia papyrus, acting as his father's agent.

The other collectors, Melas and Apion, cannot be identified outside of this series. It is true that $P$. Col. 166, a receipt for dike work, was 1ssued in a 4th indiction by Ptollas son of Melas and Apion son of Isidoros, a pairing which is highly suggestive. But the reasons advanced by the editors for dating that text to $345 / 6$ still seem to us persuasive, and only one of the collectors can be the same in any case. Perhaps the Melas of the Philadelphia papyrus is the son of Ptollas in the receipt of $345 / 6$.

## Column I










 'A $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ ои́бт $\omega$. $\tau o ̀ ~ \delta, ~ Ф а \varrho \mu o \tilde{v} \ell \iota \quad$.








Column II




（ $4 \mathrm{H} .=1 \mathrm{H} . ?)$



 vídoц той＇A＠бєขoítov voной＇


 т $\bar{\varsigma}$ лє́ $\mu \pi \tau \eta \varsigma$ iv $\delta 七 \varkappa \tau i \omega \nu о \varsigma$

 $\pi \varrho \dot{\varsigma} \varsigma \dot{\alpha} \sigma \varphi \dot{\alpha} \lambda \iota \circ \nu \eta_{\eta}^{\prime} \tau \sigma \iota^{\prime} \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \varrho \iota \mu \nu \dot{\alpha} \alpha(\nu)$ ．
 ๗رо $\lambda o ́ \gamma \eta[\sigma \alpha]$ ．







23 viov pap．；Ov of Ov̉ade冃ị́ ex corr． $\pi \lambda \eta \varrho \tilde{\omega} \sigma \theta z \quad 28$ ai＠оข̆vта，vav́pt（a）
$30 \pi \tau о \lambda \varepsilon \mu a i ̈ \delta \iota$ рар．$\quad 31 \delta \iota$ ’ $\delta$ ，$\chi \varepsilon \iota \varrho a$
ex $\alpha \mu \varepsilon \mu \quad 36 \tau \omega v$ ：$\tau$ ex $\not$
40 л＠о́жєıтаь

25 аœб兀voїтоv pap． $26 \pi \varepsilon$－
29 ірঠıктєшvos рар．
32 д̇ $\sigma \varphi \alpha ́ \lambda \varepsilon \iota \alpha v ; ~ a \mu \varepsilon \varrho \iota \mu \nu \iota \alpha(\nu)$ $39 \pi$ ］aiŋov pap．$\quad 39$ ह̇छ $\varepsilon \delta o ́ \mu \eta v$

## Translation

Aurelius Ptoleminos son of Souchidas, through his son Palios, from Ptolemais Harbor, sailor in charge of the public dikes of the city of the Arsinoites, to Aurelius Valerius son of Antiourios from the village of Karanis of the Arsinoite Nome : I acknowledge the fulfillment by you of the five naubia owed by you for the dike of Ptolemais Harbor, 5 na., for the third indiction, and I have issued to you the receipt, which is valid and secure wherever it is produced, and on formal interrogation I gave my assent. After the consulate of our masters Valentinian and Valens the eternal Augusti for the 4th time, Pharmouthi 1.

I, Aurelius Ptoleminos son of Souchidas [through my son Pali]os, have issued the receipt as aforesaid. I, Aurelius Timotheos, wrote for him being present and illiterate.
Pachon 21. Tapaeis daughter of Heras contributed for the fourth (indiction) two naubia, 2 na. only. We, Melas and Apion, ekboleis, have signed.

Pachon [2?]1. Valerius son of Antiourios has contributed for the sixth indiction five naubia, 5 na. only. We, Melas and Apion, ekboleis, have signed.

Aurelius Ptoleminos, sailor in charge of public dikes, through his son Palios, to Aurelius Valerius son of Antiourios from the village of Karanis of the Arsinoite Nome : I acknowledge the fulfillment by you of the six naubia owed by you for the fifth indiction in Ptolemais Harbor for cleaning. Wherefore I have issued to you the document for your safety or for your security. The receipt is valid, and on formal interrogation I gave my assent.

In the consulate of our masters Valens for the 5th time and Valentinian junior for the 1st time, eternal Augusti, Pharmouthi 20. I, Aurelius Ptoleminos, through my son Paieos, have issued the receipt as aforesaid.

1. In $P$. Col. VII 168.1 we can now read the collector's patronymic as $\operatorname{\Sigma ov}[\chi \iota \delta \tilde{a}]$. There are vague traces of the restored letters, but not enough to assign to letters.
2. The letters $o v$ after the patronymic are quite clear, and we have not been able to find another explanation than to assume the omission indicated in the text.

