DOCUMENTARY TEXTS

4639, above). For a soldier of III Cyrenaica assigned to duty in a limestone quarry, see P. Gen. lat. 1 = RMR 9.4–e 4.

27 C Iulius Lon[g]—. Presumably Lon[ges], although Lon[ginus] is also possible. There are two occurrences of the name Gaius Iulius Longus in P. Gen. lat. 1 = RMR 9.11–12.

28 sum(ma) XVII ededit P Ac[]. The total number of men listed in the document is indeed seventeen. See also P. Brook. 24.25 (Thebais, c.215) summa qui decesserunt, milites XXX, T. Vindol. II 154–25 summa e[m] . For a parallel to ededit (instead of the regular edidit), see CIL VI 31850.8. Rather than resolving sum(mam) and regarding it as the direct object of ededit, we should understand a break in the sense after the numeral; the name of the person submitting the report is paralleled e.g. in T. Vindol. III 574. The verb edo does not seem to occur in Latin military documents, but see OLD s.v. 10.

P. SCHUBERT

4956–4957. TWO CENSUS DECLARATIONS

These two declarations are sufficiently similar, both extremely narrow like SB XXII 15465 and 15466 (11 and 7 cm wide, respectively), to raise the question whether they might have been part of a tomos synkollesimos together. But they concern different villages, Peenno and Sesphtha, in different toparchies; it is perhaps just chance that they also have in common that neither declarant has a legal father; the more complete (4957) lacks an address to any official, and it is altogether not obvious why they would have been filed together. Moreover, the second seems to preserve part of the original edges. Together, however, they add substantially to the small group of three Oxyrhynchite declarations previously known from the census of 145–6, for which see R. S. Bagnall, B. W. Frier, The Demography of Roman Egypt (1994) 232–3; no additional Oxyrhynchite declarations for that census have been published in the interim (see the addenda in the digital reprint, 2006). They follow, as far as preserved, the normal Oxyrhynchite formulary of the period for the κατ’ οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, for which see M. Hombert, C. Préaux, Recherches sur le recensement dans l’Égypte Romaine (P. L.-Bat. 5: 1952) 79, 91, 111, and 119–21.

4956. CENSUS DECLARATION

75/22(a) 4.8 × 17.8 cm 146/7 Plate XI

The three fragments do not connect, but no more than a line or two is missing between the second and third fragments, depending on the degree of abbreviation. The amount lost between the first and second depends on how many (if any) persons were declared.

The hand is largely bilinear and detached, with some serifs, resembling a bookhand (cf. Roberts, Greek Literary Hands nos. 11, 13–14).
Fr. 1
παρὰ Τνεφερ[ῶτος
χρηματίζουσα [μητ(ρὸς) Κεν-
παπῶτος Ἀντ[ c.5
μετὰ κυρίο[υ τὸ ἀυτῆς
5 ἀνδρὸς Πανεχ[ῶτον
Ἀρμύσεος ἀμφ[οτέρων
ἀπὸ Πεε(νω). ἀπὸ[γράφομαι
κατὰ τὰ κε[ευθέν-
ta ὑπὸ Οὐαλε[ιου
Πρόκλου τοῦ[ ὄγμεν(ονεδαγντος)
πρὸς τὴν τοῦ δ[ελθόντος
θ (ἔτους) Ἀντω[ιου
Καίσαρος τοῦ [κυρίου
κατ’ οἰκ[ίαν ἀπογρ[αφ[η
τὸ ὑπάρχ[ον (πρότερον) Ψ[ενα-
μούνιος Τ[ c.5
τοῦ Ψεναμ[ύνιος
μητρὸς Τ[ c.5
ἐν τῇ α(ὐτῇ) Πεε[νω] [. . . μέ-
ρος οἰκ[ίας) καὶ κα[μάρας
καὶ αὐλ[ῆς) καὶ έτ[έρων
χρηστηρίων [κοι-
vολικ[ῶν] πρὸς [ c.5
λα[ι.] [. . . [.

Frts. 2–3
[ c.8 καὶ ὅμιλοι]
[Aὐτοκράτορα Καί-]
car][α Τίτον Αἰλίον
Ἀδριανών Α[ντωνίου
5 Σεβαστοῦ Ἐ[εβῆ]
ἐξ ὕψι(ας) καὶ ἐπ’ [ἀληθείας
[ἐπιδεδωκέναι]
[τὴν προκειμένης]
νη[ α[γραφ[ην]
From Tnepheros officially described as daughter of mother [Sen]papos daughter of Ant—, with as guardian her husband Panechotes son of Harmiysis, both from Peeno. I register according to the orders of the former prefect Valerius Proculus, for the house-by-house registration of the past 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, the —th part belonging to me, formerly of Psenamounis son of T—, grandson of Psenamounis, mother Tn—, in the same Peeno, of a house and storeroom and courtyard and other appurtenances, owned jointly with . . . [break] and I swear by Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius that I have submitted the aforesaid declaration properly and truthfully and that neither foreigner nor Roman nor Alexandrian nor anyone else is living (in it) nor . . .
4956. CENSUS DECLARATION

to Proculus, as Habermann has demonstrated. Proculus’ successor, M. Petronius Honoratus, is not attested until summer.

