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Sale of a House in Soknopaiou Nesos: SB 22 15472 Completed

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Text exemplar

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- §1 [SB 22 15472](#) (BL Papyrus 1976) is a contract for the sale of a house in Soknopaiou Nesos with related documents dated to 134.¹ It was acquired by the British Museum from Ali abd el-Haj² in 1911 as part of a lot of papyri numbered 1873–2016 in the current inventory of the British Library.³ It was not recognized at the time of the cataloguing that BL Papyrus 1918, which has remained unpublished, preserves most of the missing left-hand side of BL Papyrus 1976. A new edition of the document in its expanded form is offered below.
- §2 As was noted in the editio princeps of [SB 22 15472](#),⁴ the papyrus is a τόμος συγκολλησίμος collecting the documentation pertaining to the sale of a house with courtyard in Soknopaiou Nesos. The sale was transacted through the public notarial office (ἀγορανομεῖον, l. 7) of Ptolemais Euergetis, the district capital.
- §3 The roll is comprised of three documents, separated by two vertical kollēseis, which run at about 26 cm and 38 cm from the left-hand edge on the recto of the papyrus. In addition, there appears to be a third kollēsis at about 13–13.8 cm from the left, running through the first document. The first panel on the left, which would have measured approximately 3 cm, is missing; the pattern of damage along the central horizontal fold and along the vertical folds as well as the distribution of the insect holes indicate that the roll was folded at least⁵ fourteen times along its height from right to left, and once horizontally in the middle. In addition, there is a tiny scrap preserving traces of one letter (two in the most fortunate case) from seven lines, framed with BL Papyrus 1976, but omitted in the editio princeps: this fragment perfectly joins BL Papyrus 1918 on the right-hand side of the latter, and contains further portions of lines 17–23.
- §4 The roll includes: (1) in the first column, the contract of sale in the form of an objective ὁμολογία, drawn up in Ptolemais Euergetis. The text adheres to the standard form of such contracts and contains: date and place, body of the contract, subscriptions of the parties or of their representative, and registration docket, added in a different hand in the upper margin; (2) on a new sheet, in the second column, the declaration of property transfer submitted by the agent of the buyer to the record-keeper nominees of the archive of real property (βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων) of the nome, signed in a different hand at the top; (3) on a much narrower sheet, in the third and last column, the bank διαγραφή acknowledging receipt of payment of six hundred drachmas. While all of the documents bear the same date, viz. 24 Neos Sebastos (= 20 November), which corresponds to the Egyptian month of Hathyr, the registration (l. 1) was effected six days later, on 30 Hathyr (= 26 November).
- §5 We may therefore surmise that on 24 Hathyr the parties involved were in the district capital, and had the contract drawn up there. On the same day, the representative of the buyer submitted the declaration of property transfer, which was also signed on that day, presumably by the secretary of the archivists. In addition, a bank receipt for the payment of the full price was issued on the same day. A few days later, the property transfer was registered. The three documents may then have been pasted together for the purpose of private archiving, as has been suggested by the first editors.

¹ All dates given throughout this paper are AD.

² On this antiquities dealer, see [Hagen and Ryholt 2016](#): 192–195.

³ Information based on the register of papyri at the British Library.

⁴ [Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#).

⁵ Depending on the width of the left margin, which is not preserved.

- §6 No exact parallel of rolls gathering all of these documents is known to this date. A similar case could be [Chr.Mitt. 172](#) (Herm.; 256), concerning the sale of a house and collecting the bank *διαγραφή*, the subscription of one of the parties and the declaration submitted to the record keepers. The actual contract is not included (or is not preserved), even though its terms were repeated in the subscription of the seller. As the [online image](#) shows,⁶ this is another composite roll made out of various sheets pasted together. In addition, it has been suggested that [BGU 11 2095](#), [2097](#) and [2099](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; 83) were originally from the same composite roll: see further on this and on other similar cases [Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#): 518.
- §7 The parties involved in this transaction are members of the same family. The seller is Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, a priestess from Soknopaiou Nesos, acting with her son Harpagathes as her legal guardian; she had inherited the house from her husband, Satabous, son of Tesies. The buyer is Taharpagathes' grandson, Herieus, son of the late Herieus, one of Taharpagathes' sons. The buyer is under age and has an agent, Gaion, son of Hipparchos. In Roman Soknopaiou Nesos, the "closed" nature of house property transfers, with sales involving members of the same family, is not unusual, even though the transfers would usually take place between parent and child: see e.g. [SB 1 5117](#) (55; father selling to daughter), and [SB 10 10571](#) = no. 3 below (194; mother selling to son); for further examples, also in the demotic sources, see [P.Zauzich 13.4 n.](#)
- §8 Contemporary documents from Soknopaiou Nesos featuring namesakes may shed further light on the family of Taharpagathes. Below I discuss a series of texts that may be related to our papyrus.⁷ Unfortunately, because many papyri from Soknopaiou Nesos entered Western collections via the antiquities market in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it is now impossible to ascertain how and when exactly these pieces, which were acquired by various institutions in different years,⁸ were found.
- §9 1. In [BGU 1 252](#), of 98 AD, Satabous, aged forty, acknowledges receipt of a sum of money that his wife, a certain Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, brought to him as her dowry. In the editio princeps, line 3 was read as *Σαταβοῦς Στεσιή[ος]*, but the name "Stesies" is not otherwise attested, and the [image online](#) shows that we could rather read the patronymic as *Τεσιή[ου]*, with the preceding sigma belonging to *Σαταβοῦτος*, a mistaken genitive form of the name.⁹ It is tempting to identify the individuals mentioned in the Berlin papyrus with the namesakes of the British Library piece. Taharpagathes was twenty-five years old in [BGU 1 252](#), which would be overall consistent with the age restored in our papyrus (about sixty-five years old in 134 AD). This would indicate that she was born sometime between 69 and 73 AD. [BGU 1 252](#) adds that the woman had a scar on a right part of

⁶ With some difficulty, owing to the low resolution of the image.

⁷ We are dealing with a family of priests in Soknopaiou Nesos. The names Teses, Tesenouphis, Satabous, Herieus and Harpagathes are recurrent in demotic sources from the late 1st century BC to the early 2nd century: see P.Dime 1–3 and <http://www.dime-online.de/datenblatt.php> (accessed 21 Oct. 2021). In most cases, however, we have too few details or too imprecise a date to draw any conclusion, and I have been unable to identify in the demotic documentation any of the people that may belong to Taharpagathes' family.

In addition, a papyrus that I have not listed but that may be related to our text is [P.Ryl. 2 162](#), of 159, which records the sale of half share of a house in Soknopaiou Nesos. The buyer is Taharpagathes, daughter of Harpagathes, son of Harpagathes, assisted by her husband Stotoetis. Given that she is about thirty-five years old in this text, she was born sometime around 124, like Herieus, the buyer in our text. She could have been the granddaughter of a brother of Taharpagathes, named Harpagathes, but we do not have any evidence to support this.

⁸ For example, of the texts discussed below [BGU 1 252](#) and [SB 16 12957](#) were acquired in the 1890s: the former was part of the Brugsch collection, to which also [Chrest.Mitt. 50](#) belonged (information taken from BerlPap, accessed 20 Sept 2021), while the latter was sold by Th. Graf to the British Museum in 1893, together with [P.Lond. II 360](#), from the archive of Segathis, daughter of Satabous (information based on the register of papyri at the British Library; see also the Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the years MDCCCLXXXVIII.–MDCCCXCIII. London, 1894: 425, 438–9).

