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Prosopographica

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Willy Clarysse

PROSOPOGRAPHICA

CLERUCHS IN ARSINOE NEAR AMMONIAS

PUG III 108 IS A PETITION to king Ptolemy III by two sons of Asklepiades, living in Arsinoe kat Ammoniadados, against a cleruch who has rented out his land to them (228 BC). Asklepiades son of Asklepiades is a Persian of the epigone (*Pros. Ptol.* X E2109), his brother Demetrios is also a Persian, but the title following his name at the beginning of l. 2 was left unread. The photograph shows that it is the abbreviation for (ὄγδοηκοντάρουρος), a damaged *pi* followed by the symbol for *aroura*, written exactly as in ll. 5–7.¹ One brother is therefore in the army, the other is a member of the epigone. Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς has not yet developed here into a purely fictitious status indication for debtors or lessees, as the editor thinks. They lease the land in common with Nikanor son of Chairemon from a hundred arourae cleruch [--]on son of Onomastos. There is a problem with the name of the lessor, which must have been very short; moreover in the military titulature the first element is usually the eponymous officer. From a palaeographical point of view, it is perfectly possible to read the beginning of l. 5 as τῶν Ὀνομάστου, which gives the expected result. No eponymous officer of that name is attested

¹ The correction was already suggested by C. L'ABBE in *Pros. Ptol.* X E1982.

thus far, but Onomastos son of Pyrgon is eponymous priest in Alexandria in 240–239 BC (*Pros. Ptol.* IX 5222). Since eponymous priests and eponymous officers both belong to the highest aristocracy of the Ptolemaic empire the same person is probably meant.² If this is right the name of the lessor must be mentioned at the end of l. 4, where I read *Χάρ[ης . . .]*, . vos instead of *Χαι[ρή]μονος* (an ethnic ending in]ανος, perhaps even [Θεσ]σαλός, rather than a patronymic such as [Μέ]λανος). Nikanor is then not further identified (notice the space after his name). This reading is supported by col. 2, l. 18, where *ὁ Χάρης* is mentioned towards the end of the petition as a person already mentioned and in close relationship to petitioners (*ἡμῶν* immediately preceding).

PASIS KOMARCH OF OXYRHYNCHA

In *P. Köln* X 412 D, l. 6 (p. 115) *πᾶσι τὸν κωμάρχη* is read by the editors. Instead of the dative plural of the adjective *πᾶν*³ the first word is more likely to be the Egyptian proper name *Πᾶσις* in the accusative. A homonymous komarch is attested for the same period in *P. Teb.* III 907 for Oxyrhyncha (meris of Polemon) (*Pros. Ptol.* I 748), but since the Cologne papyrus deals with villages in the meris of Themistos and the name is common identification is unlikely.

THE THRACIAN KEPHALON

P. Köln VIII 350 (143 BC) is a loan of wheat by Kephalon to Philemon son of Antisthenes, a Persian of the epigone. Philemon (*PP* X E2208a) is no doubt already a fictive Persian, functioning as debtor. The papyrus has been reused as mummy cartonnage and its surface has badly suffered in places. This makes the reading of the words following the name Kephalon problematical. The editors tentatively read a patronymic *Σαρᾶτος* after

² For similar identifications, see W. PEREMANS & E. VAN'T DACK: "Notes sur quelques prêtres éponymes d'Égypte ptolémaïque", *Historia* 8 (1959), pp. 165–173.

³ That this was the interpretation of the editors is clear from the index on p. 257

the name and make no proposal for the lost word after the name of the eponymous officer Polykrates. However, the space is clearly crammed for τος and what we expect for a soldier is: name + ethnic + eponymous officer + title, according to the “Nomenklaturregel”, as formulated by Uebel, *Die Kleruchen Ägyptens unter den ersten sechs Ptolemäern*, Berlin 1968, pp. 11–13, which states that patronymics are not necessary with soldiers. This rule is followed less strictly in the second century BC than in the third, but it is still often applied in notarial documents. Starting from there it is possible to correct the patronymic into an ethnic and to read Κεφάλων Θράξι των Πολυκρά[το]υ. The military title following is nearly completely lost. There does not seem to be enough space for ἑκατοντάρουρος.

