#articleTitle

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

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[SB 22 15472](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/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]](#footnote-1) It was acquired by the British Museum from Ali abd el-Haj[[2]](#footnote-2) in 1911 as part of a lot of papyri numbered 1873–2016 in the current inventory of the British Library.[[3]](#footnote-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It was not recognized at the time of the cataloguing that BL Papyrus 1918, which has remained unpublished, preserves most of the missing left-hand side of BL Papyrus 1976.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.

As has been noted in the editio princeps of [SB 22 15472](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/sb;22;15472),[[4]](#footnote-4) the papyrus is a τόμος συγκολλήσιμος 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.

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 the 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 least[[5]](#footnote-5) 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 (two in the most fortunate case) letter 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.

The roll includes: (1) in the first column, the contract for the sale in the form of an objective ὁμολογία, drawn up in Ptolemais Euergetis. The text adheres to the standard format of contracts for sales 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 different 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).

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, possibly 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 archiving purposes, as has been suggested by the first editors.

No exact parallel of rolls gathering all of these documents is known to this date. A similar case could be [Chr.Mitt. 172](https://papyri.info/hgv/22324) (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 [on line image](https://www.papyrusportal.de/receive/UBLPapyri_schrift_00000030) shows,[[6]](#footnote-6) this is another composite roll made out of various sheets pasted together. In addition, it has been suggested that [BGU 11 2095](https://papyri.info/hgv/9606), [2097](https://papyri.info/hgv/9607) and [2099](https://papyri.info/hgv/9609) (Ptol. Euerg.; 83) were originally from the same composite roll: see further on this and on other similar cases [Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) (n. 4): 518.

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](https://papyri.info/hgv/45786) (55; father selling to daughter), and [SB 10 10571](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329) = no. 3 below (194; mother selling to son); for further examples, also in the demotic sources, see [P.Zauzich 13](https://papyri.info/biblio/73224).4 n.

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]](#footnote-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]](#footnote-8) were found.

1. In [BGU 1 252](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), 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 Σαταβοὺς Σ̣τ̣εσιῆ[ος], but the name "Stesies" is not otherwise attested, and the [image on line](https://berlpap.smb.museum/02027/) shows that we could rather read the patronymic as Τεσιήο[υ]ς̣, with the preceding sigma belonging to the previous word, a mistaken form of the name Σαταβούς. 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008) adds that the woman had a scar on a right part of the body that is not preserved: should the identification be correct, we now know that it was the right shin (see l. 4, οὐλὴι ἀντικνημίωι δ[ε]ξιῶι). However, no mention of Soknopaiou Nesos is made in [BGU 1 252](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), which was drawn up in Ptolemais Euergetis.

2. [SB 16 12957](https://papyri.info/hgv/14685) 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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/sb;22;15472),[[9]](#footnote-9) 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), of 98 AD, in which she is twenty-five years old, then she must have been thirty years of age sometime between 99 and 102 AD. This would therefore be the date range of [SB 16 12957](https://papyri.info/hgv/14685).

3. A certain Taharpagathes, daughter of Herieus, granddaughter of Herieus, married to Pakysis, son of Satabous, occurs in [SB 10 10571](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329), 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329) 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.

4. Taharpagathes’ husband, Satabous, was the son of Tesies.[[10]](#footnote-10) The name Tesies is a variant for the better attested Teses ([TM Nam 1353](https://www.trismegistos.org/name/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](https://www.trismegistos.org/archive/213)), granddaughter of Tesies, priestess from Soknopaiou Nesos, deserves further attention. We learn from [BGU 11 2043](https://papyri.info/hgv/9577), 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), 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 acknowledgment 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.

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](https://papyri.info/hgv/8990)).[[11]](#footnote-11) The text reveals that there was another brother, Herieus,[[12]](#footnote-12) who had a son, Harpagathes. In addition, one Harpagathes, son of Tesies, aged twenty-two, is mentioned in [P.Amh. 2 110](https://papyri.info/hgv/10093), of 75; in another text, [P.Louvre 2 108](https://papyri.info/hgv/88775), of 122, a certain Taouetis, daughter of Tesies, from Soknopaiou Nesos, occurs. Are we dealing with siblings having at least the same father, Tesies?

6. The name of Taharpagathes’ father, Tesenouphis, is very common in Soknopaiou Nesos and, generally, in the Fayum, so it is difficult to identify our Tesenouphis. 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/10093), 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.

On the basis of the discussion above, a possible (and partial) family tree[[13]](#footnote-13) can be surmised as follows;[[14]](#footnote-14) dashed lines indicate that the family relation is highly uncertain.

Image here:

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, “angeblich handelt es sich dabei nicht um Siegel,”[[15]](#footnote-15) but the traces are indeed compatible with two official stamps, similar to those preserved on the back of [SB 10 10571](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329), 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/13553) (Ptol. Euerg.; 198). On red stamps (χαράγματα), used to authenticate documents and usually placed on the verso of the papyrus, see e.g. Schubert (1990), Vandorpe (1996), and Vandorpe (2014);[[16]](#footnote-16) see also Vandorpe's update available at <https://www.trismegistos.org/seals/overview_7.html>. For a list of red stamps known to this date, refer to <https://www.trismegistos.org/stamps/list.php?p=2>.

The first editors noted that the contract for the sale was drawn up in the district capital rather than in Soknopaiou Nesos itself, even though the village was provided with a γραφεῖον[[17]](#footnote-17) at that time.[[18]](#footnote-18) They suggested that a reason for this may be that the representative of Herieus, Gaion, whose origin is not given, lived in Ptolemais Euergetis ([Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) (n. 4): 522−523). We do have further (though very 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.). Should we perhaps take this scant evidence as an early and still weak sign of a tendency that would become consistent in the late second century, viz. the disappearance of rural writing offices and the centralization of notarial offices in the district capital? From the early 170s, the notarial office in the metropolis started to replace the rural grapheia, and only a few of the latter were still operating in the last decades of the second century: see most recently [Claytor, W. G. (2020), "The central manager of the Arsinoite notariate in the late second century," APF 66](https://papyri.info/biblio/95843): 323–338, with further bibliography. At the time of our text, for reason(s) obscure to us, it may have been more convenient or faster for Taharpagathes to turn to the notarial office in the metropolis than to rely on the local one. Or perhaps the influence exercised by the metropolitai on rural writing offices may have started to play a more influential role at this time: on this, see Claytor, W. G. (2018) “The Municipalization of Writing in Roman Egypt,” in A. Kolb (ed.), [Literacy in Ancient Everyday Life – Schriftlichkeit im antiken Alltag](https://papyri.info/biblio/95737), Berlin: 326–327.