⁹ [Reiter 2022](#), also in Pylon 1, has come to the same conclusions.

the body that is not preserved: should the identification be correct, we now know that it was the right shin (see l. 4, οὐλήτι ἀντικνημίωι δεξιῶι).¹⁰

- §10 2. [SB 16 12957](#) is another sale of a house in Soknopaiou Nesos from the reign of Trajan. In it, Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, granddaughter of Herieus, aged about thirty, with a scar on the right shin, assisted by a relative of hers, sells a collapsed house in Soknopaiou Nesos for three hundred drachmas. As has been posited by the first editors of [SB 22 15472](#),¹¹ we may well be dealing with the same Taharpagathes as the one of our text. If so, assuming that she was about sixty-five years old in 134 (see below, 4 n.), she would have been thirty in 99 AD; in addition, if we take into account the possibility that this Taharpagathes is the same as the one in [BGU 1 252](#), of 98 AD, in which she is twenty-five years old, the date range proposed for [SB 16 12957](#) (103-114 AD with F. Reiter, ZPE 107, 1995, 100) is quite fitting, because her age in [SB 16 12957.3](#) is 30+x years.
- §11 3. A certain Taharpagathes, daughter of Herieus, granddaughter of Herieus, married to Pakysis, son of Satabous, occurs in [SB 10 10571](#), dated to 194. In this papyrus, she is selling for five hundred drachmas a house with courtyard in Soknopaiou Nesos that she had inherited from her mother. The buyer is her son Pakysis, still under age, assisted by his paternal grandmother. It may not be too farfetched to posit that this Taharpagathes, daughter of Herieus, was the great-granddaughter of our Taharpagathes. If so, her father was the buyer of the house in our text. It is also worth noting that [SB 10 10571](#) is another papyrus from the British Library collection (BL Papyrus 1982) purchased with the roll edited here. We may consequently wonder whether we are dealing with a small archive of documents relating to Taharpagathes' descendants (see also below, no. 4). It is also interesting to note that the contract from 194, drawn up in the district capital, bears two red stamps on the back, as does our papyrus: see below for further discussion on this.
- §12 4. Taharpagathes' husband, Satabous, was the son of Tesies.¹² The name Tesies is a variant for the better attested Teses ([TM Nam 1353](#)). We may wonder whether we can establish any connection with the namesakes occurring in contemporary documents from Soknopaiou Nesos. In this respect, the archive of Segathis, daughter of Satabous ([TM Arch ID 213](#)), granddaughter of Tesies, priestess from Soknopaiou Nesos, deserves further attention. We learn from [BGU 11 2043](#), dated to 150, that Segathis was aged sixty (+?) at that time. If her father is to be identified with our Satabous, Segathis was born when he was about thirty years old. Provided that Satabous is the namesake of [BGU 1 252](#), he acknowledged receipt of the dowry from Taharpagathes at the age of forty. We may then take into account two options: either Satabous had Segathis (and her brother Stotoetis) from another woman, prior to his marriage with Taharpagathes, or, as the dowry receipt may have been drawn up sometime after their marriage, Segathis is Taharpagathes' daughter, who would have given birth to her when she was about seventeen years old.
- §13 5. Satabous may also be identified with the namesake, son of Tesies, against whom a petition for a dispute over inheritance was filed by his sister Tabous in 99 ([Chrest.Mitt. 50](#)).¹³ The text reveals that there was another brother, Herieus,¹⁴ who had a son, Harpagathes. In addition, one Harpagathes, son of Tesies, aged twenty-two, is mentioned in [P.Amh. 2 110](#), of 75; in another text, [P.Louvre](#)

¹⁰ The lacuna at the beginning of BGU 1 252.5 can, moreover, well accommodate [ἀντικνημί]ωι δεξιῶι.

¹¹ [Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#): 523, 2 n.

¹² Perhaps a descendant of Teses of [CPR 7 1](#), priest in Soknopaiou Nesos at the very end of the 1st century BC; see also e.g. [P.Louvre 1 1](#) (c. 13), [SB 1 5235](#) and [5236](#) (14), [SB 1 5232](#) (15). The name Teses is well attested also in the demotic sources from Soknopaiou Nesos.

¹³ Perhaps the same Tabous, daughter of Teses, of [BGU 3 829](#), dated to 110.

¹⁴ One Herieus, son of Teses, and his "brother" are mentioned in P.Dime 3 28 DA.11, of 55; a certain Herieus son of Teses occurs also in P.Dime 2 49.9, dated to 91. However, given the few details we have and the popularity of the name in Soknopaiou Nesos, it remains doubtful whether these men can be identified with Herieus brother of Satabous.

2 108, of 122, a certain Taouetis, daughter of Tesies, from Soknopaiou Nesos, occurs. Are we dealing with siblings who have at least the same father, Tesies?

§14 6. The name of Taharpagathes' father, Tesenouphis, is very common in Soknopaiou Nesos and, generally, in the Fayum, so it is difficult to identify him. One Tesenouphis, son of Herieus, brother of Harpagathes, aged twenty-three in 75 AD (hence born in 52 AD) is mentioned in [P.Amh. 2 110](#), but we should also note that his father's name is given as Satabous in lines 10–11. One Tesenouphis, son of Herieus, also occurs in [P.Dime 3 9](#), dated to 23, but it seems unlikely to me that this is the father of our Taharpagathes, even though he may well have been a relative of hers.

§15 On the basis of the discussion above, a possible (and partial) family tree¹⁵ can be surmised as follows,¹⁶ dashed lines indicate that the family relation is highly uncertain.

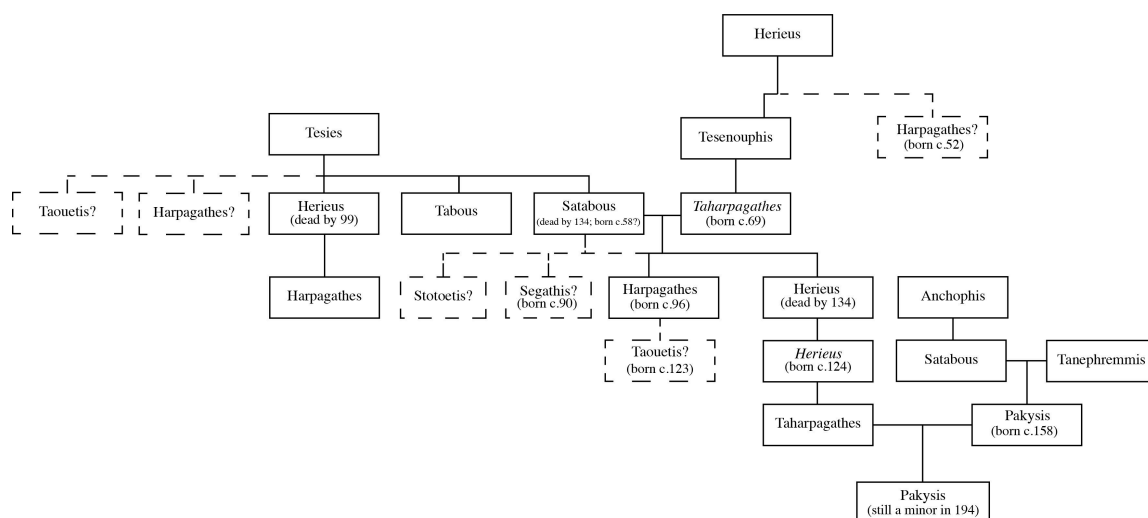


Fig. 1: Family tree of Taharpagathes

§16 On the back of the joint fragments there are parts of two circles with remains of writing in red ink, the one on the right fainter than the one on the left. According to the first editors of [BL Pap. 1976](#), “handelt es sich dabei nicht um Siegel,”¹⁷ but the traces are indeed compatible with two official stamps, similar to those preserved on the back of [SB 10 10571](#), mentioned above. Although no longer legible, the stamps would have contained the regnal year: compare the two well preserved stamps in red ink on the back of [P.Tebt. 2 397](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; 198).¹⁸

§17 The contract of sale was drawn up in the nome capital rather than in Soknopaiou Nesos itself, even though the village was provided with a *γραφεῖον*¹⁹ at the time.²⁰ The first editors suggested that a reason for this may be that the guardian of Herieus, Gaion son of Hipparchos, whose origin is not given, lived in Ptolemais Euergetis ([Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#): 522–523). Indeed, the names Gaion and Hipparchos are not well at home in the onomastics of Soknopaiou Nesos, and he had been

¹⁵ A family tree is also provided in [Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#): 521.

