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Toll-receipts for ἐξατοστή, ρ οιν and ἐρημοφυλαία from Berlin

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 16-17, 131-140

1971

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TOLL-RECEIPTS FOR έκατοστή, ρ και ν AND έρημοφυλακία FROM BERLIN

All the documents published below belong to the collection of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin and were lent for publishing to the Institute of Papyrology of Warsaw. According to the inventory notes, the documents Inv. 9756, 9757, 9758, 9759, 9760, 9761 come from the Collection Reinhardt acquired in 1897. Inv. 13303 was purchased at Ashmûnein on July 25, 1907. Inv. 13305, 13306, 13308, 13309, 13311A were found at Dimê during the excavations conducted by Professor Zucker in 1909—1910. In the present article the documents are arranged according to the kind of tax and, within each group, in a chronological order.

THE έκατοστή

Five receipts for the customs-toll designated ρ (έκατοστή), similar in formula to those for ρ και ν, are published in the present article (Inv. 13306, 13308, 13309, 13305 from Soknopaiou Nesos and Inv. 9759 from Philadelphia). The tax is apparently that of 1 percent and is attested in the Arsinoite nome by P. Strasb. 250i (Philadelphia, 126 A.D.) which is the only example I have found of a receipt for a toll of one-hundredth recognised as such by its editor. The tax was not known to Wallace.²

All our documents are dated from Domitian to Hadrian. At the same time it is noteworthy that none of the published receipts for the ρ και ν was issued contemporaneously with those for ρ.³ Probably the customs-duty of ρ preceded

¹ I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to Professor Anna Świderek from Warsaw University for her help in reading and publishing the present documents. I am also deeply obliged to Professor H. C. Youtie from Michigan University, who had read this article before publishing, for his precious suggestions and encouragement, and to Professor J. Schwartz from Strasbourg University for several new readings proposed.


³ Receipts for ρ και ν are listed in Wallace’s Taxation p. 466 n. 67. The new list published recently by A. E. Samuel in JJP XIII, 1961 p. 44–46 is more complete. Further examples, published after the list had been compiled, are: P. Strasb. 250g; P. Heid. 240, 241; P. Strasb. 253d; BGU 2030. Unpublished, described by P. Strasb. 250 p. 106, are: P. Louvre inv. 194235; P. Soc. Pap. 272; P.I.F.A.O. 11, 47. Two other documents were identified as receipts for the
immediately that of ρ και ν in the Arsinoite nome. The latest receipt for the
tax of one percent dates from 133 A.D. (Inv. 9759), while the earliest one for
3 percent is from 134 A.D. (P. Yale inv. 7 = P. Fay. 180).4

THE ρ και ν

Two receipts (Inv. 9756, 9757) issued by the same office at Soknopaiou
Nesos are dated, according to the legend of the seal of Inv. 9757, from Caracalla's reign. The third one from Philadelphia (Inv. 13303) is a document of
interest for the amount of the tax is stated. The amount paid for 95 artabas
of barley is 23 dr. 4½ ob. i.e. 1½ ob. per artaba. The rate of duty is therefore
exactly the same as in P. Ryl. 197a (162 A.D.) and in P. Strasb. 250g (166 A.D.)5.

THE έρημοφυλακία

Three receipts: Inv. 9758 issued by the toll-gate at Karanis, Inv. 9761 and
13311A from Soknopaiou Nesos. In the latter the amount paid is stated, the
rate of the tax is 2 dr. for a camel.

UNIDENTIFIED

One receipt: Inv. 9760 from Soknopaiou Nesos. The name of the tax is
omitted by a mistake. However λιμένος Μέμφεως is excluded, the seals of this
tax usually having the representation of the Apis bull.6 The dating of the
document is based on iconographical evidence supplied by the seal (cf. below,
p. 139).

The designation ρ και ν but in the first (P. Lond. 1265a, 83 A.D.) the tax is not named, in the second (BGU 766, 91 A.D.) in L.1-2 "ρ [και ν] ταρσια ρ.κλα.
κτλ. is restored (BL. I, 1) although a longer name could be restored as well. According to their dating, the tax is rather ρ than ρ και ν.

