

TWO DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVE OF DIOSCORUS

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The two papyri on which I worked belong to the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (both fare under S.R. 3733).

L. 8 in No 1 refers to Aphrodite, and L. 5 in No 2 refers to Antinoe. So We can say safely that the origin of these papyi is Aphrodite;and they belong to the archive of Dioscorus. .

1- A Fragment of a Contract.

P.Cairo inv. S.R. 3733 (36)

provenance Aphrodite

31 x 22 cm

9 Nov. 547 A.D.

The papyrus has suffered some abrasions and losses. It has no margin on the lower side, and it was folded vertically five times. At the left hand side, there is an empty space of approximately 15 cm, because the document is recorded on the right half of the sheet.

The document is the top of a contract for the delivery of some arouras which belong to Aurelius Macarius son of Hermauôs from the heirs of the **presbyter** Victor, son of Besariôn according to their own wish.

Unfortunately, this agreement is incomplete, and it deals with the subject of a dissolution of a lease of ἀβροχία. This subject, to my knowledge, does not elsewhere occur directly in the agreement (one application for the dissolution of a lease because of ἀβροχία is known from P.Graux 8=S.B. 7468 (221 A.D.)

The Causes of the dissolution of this lease are lost.

The Parties involved in this document are on the one hand, Aurelius Macarius, son of Hermauôs, on the other hand, the heirs of the **presbyter** Victor, son of Besariôn.

Aurelius Macarius, son of Hermauôs, can safely identified with the person of the same name in P. Flor. 297, 65;102, as this papyrus includes the names of both Macarius son of Hermauôs and Victor son of Besariôn. It is dated in the 6th century of the christian era. .

The **presbyter** Victor, son of Besariôn, who was a colleague of Apollôs, the father of our poet Dioscorus in his travel into Constantinopolis in 541 (cf. **PCM** 67126), is known from **P.Flor.** III 297 (VI th cent. A. D.); **P. Michael.** 51 (First half of VIth cent. A. D.); **PCM** III 286 (527-528 A. D.); II 126 (541 A. D.); 134; 135; 138; **P. Mich.** XIII 659 (first half of VIth cent. A. D.); 669 (529 or 514 A. D.).

All the aforesaid documents mention that Victor, son of Besariôn, the priest of the church of Aphrodite was certainly alive till the year 541 A.D. (cf. **PCM** 67126, which is a loan of 20 s. at the rate of 8%, made in Constantinopolis provided by the banker Anastasius of the royal or imperial bank to Apollôs son of Dioscorus and the **presbyter** Victor, son of Besariôn, to be repaid after 4 months at the ἀποθήκη at Alexandria.).

The date of the **presbyter** Victor's death is unknown; but it seems that he had died before 9 Nov. 547 A.D. for from that date we have this document to which his heirs were parties. So the document of **PCM** 67283, II must have been before 9 Nov. 547 A.D. (It is a draft of a petition addressed by the inhabitants of Aphrodite to the Empress Theodora, the wife of Justinian, who died in 548 A.D. (Victor, son of Besariôn, was one of the representative of the village churches.).

Since **PCM** 67283 is a draft and it bears neither a date nor the name of the Empress, H. I. Bell suggested that the Empress may have been either Theodora, the wife of Justinian, who died in 548 or Sophia, the wife of Justin II, who was crowned in 565 A.D. (see H.I. Bell, **JHS** 64 (1944), **An Egyptian village in the age of Justinian**, p.31). But, from the foregoing argument, we can say safely that the Empress who was mentioned in **PCM** 67283, II was Theodora, the wife of Justinian.

J. Maspero had dated **PCM** 67283, II in the year 548 A.D., but with some uncertainty "**Peu avant 548**", and he did not put a date for **PCM** 67124. But, although the book "**Prosopografia e aphroditopolis**", Berlin, 1938, p. 36, is very helpful to trace the persons living or staying in Aphrodite, the author, V.A. Girgis, put the year 548 A.D. as a fixed date for both **PCM** 67283, II and 67134.

So, we can say safely that the two documents of **PCM** 67283, II; 67134 must have been dated before, not after, 9 Nov. 547 A.D.