While we cannot be certain that the contract was written in the metropolis as a result of the fact that Gaion lived there, we cannot rule out the possibility that, as the first editors suggested, Gaion may have actually lived in Ptolemais Euergetis, and that he may have been appointed as Herieus’ representative for the specific purpose of this sale: the phrase πρὸ̣ς μόνον τοῦτο in l. 35 suggests that Gaion was involved in Herieus’ businesses “on this occasion only”. Consequently, I have preferred taking the term φροντιστής, with which Gaion is introduced, as the minor’s “representative” or “agent” rather than as a guardian with legal “tutela” on the child: see further 6 n.

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.

#editionDDB

#metadata

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| ddb-hybrid | pylon;1;5 |
| Dimensions: height | 21.2 |
| Dimensions: width | 11.5 |
| TM number | 43198 |
| Descriptive title | Sale of a House in Soknopaiou Nesos: SB 22 15472 Completed |
| Inventory no. | BL Papyrus 1918 + BL Papyrus 1976 |
| Previous editions | SB 22 15472 |

#papyrologicalHeader

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| BL Papyrus 1918+ | 11.5 (w) x 21.2 (h) cm | Ptolemais Euergetis |
| BL Papyrus 1976 | fr. 1: 35 (w) x 21.4 (h) cm; fr. 2: 0.6 (w) x 3.4 (h) cm | 30 November 134 |

#text

<S=.grc

<D=.r<=

<D=.i.column<=

1. $m4 (κατακεχώ(ρισται)) (μηνὸ(ς)) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ <#λ=30#>

2. $m1 <#[ἔτους] ἐννεακαιδεκάτου̣=19#> Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσ̣αρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδρι̣ανοῦ Σεβασ̣το̣ῦ̣ μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστοῦ <#κδ=24#> ἐν Π̣τολεμαίδι Εὐεργέτιδι

3. [τοῦ] <:[Ἀρσ]ινοίτου|reg|[Ἀρσ]ινοείτου:> νομ[ο]ῦ. ὁμολογε̣ῖ Τααρ̣παγάθης Τεσε̣[ν]ο̣ύ̣φεως το̣ῦ̣ Ἑ̣[ρ]ι̣έως ἱέρεια τῶν ἀ̣πὸ κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου ὡς ἐτῶν

4. <#[ἑξήκο]ν̣τα πέντε=65#> <:οὐλή|reg|οὐλὴι:> ἀντικνημίωι δ[ε]ξιῶι μετὰ κυρίο[υ] τοῦ υἱοῦ [Ἁρπαγ]ά̣θου τοῦ Σαταβ[ο]ῦτος ὡς ἐτῶ[ν] <#τ̣ριάκοντα ὀκτὼ=38#> <:οὐλή|reg|οὐλὴι:>

5. [ἀντικνημί]ω̣ι ἀριστ̣ε̣[ρ]ῶι τῷ τοῦ τετε[λ]ε̣υτηκότος αὐτῆς ἑτέρου υ̣ἱ̣οῦ, <:ὄντ̣[ος δὲ] τ̣οῦ̣|ed| ὄντ̣[ος αὐ]τ̣οῦ̣:> Ἁρπαγάθου καὶ ὁ̣μοπατρίου ἀδ̣ε̣λφοῦ, Ἑριέως υἱῶι

6. <:[Ἑριεῖ ἀφ]ήλικι|alt|[Ἑριεῦτι ἀφ]ήλικι:> ὡς ἐτῶν <# δέκα=10#> ἀσήμωι μετὰ φροντιστοῦ [Γαίω]ν̣ος τοῦ Ἱ̣π̣[π]άρ̣̣χο̣υ ὡς ἐτῶν <#ἑξήκοντα ἓξ=66#> <:οὐλή|reg|οὐλὴι:> ἀ̣ντικνημίωι δεξιῶι

7. [πεπρακέν]αι τῷ Ἑριεῦτι κατʼ ὠ̣νὴν διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῆι π̣ρ̣ο̣γεγραμμέν̣[ηι] π̣ό̣λ̣ε̣[ι] ̣ἀ̣γ̣[ο]ρ̣α̣[νομ]ε̣[ί]ο̣[υ ἀ]π̣ὸ τῆ̣ς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας ἐπ̣[ὶ] τὸν ἅπαν̣τα χρόνον

8. [τὴν ὑπάρχου]σαν α̣ὐτῆι Τααρπ̣α̣γάθηι κ̣α̣ὶ <:κατηντηκυίαν|reg|κ̣α̣τ̣η̣ντηκυείαν:> εἰς αὐ̣[τὴν] ἀ̣πὸ κληρονομία̣ς̣ τοῦ προγεγραμμένου αὐτῆς ἀνδρός, ὄντος δὲ τῶν περὶ

9. [τὴν Τααρπαγά]θ̣ην πατρός, Σαταβ̣οῦτος τοῦ Τεσιή̣ους οἰκίαν καὶ α[ὐλὴ]ν κ̣α̣ὶ τὰ <:συγκύροντα|reg|συνκύρ̣[ο]ν̣τα:> πάντα ἐν κώμηι Σοκνοπαίου Νήσωι τῆς Ἡρακλείδου

10. [μερίδος ἐπὶ] ταῖς οὔσαις <:αὐτοῖς|reg|αὐτῶν̣:> εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ θεμελίο[ις] καὶ τείχε̣σ̣ι [καὶ] <:φ̣ω̣σ̣φορίαις|ed|φ̣ω̣σ̣φορίοις:> καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δικαίοις πᾶσι, ὧν <:γείτονες|reg|γίτονες:> καθὼς

11. [Τααρπαγά]θ̣ης καὶ ὁ υ ἱ(¨)ὸς ὑ̣π̣η̣γόρευσαν· νότου αὐλ̣ῆς καὶ <:ο[ἰκί]α̣[ς] <:[.2]τ̣ῆ̣ς̣|alt|[αὐ]τ̣ῆ̣ς̣:> <:Τααρπαγάθου|reg|[Τα]α̣ρ̣π̣α̣γά[θη]ς:> ἑ̣τέρ̣α|ed|ca.?α[ς] [πρε]σ̣[β]υ̣τ̣έ̣ρ̣α[ς]:> οἰκία, βορρ̣ᾶ <:ῥύμη|reg|ῥύμ̣ηι:> <:βασιλική|reg|β̣ασιλικήι̣:>, λ̣ιβὸς