4 A curious document, P. Rein. 95 (49 A.D. cf. also Archiv 14, p. 163), in which the designation ξενά occurs, seems to be doubtful at many points. The document itself should be revised because together with the new evidence concerning ξενα it might very well reopen the question of the meaning of the ξενα in the ρ και ν tax. The receipts for ξενα, published below, seem to allow the statement that in the period between 96 and 133 A.D. έκατοστή was collected separately. They were probably the only documents which allow the payer to pass the customs-barrier at this time, and therefore the tax itself could be regarded as διαπύλιον (Cf. Wallace, Taxation p. 269). The problem, however, cannot be resolved definitely until the meaning of ξενα in P. Rein. 95 will be explained with certainty.

5 In P. Ryl. 197a 12 artabes of wheat pay 3 dr., in P. Strasb. 250g (the new reading in Corrigenda p. 189) 5 artabes of wheat pay 1 dr. 1½ ob. i.e. in both cases 1½ ob. per artaba. The uniform toll on cereal, in spite of their unequal prices, was recorded by Wallace in note on P. Wisconsin 16 = SB 7365 (Taxation, p. 463 n. 31).

TOLL-RECEIPTS FROM BERLIN

THE ἐκατοστή

Inv. 13306  6.5 × 5 cm  June 10, 96 A.D.

The papyrus is almost intact. The script is a small cursive. A seal was originally affixed below the text in the right corner of the papyrus sheet, but no remains of it have survived.

Παρ(έχχρα) δ(ι) τύλ(ης) Νήσου Σωτηρίου 5  Ὄμη. [. . . τιςάγ(ων)
ἐπὶ δύοις δυοι μετ(ρητάς) τέσσαρος, (γίνονται) δ, 5
ἐν ἀκούς τέσσαρον. (‘Έτους) πεντ[εκ]ι-
δεκατοῦ Λομιτικοῦ καίσαρος
5 τοῦ κυρίου μηνός Σωτηρίου
ἐκκαθεκάτη ἤς. Ἥμισυνίας
σεσημειώματι ἱππίου δύους, δὺς μετ(ρητῶν)
tέσσαρον, (γίνονται) μετ(ρηταί) δ μη(νος) Σωτηρείου
ἐκκαθεκάτη ἤς.

1.1 e.g. Παο[ΰζ
1.2 τέσσαρας
1.5 Σωτήριος = Pauni
1.7 σεσημείωμαι
1.9 A vertical stroke, possibly τ, is visible near the place where the seal was originally attached.

Inv. 13308  6 × 9 cm  Dec. 9, 120 A.D.

The papyrus is intact. The text is written in a medium-sized cursive hand. The seal of greyish clay, partly broken, remains attached below the text, somewhat to the right. The height of the preserved portion is 1.2 cm. It shows the laureate head of Hadrian turned to the right enclosed by an inscription running around the edge of which only the letters Ἕτους behind the neck of the emperor survived. Some indistinct signs below the head seem to indicate that the legend consisted of two parts: the marginal text and another on the exergue. The seal of the next document (Inv. 13309), obtained probably from the same stamp, seems to support the view but since the impression is very light the reading of this line remains obscure.

Τετελ(ώνησα) διὰ τύλ(ης) Νήσ(ι) Σωτηρ(οῦ)
τοῦ κυρίου Χοιάχ
τρισθανάτη ἤγ

επὶ δύοις δυοι μετ(ρητών)
τέσσαρον, (γίνονται) μετ(ρηταί) δ μη(νος) Σωτηρείου
ἐκκαθεκάτη ἤς.
Inv. 13309 6.2 x 8.5 cm Dec. 9, 120 A.D.

The upper edge and the lower left corner of the papyrus, both uninscribed, are broken off, but the text remains almost intact. The hand is a medium-sized cursive of Inv. 13308. The seal, probably identical with that of Inv. 13308, is affixed below the text to the right. The impression is very light and shows some illegible signs below the head of the emperor (cf. the preceding document).