16, 20. The verb of signing is somewhat puzzling, being neither correct nor the same in both cases.
18. The cardinal is used in place of the ordinal.
39. We do not know if Paieos is another form of Palios, or if one should take it that lambda was left out by error. Cf. lines 1 and 23.

## 2. Will of a Centurion

P. Col. inv. 331 is a copy of the centurion's will published as $P$. Col. VII 188 (and earlier as $S B$ XII 11042). It preserves a fairly narrow strip, broken on both sides, from the central part of a copy of the will with somewhat shorter lines than the better-preserved copy already published. Only in a few places does it improve our knowledge of the text; these are pointed out in the notes. Given the high proportion of lost text, the distribution of restorations (and indications of amounts lost) must be very approximate.
$=$ lines in P. Col. 188





 $\left.{ }^{`} H \varrho a ̃ t \iota\right]$




 Tã vewтह́@as रvvaıxí $\mu о v$ xai ...añ@ $\theta v \gamma a \tau \varrho i ́ \mu o v]$















 ..... 8-9 $\bar{\eta} . . . . . .$.$] ..v \chi \varrho v \sigma o \tilde{v} a^{\prime}$ жai $\sigma[ \pm 15 \quad \bar{\alpha}$ жоßa日@ov $\tilde{\eta} \mu о v$ גít@tvov $\bar{\alpha}$ д́o $\gamma$ v@íov]
 $\pi \alpha \varrho \dot{\alpha} \Sigma \varkappa \varepsilon v ́ \alpha \varkappa \iota]$ $\tau \alpha \dot{\lambda} \lambda \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \quad \tau[\varepsilon ́ \sigma] \sigma \varepsilon \varrho \alpha \not \approx[\alpha i \quad \pm 45]$
1210-11$\tau \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha v \tau \alpha ~ \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \alpha \varrho \alpha ~ \chi] \alpha i ~ \pi \alpha \varrho \alpha ̀ ~ \Pi а \chi о \tilde{v} \mu t ~ ' A \varrho \sigma \alpha ́ x o v ~$$\chi \varepsilon \iota \varrho о \gamma \varrho \alpha ́(\varphi о v) ~ \varkappa \varepsilon \varphi \alpha \lambda \alpha i ́ o v ~ \tau \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \pm 8]$
11-1212-13$\chi \varepsilon \iota \varrho о \gamma \varrho \alpha ́(\varphi o v) \dot{\alpha} \varrho \gamma v \varrho i o v ~ \tau \alpha ́ \lambda . a \nu \tau \alpha ~ \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \varrho \alpha]$

15-161616-17$\alpha^{-}$]
 ..... 17-18$\pm 9$ ] .. $\alpha[..] \beta \omega \sigma i \alpha \alpha \mu \varepsilon \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha \alpha \bar{\beta}\left[ \pm 34 \beta^{-} \beta \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \lambda \tau \iota o v\right]$
 ..... 18-1919-20
б七à $\chi \varepsilon \iota \varrho о \gamma \varrho \alpha ́(\varphi o v) ~ \varkappa \varepsilon \varphi а \lambda \alpha i o v ~$

$\qquad$

$\sigma v$...? ?] $\tau \tilde{\Phi} \varkappa \alpha i \quad \tau \tilde{\varphi} \chi v \vartheta[ \pm 40$лаюà]
 ..... 20-21
 $\chi(\omega)$ á@ $\gamma v[\varrho i ́ o v \tau \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \pm 34]$
 ..... 21-22

[^0]6. The remains here help to complicate the grammatical problem described in 188.5 n . They do confirm that $\varphi \varrho \alpha \dot{\sigma} \omega(=\varphi \varrho \alpha \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega)$ is to be read there, as surmised. It appears most likely that two constructions have been conflated, one meaning "may I live and be healthy etc.", the other meaning * for as long as I live and am healthy, I am to have... " It seems possible that 188 also reads $\varphi \varrho \alpha ́ \sigma \omega$ eil ${ }^{i} \eta$ عipi ${ }^{i}$ at this place, but there are only traces of the middle word.
11. A copula $\varkappa \alpha i ́$ may be restored in 188.10 after $\dot{\varepsilon} v \dot{\alpha} \pi o \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \omega$; we have supplied it here in our restoration as well.
13. One may restore $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{o} \Lambda \mid \varepsilon \mu \alpha i \omega \varsigma$ in 188.11 ; we have supplied it here in our restoration as well.