12. [ca.12][ἀπηλιώτου Σ]τοτοήτιος καμηλών. vac.? καὶ ἀπέχε̣ι̣ν τὴν Ταα̣ρπαγά̣θην παρὰ τοῦ Γαίωνος ἐκ τοῦ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Ἑ̣ριέως

13. [λόγου τὴν συμπεφωνη]μ̣ένην τῆς πεπραμέ̣νης οἰκίας κα̣ὶ̣ α̣ὐλῆς <:τιμήν|reg|τειμὴν̣:> ἐ̣κ πλήρους ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς <#ἑξακοσίας=600#> παραχρῆμα

14. [διὰ τῆς Σαβίνου τραπέζης] στοᾶς Ἀθηνᾶς. καὶ βεβαιώσειν αὐ̣[τ]ή̣ν τε Τααρπαγά̣θην καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς τῷ Ἑριεῖ καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πε

15.- [πραμένα αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειτ]αι πάσῃ βεβαιώσει· ἃ καὶ παρέξασθαι [ἀ]ν̣έπα̣φα καὶ ἀνε̣νε̣χ̣ύραστα καὶ ἀνεπιδάνιστα καὶ καθαρὰ ἀπὸ παντὸς

16. [ὀφειλήματος δημοσίου μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μέχ]ρ̣ι τῆς ἐνεστώση̣[ς ἡ]μέρας, ἀπὸ δ[ὲ ἰ]δ̣ι̣ωτικο̣ῦ̣ κ̣α̣[ὶ] πάσης [ἐμποιή]σ̣ε̣ω̣ς̣ ἐπὶ τὸ[ν] ἅπαντα χρ̣[όν]̣ο̣ν. καὶ

17. [μηδένα κω]λ̣ύ̣ο̣ν̣τ̣α̣ .4 Ἑ̣ρ̣ι̣[εῦν] μηδὲ τοὺ[ς] παρ' αὐτ̣οῦ κυριεύοντ[ας] τ̣ῶ̣ν <:πεπραμ[έν]ω̣ν̣ α̣ὐτ̣ῶ̣ι̣|ed|ὑπαρ̣χ̣[ό]ν̣τ̣ω̣ν̣ α̣ὐ̣τ̣ῶ̣ν̣:> ὡς̣ π̣ρόκειται, καὶ τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν <:περιγινόμενα|reg|περιγειν̣ό̣μ̣ενα:>

18. [ἀποφερομένου]ς καὶ κα̣θ̣αι̣ροῦντ̣α̣ς καὶ <:ἀνοικοδομοῦντας|reg|ἀνῳκοδομοῦντας:> καὶ ὑποτ̣[ιθέν]τας καὶ ἐ[ξ]αλλοτ̣ρ̣ιοῦντας ἑτέροις καὶ οἰκονομοῦντας̣ περὶ αὐτῶν ὡς ἐὰν αἱ

19.- [ρῆται. ἐὰν δ]ὲ μὴ βεβαιοῖ καθ̣[ὰ] γέγραπται <:ἀποτεισάτω|reg|ἀποτισάτωι|:> τῷ Ἑριεῖ τὴ̣[ν τιμὴν μ]ε̣θ̣ʼ ἡ̣μι̣[ο]λ̣ίας καὶ τὰ τέλη κ̣[α]ὶ̣ ἀναλώματα διπλᾶ καὶ <:ἐπίτιμον|reg|ἐπίτειμο̣ν̣:> ἀργυ

20.- [ρίου δραχμὰς] <#τριακοσίας=300#> καὶ <:εἰς|reg| ἰ(¨)ς̣:> τ̣ὸ δη̣μόσιον τὰς ἴ(¨)σας, καὶ μηδὲν ἧσ[σον χ]ωρὶς το̣ῦ μέ[ν]ειν κύρια τὰ προγεγραμμένα. ὑπογραφεὺς τῆς ὁμολογούσ̣ης καὶ το̣ῦ

21. [κυρίου Σουχᾶς] .1υ̣.1ο̣υ ὡς ἐτῶν <#<:ἑξήκ[ο]ντα|reg|ἑξίκ[ο]κοντα:> τριῶν=63#> <:οὐλή|reg|οὐλὴι:> ἀντικνημίωι ἀρ̣ι̣[στ]ερῶι. $m2 Ταα̣ρ̣πα̣γάθη̣ς Τεσενούφεως̣ με̣τὰ κυρίου τοῦ

22. [υἱοῦ μου Ἁρπα]γ̣άθου τοῦ Σ[α]τ̣αβοῦτος <:ὁμολογῶ|reg|ὁμολογῶι:> πεπ[ρ]α̣κέ̣ναι <:τ̣ῷ̣ Ἑ̣ριεῦ̣τ̣ι̣:>|ed|Ἑ̣ρ̣[ι]ε̣ῖ̣ Ἑ̣ριέως ἔτι:> ἀφήλικι ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα <:(χρόνο̣(ν))|ed|(χρόν(ον)):>

23.[τὴν ὑπάρχο]υσάν μοι ἀπ̣[ὸ] κληρονομίας τοῦ ἀνδρός [μο]υ̣ <:Σ̣α̣τ̣α̣β̣[οῦ]τος̣|ed|:[ἀν]τρ̣ὸ̣ς̣:> <:οἰκίαν|ed|οἰκείαν:> κ̣α̣ὶ̣ <:αὐλὴν .1|ed|αὐλὴν .2:> <:κ̣α̣ὶ̣|ed|κα̣[ὶ]:> τὰ συνκύ̣ρον

24.- [τα πάντ]α̣ ἐν κώμηι̣ (Σ̣[οκ]νοπ(αίου)) Νήσῳ ἐπὶ̣ τοῖς ἑτ̣έρ[οις α]ὐ̣τῆς̣ δι̣καί[οι]ς πᾶ̣σι, ὧν α̣ἱ <:γειτνίαι|reg|γιτνίαι:> πρόκεινται. καὶ <:ἀπέχω|reg|ἀπέχωι:>

25. [τὴν τιμὴ]ν ἀργυρίου δ̣[ρ]αχμὰς <#ἑξ[α]κ̣οσίας=600#> διὰ τῆς [Σ]α̣β̣είνου τ̣ρ̣α̣πέζης καὶ <:<:βεβαιώσω|reg|βεβαιώσο̣:>|ed|βεβαιώσ̣ω̣:> πάσῃ <:<:βεβαιώσει|reg|βεβαιώσι̣|ed|βεβαιώσε̣ι̣:> καὶ καθα

