
An account

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P. Sed. 175_5. A

3rd cent. B.C. (?)

41 X 11 cm.

Sedment⁽¹⁾

This papyrus is a private collection deposited in the museum of the faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University under “SEDMENT (1996), 175_5. A”.⁽²⁾ The writing runs along the fibres on recto in a calligraphy cursive. On the verso there are traces of two columns.

The papyrus was originally folded vertically 4 times. It suffers of scattered worm-holes throughout the text; on which some letters are missed. Besides, a considerable piece measures ca. 0.80 X 1.00 cm. is torn away from the left bottom corner (lines 46-47).

The document consists of two columns. Col. I has ends of 22 lines, while Col. II contains 47 incomplete lines; some of them are complete. Space between Col. I and Col. II ranges between 2.00 - 5.00 cm. The upper margin is ca. 01.70 cm. The lower margin is ca. 04.00 cm. Both left-hand and right-hand margins are not preserved.

The hand-writing has parallels for the 3rd century B.C., e.g. E. M. Thompson, *An Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography*, New York 1973 (1st Edition Oxford, 1912), facsimile no. 20, p. 152.

In spite of the fact that our papyrus comes from Heracleopolis, the villages mentioned belong to the Arsinoite nome; Θεαδελφεία, Πτολέμοις (Themistes division), Κερκεσσούχα, Φαρβαίθος (Heraclides

(1) Sedment (Ehnasya; Graeco-Roman Heracleopolis Magna) near the Fayum.

(2) I would like to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ola Al-Agouzi, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, for granting me photograph of this papyrus *et alia*.

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division); that means many other villages could be mentioned but in the lost columns.

This papyrus is an account. It contains a list of names who are probably βασιλικοί γεωργοί (see introduction of P.Tebt. III, 848, early second century), grouped under villages (Θεαδελφεία, Πτολέμαις, Κερκεσούχα, Φαρβαίθος, see *passim* the text is being published herein). Against each name is set an amount (probably in *artabae*), unfortunately are cut off col. II, but appear in col. I, in which the names are unfortunately also torn out. The occurrence of ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις "in the store-houses" in line 13 confirms that the amounts mentioned are in kind not in money. The amounts could be revenues or receipts in kinds from rent and other sources, the storing of *artabae*, payment for threshing works; cf. ἀλωῶσαι in line 6.

Text:

Col. I				Col. II
	]του	λ		Ψενοβάστις Σοχ[ώτου
	]ς	λ		Πᾶσις Πεμψᾶ[τος
	]τος	κ		Παῶφίς Μετερα[ίπιος
	]τος	κ		Πᾶσις μικρὸς
5	]ος	ε	5	Σοκεῦς Τεσενο[ύφιος
	]	η		<i>vac</i> ἀλωῶσαι
	]	ζ		Πετώυς ' Ορσῆτ[
	]	η		Πάις καὶ ἀδελφός[
	]	η		Πετοσῆρις Πάσι[τος
10	]	η	10	Ἐριεὺς Ἀμεννετ[ος
]	ξε		<i>vac</i> (γίνονται) Θεαδελφείας[
]	μ		<i>vac</i> ἔστιν τὰ [
]	η	ἐν	τοῖς ταμείοις
]	θ		Σοκεῦς Πάιτος
15]	η	15	Ἀπο[υῆ]σις ' Ορσέους

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]	ς	εν	Πτο[λε]μάιδι <i>vac</i>
]	ε		Παβεὺς Πάσιος
]	ζ		Σοκμήνις Πάχου
]	ζ		Νεχθεφερῶς .. φρε[
20]	ζ	20	Ἐρμάις Πασούτος
	]	μ		Ἐρνῶφρις Μ[]ασκ[ᾶ]τος
	]	ε		<i>vac</i> (γίνονται) Πτολεμαίδος πγ[
			εν	Κερκεσούχοις <i>vac</i>
				Σοκμήνις Νεχάτου
			25	Σοκμήνις Σοκέως
				<i>vac</i> (γίνονται) Κερκεσούχων ιγ[
			εν	Φαρβαίθωι εν τωι π[
				Σοκομήνις Ιναρῶτ[ος
				Ἐδ[εσσ]ιδὸς Ιντ
			30	Πω[.. Πα]χνούβιος [
				Ἐρ[μάΙ]ς Πάσιτος[
				Παγῦσις μικρὸς
				... ς Πάσιος
				ων[.] [
			35	. ε... ης.. [
				Μανρης Τ[
				Πετροσφρις Ι[] [
				Τεσενούφ[ι]ς Π[]ι[
				Πασι[ς] Παυήτρ[ς
			40	Πᾶσις .. ου
				Πετεσούχος Μ[ε]νρέ[ου
				Παυ[η]ς Τροθήτιος[
				Ἐρνῶφρις Ἐρμάιος