Τετελ(ώνηται) διά πύλ(ης) Νή(σου) Σοκν[ο]π(αίου)
φύλ(ων) ?Δημάζας έξάγ(ων) έφ' ά-
νοις ?έλαιοι μετρη(τάς)
τρείς. Ἐτοὺς ε ἹΔριανοῦ
τού κυρίου Χοιάχ
τρισκαίδεκατη 17.
δος ακολ(  ) ὑπὸ σκεύη

1.7 ακολ(  ) the meaning remains obscure. The same designation occurs probably in P. Wisconsin 16 = SB 7365, col. IV, 11 where the editor hesitates between ἀκολ(οβός) and άκολ(οβός) — not castrated. Since the letter is clearly κ in the present text, the first supposition is excluded. Professor Youtie proposes to consider the abbreviation in question in relation to P. Cairo. Zen. 215, 10 (κολοβός ἄρσης). But since unspecified σκεύη do not seem to be an object of trade one could expect ἀκολ(οβός) as well.

Inv. 13305 5.5 x 5.5 cm Sept. 126 A.D.

The papyrus is well preserved except for the small part of the left margin containing the beginning of 1.4 and 5 which is broken. The seal, completely lost, was affixed below the text in the center.

Τετελ(ώνηται) διά πύλ(ης) Σοκ(οπαίου) Νή(σου) ὀ Πιεύς
έξάγ(ων) φύλ(ων) λευκ(ων) κάμη-
λιν. Ετοὺς ε ἹΔριανοῦ
τού κυρίου Θώθ
5)καίδεκατη, ἮΑρπαζ(ης) σετη(μείνομπα).

1.2 φύλ(ων) λευκ(ων): for the same article as an export cf. P. Wisconsin 16 — Clauson N.Y., A Customs House Registry from Roman Egypt, Aegyptus IX, 1928, p. 269

1.2–3 κάμηλοι for καμήλους

Inv. 9759 5 x 5.5 cm Dec. 26, 133 A.D.

The papyrus is intact except for a part of the uninscribed right edge which is lost. The script is a small cursive written along the fibres. The well preserved seal, affixed below the text, is of greyish clay, 1.6 cm in diameter. The upper
part of the field has a small, laureate head of Hadrian turned to the right with \( \lambda \) and \( \theta \) on either side of it. In the lower part is an inscription which reads:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{"Αδριανος\(\lambda\)}\, \text{Καίσαρος\(\lambda\)\(τ\)ο\(υ\)\(κυρίο\(υ\)\(πύ\(λ\)\(η\)\) Φιλάδ(ε)\(λ\)είς\(ς\).}
\end{align*}
\]

A similar seal of Domitian is described in P. Lond. 1265(a). The abbreviation \( \text{"Μ} \) very lightly impressed at the beginning of 1.4, is known from the seal of P. Strasb. 250i.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tετελ(ώνηται) δι(ά) πύλ(ης) Φιλαδ(ε)λ(είς) \text{ Ὁ Οὐαλερι(\(\_\)) \(\text{εί(σάγων) πυρού \(\) ὕπα\(ν\) ἔνα. \text{"Ετους) ι\(η\)\(ν\) \(\text{"Αδριανος\(τ\)ο\(υ\) Κυρίος\(ν\) \(τ\)ο\(υ\) πύ\(λ\)\(η\)ς\(ί\) Φιλάδ(ε)λ(είς)).}
\end{align*}
\]

1.1 Ουαλερι sc. Οὐαλέριος or Οὐαλεριανός.
1.2 ὕπαν corr. from ὕπαως.
1.5 - 6 σεση(μείωμαι) the formula occurs on the toll-receipts rarely, cf. P. Strasb. 250 g, P. Lond. 1265 e, and above Inv. 13306, but those were signed by one official only.

THE \( \text{\(\text{ρ \ χαι \ ν\)}} \)

Inv. 13303

6.5 \( \times \) 5.5 cm 146/147 A.D.

The papyrus is well preserved, written in a small cursive. The seal, completely lost, was affixed below the text to the right as the small hole that was cut out for it indicates.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tετελ(ώνηται) δι(ά) πύλ(ης) Φιλαδ(ε)λ(είς) \text{ Ὁ Οὐαλερι(\(\_\)) \(\text{εί(σάγων) πυρού \(\) ὕπα\(ν\) ἔνα. \text{"Ετους) ι\(η\)\(ν\) \(\text{"Αδριανος\(τ\)ο\(υ\) Κυρίος\(ν\) \(τ\)ο\(υ\) πύ\(λ\)\(η\)ς\(ί\) Φιλάδ(ε)λ(είς)).}
\end{align*}
\]

1.6 Φα(ώφι), Φα(μενώθ) or Φα(ρμούθι).
1.6 - 7 The document is signed as Inv. 9759 by two officials. Both names in line 7 are almost illegible. The second name begins with Φ ω or Φ ρ.
Inv. 9757  6x7 cm  Apr. 11, 215 (?) A.D.