Abbreviation is marked by a single oblique written through the last

letter (cf. L. 6; 14 ινδικ / ; L. 11 πρεσβ / or by the symbol *

(= χαίρειν) cf. L.11) or by a dash above the letters (cf. L.7 μη).

This document was written by Dioscorus the advocate and poet of Aphrodite in a cursive hand (cf. **PCM** I, pl. XXVIII; XXIX upper portion).

On the back, there is a trace of one line.

χμγ //

Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότης

Φλ(αυρίου) Ἰουστινιανού τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου

Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους εἰκοστοῦ πρώτου μετὰ τὴν

5 ὑπατείαν Φλ(αυρίου) Βασιλείου τοῦ πνευφήμου ἔτους

ἑκτοῦ Ἀθύρ // ιγ // Ἰνδικ (τίονος) ἑνδεκάτης

Αὐρήλιος Μακάριος Ἐρμανῶτος ἐκ μη(τρὸς)

Τανοῦβα γεωργός ἀπὸ κώμης Ἀφροδίτης

τοῦ Ἀνταιοπολίτου νομοῦ κληρονόμοις

10 Βίκτορος Βησαρίωνος εὐλαβέστατου

πρεσβύ(τερου) ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης χαίρειν

θελή[σ]ατε ἀπολῦσαι τὰς ἐμὰς

ἀροῦρα[ς] τὰς ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐν γῇ ἀβρόχοῦ

ἑνδεκάτης Ἰνδικ(τίονος) παρεβ

15 . μ[2-3]τος καὶ σο'ϋ' . [. .] . της . μο καὶ ὧ'ς'

[6-7

] . ς . [15-16

].

L.3 Φλς (pap.); Ἰουστινιανῶ (pap.)

L.5 Φλς (pap.); Ὑπατεῖαν (pap.)

L.6 ἰνδικ / (pap.)

L.7 μῆ (pap.)

L.13 Ὑφ' Ὑμας (pap.)

Translation :

In the twenty-first year of the reign of our most godlike master Flavius Justinian the eternal Augustus and Emperor, the sixth year after the consulship of the all-honoured Flavius Basileius; Athur, 13th in the eleventh indiction.

I, Aurelius Macarius, son of Hermauôs and Tanoube, farmer, from the village of Aphrodite in the Antaeopolite nome, to the heirs of Victor, son of Besariôn, the Most discreet **presbyter** from the same village, greetings.

You wished to deliver my arouras (arables) which you have in the undunated land in the eleventh indiction

L.1. χμγ// : these are the initials of a Christian slogan, but they are variously interpreted, For the references, see Alia Hanafi, **The edition of unpublished Greek papyrus documents** (diss. Ain Shams University, April, (1979), III, note 1; Sijpesten, **Der Papyruskodex, P. Vindob. G. 39847, (Griechische Texte II, Vien, 1976, p. 115); A. Blanchard, Sur quelques interprétations de ΧΜΓ, in Proceedings of the XIV International Congress of Papyrologists, Oxford 1975, p. 19 - 24; Mitteis, Grundzuege, p. 89, 2; and W.K. Prentice, **Class. Phil.**, 1914, pp. 410- 416.**

L.7. Αὐρήλιος Μακάριος Ἑρμαυῶτος : we met Aurelius Macarius, son of Hermauôs in **P. Flor.** 297, 56; 102, but the **nomen** Aurelius was not prefixed to his name in this document. (see introd. p. 57.).

L.10. Βίκτορος Βησαρίωνος εὐλαβέστατου : the priest Victor, son of Besariôn,

appears more than once with Apollōs, son of Dioscorus, the father of our poet Dioscorus in the texts (cf. **PCM** 67126; **P. Mich.** XIII, 669, which is a loan of 3 **nomismata**, at 12% interest, provided by a woman to Apollōs, son of Dioscorus; Victor, son of Besariōn; and Senuthes, son of Apollōs, who are from Aphrodite. The loan has to be repaid whenever the lender wants; and see introd. p. 62).