15 μοι seems to have been omitted.

18 Probably Τ[εφερώτοϲ] [perhaps abbreviated], as in the name of the declarant; the former owner of the part of a house was thus probably a relative.

19 It is possible that no portion was specified, given the limited space available.

20 κα[μάραϲ. κα[ταγείου is another, though statistically less likely, possibility. καμάρα is properly a vaulted room; see Husson, OIKIA 123–8. Whether it is distinguished from the house here because it was a basement and thought of separately (Husson 124 cites P. Lips. I 3, οἰκία . . . ὕβε ἣν καμάρα) or because it was a separate storeroom, the meaning it commonly takes on, is hard to say.

23–4 Ἀπολλ[ῶν̣]̣

Frr. 2–3

14 This extended version of the oath formula is also found in SB XXII 15465.14–15, completed with εξω τῶν προκειμένων, and in 15466.35–7, where it is completed more fully with μηδὲ ἀπογρά(φεϲθαι) εξω τῶν προκειμένων ὀνομάϲι(ων) εἰ (τ. ἦ) ἐνοϲ(οϲ) εἰνώ τῷ ὅρκῳ.

4957. CENSUS DECLARATION

75/22(c) 8.5 × 18.5 cm 22 February 147

The hand of the body of the declaration is an irregular cursive, followed by a signature by a slow writer in an ungainly hand.

παρὰ Λ[εοντά]τοϲ χρη[ματίϲαν(οϲ)
μ[η]τ(ρὸϲ) Τανούф[ίοϲ ἀπὸ Ϲ[έϲ]ϲφθ̣α
tῆς κάτω το[σπαρχείαϲ. ἀπο(γήρ̣μαι)
tὰ κατὰ κελευουθέντα
5 ὑπὸ Ο[δαλερίου Π[ρό]κλου
τοῦ ἤμε[νοεύϲαντοϲ πρ[ό]ϲ]
tὴν τοῦ διελθόντοϲ θ (ἔτουϲ)
Ἀντω[νίου Καίσαρα τοῦ
κυρίου κατ’ οἰκε[ίαν ἀ]
σ̣ημαίνω〚 ̣ ̣ ̣〛 ἐμα̣υ̣τ̣ὸν ἀναγρ̣̣φόμενον ἐπὶ τῆϲ αὐτῆϲ̣ Ϲέϲ-
ς ω[ν] ἐν τοῖϲ ἐπὶ κώμηϲ ἀνα-
λαμμανομένοιϲ αὐτὸ̣ν ἐμὲ
10 πρ[οϲγίνεται Πμυϲθᾶϲ υἱὸϲ μη̣τ̣(ρὸϲ) Ἀρτέμιτοϲ
(ἐτῶν) ιβ.
πρ[οϲγίνεται Πανετβεῦϲ ἀδελφὸϲ γονέων
15 πρ[οϲγίνεται Πμυϲθᾶϲ υἱὸϲ μη̣τ̣(ρὸϲ) Ἀρτέμιτοϲ
(ἐτῶν) ιβ. (ναϲ) (ἐτῶν) μ[?]
τῶν αὐτῶν (vac.) ἐτῶν α.

20 γυνὴ μου ἀτεχνὸς αἰσχρός ἐτῶν λβ, Τανοῦφις θηγάτηρ ἀμφισέρων ἐτῶν 1α. καὶ ὁμοῦν Ἅυτοκράτορα

Καίσαρα Τίτον Ἀλίον Ἀδριανὸν

25 Ἀντωνῖνον Σεβαστὸν Εὔσεβην ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ προγεγραμμένα. (ἔτους) ι Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Μεχείρ κ楩.

30 (m. 2) Λεωντὸς ὁ προγεγραμένος ἐπιδέδωκα καὶ ὀμώμεχα τὸν ὁρκον.