26.- [ρὰν ἀπὸ πα]ν̣τὸς <:ὠφειλήματος|reg|ὠφειλίματος:> δη̣[μ]οσίου τε καὶ ἰ[διωτ]ι̣κ̣ο̣ῦ̣ κ̣α̣ὶ̣ π̣ά̣σ̣η̣ς̣ ἐ̣μ̣ποιήσεως καθὼς <:πρόκειται|reg|πρόκιται:>. ἔγραψεν

27. [ὑπὲρ αὐτῶ]ν̣ Σουχᾶς δι' αὐτοὺς μὴ εἰ[δότα]ς̣ γράμματα. $m3 Γ̣[α]ί̣ων Ἱππά̣ρχου̣· [γέ]γον' <:εἰς|reg|ἐ̣ς:> τὸν φροντιζόμενον ὑπ' ἐμοῦ Ἑριεῦν ἀφή

28.- [λικα ἡ] <:[ὠ]νή|reg|[ὠ]ν̣ὴι:> καθὼς <:πρόκειται|reg|πρόκιται:>.

=>=D>

<D=.ii.column<=

29. $m6 (Ἀπολλω( )) (σεση(μείωμαι)). <#ιθ=19#> ἔτους Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου

30. Ἁθυρ <#κδ =24#>.

31. $m5 Δίωι καὶ Ὡριγένει καὶ Πτολεμαίωι καὶ (Ἡρακ(λείδει)) <:(γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκόσι))|ed|(γυμ(νασιαρχήσασι)):>

32. δοθεῖσι εἰς (κλῆ(ρον)) (βιβλ(ιοφυλακίας)) <:ἐγκτήσεων|reg|(ἐνκτή(σεων)):> (Ἀρσι(νοίτου))

33. παρὰ Ἑριέω̣ς τοῦ Ἑριέω[ς] τοῦ Σαταβοῦτος ἀφή

34.- λικος τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης Σ[ο]κνοπαίου Νήσου

35. διὰ φροντιστοῦ πρὸ̣ς μόνον τοῦτο Γαίωνος τοῦ̣

36. Ἱππάρχου. vac.? ἀπογράφομαι πρώτως

37. ἣν ἠγόρασα τῇ ἐνεσ̣τώσῃ ἡμέρᾳ παρ̣ὰ τῆς

38. κατὰ πατέρα μου μάμμης <:Τααρπαγάθου|reg|Τααρπαγάθης:>

39. τῆ̣ς Τεσενούφεως τοῦ Ἑ̣ριέως <:ἱε̣ρ̣̣ε̣ί̣[ας]|ed|τῶ̣ν̣:> ἀπὸ

40. τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης ἀπογ̣εγραμμένης̣ διὰ

41. τῶν προτέρ̣ων βιβλ̣ι̣οφυλάκων καὶ τῇ

42. προθεσμίᾳ μετ̣ὰ̣ κυρίου τοῦ υ̣ ἱ̣(¨)οῦ Ἁρπαγά̣

43.- θο̣υ τοῦ Σ̣α̣[τα]β̣ο̣ῦ̣τ̣ο̣ς̣ ο̣ἰ̣κ̣ί̣α̣ν κ̣α̣ὶ̣ [α]ὐ̣λὴν

44. ἐν τῇ προκειμένηι κώμ̣ηι Σοκνοπαίου

45. Νήσωι <:τιμῆς|reg|τειμῆς:> ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν <#ἑξακο̣

46.- σίων=600#>. διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι τὴν ἀπογραφήν.

=>=D>

<D=.iii.column<=

47. $m7 ἀ̣πὸ τῆς <:Σαβίνου|reg|Σαβ̣είνου:>

48. τραπέζης̣ στοᾶς

49. Ἀθηνᾶς. ἔτ̣ους <#ἐννεα

50.- κ̣αιδεκάτου=19#> Α̣ὐτοκράτορος

51. Κ̣αίσαρος Τρ̣α̣ιανοῦ

52. Ἁ̣δριανοῦ Σε̣βαστοῦ

53. Ἁ̣θυρ <#κδ=24#>. Γαίων Ἱππάρ

54.- χ̣ου ἐκ τοῦ φροντιζομέ

55.- ν̣ου ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Ἑριέως τ̣ο̣ῦ̣

56. Ἑ̣[ρ]ι̣έως ἀφήλι̣κ̣ος λόγου

57. τῇ̣ κατὰ πατέ̣ρα αὐτοῦ

58. μ̣άμμῃ Ταα̣ρπαγάθῃ

59. Τ̣εσενούφεως̣ μετὰ

60. [κ]υ̣ρίου τοῦ υἱο̣ῦ̣ Ἁρπαγά

61.- [θο]υ τοῦ Σατα[βο]ῦ̣τος

62. <:τ̣[ὴν] τι̣μὴν|ed|[τι]μὴν:> οἰκ[ία]ς̣ κ<αὶ> αὐλῆς

63. κ̣α̣ὶ̣ τ̣ῶ̣ν <:συγκυρόντων|reg|συν̣κ̣υ̣ρόντων:>

64. π̣άντων ἐν κώμῃ

65. Σ̣οκνοπαίου Νήσῳ ἀκο

66.- λ̣[ο]ύθͅως ταῖς γ̣εγο̣νυίαις

67. [εἰ]ς̣ τὸν ἀφήλ̣ικα δη

68.- μοσίαις καταγραφαῖς

69. (ἀργ(υρίου)) ((δραχμὰς)) <#ἑξακοσίας=600#>,

70. ((γίνονται)) ((δραχμαὶ)) <#χ=600#.

=>=D>

=>=D>

#translation

<T=.en

<D=.1

<=

((1)) (hand 4) Registered on the 30th of the month of Neos Sebastos.

(((2))) (hand 1) Year nineteenth of Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, on the 24th of the month of Neos Sebastos, in Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoite nome.

((3)) 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 division of Herakleides, with the present entrances and exits and foundations and walls and windows and with all the other rights,

((9)) whose neighbours are, as Taharpagathes and her son dictated: to the south of the courtyard and house another house of Taharpagathes (?), 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. ((13)) 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 from time past 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.

((21)) (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.

((27)) (hand 3) Gaion son of Hipparchos: the sale has been made to Herieus, a minor represented by me, as aforesaid.

=>

=D>

<D=.2

<=

(((28))) (hand 6) I, Apollo—, have signed. Year 19 of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Hathyr 24.

(((31))) (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 only by Gaion, son of Hipparchos. ((35)) 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.