L.13. ἀβροχός designates arable land temporarily unsown because it was unreached by the flood waters (cf. **P.Col.** inv. 181 (11).— 76 **Collectanea Papyrologia**). Uninundated land could also be irrigated artificially (cf. Schnebel. **Landwirtschaft**, 25 – 27). Such portions of the uninundated land (ἀβροχός) as were not reached by the inundation were to be free of rent (cf. **P. Lond.** 1693, note 15), or a rabate was given (cf. **PSI** 283; **P.Lond** 1696), or a fixed annual rent might be paid whether the land was flooded or unflooded (cf. **P. Michael.** 60).

L.14. ἰνδίσσ(τινος παρεβ : the papyrus is badly damaged so that I am unable to assign the last trace in the line to any of the suggested letters.

L.15. Unfortunatly, I could not find a corresponding passage to his contract, so I am unable to reconstruct this line in spite of the clearness of some letters.

L.16. It is another trace of line.

II—Loan of Money on a Mortgage

P.Cairo inv. S.R.3733 (19)

16 x 14 cm.

provenance Antinoe

566–570 C.A.D.

A papyrus of three pieces of which two bear some letters that we hardly can read. Despite of the fact that one of the two small fragments (2,5 x 3cm.) has been assembled with the largest portion. and has been placed in its proper position (from lines 6–7; see note 6); the smaller one (1 x 2.3 cm.), however, is left out. It can not be jointed to the other two pieces with any certainty. there is no doubt that It belongs to the Main portion. It May be read as follows:] αὐ [

The large one has margins on all sides except the left hand side. It has some dark parts abrasion and, like many of those from Aphrodite, has

been much darkened by dampness particularly at the upper part of the recto (cf. L. 2), and the lower half of the verso (cf. L. 7-12 ; see Preisigke, *P.Strassb.* 40, introduction.).

The document occupies both sides of the papyrus. The nature of this document is certain. It is a loan of money on a mortgage (cf. L. 5, r.; L. 6, v.).

This papyrus belongs to the papers of Dioscorus, the notary and poet of Aphrodite. This is proved not only the formula, but also by the hand (cf. *PCM* II pl. X, XI) which resembled other hands in documents from Antinoopolis and by using the word *παναθήλογ* (cf. note L. I. v.) which was frequent in his papers

The date 566 - 573 A.D. is based on the fact that the papyrus must have been written after Dioscorus' arrival at Antinoopolis in 566 A.D. and before his return to Aphrodite before the autumn of 573 (see H.I. Bell and W.E. Crum, *A greek coptic glossary, Aegyptus* 6 (1925), p. 178). This interpretation depends on the fact that the papyrus was written by the hand of Dioscorus and that the provenance-explicity mentioned here is Antinoopolis (cf. note L. 5).

Although the agreement has close parallels on the papyri, particularly among the *PCM* (see e.g. *PCM* 67309; 67162), unfortunately, the sheet has suffered the loss of a piece about three quarters of its full size, which has been torn away from the left-hand-side, and which held the beginning of all the lines. But it appears from the virtually certain restoration of lines 6, 7r. that the moderate line includes approximately 51 letters. The sum of loan is unknown, and the mortgage is uncertain (perhaps a building cf. L. 15 r. *δομημα*).

The lender is a woman called Anastasia but the borrowers' names, apparently more than one, are lost (cf. the line between L. 9 r. and L. 10 r.).

The fragment preserves the usual procedure in which the property of the borrowers is pledged as security for their loan. Here the borrowers offer certain property (cf. L. 15 r. *δομημα*) as security for the loan (cf. L. 6 v. *ἐνεχῦρον λόγῳ καὶ ὑποθήκῃ(ης) διαί(φ)* for the fulfilment of the contract.). As usual in this period *ἐνεχῦρον* denotes not a pledge or pawn which passes into the lender's possession at the time of the loan, but security-property hypothecated or mortgaged for the loan. The nearest parallel to the security arrangement of this document is found in *PCM* 67309 (which is a loan of 15 s. to be repaid in two installments. The *ἐνεχῦρον* for the first installment

of 6 s. is an exedra whose use by the lender is to serve until repayment in lieu of interest. The remainder (9 s.) be returned on payment of that sum. For the fulfilment of the contract, the borrower pledges all his property (see also **PCM** 67162).