The papyrus is intact except for small wormholes; the hand is a large cursive. The seal of magenta-colored clay, 1.5 cm in its greatest diameter, is placed below line 8. It shows the head turned to the right; the inscription, in two rows running around the edge reads: (έτους) κβ Άντ[ωνίνου in the outer line and Π[ύλης Σοκνοπαίου in the inner one. The head may be attributed to Caracalla because this receipt resembles P. Soknopaiou Nesos 1 both in script and in formulation. The two final lines were written probably after the seal had been affixed.

Τετελώνιται διά πύλης Σοκ-νοπαίου β καὶ ν Θε- σενούρις εξ(άγων) εἰς καὶ καὶ
πεζοῦ καμήλους
5 πέντε πώλους
tέσσαρες. (Έτους) κγ'/
Φαρμοθά έκκαι-
δεκάτη ἢς
καὶ ἄνω τρεῖς σκευο-
10 φόρους

1.1 τετελώνται
1.3 καὶ ν Θεσυνα παλαιографически не clear, probably for Αξανα cf. P. Grenf. II, 50b, SB. 9233.
1.6 τέσσαρες. (Έτους) κγ'; the seal is of the preceding 22nd year. For this practice cf. P. Sokno-paiou Nesos 5 and SP. XXII, 12. The seal of the 23rd year occurs on P. Lond. 1266c issued in the same office in Pachon. Similarity of P. Lond. 1266a–c to P. Soknopaiou Nesos 1 and 3 to our Inv. 9756 and 9757 indicates that they date rather from 212–215 than from 190–193 A.D.

Inv. 9756  5.5x7.5 cm  July 2, 217(?) A.D.

Except for some small wormholes in the upper part, the papyrus is intact. The script is a large cursive. The seal of magenta-colored clay, partly broken, remains attached in the center of line 8. A part of the male head turned to the right is preserved. It was surrounded by an inscription, probably in two rows, of which the letters πξα of the inner one remain. Perhaps this should be restored Πύλης Σοκνοπαίουπξα[ιου on the analogy of Inv. 9757. The seal, script and formula of the document are similar to those of Inv. 9757 and P. Soknopaiou Nesos 1 and 3. Probably all these were issued simultaneously by the same office. Cara-
calla died on April 8, 217 A.D. i.e. about three months before the present document was issued. Another document, however, dated by Caracalla on July 5, 217 (Wallace, Gr. Ostr. 991) proves that the dating proposed above is not impossible.

Τετελώνιτ(αι) διά πύ(λης)
Νήσου Σφρογοπ(ίου)
ρ' και ύ . . . i. ισά(γων)
επικ( ) ἐπὶ χαμήλ(οις)
5 δεσὶ οἶνου σπαθὶ(α)
δέκα. ("Έτους") κε'
Έπεζερ ἔκτη

1.1 τετελώνται
1.3 After ύ a name (probably abbreviated) and ισα or [ε]ίσά(γων)
1.4 επικ" Professor Youtie proposes ἐπικ(ειμένου); καμ not certain, but cf. the load in 1.6-7.

The regular load carried by one camel in P. Lond. 1266a-c is 6 σπαθὶα.

THE ἑρημοφυλακία

Inv. 9758 6×7.5 cm Apr. 22, 148 A.D.

The papyrus is intact. The script is a medium-sized cursive written across the fibers. The light brownish clay seal, partly broken, is attached to the papyrus below the text. The maximum height of the preserved part is 1.3 cm. It shows the head of Antoninus Pius in laurel wreath turned to the right. The inscription running around the edge is lost, except for some letters which read: ΔΟΟ[ ΩΦΥΛ[. The beginning and division of the inscription are not marked, but Καρανίδος is possible to restore at the end as well as the name of the tax or of the toll-station at the beginning. However there is not enough space for ἑρημοφυλακία which is named in the text.