=>

=D>

<D=.3

<=

(((46))) (hand 7) From the bank of Sabinus at the Stoa of Athena. Year nineteenth of Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Hathyr 24. ((52)) 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.

=>

=D>

=T>

#commentary

1 κατακεχώ(ρισται). The abbreviation is common: see e.g. [Claytor, W. G. (2020), ‘Two Papyri from the Archive of Mikkalos and the Establishment of the Bibliotheke Enkteseon’, BASP 57](https://papyri.info/biblio/95803): 26.

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](https://papyri.info/biblio/95906): 243-244.

2 ἐν Π̣τολεμαίδι Εὐεργετίδι. For this name of the metropolis in notarial deeds from the Roman period, see [P.Worp 21](https://papyri.info/hgv/115552).5 n.

On the centralization of notarial offices in the district capitals in the second century, see the bibliography given in the introduction; on second-century village grapheia, see also [Reiter, F. (2013) "Ein neuer Blick auf SPP XXII 78 und das Schicksal der Dorfgrapheia im 2. Jh. n.Chr.,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/87327) in C. Arlt, M.A. Stadler (edd.), Das Fayyûm in Hellenismus und Kaiserzeit - Fallstudien zu multikulturellem Leben in der Antike, Wiesbaden: 159–167.

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:[[19]](#footnote-19) [BGU 11 2095](https://papyri.info/hgv/9606) (83), [CPR 1 11](https://papyri.info/hgv/9820) (108), [PSI 13 1324](https://papyri.info/hgv/13874) (173), [P.Amh. 2 102](https://papyri.info/hgv/10092) (180), [Stud.Pal. 22 42](https://papyri.info/hgv/15110) (185), [SB 10 10571](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329) (194), [P.Worp 21](https://papyri.info/hgv/115552) (198–199?), [Stud.Pal. 22 41](https://papyri.info/hgv/15109) (208), [SB 14 11907](https://papyri.info/hgv/14528) (239), and possibly also [CPR 1 58](https://papyri.info/hgv/9867) (216–217).

4 [ἑξήκο]ντα πέντε. Given the number of letters in the lacuna and the fact that Taharpagathes’ son was already thirty-eight years old, restoring [ἑξήκο]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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008), 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008).

Ἁ̣[ρπαγ]ά̣θου τοῦ Σαταβο̣ῦτος. 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/9128) and P. [P.Lond. 2 304](https://papyri.info/hgv/11684); if Taouetis is his daughter, she would have been born when he was around twenty-seven. In [PSI 13 1324](https://papyri.info/hgv/13874), of 173, there occur several children of the late Harpagathes son of Satabous.

5 ὄντ̣[ος δὲ] τ̣οῦ̣. Against the first editors’ supplement [αὐ]τ̣οῦ̣. See also below, l. 8. For a close parallel, compare [BGU 1 193](https://papyri.info/hgv/8954).ii.6.

καί. The conjunction would not be needed here. In [BGU 1 193](https://papyri.info/hgv/8954).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.

There are line fillers at the end of this and of the following three lines.

6 [Ἑριεῖ ἀφ]ήλικι. The suggested supplement is based on the length of the gap, but restoring [Ἑριεῦτι 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.

μετὰ φροντιστοῦ. This must be an “agent” rather than a legal tutor, for which the more technical term could have been ἐπίτροπος. A [search](https://papyri.info/search?STRING=(%25CF%2586%25CF%2581%25CE%25BF%25CE%25BD%25CF%2584%25CE%25B9%25CF%2583%25CF%2584)&no_caps=on&no_marks=on&target=text&DATE_MODE=LOOSE&DOCS_PER_PAGE=15&STRING1=%25CE%25B1%25CF%2586%25CE%25B7%25CE%25BB&target1=TEXT&no_caps1=on&no_marks1=on) for φροντιστής and ἀφῆλιξ in papyri.info yields a small number of hits (18)[[20]](#footnote-20) as opposed to the occurrences of ἀφῆλιξ and ἐπίτροπος, which are more numerous. For the term φροντιστής intended as “guardian” having legal tutorship, especially on women, see the discussion in [Yue, E.L. Ng., The Journal of Theological Studies, NS 59 (2008), 679–695](https://papyri.info/biblio/95905). On the guardianship of minors in general, see Evans Grubbs, J. (2002), [Women and the Law in the Roman Empire. A sourcebook on marriage, divorce and widowhood](https://papyri.info/biblio/16985), London and New York: 23, 44, and passim.

7 [πεπρακέν]αι τῷ Ἑριεῦτι. 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.

κατʼ ὠ̣νὴν διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῆι π̣ρ̣ο̣γεγραμμέ[νηι] π̣ό̣λ̣ε̣[ι] ̣ἀ̣γ̣[ο]ρ̣α̣[νομ]ε̣[ί]ο̣[υ]. For the same phrase, see [BGU 1 193](https://papyri.info/hgv/8954).ii.10–11 (Ptol. Euerg.; c.136). A similar expression occurs in [P.Oxy. 42 3054](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;42;3054).18–19 (263), κατʼ ὠνὴν | τελειωθεῖσαν διὰ δημο̣σ̣ί̣ο̣υ̣ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει.

π̣ρ̣ο̣γεγραμμέν̣[ηι]. Likely spelled with iota adscript given the use of the latter and the length of the gap.

8–9. τῶν περὶ | [τὴν Τααρπαγά]θ̣ην πατρός. Compare e.g. [P.Fam.Tebt. 15](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.fam.tebt;;15).24 (83), [PSI 9 1043](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/psi;9;1043).13–14 (103), [BGU 1 196](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/bgu;1;196).18 (109–117) [Chrest.Wilck. 356](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/chr.wilck;;356).20 (149), and [P.Oxy. 43 3122](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;43;3122).10 (322).

10 [ἐπὶ] ταῖς οὔσαις αὐτῶν̣ εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις κτλ. The participle οὔσαις agrees with εἰσόδοις, ἐξόδοις and φωσφορίαις, but not with the other words, as in [P.Ryl. 2 162](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.ryl;2;162).26–27 (Sokn. Nes.; 159), ταῖς οὔσ̣αις ἰσόδοις (l. εἰσόδοις) [κα]ὶ ἐκξόδοις (l. ἐξόδοις) καὶ φωσ[φορίοις καὶ τεί]χ̣ε̣|σι καὶ θ̣εμ̣εσίοις. For similar phrases, compare also e.g. [P.Mich. 6 428](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;6;428).5 (Karanis; 154), ἐπὶ τοῖς οὖσι αὐτοῖς (l. αὐταῖς) εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ θεμελίοις καὶ τείχεσι; [P.Muench. 3.1 85](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.muench;3.1;85).4 (Arsinoites; 1st half of II), [ε]ἰσόδοι[ς κ]α̣ὶ̣ ἐξόδοις καὶ φοσφορίαις (l. φωσφορίαις) καὶ θ̣[εμελίοις]; [P.Sakaon 60](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.sakaon;;60).8 (Ptol. Euerg.; 306), θεμελίοις καὶ τίχαισι (l. τείχεσι) καὶ φωσφορίαις καὶ εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις.