¹⁶ I have not included the family of Segathis, for which refer to <https://www.trismegistos.org/arch/archives/pdf/213.pdf>.

¹⁷ [Sijpesteijn and Worp 1995](#): 513.

¹⁸ On red stamps (*χαράγματα*), used to authenticate documents and usually placed on the verso of the papyrus, see Schubert, P. (1990), “L'encre rouge dans les papyrus,” in: [P.Diog.](#), pp. 37–39; [Vandorpe 1996](#): 231–291; [Vandorpe \(2014\)](#): 147–148. See also Vandorpe's update available at https://www.trismegistos.org/seals/overview_7.html. For a list of red stamps known to date, refer to <https://www.trismegistos.org/stamps/list.php?p=2>.

¹⁹ On the *γραφεῖον* of Soknopaiou Nesos, see [P.Dime 3](#), pp. 103–108.

²⁰ And, should we identify the couple of [BGU I 252](#) with our Satabous and Taharpagathes, the acknowledgment of receipt of dowry was also written in the nome capital. For further (though sporadic) early second-century evidence for contracts drawn up in the nome capital but relating to parties from Soknopaiou Nesos or to property located in this village see 2 n. below.

appointed “for this transaction alone” (l. 35). Further, it may have been more convenient or faster to turn to the notarial office in the metropolis, where the property declaration and the bank receipt could be processed on the very same day.²¹

- §18 The hands that drew up the bodies of the documents belong to professional scribes: the bank διαγραφή displays a more rapid cursive hand, while the contract and the declaration of property transfer exhibit formal scripts typical of the bureaucratic milieus, very similar to one another and characterized by regular, well-formed and upright letterforms, moderately ligatured. The writing is parallel to the fibres; in addition to the remnants of the red stamps, on the back there are occasional dark spots, but they do not seem to be traces of writing.



Fig. 2: © British Library Board (Papyrus 1918 + 1976 Recto)



Fig. 3: © British Library Board (Papyrus 1918 + 1976 Verso)

²¹ On the increasing influence of the notarial office in the metropolis see [Clayton 2020a](#): 323–338, with further bibliography.

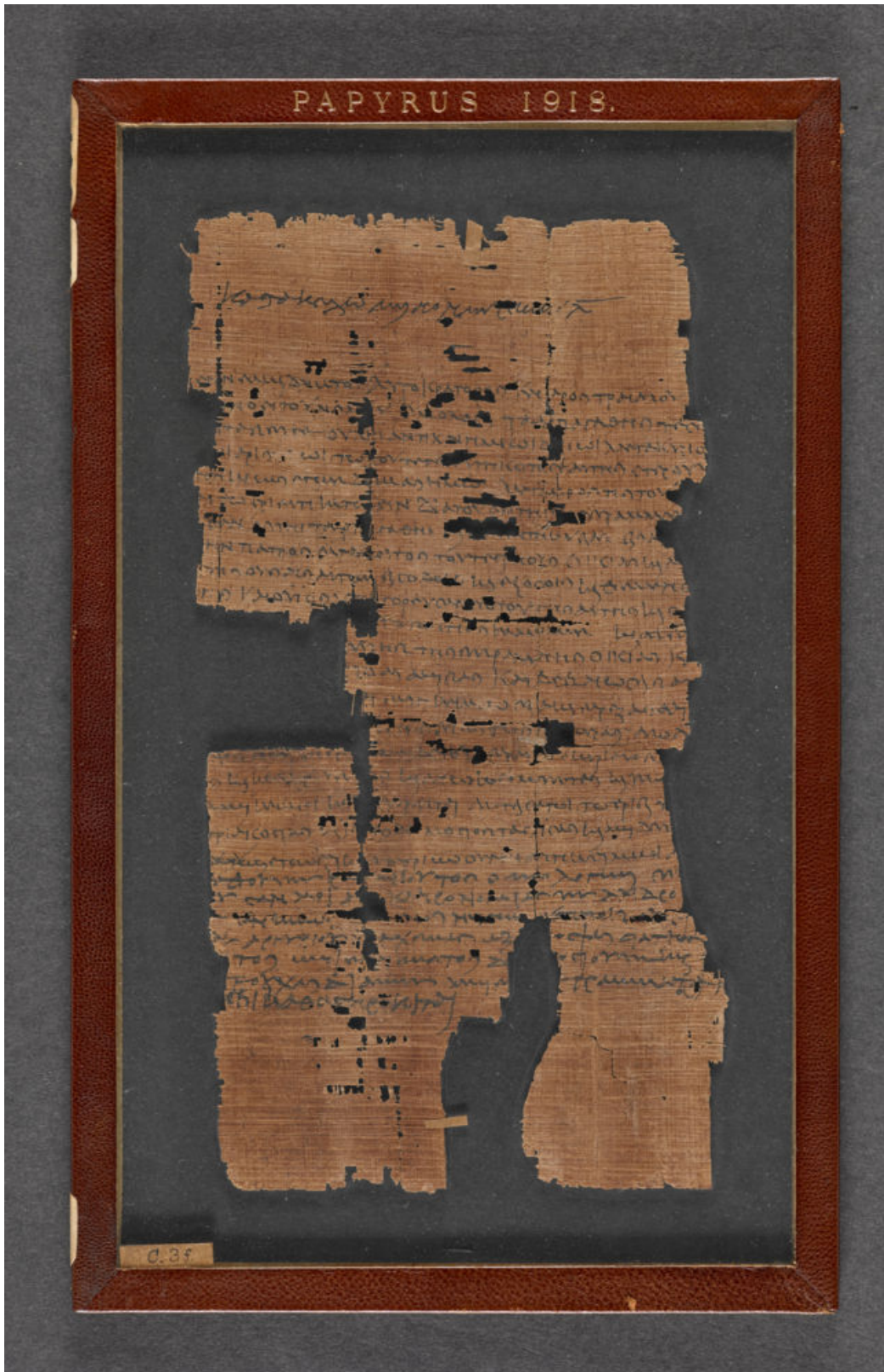


Fig. 4: © British Library Board (Papyrus 1918 Recto)



Fig. 5: © British Library Board (Papyrus 1976 Recto)

BL Papyrus 1918 +
BL Papyrus 1976

11.5 (w) x 21.2 (h)
fr. 1: 35 (w) x 21.4 (h)
fr. 2: 0.6 (w) x 3.4 (h)

Ptolemais Euergetis
26 November 134

γ
ι

(#hand_m4) κατακεχώ(ρισται) μηνὸ(ς) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ λ

(#hand_m1) [ἔτους] ἔννεακαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστοῦ κδ ἐν Πτόλεμαίδι Εὐεργέτιδι

[τοῦ [Ἄρσ]ινοεῖτου νομ[ο]ῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Τααρπαγάθης Τεσε[ν]ούφεως τοῦ Ἐ[ρ]ιέως
ἱέρεια τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου ὡς ἐτῶν

[ἑξήκο]ντα πέντε οὐλῆι ἀντικνημίωι δεξιῶι μετὰ κυρίωι τοῦ υἱοῦ [Ἄρπαγ]άθου
τοῦ Σαταβ[ο]ῦτος ὡς ἐτῶ[ν] τριάκοντα ὀκτῶ οὐλῆι