Every contract of loan on security leads to a juristic discussion of two distinct classes of mortgage *ὑποθήκη* and *ὑπάλλαγμα*. To follow these discussions, see the most recent account given by Ethyle R. Wolfe, the introduction of Pap. 50, **Collectanea Papyrologia**, part 1, Bonn, 1976, pp. 305 - 309.

Abbreviation is marked by a single oblique stroke written beside the last letter (cf. L. 12 r. ἀσφαλ / ; L. 9 r. Δωρην /), or by a single curve (cf. L. 11 r. διαδοχς), or by the down position of the last letter written, and at the same time by drawing a single curve from that letter (cf. L. 5 r. δεδανεισθς). πιστε- in line 12 r. has the ε superposed and also συγ- in line 7 r. has the γ superposed.

Recto

[] vac. . . . vac
[] ἀπὸ ἐ]πο] ικ (ίου)
[] π /] . . . ιας θυγατρὸς
[] τοῦ ἀπὸ ταύτης τ]ῆς Ἀντι (νοέων) πῶλεως
5 [χαίρειν Ὁμολογοῦμεν διὰ ταύτης ἡμῶν τῆς ἐγγράφου ἀσφαλείας]
ἐσχημέναι καὶ δεδανείσθ(αι)
[παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χειρῶν εἰς χειρὰς ἡμῶν εἰς ἰδίαν ἡμῶν καὶ ἀναγ]καίαν
χρεῖαν χρυσοῦ κεφαλαι (ου)
[δεσποτικῶν δοκίμων νομισματίων the sum] . . . ζυ'γ'(ῶ) καὶ σταθμῶ
[δημοσίῳ Ἀντινοῦ (υ) γί/ χρ/ N the sum// ζυ δημς Ἀντι/ καὶ
ταῦτα ἐ]τοίμως ἔχομεν
10 [ἡμεῖς τε καὶ κληρονόμοι ἡμῶν καὶ διάδοχοι παρασχέιν τῇ σῇ
εὐγενεί]α (?) Ἀναστασίῳ Δωραν(τινόςου)
[] χο . ι . ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἄλλου δοσ ()
[] ἐξ ἄλληλε]γγύης καὶ ἄλληλνα-]]

[illegible]

Verso

[θεοῦ οἴκου] τοῦ' παναέθλου
[μάρτυρος] νοῦ' σὺν δικαίοις πᾶσι
[μ]ῇ προὔποκείμενον
[οἰωδὴποτε ὀφλήματι δημοσίῳ τε καὶ ἰδιωτικῷ — σ]υναλλάγματι
κοινόν
5 [] τῷ εἶναι τούτῳ ὑπο
[ἐνεχύρου λόγ]ῳ καὶ ὑποθήκ(ης) δικαί(ω)
— Traces of 6 Lines —
13 [] . οῖσαι καὶ πρὸς ἐντελεστέρ(αν) ἀσφαλεί(αν) . α
14 [ασ]φαλ(εῖαν) καὶ εἰς κυρίαν οὔσαν καὶ βεβαίαν

Translation, r., L. 6-10.

Greeting. We acknowldge by this our written guarantee bond (security), that we have received and borrowed in loan from you, from your hands to our hands, for our personal and pressing need, the capital sum of (the sum) approved imperial gold nomismation on the public standard (on the standard and weight) of the public place of Antinoopolis, total (the sum).

And these, we are willing with our heirs and assigns to repay to your nobility (?) Anastasia daughter of Dorantinoos

1. There are traces of letters. They might be the symbolic $\chi\mu\gamma$ (see Pap.I, note 1,p57.).

2. There are traces of ink, probably belonging to the date which must fall in this line (cf. PCM 67309,1; 67162,1); according to Justinian Codex.