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1 From Leontas officially described as son of mother Tanouphis, from Sesphtha of the Lower toparchy. I register according to the orders of the former prefect Valerius Proculus for the house-by-house registration of the past 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, declaring myself, registered in the same Sesphtha in the property registered in the village, myself Leontas the aforementioned, without a trade, without scars, 40±5 years old. Additionally, Pmysthas my son by mother Artemis, 12 years old. Additionally, Panetbeus his brother from the same parents, 1 year old.

Women: Artemis daughter of Panetbeus and Sinpmyst(), my wife, without a trade, without scars, 32 years old. Tanouphis, daughter of both (of us), 11 years old. And I swear by Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius that the aforewritten facts are true. Year 10 of Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Mecheir 28.

(2nd hand) I, Leontas, the aforementioned, have submitted and sworn the oath.

1 For χρηματίϲαν(οϲ) see 4956 fr. 1.2–3 n. The aorist is surprising; when it appears in such phrases, it usually stresses a change of legal designation intervening since a point in the past or at least (as in II 271, where it refers specifically to being Πέρϲηϲ τῆϲ ἐπιγονῆϲ) the fact that a particular status was held at the time of a past transaction. Although the sigma and alpha are damaged, reading ζο is not possible.

2 I have not found another instance of Σέϲφθα with doubled sigma, although forms omitting sigma altogether are known and theta is sometimes dropped. For gemination of sigma generally see Gignac, Grammar. The village is attested over virtually the entire Graeco-Roman period (Pruneti, I centri abitati 174).

4 The inversion of κατά and τά is striking; despite damage to the surface, it does not seem possible to read the remains otherwise. This formula was new in the Oxyrhynchite in this census.
4957. CENSUS DECLARATION

(Hombert–Préaux, Recherches 111), and the scribe was evidently not yet accustomed to it. For the form κελευοντες, cf. Gignac, Grammar i 215.

For Valerius Proculus, see 4956 Fr. 19–20 n.

I do not know of a parallel for this phrase in the census declarations, but Hombert–Préaux, Recherches 111, note that Oxyrhynchite declarations give more information about the origin of ownership of property than those from other nomes. For ἀναλαμβάνω in the sense of ‘porter dans les rôles’, see P. Thmouis I 69.20 n., citing Preisigke, WB I 94 s.v. (12).

At the start (also in 18), a rho surmounted with a curve concave downward, suggesting πρ( ). For the use of πρ(οϲγίνεται) to indicate an additional person in a declaration I can cite no direct parallel, but cf. the Oxyrhynchite gerousia declaration PSI XII 1240a.9 and b.7, where it stands after the name but before the characteristic ἀτεχνόϲ ἄϲημοϲ.

The name Πμυϲθᾶϲ, otherwise unattested, is simply the well-known name Μυϲθᾶϲ prefixed with the masculine definite article. It is characteristic of the Arsinoite rather than the Oxyrhynchite, but as Dr Gonis points out, Sesphtha was not very far from the Arsinoite. The grandmother’s name in line 20 is evidently formed by prefixing ‘the daughter of’ in its characteristic Oxyrhynchite form to this name, although with tau instead of theta at the end.

The younger son has been named after his maternal grandfather.

The indication of the age of the younger son has been corrected, but how is not clear. There is a clear alpha written above the horizontal of the year sign. This is followed by a mass of downward strokes, some apparently sinusoidal but one vertical. The ages otherwise never have markings after them, and it is possible that the scribe at first mistook an original eta, or age 8, for an alpha followed by a sinusoidal curve. That would not, however, explain why he did not (upon realising his error) alter the first part of the letter to look more like an eta.

The paragraphos is written just on top of γ(υναίϲεϲ) and barely distinguishable from its horizontal abbreviation stroke.

γυναίϲεϲ as heading for the section of women is found in (e.g.) SB XXII 15465 (145-Ox-1); the sequence of male and female household members in separate sections is typical of the Oxyrhynchite nome. For Artemis’ mother’s name, not previously attested, see 16 n. The sigma seems to have been written over the upper right part of the upsilon as an afterthought.

The verbs of oath and submission are given in reverse order in SB XXII 15466.42–3. The deformation of the second verb is striking, but it is paralleled in a number of texts; see Gignac, Grammar ii 304, with examples of ὀμώμεϲα and ὀμώμεϲα. The papyrus is broken off at the bottom, but it is possible that nothing is lost.

R. S. BAGNALL

4958. APPLICATION TO ACTING STRATEGUS

An application to Ischyron, royal scribe and acting strategus, from Onnophris son of Sambas, a tenant farmer seeking to continue cultivating a holding of royal land.

The lease of the land had originally been granted to Sambas, Onnophris’s deceased father, and Onnophris had apparently expected to take over the lease on the same terms on his demise; in fact he had already sown the land (19–20). But an