5 [ἀντικνημί]ωι ἀριστε[ρ]ῶι τῷ τοῦ τετε[λ]ευτηκότος αὐτῆς ἑτέρου υἱοῦ, ὄν[τ]ος δὲ]
τοῦ Ἀρπαγάθου καὶ ὁμοπατρίου ἀδελφοῦ, Ἐριέως υἱῶι

[Ἐριεῖ ἀφ]ήλικι ὡς ἐτῶν δέκα ἀσήμωι μετὰ φροντιστοῦ [Γαίω]νος τοῦ
Ἰπ[π]άρχου ὡς ἐτῶν ἑξήκοντα ἕξ οὐλῆι ἀντικνημίωι δεξιῶι

[πεπρακέν]αι τῷ Ἐριεῦτι κατ' ὄνην διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ προγεγραμμέν[η]ι πόλε[ι]
ἀγ[ο]ρα[νομ]ε[ί]ο[υ] ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας ἐπ[ί] τὸν ἅπαντὰ χρόνον

[τὴν ὑπάρχου]σαν αὐτῇ Τααρπαγάθῃ καὶ κατηνητικυεῖαν εἰς αὐ[τὴν] ἀπὸ
κληρονομίας τοῦ προγεγραμμένου αὐτῆς ἀνδρός, ὄντος δὲ τῶν περὶ

- [τὴν Τααρπαγά]θην πατρός, Σαταβούτος τοῦ Τεσιήους οἰκίαν καὶ α[ὐλή]ν καὶ τὰ
 συνκύρ[ο]ντα πάντα ἐν κώμη Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
- 10 [μερίδος ἐπὶ] ταῖς οὔσαις αὐτῶν εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ θεμελί[οις] καὶ τείχεσι
 [καὶ] φωσφορίαις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δικαίοις πᾶσι, ὧν γίτονες καθὼς
 [ἡ Τααρπαγά]θης καὶ ὁ υἱὸς ὑπηγόρευσαν· νότου τῆς αὐτῆς καὶ []
 [] γα[]ς ἑτέρα οἰκία, βορρᾶ ρύμη βασιλική, λιβὸς
 [-ca.12- ἀπλιώτου Σ]τοτοήτιος καμηλών. *vac.* καὶ ἀπέχειν τὴν Τααρπαγάθην
 παρὰ τοῦ Γαίωνος ἐκ τοῦ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Ἐριέως
 [λόγου τὴν συμπεφωνη]μένην τῆς πεπραμένης οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς τειμὴν ἐκ
 πλήρους ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἑξακοσίας παραχρήμα
 [διὰ τῆς Σαβίνου τραπέζης] στοᾶς Ἀθηνᾶς. καὶ βεβαιώσῃν αὐ[τ]ήν τε
 Τααρπαγάθην καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς τῷ Ἐριεῖ καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πε-
- 15 [πραμένα αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειτ]αι πάση βεβαιώσῃ· ἃ καὶ παρέξασθαι [ἀ]νέπαφα καὶ
 ἀνενεχύραστα καὶ ἀνεπιδάνιστα καὶ καθαρὰ ἀπὸ παντὸς
 [ὀφειλήματος δημοσίου μέχ]ρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης [ἡ]μέρας, ἀπὸ δ[ὲ] ἰδιωτικοῦ κα[ὶ]
 πάσης [ἐμποιή]σεως ἐπὶ τὸ[ν] ἅπαντα χρό[ν]ον. καὶ
 [μηδένα κω]λύοντα Ἐρι[εὺν] μηδὲ τοῦ[ς] παρ' αὐτοῦ κυριεύοντ[ας] τῶν
 πεπραμ[έν]ων αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειται, καὶ τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν περιγεινόμενα
 [ἀποφερομένου]ς καὶ καθαιρῶντας καὶ ἀνφοδομοῦντας καὶ ὑποτ[ιθέν]τας καὶ
 ἐ[ξ]αλλοτριῶντας ἑτέροις καὶ οἰκονομοῦντας περὶ αὐτῶν ὡς ἐὰν αἰ-
 [ρῆται. ἐὰν δ]ὲ μὴ βεβαιοῖ καθ[ὰ] γέγραπται ἀποτισάτωι τῷ Ἐριεῖ τῆ[ν] τιμὴν μ[εθ']
 ἡμ[ο]λίας καὶ τὰ τέλη κ[αὶ] ἀναλώματα διπλᾶ καὶ ἐπίτειμον ἀργυ-
- 20 [ρίου δραχμὰς] τριακοσίας καὶ ἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσας, καὶ μηδὲν ἧσ[σον] χωρὶς
 τοῦ μέ[ν]ειν κύρια τὰ προγεγράμμένα. ὑπογραφεὺς τῆς ὁμολογούσης καὶ τοῦ
 [κυρίου Σουχᾶς] υ[ι]οῦ ὡς ἐτῶν ἐξήκ[ο]ντα τριῶν οὐλήι ἀντικνημίωι
 ἀρι[στ]ερῶι. (#hand_m2) Τααρπαγάθης Τεσενούφεως μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ
 [υἱοῦ μου Ἀρπα]γάθου τοῦ Σ[α]ταβούτος ὁμολογῶι πεπ[ρ]ακέναι τῷ Ἐριεῦτι
 ἀφήλικι ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρό[ν]ο(ν)
 [τὴν ὑπάρχο]υσάν μοι ἀπ[ὸ] κληρονομίας τοῦ ἀνδρός [μο]υ Σαταβ[ο]ῦτος οἰκίαν
 καὶ αὐλήν καὶ τὰ συνκύρον-
 [τα πάντ]α ἐν κώμη Σ[οκ]νοπαίου Νήσῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑτέροις ἀ[ὐ]τῆς δικαί[οι]ς
 πᾶσι, ὧν αἰ γιτνίαί πρόκεινται. καὶ ἀπέχῳι
- 25 [τὴν τιμὴ]ν ἀργυρίου δ[ρ]αχμὰς ἐξ[α]κοσίας διὰ τῆς [Σ]αβείνου τραπέζης καὶ
 βεβαιώσο πάση βεβαιώσι καὶ καθα-
 [ρὰν ἀπὸ πα]ντὸς ὀφειλήματος δη[μ]οσίου τε καὶ ἰδιωτ[ικ]οῦ καὶ πάσης
 ἐμποιήσεως καθὼς πρόκειται. ἔγραψεν
 [ὑπὲρ αὐτῶ]ν Σουχᾶς δι' αὐτοὺς μὴ εἰ[δ]ότα[ς] γράμματα. (#hand_m3) Γ[α]ίων
 Ἰππάρχου· [γέ]γον' ἐς τὸν φροντιζόμενον ὑπ' ἐμοῦ Ἐριεῦν ἀφή-

[λικά ἢ [ὠ]νήι καθὼς πρόκειται.

ii

(#hand_m6) Ἀπολλω() σεση(μείωμα). ιθ ἔτους Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου

30 Ἄθυρ κδ.