TWO DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVE OF DIOSCORUS

"..... οὕτω πῶς ἄρχεσθαι τῶν συμβολαίων βασιλείας τοῦδε τοῦ
 θειοτάτου αὐγούστου καὶ αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους αὐτοῦδε, καὶ μετ' ἐκεῖνα
 ἐπιφέρειν τὴν τοῦ ὑπάτου προσηγορίαν.καὶ τοίτην τὴν ἐπι-
 νέμησιν, παρεπομένου τοῦ μηνὸς καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας" see I. E. Καραγιαν-
 νοπούλου, Βυζαντινὴ Διπλωματικὴ, Α. Αὐτοκρατορικὰ Ἐγγράφα, Βυζαντινὰ
 Κείμενα καὶ Μελέται, 4. θεσ / 1973.Ρ.137 note 2; CF. PCM 67309, 67162.

3. There are some traces before the clear word ἀπὸ after which 1) there is an oblique stroke most suitable for ε 2) a space for 2-3 letters 3) two feet, one of upright, and the other of oblique fairly close together, which might well be taken together as κ It is probably the abbreviated word ἐ[πο]ικ / .

3-4. There are some traces between lines 3 and 4. It seems that line four crossed out by the writer and was written in another expression above the line.

4. This line most probably contained the name of the lender who was a woman (cf. L.5 θυγατρὸς). At the beginning of this line there are traces of about three letters, after which there is a termination of a genitive case]ας, feminine, Singular, which needs a preposition π(αρά) (of. PCM 67162)

5. ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς Ἀντι(νοέων) πόλεως : for the reconstruction (cf. PCM 67164,3; P.Mich .607,10 ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς Ἀντινοέων πόλε(ως) PCM 67162,8 ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς Ἀντι° / πόλες).

6. χαίρειν ὁμολογοῦμεν διὰ ταύτης ἡμῶν τῆς ἐγγράφου ἀσφαλείας] ἐσχηκέναι καὶ δεδανείσθ(αι) : (cf .PCM 67125,6). More frequent χαίρειν ὁμολογοῦμεν οἱ προγεγραμμένοι So — and — So, διὰ ταύτης ἡμῶν τῆς ἐγγράφου ἀσφαλείας ἐσχηκέναι καὶ δεδανείσθαι PCM 67163,11; 67309,10) .At the beginning of lines 6-8 of the main portion, I was able to reassemble a small piece, measured 2,6 x 2,6 cm, and belongs to this document, it read as follows (see the introduction p. 8)

] ἐσχηκ[
..
] καιαν χ[
....

7. [παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χειρῶν σοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἡμῶν εἰς ἰδίαν ἡμῶν καὶ ἀναγ]-
καίαν χρεῖαν : this restoration is a contamination of **PCM**
67309, 12 καὶ δεδανίσθαι παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χείροσ σοῦ εἰς χεῖράς μο' ὕ' καὶ
ἀναγκαίας χρεῖας ; **PCM** 67163, 14 καὶ δ[ε]δανίσθαι π[α]ρὰ σοῦ,
δ[ι]ὰ χ[ειρῶν εἰς χεῖρας], εἰ[ς ἰδίας μ]οῦ καὶ ἀναγκαί[α]ς [χρ]εῖας ; **PCM**
67125, 7 παρὰ σο' ὕ' εἰς ἰδίαν μο' ὕ' καὶ ἀναγκαίαν χρεῖαν. διὰ χειρῶν = in
cash, see Preisigke, **Girowesen**, Strassburg, 1919 p. 216.

8—9. χρυσοῦ κεφαλαί(ου) / δεσποτικῶν δοκίμων νομισματῶν]
ζυγ(ῶ) καὶ σταθμῶ δημοσίῳ Ἀντινό(υ) γι/χρ / ^ον sum // ^γζυ δημς Αντι /
this restoration follows **PCM** 67162, 15—17.

ζυγ(ῶ) καὶ σταθμῶ δημοσίῳ Ἀντινό(υ) J. Maspero said in **PCM** 67162
note 17 “ les ‘ νομίσματα ζυγῶ Ἀντινό(υ) valent d'ordinaire
18 κεράτια, while L. C. West — A. C. Johnson, (**Currency in Roman
and Byzantine Egypt**, Amsterdam, 1967, pp. 140 ff) believe that all public
standards were in fact equal to 24 carats. For adjunct σταθμός = of weighed,
contrasted with ἀσταθμός when the coin is not weighed (see West / Johnson,
ibid. p. 134).