αὐτῶν̣. 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 -ωι in the rest of the text (contrast e.g. l. 4, ἀντικνημίωι δ[ε]ξιῶι, and l. 5, υἱῶι); sigma would make no sense here. The correct form would be αὐτοῖς, which would agree with the two feminine nouns οἰκία and αὐλή as well as with the neuter τὰ συγκύροντα.

φ̣ω̣σ̣φορίαις. When fully preserved, the word is attested as a first declension noun in the papyri, with the exception of [P.Stras. 1 9](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.stras;1;9).8 and [P.Vind.Tand. 26](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.vind.tand;;26).14, which have the neuter in the dative plural (φωσφορίοις). Consequently, on the basis of the attestations of the term, I would not think that the correction of φωσφορίαις to φωσφορίοις suggested in [P.Hamb. 1 15](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.hamb;1;15).8 is needed.

11 ὑ̣π̣η̣γόρευσαν. 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.

αὐλ̣ῆς. The shape of lambda rather resembles tau, but compare the same letter e.g. in [ἀφ]ήλικι in l. 6 and θεμελίο[ις] in l. 10.

ο[ἰκί]α̣[ς ̣ ̣]τ̣ῆ̣ς̣ [Τα]α̣ρ̣π̣α̣γά[θη]ς. Little remains here, and the restoration is tentative. Omicron and alpha suggest a form of οἰκία, most likely a genitive coordinated to the preceding word, αὐλῆς. On the basis of what remains here, another case would not work. After a small gap in the text, there follow traces of three letters: either these could be taken as the article or we could restore ο[ἰκί]α̣[ς αὐ]τ̣ῆ̣ς̣. Τααρπαγάθης in place of Τααρπαγάθου occurs also below, in the declaration of property transfer, l. 38.

This is probably a reference to another house of Taharpagathes, located next to the one being sold. The mention of a second house rules out the possibility to read Ἁ̣[ρπ]α̣γά[θη]ς.

ἑ̣τέρ̣α οἰκία. The first editors suggested restoring [πρε]σ̣[β]υ̣τ̣έ̣ρ̣α[ς], but this would not work with the preceding letters.

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.”

For contemporary occurrences of the term καμηλών, see [P.Oxy. 3 507](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;3;507).26–27 (146), [P.Iand. 7 142](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.iand;7;142).7 and passim (after 164), [P.Mich. 18 788](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;18;788).10, 15 (c. 173), [P.Oxy. 9 1207](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;9;1207).3 (175–176), [P.Oxy. 41 2981](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;41;2981).20 (II), [Stud.Pal. 20 13r](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/stud.pal;20;13r).12 (II), [P.Oxy. 3 533](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;3;533).22 (II/III). The term is attested in the following centuries as well: see e.g. [P.Kell. 1 38a](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.kell;1;38adupl).9–10 and its duplicate [P.Kell. 1 38b](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.kell;1;38bdupl).9–10 (333), [P.Mert. 1 39](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mert;1;39).6–7, 17 (IV/V), [P.Gen. 4 186](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.gen;4;186).14 and passim (473–490), [P.Lond. V 1722](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.lond;5;1722).14 (530).

12–13 ἐκ τοῦ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Ἑ̣ριέως | [λόγου]. For the meaning of this expression and its attestations, see [P.Bingen 75](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bingen;;75).3–5 n.

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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.ryl;2;107), from 83 (200 dr. for three-quarters of half share of a house and yard); [SB 28 16904](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/sb;28;16904), from 90 (200 dr. for the fourth part of a two-storied house with yard); [SB 28 16905](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/sb;28;16905), from 82–96 (100 dr. for 2/15 of a house and yard with atrium); [BGU 1 350](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/bgu;1;350), from 103–115 (500 dr. for the third part of a house with yard and atrium).

For a discussion on house prices in the Arsinoite nome, see Maelher, H. (1983), “Häuser und ihre Bewohner im Fayûm in der Kaiserzeit,” in: [Grimm, G. et al. (eds), Das römisch-byzantinische Ägypten. Akten des internationalen Symposions. Trier, 26.-30. September 1978, Mainz am Rhein](https://papyri.info/biblio/10215), 119–137.

παραχρῆμα. Often placed next to ἐκ πλήρους and followed by διὰ χειρός, which is not present here.

14 [διὰ τῆς Σαβίνου τραπέζης]. Possibly spelled Σαβείνου, as in ll. 25 and 47.

There were various banks “of Sabinus” located in different quarters of the metropolis, viz. the Treasuries Quarter ([Tameion](https://www.trismegistos.org/place/1021)), where there are the banks “of Apollonius and Sabinus”, and “of Sabinus” (see e.g. [P.Mert. 2 67](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mert;2;67).4–5, [P.Tebt. 2 389](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.tebt;2;389), [PSI 3 159](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/psi;3;159).4–5 (151), and the [Quarter of the Macedonians](https://www.trismegistos.org/place/1293), attested in [SB 10 10723](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/sb;10;10723).15–16 (161).

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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.col;10;259).3–4), and one of Dioxenos and Sarapion sometime in the mid second century and in 166 ([CPR 1 206.1](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;1;206_1).10, and [Chr.Mitt. 176](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/chr.mitt;;176).56). For further banks in Arsinoe, see [R. Bogaert (1995), "Liste géographique des banques et des banquiers de l'Égypte romaine, 30a-284," ZPE 109](https://papyri.info/biblio/64579): 138–145.

τῷ Ἑριεῖ. Compare l. 7, where the dative is Ἑριεῦτι.

15 [ἀ]ν̣έπα̣φα καὶ ἀνε̣νε̣χ̣ύραστα κτλ. A formula typical of Arsinoite contracts of the Roman period: for contemporary parallels, see e.g. [P.Fam.Tebt. 23](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.fam.tebt;;23).14 (123), [BGU I 193](https://papyri.info/hgv/8954).19 (136), [CPR 1 223](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;1;223).18 (117–37), [P.Bas. 1 7](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bas;1;7).21 (117–38), [P.Mich. 6 428](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;6;428).7 (154).

