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H O L Z H A U S E N

their rho the left leg of lambda. The ink is effaced at this point, but the double lambda does not seem difficult to make out.

For line 9, the editors decline to choose between two possible readings: (1) τῆς σπερες (l. σπειρης) ἀνέρχιτε, and (2) τῆς ἐπερεσίαν ἔρχιτε. But, as they admit, only the first finds any parallel in other texts. Reading τῆς σπέρες ἀνέρχιτε (l. τῆς σπειρης ἀνέρχεται) seems both necessary and without real difficulty on the plate.

In line 7, the editors' interpretation of ἐπερεσία as ὑπηρεσίας seems unavoidable. But it is hard to know how to interpret the rest of the line; with the reading of line 8 now corrected, line 7 cannot depend on it, and there is no verb corresponding to the „execute“ in the editors' translation. The dots under ταύτης correspond to a faintness of ink at this point. I would tentatively prefer to read καὶ τὰ τῆς σῆς ἐπερεσία (l. καὶ τὰ τῆς σῆς ὑπηρεσίας), „and that (i. e., wood) of your maintenance“. The phrase would thus indicate that two lots of wood were involved, the two donkey-loads and an additional amount connected with the recipients' „service“ or „maintenance“. As the editors note ad O.Waqfa 21, 2, ὑπηρεσία occurs often in the Kellis account book; its reference there is to payments for maintenance or services. The precise usage here (particularly whether σῆς has a subjective or objective signification) is not clear.

I propose to translate „Hurry and send me the two donkey-loads of wood and that of your maintenance. Hurry and send it; the tribune of the cohort is coming up to Kysis today“.

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233. O. Waqfa 66

The first two lines of this account are presented by the editors as follows:

λόγ(ος) τυριτῶ(ν)
ἀδελφῶ Βίκτωρ ἐν Πινωρ (ἀρτάβη) α

The account continues for five more lines, mainly occupied with further amounts; the total involved is 7 artabas. About τυριτῶ(ν) the editors comment, „il n'existe à notre connaissance pas d'autre attestation de τυρίτης (sc. πλακοῦς) que celle que signale LSJ chez les glossateurs et qui donne l'équivalent *scriblita*, ce qui concorde avec Athénée, XIV 647d, où le σκριβλίτης est classé parmi les gâteaux au fromage. Le latin *scriblita* est lui-même d'étymologie incertaine (Chantraine, *DE*, s. v. σκριβλίτης)“. The editors note that cheese is always reckoned by the piece, „mais il s'agit ici de gâteaux au fromage, dont on ne s'étonnera pas qu'ils soient, comme souvent les pains, comptés en artabes et matia“. Perhaps so; but seven artabas of cheesecake seems like rather a lot, and a papyrological *hapax* of this sort is hardly welcome.

The reading of the letters, however, seems to me correct (a plate is provided, Pl. XIII). There still remains the possibility that they are incorrectly divided into words, and I suggest λόγ(ος) τυρί· τῶ | ἀδελφῶ Βίκτωρ κτλ. Neither Ain Waqfa nor Douch offers a good parallel in the sense of an account with an entry involving a „brother“ in the dative, but when ἀδελφός occurs in the orders for payment, δός is always followed by τῶ ἀδελφῶ and then the name (O.Waqfa 2, 4, 8, 14, 16; O.Douch III 217, 286, 353; cf. also O.Waqfa 58, ὑπ(ἐρ) τοῦ ἀδελφ(οῦ) Μακαρίου). Reading the definite article here thus reestablishes the normal pattern.

As far as I can see, the Modern Greek form τυρί is not clearly attested elsewhere in the papyri. Its origin, the diminutive τυρίον, is however very common, and in the majority of its occurrences is found in oblique cases or the plural, which would be identical whether formed from the diminutive or from the shortened modern form. The two are thus not readily

distinguishable in most occurrences. One might object that the writer here has failed to use the needed genitive; but so has he failed to use the needed dative in line 2 (and perhaps in lines 4-6, too). The *iōta* does come just before a loss of surface caused by a chip when the ostrakon was broken, and it is conceivable that some sign of abbreviation has been lost with that chip, but this seems to me less likely than that the writer treated the word as indeclinable.

The editors' belief that cheese is not measured other than by the item is not well-grounded. In Theophanes' travel accounts, for example, the amount of cheese is generally not stated; but in P.Ryl. IV 627, 78, a *knidion* of cheese is recorded (I can see no reason for the editors' restoration in the plural, κνιδ(ία), *sic*); cf. the editors' note to the preceding line for the use of the *knidion* as a dry measure. In SB XVI 12262, 4, two *kollatha* of cheese are noted. In his note in the original edition (Aegyptus 62 [1982] 70, note to line 2), Johannes Diethart cites examples of the use of this measure for oil, olives, salt, and wine. And in P.Berl.Leihg. I 19, 20-21 a payment of a *keramion* of cheeses is mentioned. These suffice to show that measurement of cheese by capacity was sometimes practiced. There can thus be no real objection to measurement by artabas here.

Roger S. BAGNALL

234. Does an Adjective τιμάξιος Exist in Greek?

More than fifty years ago already O. Hornickel remarked in his dissertation⁴, *s. v.* τιμαξιότατος that „die 3 eingeführten Belege können auch als τιμη(ης) ἄξι(ος) aufgelöst werden“. For this opinion he referred to the note *ad loc.* made by the editors of P.Oxy. XVI 1841, 6⁵ and he was obviously thinking of the three „attestations“ of τιμαξιότατος (superlative) given by F. Preisigke in his *Wörterbuch* (vol. III, Abschn. 9, p. 200) viz. P.Oxy. VI 943, 9, P.Grenf. II 92, 11 and P.Oxy. I 156, 5. For the following discussion it should be noted that (a) in their discussion the editors of P.Oxy. 1841 also referred to P.Amh. II 154, 11 and 153, 21, while (b) next to an entry τιμαξιότατος Preisigke also lists an adjective τιμάξιος (from P.Amh. II 153, 21).

Apparently, the view taken by the editors of P.Oxy. XVI and by Hornickel was never paid sufficient attention to in subsequent scholarship. An entry τιμάξιος „worthy of honour“ with a superlative τιμαξιότατος, is listed in LSJ with a single reference to P.Oxy. VI 943, 9 and the *Supplements* to LSJ⁶ give *s. v.* τιμάξιος an additional reference to P.Amh. II 153, 21. Apparently, there are no attestations in any literary source to be noticed.

A search for more documentary „instances“ of an adjective τιμάξιος/τιμαξιότατος in the Duke Data Base of Documentary Papyri (PHI CD-ROM #7) yielded (via a search for τιμαξί) thirteen more references next to P.Oxy. I 156 and VI 943, viz. P.Apoll. 20^v, 5; 21^v, 3; 22^v, 4; 24^v, 8; 26^v, 16; 27^v, II; 29^v, 11; 30^v, 8; 34^v, 4; 41^v, 12; 42^v, 15 and SB XIV 11918, 7 and XVI 12980^v.

Now, in order to find out whether all of these „attestations“ were really correct I obtained for checking a number of P.Apoll.-texts the kind help of J.-L. Fournet (Paris/Cairo),

⁴ O. Hornickel, *Ehren- und Rangprädikate in den Papyrusurkunden. Ein Beitrag zum römischen und byzantinischen Titelwesen*, Gießen 1930, 32.

⁵ Hornickel writes „Grenfell-Hunt“, but there was a third co-editor, H. I. Bell.

⁶ Cf. the pertinent entry in the *Supplement* from 1968, copied in the *Revised Supplement* appearing in 1996.