(#hand_m5) Δίωι καὶ Ὀριγένει καὶ Πτολεμαίωι καὶ Ἡρακ(λείδει)
γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκόσι)

δοθεῖσι εἰς κλῆ(ρον) βιβλ(ιοφυλακίας) ἐνκτῆ(σεων) Ἄρσι(νοίτου)

παρὰ Ἐριέως τοῦ Ἐριέω[ς] τοῦ Σαταβούτος ἀφή-

λικος τῶν ἀπὸ κόμης Σ[ο]κνοπαίου Νήσου

35 διὰ φροντιστοῦ πρὸς μόνον τοῦτο Γαίωνος τοῦ

Ἰπάρχου. *vac.* ἀπογράφομαι πρώτως

ἦν ἡγόρασα τῇ ἐνεστῶσῃ ἡμέρᾳ παρὰ τῆς

κατὰ πατέρα μου μάμμης Τααρπαγάθης

τῆς Τεσενούφεως τοῦ Ἐριέως ἱερεῖ[ας] ἀπὸ

40 τῆς αὐτῆς κόμης ἀπογεγραμμένης διὰ

τῶν προτέρων βιβλιοφυλάκων καὶ τῇ

προθεσμίᾳ μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀρπαγά-

θου τοῦ Σα[τα]βούτος οἰκίαν καὶ [α]ὐλήν

ἐν τῇ προκειμένῃ κόμῃ Σοκνοπαίου

45 Νήσῳι τειμῆς ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἑξακο-

σίων. διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι τὴν ἀπογραφὴν.

iii

(#hand_m7) ἀπὸ τῆς Σαβεΐνου

τραπέζης στοᾶς

Ἀθηνᾶς. ἔτους ἑννεα-

50 καιδεκάτου Ἀυτοκράτορος

Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ

Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ

Ἄθυρ κδ. Γαίων Ἰπάρ-

χου ἐκ τοῦ φροντιζομέ-

55 νου ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Ἐριέως τοῦ

Ἐ[ρ]ιέως ἀφήλικος λόγου

τῇ κατὰ πατέρα αὐτοῦ

- μάμη Τααρπαγάθη
 Τεσενούφως μετὰ
 60 [κ]υρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἄρπαγά-
 [θο]υ τοῦ Σατα[βο]ῦτος
 τ[ὴν] τιμὴν οἰκ[ία]ς καὸλῆς
 καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων
 πάντων ἐν κώμη
 65 Σοκνοπαίου Νήσω ἀκο-
 λ[ο]ύθως ταῖς γεγονυῖαις
 εἰς τὸν ἀφήλικα δη-
 μοσίαις καταγραφαῖς
 ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ἑξακοσίας,
 70 (γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) χ.

r.i.3 / [Ἀρσ]ινοίτου **r.i.4** / οὐλή / οὐλή **r.i.5** ὄντ[ος αὐ]τοῦ prev. ed. **r.i.6** ορ[ῆ]ριεῖτι
 ἀφ[ή]λικι / οὐλή **r.i.8** / κατηνηκυῖαν **r.i.9** / συγκύροντα **r.i.10** / αὐτοῖς φωσφορίοις prev. ed. /
 γείτονες **r.i.11** υἱος parygus [-ca.?-]α[ς] πρε[σ]β[υ]τέρ[α]ς prev. ed. / ῥύμη / βασιλική **r.i.13** /
 τιμὴν **r.i.17** ὑπαρχ[ό]ντων αὐτῶν prev. ed. / περιγινόμενα **r.i.18** / ἀνοικοδομοῦντας **r.i.19** /
 ἀποτεισάτω / ἐπίτιμον **r.i.20** / εἰς ἱς parygus ἴσας parygus **r.i.21** / οὐλή **r.i.22** / ὁμολογῶ Ἐρ[ι]εῖ
 Ἐριέως ἔτι prev. ed. χρόν(ον) prev. ed. **r.i.23** [ἀν]τρὸς prev. ed. οἰκείαν prev. ed. αὐλήν
 prev. ed. κα[ι] prev. ed. **r.i.24** / γεινῖαι / ἀπέχω **r.i.25** / βεβαιώσω βεβαιώσω prev. ed. /
 βεβαιώσει βεβαιώσει prev. ed. **r.i.26** / ὀφειλήματος / πρόκειται **r.i.27** / εἰς **r.i.28** / [ὠ]νή /
 πρόκειται **r.ii.31** γυμ(νασιαρχήσασι) prev. ed. **r.ii.32** / ἐγκτήσεων **r.ii.38** / Τααρπαγάθου **r.ii.39** τῶν prev.
 ed. **r.ii.42** υἱοῦ parygus **r.ii.45** / τιμῆς **r.iii.47** / Σαβίνου **r.iii.62** [τι]μὴν prev. ed. **r.iii.63** / συγκυρόντων

(hand 4) Registered on the 30th of the month of Neos Sebastos. (hand 1) Year nineteenth of
 Emperor Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, on the 24th of the month of Neos Sebastos,
 in Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoite nome. Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, son of
 Herieus, priestess, of those from the village of Soknopaiou Nesos, of about sixty-five (?) years of
 age, with a scar on the right shin, with her son Harpagathes, son of Satabous, of about thirty-eight
 years of age, with a scar on the left shin, as her guardian, acknowledges to Herieus, a minor about
 ten years of age, with no distinguishing marks, son of the late Herieus, her other son, being a
 brother of Harpagathes also of the same father, with his representative Gaion, son of Hipparchos,
 of about sixty-six years of age, with a scar on the right shin, that she has sold to Herieus under a
 sale (transacted) through the notarial office in the above-written city, from the present day unto all
 time, the house that belongs to Taharpagathes herself and has come to her from inheritance from
 her above-written husband, Satabous, son of Tesies, who is also the father of Taharpagathes' party,
 with courtyard and all its appurtenances (located) in the village of Soknopaiou Nesos in the divi-
 sion of Herakleides, with the present entrances and exits and foundations and walls and windows
 and with all the other rights, whose neighbours are, as Taharpagathes and her son dictated: to the
 south another house of the same woman (= Taharpagathes) and ..., to the north a public street, to

the west ... [and to the east] a camel stable of Stotoetis (?). And Taharpagathes (acknowledges) that she has received from Gaion from the account of the minor Herieus the price agreed upon for the sold house and courtyard, six hundred silver drachmas in full forthwith through the bank of Sabinus at the Stoa of Athena. And (she acknowledges) that they, Taharpagathes herself as well as her representatives, will guarantee to Herieus and his representatives the property that has been sold to him as stated above with every guarantee; and (she acknowledges that) she will also deliver it unencumbered and unpledged and unmortgaged and free from any public debt up to the present day, and (free) from private debt and every claim unto all time. And (she will see) that no one hinders ... Herieus or his representatives from exercising ownership over the property sold to him as stated above, and from appropriating everything accruing therefrom, tearing (the property) down, building (it) up, mortgaging (it), alienating (it), and managing it in whatever way he chooses. Should she fail to guarantee as has been written above, she shall repay to Herieus the price with interest by one half, and double the fees and expenses, and three hundred silver drachmas as a penalty, and a like sum to the treasury, and aside from the afore-written terms remaining valid nonetheless. The signatory for the acknowledging party and for her [guardian is Souchas] son of ..., of about sixty-three years of age, having a scar on the left shin. (hand 2) I, Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, with my son Harpagathes, son of Satabous, as my guardian, acknowledge that I have sold to Herieus, under age, unto all time the house belonging to me from inheritance from my husband Satabous, with courtyard and all its appurtenances (located) in the village of Soknopaiou Nesos, with all its rights, whose neighbours are stated above. And I have received the price of six hundred silver drachmas through the bank of Sabinus, and I shall guarantee with every guarantee, and (I shall deliver it) free from any public and private debt and every claim as aforesaid. Souchas wrote on their behalf as they are illiterate. (hand 3) Gaion son of Hipparchos: the sale has been made to Herieus, a minor represented by me, as aforesaid.

ii

(hand 6) I, Apollo—, have signed. Year 19 of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Hathyr 24. (hand 5) To Dios and Horigenes and Ptolemaios and Herakleides, ex-gymnasiarchs and record-keeper nominees of the archive of real property of the Arsinoite nome, from Herieus, son of Herieus, son of Satabous, a minor, of those from the village of Soknopaiou Nesos, represented for this transaction alone by Gaion, son of Hipparchos. I register for the first time a house and courtyard (located) in the aforesaid village of Soknopaiou Nesos, which I bought on the present day from Taharpagathes, my paternal grandmother, daughter of Tesenouphis, son of Herieus, priestess from the same village, who has registered it through the former archivists and at the appointed time, with her son Harpagathes, son of Satabous, as her guardian, for the price of six hundred silver drachmas. Therefore, I submit this declaration.

iii

(hand 7) From the bank of Sabinus at the Stoa of Athena. Year nineteenth of Emperor Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Hathyr 24. Gaion, son of Hipparchos, (has paid) from the account of Herieus, son of Herieus, a minor represented by him, to his paternal grandmother Taharpagathes, daughter of Tesenouphis, (acting) with her son Harpagathes, son of Satabous, as her guardian, the price for a house and courtyard and all appurtenances in the village of Soknopaiou Nesos of six hundred silver drachmas, total 600 dr., in accordance with the public deeds of conveyance that have been made in favour of the minor.