17 [μηδένα κω]λ̣ύ̣ο̣ν̣τ̣α̣ ̣ ̣ ̣ ̣ Ἑ̣ρ̣ι̣[εῦν] 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 ἠ̣γορακότα, τὸν πριάμενον, or also τρόπῳ μηδενί.

The formula is attested in Arsinoite documents from the Roman period. For second-century parallels, compare e.g. [BGU 1 193](https://papyri.info/hgv/8954).21–22 (136), [BGU 11 2051](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/bgu;11;2051).15 (126–28 or 147–49), and [CPR 1 223](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;1;223).20–21 (117–37).

18 [ἀποφερομένου]ς καὶ καθαι̣ροῦντας̣ κτλ. The rights of the purchaser are listed in great detail. No exact parallel is attested, but combinations of some of these verbs in random order are well attested in Arsinoite contracts: see e.g. [P.Hamb. 3 218](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.hamb;3;218).8–9 (29–30), [SB 16 12957](https://papyri.info/hgv/14685).15–16 and [SB 10 10571](https://papyri.info/hgv/14329).18–19 (mentioned above), [P.Horak 23](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.horak;;23).25 (148–49?), and [P.Hamb. 1 15](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;6;428).9, [P.Ryl. 2 162](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.ryl;2;162).29–30, and [SB 22 15326](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.hamb;3;218).7–9 n.

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](https://papyri.info/biblio/95903): 128–36.

19 τ[ιμὴν μ]ε̣θ̣ʼ ἡ̣μι̣[ο]λ̣ίας. Only tiny traces of the upper parts of what I take as epsilon and theta survive.

21 [Σουχᾶς] ̣υ̣ ̣ο̣υ. 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]ε̣κ̣υ̣σ̣ίο̣υ, but this seems difficult given that there should be no room in the lacuna to accommodate any further letters.

The identity of the ὑπογραφεύς is always provided, in contrast to the anonymity of scribes of notarial contracts: on this, see most recently [Claytor, W.G. (2020), "The central manager of the Arsinoite notariate in the late second century," APF 66](https://papyri.info/biblio/95843) 335–336.

Ταα̣ρ̣πα̣γάθη̣ς Τεσενούφεως̣. The subscription is written in a large and careless, though not inexperienced, hand.

κυρίου. The first editors read κυυρίου, but what they took as the first upsilon could rather be a wide ligature, as occurs elsewhere in the subscription: compare e.g. Ἑριεῦτι and ἐπί in the following line.

22 τ̣ῷ̣ Ἑ̣ριεῦ̣τ̣ι̣. The ὑπογραφεύς tends to write rather large letters, and the first traces are compatible with the article τῷ, against the reading Ἑ̣ρ̣[ι]ε̣ῖ̣ 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.

χρόνο̣(ν). There seems to be a tiny circle high in the line, compatible with omicron.

23 οἰκίαν. Apparently with a wide ligature between kappa and alpha as in κυρίου in l. 21 (see above, 21 n.), against the first editors' reading οἰκείαν.

κ̣α̣ί̣. 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.

αὐλὴν ̣ κ̣α̣ί̣. 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 τιμὴ]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.

25 βεβαιώσο̣ (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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;5;290dupl).10 (Ars.; 37), and [CPR 15 3qtpl](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;15;3qtpl).6 (Sokn. Nes.; 11), where the ending was corrected.

βεβαιώσι̣. Against the first editors’ reading βεβαιώσε̣ι̣, as there does not seem to be enough room to accommodate epsilon.

26 τε. Letters are not distinct and display extra-ligatures.

27–28 [γέ]γονʼ ἐ̣ς τὸν φροντιζόμενον ὑπʼ ἐμοῦ Ἑριεῦν ἀφή|[λικα ἡ ἡ ὠ]ν̣ὴι καθὼς πρόκιται. For the possible meaning of this expression, see [Hagedorn, D. (1998), "Noch einmal: Who got the Contract?," ZPE 123](https://papyri.info/biblio/67504): 177–180, who discusses the interpretation of [Worp, K.A. (1996) "P. Oxy. I 37.8-9: Who Got the Contract?," BASP 33](https://papyri.info/biblio/66229): 69–72.

28 [ἡ ὠ]ν̣ήι. In contracts for sale, we usually find other terms here, such as πρᾶσις (see e.g. [P.Mich. 5 251](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.mich;5;251).18) and ὁμολογία (see e.g. [PSI 8 908](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/psi;8;908).12). ὠνή occurs e.g. in one of the subscriptions in [PSI 12 1228](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/psi;12;1228).41–42 (Oxy. (?); 188), and in [CPR 1 140](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;1;140).3 (Ars. or Herakl.; 221), ἡ ὠνὴ κυρία.

29 Ἁδριανοῦ. Only the first three letters are distinct, while the rest is inVerschleifung.

31 Δίωι καὶ Ὡριγένει 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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bon;;24b) and [P.Bon. 24c](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/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](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/bgu;11;2092).2 (Ptol. Euerg.; 140). We may wonder whether in the lacuna one of the nominees of our text was mentioned.

γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκόσι). The first editors read γυμ(νασιαρχήσασι), but the superscript letter is an upsilon; the second gamma develops into a line filler.

32 δ̣οθεῖσι εἰς κλῆ(ρον) βιβλ(ιοφυλακίας) ἐνκτή(σεων) Ἀρσι(νοίτου). Resolved as δοθ(εῖσι) εἰς κληρ(ονόμων) βιβλ(ιοθήκην) ἐνκτ(ήσεων) Ἀρσ(ινοίτου) in [P.Bon. 24b](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bon;;24b).4 and [P.Bon. 24c](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bon;;24c).4, but for the expression and its meaning, see the discussion in Lewis, N. (1995), ["Leitourgia Studies," On Government and Law in Roman Egypt. Collected Papers of Naphtali Lewis](https://papyri.info/biblio/64938), Atlanta: 81–87 (repr. from [Proceedings of the IX International Congress of Papyrology. Oslo, 19th - 22nd August, 1958](https://papyri.info/biblio/6139), Oslo: 293–239).

For a recent study on the creation of the archive of real property in the Arsinoite nome, see [Claytor, W.G. (2020), ‘Two Papyri from the Archive of Mikkalos and the Establishment of the Bibliotheke Enkteseon’, BASP 57](https://papyri.info/biblio/95803): 35–42.

33 παρά. With an enlarged pi.

35 τοῦτο. Followed by a tiny oblique high in the line: a pen slip?

35–36 Γαίωνος τοῦ̣ | Ἱππάρχου. 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.