10. καὶ ταῦτα ἐ]τοιμῶς ἔχομεν/ ἡμεῖς τε καὶ κληρονόμοι (or παντοῖοι)
ἡμῶν καὶ διάδοχοι παρασχέιν τῇ σῇ(?) εὐγενεί]α Ἀναστασία Δωραν(τιν)δου

The restoration follows **PCM** 67163, 17; 67162, 17; 67164, 5. κληρονόμοι
is preferred here over παντοῖοι, although it is rather longer than παντοῖοι,
which is more frequent in Dioscorus' papers and more suitable for the
space if the restoration of εὐγενεία is right. Ἀναστασία is a common name in
Antiochopolis. Δωραν (τινδου) : The doubtful α looks like ο. Δῶρων, Δωρόν (ος)
the name is common in the second century (see NB. ; **P. Lond.** I 23, 135),
but Δωραντίνος is more suitable here because the name Dorantinoos is more
common in the 6th century in Antinoopolis (cf. **PCM** 67283 II, 15; 67142).
Ἀναστασία Δωραντινδου has not been identified.

11. [[ἐξ ἄλλῃ]γγύης καὶ ἀλληλαναδοχῆς]] : this crasping term,
in some papyri, means that each debtor guarantees the repayment of the

whole amount of the borrowed money, so that the creditor could claim the money from each person interested without need to divide the debt (cf. Taubenschlag, **the law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the light of the papyri**, p. 304ff.; for the term Ἀλληλεγγύη see E. Cantarella, **le fideiussione reciproca**, 1965; A. Segre, **L' ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗ**, *Aegyptus*, 5/1924, pp. 185-201.

]χο.1. ὕπερ τοῦ ἄλλοῦ δόσ() : another constraction, written by the scribe above line 11. perhaps more definite than the erased one. . δόσ() : the abbreviated σ / is uncertain it may be δόσ(εως).

12. τε κ(αί) σοῖς κληρονόμ(οις) καὶ διαδ]όχ(οις) κ(αί) διακατόχ(οις) : the heirs, assigns, and successors are related to Anastasia whose name is in the dative case. Then, the use of the dative case for these abbreviations is necessary. The restoration is based on **PCM** 67162, 19; 67163, 19; 67164, 6. For the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman terms διάδοχος; κληρονόμος; and διακάτοχος which are parts of the law of the inheritance, see Taubenschlag, *ibid.* pp. 181-183; H. Kreller, **διάδοχος und κληρονόμος Papyri und Altertumswissenschaft**, Munich, 1934, pp. 233-249.

13—14 δόταν βουληθείης καὶ] (ὕπερ) πιστ'ε'(ως) καὶ ἀσφαλ(είας)[τῆς τοῦ προκειμένου χρέους ἀποδόσεως.

δόταν βουληθείης : may be restored (cf. **PCM** 67309, 17). καὶ] (ὕπερ) πιστ'ε'(ως) : the restoration follows **PCM** 67309, 19 (ὕπερ) : the word is abbreviated by the sign χ . For πιστ'ε'(ως) = surety, guarantee, see, W Schwitz, **Ἡ πιστις in den papyri. Inaugural diss., Koeln, p. 91 ff**

15. προ]δοματικῶς τε : if the restoration is right, the adverb is not attested elsewhere (cf. Liddell/ Scott, **GEL** προδοματικῶς = by way of payment in advance). Here it seems that a part of the repayment has been made in advance, the other part being secured by the borrower's building. (cf. L. 16 δόμημα).

16.] . ιον δὴ δόμημα ... : the division of the words is uncertain. The first surviving letter may be either ξ or ζ. The rest are clearly ιον. After which, there are 2-3 letters. δὴ may be read. δόμημα : the α of δόμημα is uncertain, after which there are traces of one letter and may be a sign of an abbreviation. δόμημα = building. There is no previous evidence for the use of this word in the papyri.