Παρασ(χραι) διὰ πύλης Καρανίδ(ος)
ἑρημοφυλ(ακίας) Σόρος ἐξ(άγων)
καμήλους ' κενοὺς ' δύο. ("Έτους") δεκατ(ου)
'Αντωνίνου καίσαρος
5 τοῦ κυρίου Φαρμοῦθ(ι)
ἵδιδομὴ καὶ έξ(άδι) κε'

1.3 κενοὺς is written above the line. The tax was levied on animals which were not carrying loads (cf. Wallace, Taxation p. 272), for some unknown reason the fact is emphasized.
The papyrus is intact, the hand a medium-sized cursive. A fragment of red-colored clay seal completely illegible remains attached to the papyrus below the text in the center.

1.2–3 After the name εἰσάγων or ἐξάγων is to be expected but the traces do not permit this reading, and at the beginning of 1.3 we have χό, the first sign being similar to the first "o" in the next line.

1.3 τέσσαρας
1.3–4 for the rate cf. P. Fay. 68 (158 A.D.).

The papyrus has several wormholes. The script is a very clear, medium-sized cursive. A light colored clay seal, 1.8 cm. in diameter, is attached below the text to the right. It bears a beardless head in laurel wreath turned to the right. The circular legend, partly obliterated, begins behind the neck of an emperor and reads: Σοκνοπαίου.

1.3 εξαυ or εξα[γ] as in P. Lond. 1266f; cf. note 7, below.

The attempts to identify the person represented on our seal remained without result. P. Lond. 1266f, issued for a certain Σώτας in the second year of an emperor and almost identical with ours in formula, abbreviations and orthography, has a seal, the description of which corresponds to ours. It is not excluded that both these documents were issued at the same time.
The papyrus is well preserved, except for the left edge which is broken off beginning with line 4 down to the end of the papyrus. The hand is a large cursive. The seal of magenta-colored clay 1.7 cm in diameter, is attached below the text in the center. It shows two busts facing each other, one on the left is smaller and beardless, that on the right, bearded, is only partly preserved. The busts were enclosed by a legend in two rows of which only the left part is preserved. The inscription reads: ΆΝΤΩΝ[ in the outer row and ΚΑΙΚΑΡ[ in the inner one. The order of the busts seems to be reversed, the elder emperor should be on the left. The busts are probably those of M. Aurelius and Commodus and the inscription may be restored: ("Ετους... Άντων... καὶ Κομ-μόδου...) καισάρ[... τετελώνται δια πύλης Σοκνοπαίου εἰσάγων Παναυγίως εἰσάγων ἐπὶ καμήλοις δυσὶ 5 ο[ν διαμίκα... Παχών τρίτη καὶ εἰκάς κ[... 1.1 τετελώνται 1.2 εἰσάγων mistakenly written in place where one expects the name of the tax. 1.6 Perhaps δώδεκα cf. P. Heid. 241 (179 A.D.), where two camels are carrying 12 keramia of wine. There is, however, an example of an ass carrying 6 keramia in P. Tebt. 362. Six σπαθία of wine, as a normal load of one camel, occurs in P. Lond. 1266a-c. Perhaps κεκάρμια, but the scarcely visible traces after κε look rather like the remains of //; the sign ἐκατῶν for regnal years would be very unusual, moreover, no co-regency lasted longer than twenty years. 1.8 εἰκάς

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Some seals of Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta show a composition of the group with the bust of Severus turned to the right with the bust of one of his sons behind him also turned to the right and that of the other son confronting him (P. Soknopaiou Nesos 11). There is, however, no place either for the third head behind the right one, or for the names of Severus before 'Αντων[... A seal of co-regent Caracalla and Geta seems to be iconographically excluded, for the busts differ in size and age and the bearded one does not resemble Caracalla in any point. Two seals, probably of M. Aurelius and Commodus are described in P. Grenf. 50f (1-2). The words preserved ΠΥΛΗ and ΛΙΟΝ (rather Σοκμαρ[... than Βασηλικόν as the editors suggested) point to another formulation of the legend, unless the missing part of the inner row ended with the name of the toll-gate.
The page contains text that appears to be a continuation of a previous discussion or argument. The text is somewhat difficult to read due to the quality of the image, but it seems to be discussing a scientific or mathematical topic, possibly related to physics or engineering. The paragraphs are numbered, suggesting that the text is part of a larger document or article. The text is not completely legible, but it appears to be discussing a complex concept that requires careful reading and understanding. The page number indicates that it is from a technical or scientific publication.