§19 **Κατακεχώρισται**. The abbreviation is common: see e.g. [Claytor 2020b](#): 26.

- §20 Νέου Σεβαστοῦ. For the honorific month of Neos Sebastos, which corresponded to the Egyptian month of Hathyr, see Scott, K. (1931), “Greek and Roman Honorific Months,” YCS 2: 243–244.
- §21 2 ἐν Πτολεμαίδι Εὐεργετίδι. For this name of the metropolis in notarial deeds from the Roman period, see [☞ P.Worp 21.5](#) n. On the notarial offices of the district capital and villages in the second century, see above n. 21 and [☞ Reiter 2013](#): 159–167.
- §22 Other contracts of the Roman period drawn up in Ptolemais Euergetis and concerning property located in Soknopaiou Nesos or parties (explicitly) coming from this village are:²² [☞ BGU 11 2095](#) (83), [☞ CPR 1 11](#) (108), [☞ PSI 13 1324](#) (173), [☞ P.Amh. 2 102](#) (180), [☞ Stud.Pal. 22 42](#) (185), [☞ SB 10 10571](#) (194), [☞ P.Worp 21](#) (198–199?), [☞ Stud.Pal. 22 41](#) (208), [☞ SB 14 11907](#) (239), and possibly also [☞ CPR 1 58](#) (216–217).
- §23 4[ἐξήκο]ντα πέντε. Given the number of letters in the lacuna and the fact that Taharpagathes’ son was already thirty-eight years old, restoring [ἐξήκο]ντα seems likely. If so, Harpagathes was born when his mother was twenty-seven. This would be overall consistent with the age of Taharpagathes in [☞ BGU 1 252](#), on which see the introduction above. Alternatively, we cannot rule out restoring [πεντήκο]ντα, but the letters would be rather squeezed; in such a case, our Taharpagathes could not be the same person as the one in [☞ BGU 1 252](#).
- §24 Ἀ[ρπαγ]άθου τοῦ Σαταβούτος. These are common names in Soknopaiou Nesos and generally in the Arsinoite nome. However, we may wonder whether there is any relation between our Harpagathes and Harpagathes the father of Taouetis in [☞ BGU 1 87](#) and P. [☞ P.Lond. 2 304](#); if Taouetis is his daughter, she would have been born when he was around twenty-seven. In [☞ PSI 13 1324](#), of 173, there occur several children of the late Harpagathes son of Satabous.
- §25 5 ὄντ[ος δὲ] τοῦ. Against the first editors’ supplement [αὐ]τοῦ. See also below, l. 8. For a close parallel, compare [☞ BGU 1 193](#).ii.6.
- §26 καί. The conjunction would not be needed here. In [☞ BGU 1 193](#).ii.6, it is placed after ὄντος δέ. I take it as meaning “also,” given that Herieus is brother of the same mother (ὁμομήτριος, omitted as it is clear from the context), and “also” of the same father.
- §27 There are line fillers at the end of this and of the following three lines.
- §28 6[Ἐριεῖ ἀφ]ήλικι. The suggested supplement is based on the length of the gap, but restoring [Ἐριεῖτι ἀφ]ήλικι cannot be ruled out. As it has not been given earlier, the name of the second party in the dative is needed here. This is repeated in the following line, where it would not be required: see 7 n.
- §29 μετὰ φροντιστοῦ. In the property declaration (l. 35), Gaion is called φροντιστοῦ πρὸς μόνον τοῦτο, that is, a legal guardian appointed for a single transaction. The usual term for a minor’s legal guardian is ἐπίτροπος: a [☞ search](#) for φροντιστής and ἀφήλιξ in papyri.info yields a small number of hits (18)²³ as opposed to the occurrences of ἀφήλιξ and ἐπίτροπος, which are more numerous (cf. [☞ Taubenschlag 1955](#): 157). See generally [☞ Kruse 2017](#): 175–188.
- §30 7[πεπρακέν]αι τῷ Ἐριεῖτι. As the name of the buyer is usually given earlier (here it has been supplemented in l. 6), we would normally find αὐτῷ after the verb.

²² I have omitted cases where one party is from Soknopaiou Nesos and the other from the metropolis, such as [☞ P.Flor. 1 42](#) (183).

²³ I have not taken into account [☞ P.Oxy. 42 3050](#), [☞ P.Gen. 1\(2nd ed.\) 44](#), [☞ Chr.Mitt. 91](#), [☞ P.Mich. 9 526](#), [☞ P.Mil.Vogl. 1 25](#), [☞ P.Petaus 22](#), and [☞ P.Ross.Georg. 2 18](#), where the φροντιστής (or related word) mentioned is not the minor’s. In [☞ P.Oxy. 4 727](#), the noun rather means “agent,” but the verb φροντίζω (l. 15) is used for the care of the minors.