Verso

1. θεοῦ οἴκου(?) τοῦ παναέθλου / μάρτυρος ; the restoration of this line is based on PCM 67162, 8. The line may describe the locality of the building, which is perhaps near a church, and may be the same church mentioned in PCM 67162, 8 το πανσέπτο θεοῦ οἴκο τοῦ [πα]ναέθλο

μάρτυρος ἀπα Βίκτορος' particularly since 1) our document has the same locality (Antinoe); 2) approximately the same date (cf. introd. p.62); 3) the same scribe (Dioscorus)-

The use of the epithet παναέθλος is rare in the papyri. It was used by Dioscorus (see, PCM 67162, note 8 παναέθλου = victories (cf. *Pepithete ordinaire καλλινίκος* μάρτυς *ce sens du mot* αέθλος *est fréquent dans les poesies de Dioscore* (ainsi No 67179r. (A), 21); PCM 67313, 54 "ἐγγ[υ]ς [τ]ή[ς] ἀγίας ἐκκλησίας τοῦ παναέθλου μάρτυρος ἀπα θεόδωρος

3-4. μ[η] προὔποκειμενον / οἰωδῆποτε ὀφλήματι δημοσίῳ τε καὶ ἰδιωτικῷ σ]υναλλάγματι κοινόν : the restoration is based on PCM 67309, 35; 67097, 34.

συνάλλαγμα : the traces of the line are meagre but seem enough to confirm σ]υναλλάγματι κοινόν. For the term συνάλλαγμα see Taubenschlag, *ibid* pp. 292 - 293.

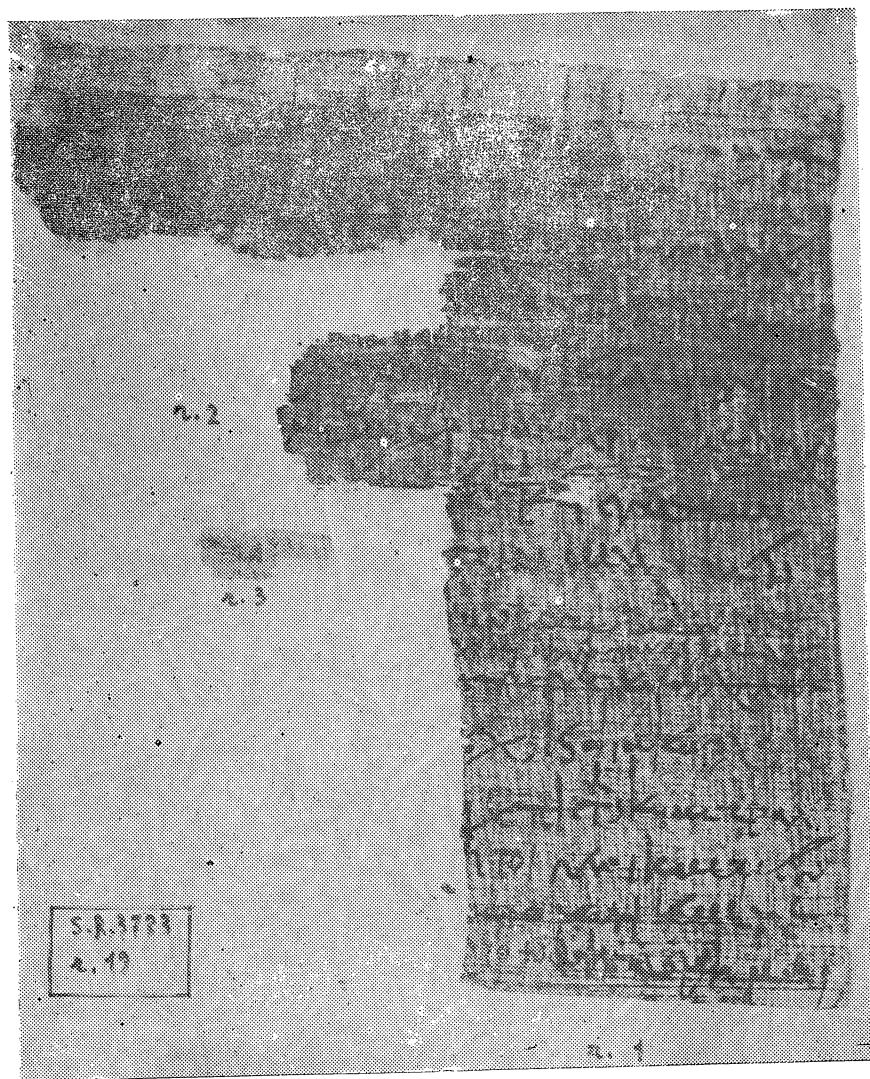
κεφαλαίῳ καὶ συναλλάγματι may be restored (cf. PCM 67154, 13, v.).