P. WASHINGTON II 76

P. Wash. II 76 is a fragmentary “account of landholdings and revenue” of the late second or early first century BC. The editors tentatively link it to the Oxyrynchite nome, but in fact none of the persons can be identified and the names are not typical of one region or another. The provenance remains unknown. Most names are in the genitive. In l. 4 Κλιτ[ο]μένου(ς) seems just possible. The name is new in the papyri, but attested in Greek. In l. 15 Ἀριστομάχου is followed by σαντ[, perhaps the rare name Σαντ[οβίθους] as a patronymic.

In this kind of land registers one expects either the land category or the names of crops to be mentioned, rather than amounts in artabas or choinikes (see e.g. *P. Téb.* I 87). This is confirmed by the abbreviations in l. 14, where the papyrus has ἀρα() rather than ἀρ(). I would expand this line into (γίν.) ἀρά(κωι) ε χό(ρτωι) κε instead of (γίν.) ἀρα(τάβαι) ε χο(ίνικες) κε. Similarly in l. 6 χό(ρτωι) is to be preferred to χο(ίνικες) and the same abbreviation should no doubt be read at the end of l. 12: χ[ό(ρτωι)]. At the beginning of l. 19 I read λι(βός) ἐχό(μενος), which shows that the surveyors went from field to field. In l. 20 the land category σιτοφόρος is mentioned at the end of the line; this contrast with another abbreviation at the beginning of the line, which

clearly reads $\upsilon\pi(\)$. The editors expands this to $\upsilon\pi(\acute{\epsilon}\rho)$, but since it is followed by a figure, this must be a category of land, no doubt $\upsilon\pi(\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma)$ land.

PASIPSEMIS SON OF SENEITHES

P. Diogenes 40 is a receipt for ἀριθμητικὸν κατοίκων, the four-yearly tax on catoecic land in the village of Tanis, dated 27 November AD 216. Taxpayer is Aurelius Pasipsemis (Pasis the younger) son of Σένεκεθός. The patronymic is an *addendum onomasticis*. It must be an Egyptian name, but the etymology is unclear except for the beginning: Σεν- seems to point to a female name and Pasipsemis may therefore have been an *apator*.

The same person is apparently mentioned in *P. Prag.* II 137 (AD 222), a list of all catoecic lands in Tanis, with payments in wheat amounting no less than 3,195 artabas for a single month. As the tax on catoecic land was one artaba per aroura the catoecic land in the village was at least 3,195 arouras. In l. 19 two artabas are paid by Pasipsemis son of Σενίθ(ης). No doubt this is the same person as in the preceding text. Senithes or Senithes is a well-known Egyptian name, meaning “the daughter of Neith”.⁴ The ghostname Σένεκεθός in *P. Diogenes* 40 l. 7 should be corrected into Σενείθης.

DIDYME GRANDDAUGHTER OF HERMOITAS

SB XXIV 16207 is a memorandum directed to the strategos of the Lycopolite nome in AD 229–230 by Aurelia Didyme daughter of Sarapion, granddaughter of Pathermoites. The name of the grandfather was read by Wesely in the *editio princeps*; in her reedition F. A. J. Hoogendijk takes over the reading, but adds dots under the first three letters of the name, which is in fact an *addendum onomasticis*. Moreover, before the grandfather’s

⁴ For Neith-names in the Fayum, see J. QUAEGBEUR, W. CLARYSSE & B. VAN MAELE, *ZPE* 60 (1985), pp. 223–224. Add Pseneithes in *P. Teh.* III 883 and Pancithes in *SB* XIV 12087, where Παπειθης should be corrected to Παπειθης.

name the genitive article $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ is expected. The plate in Tyche 12 (1997), Tafel 11 shows that the papyrus is severely damaged at this spot, but that $[\tau\omicron]\upsilon$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ is possible. The grandfather of Didyme therefore has the ancient Greek name Ἐρμούτας , which is somewhat unexpected in the Roman period,⁵ but fits the high social status of the family.

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⁵ Papyrological examples are found in *CPR* XVIII 12 (232 BC) and *P. Teb.* III 706 l. 24 (171 BC).