- §31 κατ' ὄνην διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ πόλεξ[ι] ἀγ[ο]ρα[νομ]ε[τί]ο[υ]. For the same phrase, see [BGU 1 193.ii.10–11](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; c.136). A similar expression occurs in [P.Oxy. 42 3054.18–19](#) (263), κατ' ὄνην | τελειωθείσαν διὰ δημοσίου ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει.
- §32 προγεγραμμένῃ. Likely spelled with iota adscript given the use of the latter and the length of the gap.
- §33 8–9τῶν περὶ | [τὴν Τααρπαγά]θην πατρός. Compare e.g. [P:Fam.Tebt. 15.24](#) (83), [BGU 1 252](#) (98),²⁴ [PSI 9 1043.13–14](#) (103), [BGU 1 196.18](#) (109–117) [Chrest.Wilck. 356.20](#) (149), and [P.Oxy. 43 3122.10](#) (322).
- §34 10[ἐπὶ] ταῖς οὔσαις αὐτῶν εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις κτλ. The participle οὔσαις agrees with εἰσόδοις, ἐξόδοις and φωσφορίαῖς, but not with the other words, as in [P.Ryl. 2 162.26–27](#) (Sokn. Nes.; 159), ταῖς οὔσαις ἰσόδοις (l. εἰσόδοις) [κα]ὶ ἐκξόδοις (l. ἐξόδοις) καὶ φως[φορίαῖς καὶ τεί]χε|σι καὶ θεμεσίοις. For similar phrases, compare also e.g. [P.Mich. 6 428.5](#) (Karanis; 154), ἐπὶ τοῖς οὔσι αὐτοῖς (l. αὐταῖς) εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ θεμελίοις καὶ τείχεσι; [P.Muench. 3.1 85.4](#) (Arsinoites; 1st half of II), [ε]ἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ θεμελίοις (l. φωσφορίαῖς) καὶ θεμελίοις; [P.Sakaon 60.8](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; 306), θεμελίοις καὶ τίχαισι (l. τείχεσι) καὶ φωσφορίαῖς καὶ εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις.
- §35 αὐτῶν. The letter after omega is doubtful, but compare αὐτῶν in l. 18. I have ruled out the possibility that this may be iota adscript on the basis of the occurrences of the ending -οι in the rest of the text (contrast e.g. l. 4, ἀντικνημίωι δ[ε]ξιῶι, and l. 5, υἰῶι); sigma would make no sense here. The correct form would be αὐτοῖς, which would agree with the two feminine nouns οἰκία and ἀυλή as well as with the neuter τὰ συγκύροντα.
- §36 φωσφορίαῖς. When fully preserved, the word is attested as a first declension noun in the papyri, with the exception of [P.Stras. 1 9.8](#) and [P.Vind.Tand. 26.14](#), which have the neuter in the dative plural (φωσφορίαῖς). Consequently, on the basis of the attestations of the term, I would not think that the correction of φωσφορίαῖς to φωσφορίαῖς suggested in [P.Hamb. 1 15.8](#) is needed.
- §37 11ὑπηγόρευσαν. Usually both parties would have dictated in “mutual agreement” (ἐκ συμφώνου), but in our case the buyer is a minor, and his representative may have not been aware of the boundaries of the house on sale, especially if he lived in Ptolemais Euergetis.
- §38 τῆς αὐτῆς καὶ [. Neighboring the property to the south is another house belonging to Taharpagathes and, apparently, another individual.
- §39 ἑτέρα οἰκία. The first editors suggested restoring [πρε]σ[β]υτέρα[ς], but this would not work with the preceding letters.
- §40 12[c. 12 ἀπηλιώτου Σ]τοτοήτιος καμηλών. Restored exempli gratia: depending on whether Stotoetis was the owner of the camel stable or his father, ἀπηλιώτου could have been written earlier in the lacuna. In the latter case, the genitive Στοτοήτιος would be the patronymic and we would translate “[to the west,] the camel stable [of ...] son of Stotoetis.”
- §41 For contemporary occurrences of the term καμηλών, see [P.Oxy. 3 507.26–27](#) (146), [P.Iand. 7 142.7](#) and passim (after 164), [P.Mich. 18 788.10, 15](#) (c. 173), [P.Oxy. 9 1207.3](#) (175–176), [P.Oxy. 41 2981.20](#) (II), [Stud.Pal. 20 13r.12](#) (II), [P.Oxy. 3 533.22](#) (II/III). The term is attested in the following centuries as well: see e.g. [P.Kell. 1 38a.9–10](#) and its duplicate [P.Kell. 1 38b.9–10](#)

24 With Reiter [“Zwei Miszellen zu Texten aus Soknopaiu Nesos”](#) (this issue).

- (333), [P.Mert. 1 39.6–7](#), 17 (IV/V), [P.Gen. 4 186.14](#) and passim (473–490), [P.Lond. V 1722.14](#) (530).
- §42 [12–13](#) ἐκ τοῦ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Ἐριέως | [λόγου]. For the meaning of this expression and its attestations, see [P.Bingen 75.3–5](#) n.
- §43 [13](#) δραχμὰς ἑξακοσίας. Although the price is high, similar or even higher prices are attested for sales of houses in Soknopaiou Nesos between the late first and the second century: see e.g. [P.Ryl. 2 107](#), from 83 (200 dr. for three-quarters of half share of a house and yard); [SB 28 16904](#), from 90 (200 dr. for the fourth part of a two-storied house with yard); [SB 28 16905](#), from 82–96 (100 dr. for 2/15 of a house and yard with atrium); [BGU 1 350](#), from 103–115 (500 dr. for the third part of a house with yard and atrium).
- §44 For a discussion on house prices in the Arsinoite nome, see [Maehler 1983](#): 119–137.
- §45 παραχρῆμα. Often placed next to ἐκ πλήρους and followed by διὰ χειρός, which is not present here.
- §46 [14](#)[διὰ τῆς Σαβίνου τραπέζης]. Possibly spelled Σαβείνου, as in ll. 25 and 47.
- §47 There were various banks “of Sabinus” located in different quarters of the metropolis, viz. the Treasuries Quarter ([Tameion](#)), where there are the banks “of Apollonius and Sabinus”, and “of Sabinus” (see e.g. [P.Mert. 2 67.4–5](#), [P.Tebt. 2 389](#), [PSI 3 159.4–5](#) (151), and the [Quarter of the Macedonians](#), attested in [SB 10 10723.15–16](#) (161).
- §48 στοᾶς Ἀθηνᾶς. In this stoa of the temple of Athena in Arsinoe, at least two other banks are attested, viz. the bank of Sarapion in 146 ([P.Col. X 259.3–4](#)), and one of Dioxenos and Sarapion sometime in the mid second century and in 166 ([CPR 1 206.1.10](#), and [Chr.Mitt. 176.56](#)). For further banks in Arsinoe, see [Bogaert 1995](#): 138–145.
- §49 τῷ Ἐριεῖ. Compare l. 7, where the dative is Ἐριεῦτι.
- §50 [15](#)[ἀ]γέπαφα καὶ ἀνεγεχώραστα κτλ. A formula typical of Arsinoite contracts of the Roman period: for contemporary parallels, see e.g. [P.Fam.Tebt. 23.14](#) (123), [BGU I 193.19](#) (136), [CPR 1 223.18](#) (117–37), [P.Bas. 1 7.21](#) (117–38), [P.Mich. 6 428.7](#) (154).
- §51 [16](#)Parallels and the following δέ clause suggest that μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων may have been inadvertently left out of the contract, since there is no room to restore in the lacuna.
- §52 [17](#)[μηδένα κω]λύοντα.... Ἐρι[εὺν] κτλ. What survives of the beginning of the line is damaged, and a strip of fibre covers part of the letters. This is where this Arsinoite formula is expected, but after the participle and before the name of the buyer there are further traces of writing: before epsilon, there seems to be a nu. I have considered reading τόν or αὐτόν, but the traces before the alleged nu do not seem to be compatible with omicron. On the basis of the space available and the traces, I have ruled out other options found in this formula in other texts, such as τὸν ἡγορακότα, τὸν πριάμενον, or τρόπῳ μηδενί.
- §53 The formula is attested in Arsinoite documents from the Roman period. For second-century parallels, compare e.g. [BGU 1 193.21–22](#) (136), [BGU 11 2051.15](#) (126–28 or 147–49), and [CPR 1 223.20–21](#) (117–37).
- §54 [18](#)[ἀποφερομένου]ς καὶ καθαιροῦντας κτλ. The rights of the purchaser are listed in great detail. No exact parallel is attested, but combinations of some of these verbs are well attested in Arsinoite

contracts: see e.g. [P.Hamb. 3 218.8–9](#) (29–30), [SB 16 12957.15–16](#) and [SB 10 10571.18–19](#) (mentioned above), [P.Horak 23.25](#) (148–49?), and [P.Hamb. 1 15.14](#) (209). In these clauses, the verb ἀποφέρομαι can also be accompanied by εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, “for private use,” as e.g. in [P.Mich. 6 428.9](#), [P.Ryl. 2 162.29–30](#), and [SB 22 15326.14](#). In our text, however, there is not enough room to accommodate the prepositional phrase. For further discussion, see [P.Hamb. 3 218.7–9 n.](#)