6. ἐνεχύρου λόγ]ω καὶ ὑποθήκ(ης) δικαί(ω) : for this lawful construction see introd. p. 62 ff.

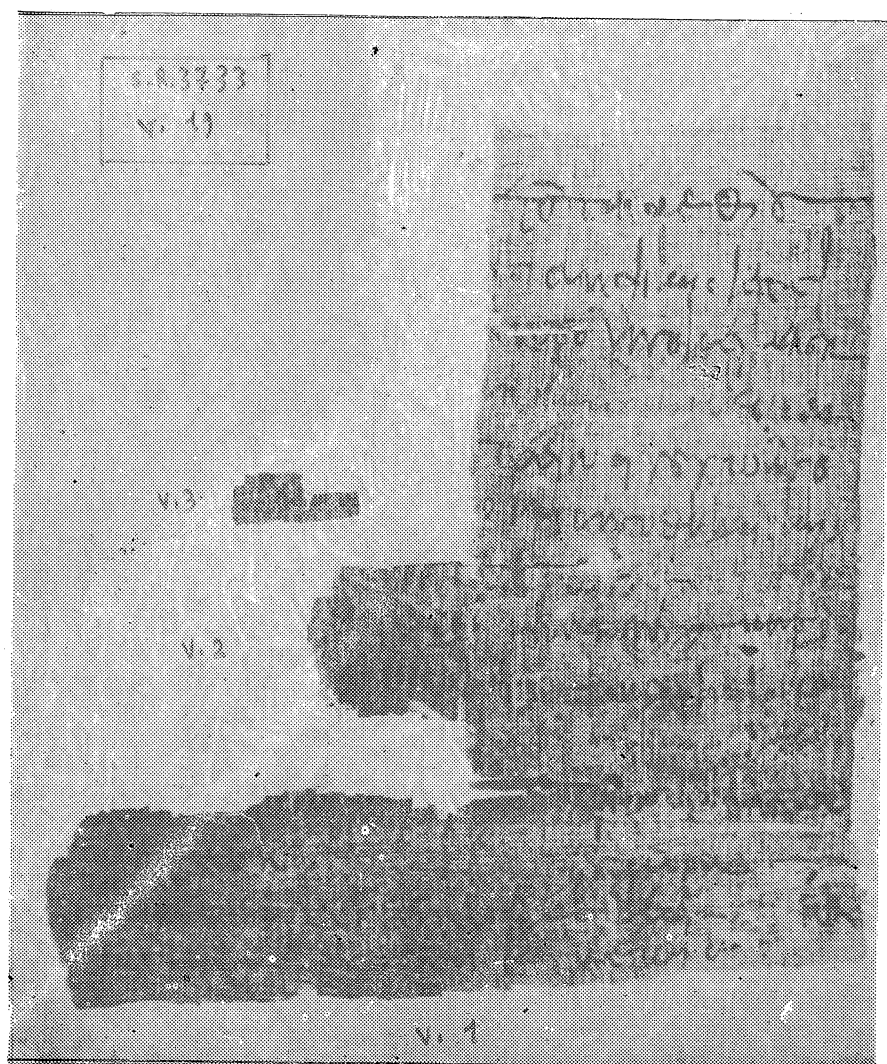
7 - 12. The traces of these lines are badly scratched. In lines 8, 9, 12 a number of letters can be read, although it is difficult to discover any sense in them.

13. There is more than enough blank space left between the ἀσφάλ/ and . α to contain the final -εἰαν; but there are no traces of its having been written, and it is certainly abbreviated.

Alia HANAFI



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