37 τῇ ἐνεσ̣τώσῃ ἡμέρᾳ. For other declarations submitted to the βιβλιοφύλακες about property purchased on the same day, see e.g. [P.Tebt. 2 472](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.tebt;2;472) (after 120–121), or [P.Bon.24b](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.bon;;24b) (135).

39 ἱε̣ρ̣̣ε̣ί̣[ας]. Except for the first iota, which allows us to rule out the reading τῶ̣ν̣ offered by the first editors, very little remains of the other letters.

47–48 ἀ̣πὸ τῆς Σαβ̣είνου | τραπέζης̣. The omission of the verb is standard in bank diagraphai: see further [Wolff, H.J. (1978), Das Recht der griechischen Papyri Ägytens in der Zeit der Ptolemaeer und des Prinzipats. 2. Band. Organisation und Kontrolle des privaten Rechtsverkehrs, München](https://papyri.info/biblio/9194) 97, and [Claytor, W.G. (2020), "The central manager of the Arsinoite notariate in the late second century," APF 66](https://papyri.info/biblio/95843) 330.

Another papyrus containing both the declaration of property transfer and the bank receipt may be [CPR 1 17](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/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.](https://papyri.info/biblio/95194), pp. 6–7. As is the case of our roll, the two documents in [CPR 1 17](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/cpr;1;17) were drawn up on two sheets pasted together.

62 τ̣[ὴν] τι̣μήν. There is enough room in the lacuna to accommodate the article as well.

65–68 ἀκο|λ̣[ο]ύθͅως ταῖς γ̣εγο̣νυίαις |[εἰ]ς̣ τὸν ἀφήλ̣ικα δη|μοσίαις καταγραφαῖς. For a similar expression, see [P.Oxy. II 268](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;2;268).22 (c.57), [P.Cair.Preis. (2nd ed.) 43](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.cair.preis.2;;43).27–28 (59), [P.Fay. 100](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.fay;;100).13–14 (99), [P.Oxy. 63 4360](https://papyri.info/ddbdp/p.oxy;63;4360).6–7 (295–325).

1. All dates given throughout this paper are AD. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. On this antiquities dealer, see [Hagen, F. and Ryholt, K. (2016) The Antiquities Trade in Egypt 1880-1930. The H.O. Lange Papers](https://papyri.info/biblio/84769). Copenhagen: 192−195.

   http://publ.royalacademy.dk/books/684/4906?lang=eng [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Information based on the register of papyri at the British Library. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) in R. Feenstra, A. S. Hartkamp, J. E. Spruit , P. J. Sijpesteijn and L. C. Winkel (eds), Collatio iuris Romani. Études dédiées à Hans Ankum à l'occasion de son 65e anniversaire. Amsterdam. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Depending on the width of the left margin, which is not preserved. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. With some difficulty, owing to the low resolution of the image. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
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 generic 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](https://papyri.info/hgv/12950), 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. For example, of the texts discussed below [BGU I 252](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008) and [SB 16 12957](https://papyri.info/hgv/14685) were acquired in the 1890s: the former was part of the Brugsch collection, to which also [Chrest.Mitt. 50](https://papyri.info/hgv/8990) belonged (information taken from the online database, accessed 20 Sept 2021), while the latter was sold by Th. Graf to the British Museum in 1893, together with [P.Lond. II 360](https://papyri.info/hgv/11739), 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 1888−1893. London, 1894](https://papyri.info/biblio/95904): 425, 437). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) (n. 4), 523, 2 n. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Perhaps a descendant of Teses of [CPR 7 1](https://papyri.info/hgv/9877), priest in Soknopaiou Nesos at the very end of the 1st century BC; see also e.g. [P.Louvre 1 1](https://papyri.info/hgv/11824) (c. 13), [SB 1 5235](https://papyri.info/hgv/13982) and [5236](https://papyri.info/hgv/13983) (14), [SB 1 5232](https://papyri.info/hgv/13980) (15). The name Teses is well attested also in the demotic sources from Soknopaiou Nesos. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Perhaps the same Tabous, daughter of Teses, of [BGU 3 829](https://papyri.info/hgv/9373), dated to 110. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. A family tree is also provided in [Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) (n. 4), 521. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. I have not included the family of Segathis, for which refer to <https://www.trismegistos.org/arch/archives/pdf/213.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. [Sijpesteijn, P. J. and Worp, K. A. (1995) "Ein Hausverkauf aus Soknopaiu Nesos,"](https://papyri.info/biblio/65272) (n. 4): 513. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Schubert, P. (1990), “L'encre rouge dans les papyrus,” in: [P.Diog.](https://papyri.info/biblio/12294), pp. 37−39; Vandorpe, K. (1996), “Seals in and on the Papyri of Greco-Roman and Byzantine Egypt,” in: Boussac, M.-Fr. and Invernizzi A. (eds.), Archives et Sceaux dumonde hellénistique (Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Suppl. 29), Paris: 231−291; Vandorpe, K. (2014), “Seals and Stamps as identifiers in Daily Life in Greco-Roman Egypt,” in: [M. Depauw and S. Coussement (eds.), Identifiers and Identification Methods in the Ancient World. Legal Documents in Ancient Societies III (Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta 229)](https://papyri.info/biblio/84350), Leuven: 147−148. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. On the γραφεῖον of Soknopaiou Nesos, see [P.Dime 3](https://papyri.info/biblio/79288), pp. 103−108. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. And, should we identify the couple of [BGU I 252](https://papyri.info/hgv/9008) with our Satabous and Taharpagathes, the acknowledgment of receipt of dowry was also written in the nome capital. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. I have omitted cases where one party is from Soknopaiou Nesos and the other from the metropolis, such as [P.Flor. 1 42](https://papyri.info/hgv/10953) (183). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. I have not taken into account [P.Oxy. 42 3050](https://papyri.info/hgv/30330), [P.Gen. 1(2nd ed.) 44](https://papyri.info/hgv/11238), [Chr.Mitt. 91](https://papyri.info/hgv/20156), [P.Mich. 9 526](https://papyri.info/hgv/12022), [P.Mil.Vogl. 1 25](https://papyri.info/hgv/12345), [P.Petaus 22](https://papyri.info/hgv/8757), and [P.Ross.Georg. 2 18](https://papyri.info/hgv/12886), where the φροντιστής (or related word) mentioned is not the minor’s. In [P.Oxy. 4 727](https://papyri.info/hgv/20427), the noun rather means “agent,” but the verb φροντίζω (l. 15) is used for the care of the minors. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)