- §55 [19–20](#) ἀποτεισάτωι ... τὰς ἴσας. For the penalty clause, see Berger, A. (1911), *Die Strafklauseln in den Papyrusurkunden: ein Beitrag zum gräko-ägyptischen Obligationenrecht*, Leipzig and Berlin: 128–36.
- §56 [19](#) τ[ιμήν μ]εθ’ ἡμι[ο]λίας. Only tiny traces of the upper parts of what I take as epsilon and theta survive.
- §57 [21](#) [Σουχᾶς]. υ. ου. The name of the ὑπογραφεύς has been restored on the basis of l. 27. What follows should be the name of his father, apparently corrected over another word. The scribe seems to have first written ας; traces of a preceding letter are also visible. Perhaps the name Souchas (or its ending, given the little space available) was repeated by mistake and then corrected. The overwrite, however, poses problems: I have considered reading [Π]εκυσίου, but this seems difficult given that there should be no room in the lacuna to accommodate any further letters.
- §58 The identity of the ὑπογραφεύς is always provided, in contrast to the anonymity of scribes of notarial contracts: on this, see most recently [Claytor 2020a](#): 335–336.
- §59 Τααρπαγάθης Τεσενούφεως. The subscription is written in a large and careless, though not inexperienced, hand.
- §60 κυρίου. The first editors read κυρίου, but what they took as the first upsilon could rather be a wide ligature, as occurs elsewhere in the subscription: compare e.g. Ἐριεῦτι and ἐπί in the following line.
- §61 [22](#) τῷ Ἐριεῦτι. The ὑπογραφεύς tends to write rather large letters, and the first traces are compatible with the article τῷ, against the reading Ἐρ[ι]εῖ of the first editors. There follows the dative of the name Herieus, which was taken by the first editors as the genitive of the father’s name followed by ἔτι.
- §62 χρόνον(ν). There seems to be a tiny circle high in the line, compatible with omicron.
- §63 [23](#) οἰκίαν. Apparently with a wide ligature between kappa and iota as in κυρίου in l. 21 (see above, 21 n.), against the first editors’ reading οἰκέαν.
- §64 καί. Only the upper half of kappa remains; the letter, wide and characterized by a left-pointing hook, displays the same shape as the one in καθώς in l. 26, as opposed to the more cursive form it exhibits in the rest of the subscription.
- §65 αὐλήν. καί. καί is expected here, but is difficult to read. The first editors noticed traces of two letters after αὐλήν, but the horizontal low in the line could be an extension of the right stem of nu: compare the shape of the letter in [τὴν τιμή]ν, l. 25. There follows an upright that is difficult to explain: it could be part of a more elaborated shape of kappa, but such form would not occur elsewhere in the subscription. Perhaps, the scribe started to write kappa in the fashion described above (see 23 n.), first drawing the stem, which may have ended with a hook at the top, not preserved, and then changing to the more cursive shape of the same letter. In addition, iota is not missing, as suggested by the first editors, but seems to be the sinusoid descending from alpha, perhaps written after correction: compare e.g. the shape of iota in καί in the following line and in line 25.

- §66 25βεβαιώσω (l. βεβαιώσω). The last letter is very narrow compared to the size of omega throughout the subscription, and rather resembles omicron. For the same mistake, see ↗ [P.Mich. 5 290dupl.10](#) (Ars.; 37), and ↗ [CPR 15 3qtpl.6](#) (Sokn. Nes.; 11), where the ending was corrected.
- §67 βεβαιώσι. Against the first editors' reading βεβαιώσσει, as there does not seem to be enough room to accommodate epsilon.
- §68 26τε. Letters are not distinct and display extra-ligatures.
- §69 27–28[γέ]γον' ἔς τὸν φροντιζόμενον ὑπ' ἐμοῦ Ἐριεῦν ἀφή[[λικά ἢ ἢ ὦ]γῆι καθὼς πρόκειται. For the possible meaning of this expression, see ↗ [Hagedorn 1998](#), who discusses the interpretation of ↗ [Worp 1996](#).
- §70 28[ἢ ὦ]γῆι. In contracts for sale, we usually find other terms here, such as πῶσις (see e.g. ↗ [P.Mich. 5 251.18](#)) and ὁμολογία (see e.g. ↗ [PSI 8 908.12](#)). ὀνή occurs e.g. in one of the subscriptions in ↗ [PSI 12 1228.41–42](#) (Oxy. (?); 188), and in ↗ [CPR 1 140.3](#) (Ars. or Herakl.; 221), ἢ ὀνή κυρία.
- §71 29Ἀπολλω() σεση(μείωμα). The same signature is found at the top of ↗ [P.Bon. 24b](#) and ↗ [P.Bon. 24c](#), which were submitted to the same group of archivists (see next note). The Apollonios who signed ↗ [BGU 11 2093](#) (125) and ↗ [P.Lond. 2 299](#) (p. 150) = [Chrest.Mitt. 204](#) (128) is a different man, based on the hand.
- §72 31Δίωι καὶ Ὀριγένει καὶ Πτολεμαίωι καὶ Ἡρακ(λείδει). As has already been posited by the first editors, the same individuals (in a different order) occur in ↗ [P.Bon. 24b](#) and ↗ [P.Bon. 24c](#), dated to 135. Here, they are still addressed as nominees. In addition, one Herakleides, former gymnasiarch and keeper of the public archives, is addressed along with a colleague whose name is lost in ↗ [BGU 11 2092.2](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; 140). We may wonder whether in the lacuna one of the nominees of our text was mentioned.
- §73 γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκόσι). The first editors read γυμ(νασιαρχήσασι), but the superscript letter is an upsilon; the second gamma develops into a line filler.
- §74 32δοθεῖσι εἰς κλη(ρον) βιβλ(ιοφυλακίας) ἐνκτη(σεων) Ἄρσι(νοῖτου). Resolved as δοθ(εῖσι) εἰς κληρ(ονόμων) βιβλ(ιοθήκην) ἐνκτ(ήσεων) Ἄρσ(ινοῖτου) in ↗ [P.Bon. 24b.4](#) and ↗ [P.Bon. 24c.4](#), but for the expression and its meaning, see the discussion in ↗ [Lewis 1995](#).
- §75 For a recent study on the creation of the archive of real property in the Arsinoite nome, see ↗ [Clayton 2020b](#): 35–42.
- §76 33παρά. With an enlarged pi.
- §77 35τοῦτο. Followed by a tiny oblique high in the line: a pen slip?
- §78 35–36Γαίωνος τοῦ | Ἰπάρχου. Perhaps added by a different hand, smaller and less regular. The letters in the patronymic are large and well-spaced, so as to occupy as much of the blank space available as possible.
- §79 37τῆ ἐνεστῶση ἡμέρα. For other declarations submitted to the βιβλιοφύλακες about property purchased on the same day, see e.g. ↗ [P.Tebt. 2 472](#) (after 120–121), or ↗ [P.Bon.24b](#) (135).
- §80 39ἱερεῖ[ας]. Except for the first iota, which allows us to rule out the reading τῶν offered by the first editors, very little remains of the other letters.

- §81 47–48 ἀπὸ τῆς Σαβείνου | τραπέζης. The omission of the verb is standard in bank diagraphai: see further ↗ [Wolff 1978](#): 97, and ↗ [Claytor 2020a](#): 330.
- §82 Another papyrus containing both the declaration of property transfer and the bank receipt may be ↗ [CPR 1 17](#) (Ptol. Euerg.; 138): the first column with the declaration is fragmentary, but the surviving text adheres to the standard formulary of such declarations: see ↗ [Chrest.Mitt.](#), pp. 6–7. As is the case of our roll, the two documents in ↗ [CPR 1 17](#) were drawn up on two sheets pasted together.
- §83 62τ[ῆν] τιμήν. There is enough room in the lacuna to accommodate the article as well.
- §84 65–68 ἀκο|λ[ο]ύθως ταῖς γεγρονύαις |[εῖ]ς τὸν ἀφήλικα δη|μοσίαις καταγραφαῖς. For a similar expression, see ↗ [P.Oxy. II 268.22](#) (c.57), ↗ [P.Cair.Preis. \(2nd ed.\) 43.27–28](#) (59), ↗ [P.Fay. 100.13–14](#) (99), ↗ [P.Oxy. 63 4360.6–7](#) (295–325).

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