18-23. These lines preserve bits of the text not preserved (in the case of 18 , partly preserved) in 188.16 ff .
20. We find the $\beta \omega \sigma$ oiov also in $S P P \times X 67$ recto 35 in a list of household utensils (we consider the suggestion of K. F. W. Schmidt recorded in BL II. 2162 to be incorrect). It may be some sort of vessel.
24. This line also preserves a bit of text not preserved in 188.
27. As the will was written apparently in two (or even more?) copies, the $\dot{\alpha} \pi \lambda[\tilde{\omega} \varsigma ~ \gamma \varrho \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́] y$ out of 188.25 has to be changed.

## 3. Grain Receipts

In TAPA 97 (1966) 61-66 R. A. Coles published P. Mich. inv. 1409, a series of receipts for wheat deliveries issued in 344 (see P. Col. VII, pp. 65-69), of which the first column was complete and the second broken at right. The text was republished as $S B$ X 10729. A second papyrus kept under P. Col. inv. 331 (331c) provides the missing right half. Though it essentially confirms the editor's restorations, we give the text of Column II reuniting the pieces. The / mark divides the Michigan and Columbia halves.



$\beta a \varsigma ~ \delta v ́ o ~ \eta ँ \mu t \sigma v ~ \tau \varrho i ́ \tau o v ~ \delta \omega \delta \varepsilon ́ x \alpha \tau[o v] /(\alpha ̉ \varrho \tau). ~ \beta \angle \gamma \overline{\iota o} \mu o ́ v a \varsigma$.
 $\sigma(\eta \mu \varepsilon i \omega \mu a \iota)$.
16 (1 H.) жаi $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varkappa \varepsilon \dot{o} \mu \circ i ́ \omega \varsigma$ ó av̉兀òs Паıãz/os Ov̀a入દ@íov


$(4 \mathrm{H}).(\dot{\varrho} \varrho \tau.) \gamma(2 \mathrm{H}.) \Theta \varepsilon o ́ / \delta о \tau о \varsigma \quad \sigma \varepsilon \sigma(\eta \mu \varepsilon i \omega \mu \alpha i)$.

20 ( $\dot{\omega} v) O \dot{v} \varphi \varrho!\tilde{\alpha}_{\varsigma}{ }^{\prime} E \lambda \tilde{a}(\dot{\alpha} \varrho \tau.) \gamma$.



24 (2 H.) Ө $\varepsilon$ ódo/ $\tau о \varsigma ~ \sigma \varepsilon \sigma(\eta \mu \varepsilon i \omega \mu \alpha \iota)$.

16. The nu is divided between the two pieces.
17. The mu is divided between the two pieces.
18. The tau is divided between the two pieces.
20. For the reading of Ouphrias son of Elas, see P. Col. VII 159.8n.
25. Phileas is known also from P. NYU 9 and P. Col. 159, both from the same year, 344.

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[^0]:     ло́кฝ̀ทอоя ронє $\pm 30$ ]
    
    
    
    
    
    
    24-25
     $\pi \lambda \tilde{\omega} \varsigma ~ \gamma \varrho \alpha q \varepsilon ̀ v ~ \check{~} \sigma \tau \omega$ кv́gっv]
    25-26
    
    
    
     неvov) ßovi $\lambda \mu \mu a$
    
    
    
     д $\quad$ भ $\gamma \alpha \varsigma]$
    
     ка жаі $\mu$ аптขのั̃.]
     $\sigma \tau \eta \varkappa[\alpha$ каi $\mu \alpha \varrho \tau v \varrho \tilde{\omega} . ~ O v ̉ a \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varrho \iota o \varsigma ~ ' I \sigma i \delta \omega \varrho о \varsigma] ~$
    
     $\left.\left.\tau \sigma^{\prime} \tau \alpha \varrho\right) \chi(\circ \varsigma) ~ \sigma v v \kappa o \lambda \lambda \eta \gamma^{\prime} \alpha_{\varsigma}\right]$
     та@) $\chi(\circ \varsigma) ~ \sigma v v \varkappa о \lambda \lambda \eta \dot{\gamma} \alpha]_{\varsigma} \sigma v \nu \varepsilon ́ \sigma[\tau \eta \varkappa \alpha$ каi $\mu \alpha \varrho \tau v \varrho \tilde{\omega} . ~(7 ~$
    
    36 traces
    $3 \varepsilon \kappa: \varkappa$ ex corr. $\quad 13$ лot $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \iota ; 2$ nd $\iota$ ex corr. $\quad 20$ first $\alpha$ ex $\varepsilon ; \mu$ of $\mu \varepsilon \gamma a \lambda \alpha$ ex corr.
    4. One might also consider the possibility of taking the letters together as a previously unknown name Tavectéga.