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45 Ἰμσούθης Πασχομη[
 [. .] σος Μαιθώτιο[ς
 [.....]ευσ Τνε
 [.....]...μα ια

Translation:

Col. II

Psenobastis son of Sochotes
Pasis son of Pempsas
Paophis son of Meteraipis
Pasis the young
5 Soceus son of Tesenouphis
 Threshing (cows)
Petaus son of Orset...
Pais and his brother
Petosiris son of Pasis
10 Herieus son of Amennes
 Total of Theadelphia
 The are in the store-houses
Soceus son of Pais
Apouesis son of Orseos
15 In Ptolemais
Pabeus son of Pasis
Socmenis son of Pachos
Nechttheperos son of ...phre...
Harmais son of Pasous
20 Onnophris son of M...ascas
 Total of Ptolemais 83?

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	In Kerkesoucha	
	Socmenis son of Nechates	
	Socmenis son of Soceus	
25	Total of Kerkesoucha	13
	In Parbaithos in the	
	Sokmenis son of Inaros	
	Odessius son of Iyt....	
	Po..... son of Pachnoubis	
30	Armais son of Pasis	
	Panysis the young	
	... son of Pasis	
	
	
35	Manres son of T..	
	Petosiris son of I....	
	Tesenouphis son of P...	
	Pasis son of Paues	
	Pasis son of ...	
40	Petesouchos son of Menreos	
	Pause son of Tothoetis	
	Onnophris son of Harmais	
	Imouthes son of Paschomen..	
 son of Maithotis	
45	
	

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Notes:

Col. II

02 Πεμψᾶ [τος, occurs two times in papyri, once as Πεμψᾶς, Πεμψᾶτς (3rd decl.) cf. P. Tebt. III, I, 764 (243 B.C.), 913, then as Πεμψᾶς Πεμψᾶ, (1st decl.) cf. P. Cairo Zen. IV, 59644 (3rd cent. B.C.), 3.

06 ἄλωσαι, this word is a very perplexing, it does not occur, in such a form, in papyri at all; in spite of the fact that the verb, ἄλοῶω (I thresh) occurs; e.g. BGU VII, 1507 (Arsinoite nome, 3rd cent. B.C.), 15: Μεσορή α ἄλοῶμεν ζεύγαις γ ἔρ (γάταις) “in the first of Mesore we thresh using 3 pairs”. The verb occurs a lot, especially in its present active masculine participle form (*ἄλοῶμεν*); see e.g. SB III, 7013 (Arsinoite nome, 3rd cent. A.D.), ii, 4-6: ἄλοῶντες, παῦνι ε/ Γαίων/ Χορίδημος “the threshing men for the month of Pauni are Gaion, Choridemus”; SB VIII, 9699 (Arsinoite nome, 78-79 A.D.), xxiii, 503 = P.Lond. I, 131: μισθ(ός) βοῶν ζε(υγους) α ἄλωντο(ς) εἰς τὴν (πυραῦ) ἄλω “the fees of rent one pair of cows for threshing to thresh wheat ...”.

The verb appears in its feminine participle form only three times but in just one papyrus; the scribe ignores some grammatical rules relevant to vowel contraction; instead of writing the participle in its correct form which should have been ἄλοῶσα after contracting the ‘α’ with the ‘ο’ and dropping the ‘ν’, it was written ἄλοοῦσα without any contraction except dropping out the ‘α’; see SB VIII, 9699 (Arsinoite nome, 78-79 A.D.) lines 515, 601, 625 respectively: μισθ(ός) βοῶς αλοοῦση (ς) εἰς τ[ὴν αλω] “renting a threshing cow to do threshing...”, μισθ(ός) βοῶ(ν) τρίω (ν) ἄλοουσω (ν) .. διὰ φιβ(ιος) “renting three cows for threshing through Phibis”, μισθ(ός) βοῶ(ν) δέκα ἄλοουσω(ῶν) “renting ten cows for threshing”.

To sum up; in accordance with the previous examples one may deduct that the feminine participle is used to express the cows that do the processing of threshing while masculine

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participle is used to express the owner of the cow(s) or the man who is responsible for renting those cows for the same processing.

12 ἐστιν τὰ[, this line could be completed as ἐστιν τὰ πακέμενα see P. Teb. III, 856 (171 B.C.), col. V, 26, see also the introduction.

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