

	Teianteus daughter of Teos	TM Arch 233. Version I (2023) Lauren Dogaer
Place	Memnoneia (Djeme, Theban West bank)	
Date	324-276 BC	
Language	Demotic	
Material	Papyrus	
Number of texts	22	
Type	Private archive (including older documents of the Theban house of Taienteus)	
Collections	Brussels, Musées Royaux; Manchester, John Rylands Library; London, British Museum; Moscow, Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts; Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale	
Find/Acquisition	Probably found in the Theban necropolis at Dra Abu al-Nagga; acquisitions between 1857-1901 may be linked to excavations in the area	
Bibliography	<p>S. GLANVILLE, <i>A Theban Archive of the Reign of Ptolemy I, Soter</i> (Catalogue of Demotic Papyri in the British Museum I), London, 2nd ed., 1950 [1939].</p> <p>E. SEIDL, <i>Ptolemäische Rechtsgeschichte</i>, Glückstadt, 1962, p. 19-20 no 2.</p> <p>A.F. SHORE, 'The Sale of the House of Senkhonsis Daughter of Phibis', <i>JEA</i> 54 (1968), p. 193-198.</p> <p>E. LÜDDECKENS, <i>LÄ VI</i>, 1986, col. 880 (IV.D).</p> <p>P.W. PESTMAN, 'Het huis van Teianteus', in P.W. PESTMAN (ed.), <i>Familiearchieven uit het land van Pharao, een bundel artikelen samengesteld naar aanleiding van een serie lezingen van het Papyrologisch Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit van Leiden in het voorjaar van 1986</i>, Zutphen, 1989, p. 15-24.</p> <p>B. MUHS, 'The Girl Next Door: Marriage Patterns among the Mortuary Priests in Early Ptolemaic Thebes', <i>The Journal of Juristic Papyrology</i> 35 (2005a), p. 169-194.</p> <p>B. MUHS, <i>Tax Receipts, Taxpayers, and Taxes in Early Ptolemaic Thebes</i> (The Oriental Institute 126), Chicago, 2005b, p. 130.</p> <p>The numbers in bold refer to the TM number of the text, see also <i>Archive Texts</i>.</p>	
Description	<p>The complex acquisition history has been dealt with by Glanville.¹ The archive probably originates from the Dra Abu al-Nagga area in the Theban necropolis and may have been found near the spot where TM Arch 203 was discovered (a house built against the pylon of Theban Tomb 156). The acquisitions are tentatively linked to excavations in the area, before and after which illegal diggers were active. The earliest acquisition is that of the Brussels papyrus 43755 which can be traced back to 1857 when it was in the hands of Alphonse Raifé,² that is shortly before the excavation by Mariette in 1859 in Dra Abu al-Nagga. A second group of acquisitions</p>	

¹ Glanville 1950, p. xxv-xxvi.

² Shore 1968, p. 193.

may be linked to the excavations of the Marquis of Northampton in 1898-1899 in the same area: The Strasbourg papyrus was purchased at Luxor in 1899 (**43751**); other papyri were purchased by the Earl of Crawford in 1898-1899 and by John Rylands in 1901 (**44664, 43777, 8450, 46175, 46176**)³; the British Museum papyri were acquired in the autumn of 1901. When exactly the unpublished⁴ texts P. Moscow inv. 113, 115 and 116 (**44084, 44085, 44663**) were acquired by V.S. Golenischev (1856-1947), is not clear: it must have been somewhere between 1879 (his first visit to Egypt) and 1909 (when he sold his private, Egyptian collection to the Moscow Museum of Fine Arts). All papyri are written in Demotic.

Teianteus daughter of Teos was a mortuary priestess (choachyte) who lived in early Ptolemaic Thebes. Most archival texts are not related to Teianteus, but to her house (**A**) (see App. 2). Five people, belonging to three families, were consecutively owners of the house (see App. 1):

(1) Petechonsis, son of Djufachi, before 324 BC; (2) his wife Taesis, daughter of Peteamenophis, from 297 BC onwards; they belong to **family X**;

(3) Pelaias, son of Thotortaios, from 293 BC onwards; (4) his wife and girl next door Tihyris, daughter of Harsiesis, from 284 BC onwards; they belong to **family Y**;⁵

(5) Teianteus, daughter of Teos, who belongs to **family Z**, from 279 BC onwards.

Teianteus was the last owner of house (**A**) and therefore the last owner of the archive.⁶ Some people mentioned in the archive were lector-priest of the Baboon or lector-priest of the necropolis of Djeme. The lector-priests of the Baboon served the god Khonsu in his temple in the Karnak-complex; they were active in the living cult of the baboons in the temple, but also took care of the mortuary cult of the mummified baboons in the necropolis.⁷ Djoefachi and his sons were ‘carpenters of the house of Amun’, that is in the temple of Karnak.

House (**A**) was originally part of a larger house (**B**), which belonged to Djufachi/Tjaou-achi (*Tꜣw-n-ḥy*), son of Oseharmotnis and Taesis. House (**B**) contained a front portal (*hit*), a courtyard (*inh*), a hall/chapel (*sjh*), a staircase/terrace (*trt*) to the second floor (*tph*)⁸ and a *hrr*⁹, presumably a space under the staircase.¹⁰ House (**B**) was located in the ‘House of the Cow’, a Theban district on the East bank, next to the temples of Montu and Amun. Houses from the same district also appear in other Theban archives (Psenminis and Tamounis, TM Arch 203; Pechytes son of Pchorchonsis, TM Arch 177; Teos and Thabis, TM Arch 228; Panouphis and Senatymis, TM Arch 383; Amenotnes son of Harsiesis, TM Arch 445).

³ Four of the five Rylands texts belong to the same archival phase of 284-281 BC and were probably bundled together.

⁴ A transcription by Struve is available in the appendix of Papers Soviet delegation XXIII International Congress of Orientalists. Egyptology p. 51-61, and translations of 115 and 116 by Struve are to be found in the Reports of the Soviet delegations at the Xth international congress of Historical science in Rome p. 40-42 and 43-44, respectively.

⁵ But even the families X and Y became (after the marriage between Pelaias and Tihyris) linked to each other, as Tihyris, daughter of Harsiesis (family Y) was the niece of Taesis (family X), a sister of the same Harsiesis.

⁶ Pestman 1989, p. 15.

⁷ G. Schreiber, *The Sacred Baboons of Khonsu: History of a Theban Cult* (Series Minor 44), Budapest, 2020.

⁸ CDD, t, p. 182 indicates “cavern, hole”, but also “upon the peak”.

⁹ CDD, H4, p. 70, presumably the place where women carry out menstrual needs.

¹⁰ Description of the house in Pestman 1989, p. 16.

In 324 BC the larger house (**B**) was divided by Djufachi: House (**A**), (**C**) and (**D**) were bequeathed to his sons Kollouthes, Phibis and Petechonsis, and his grandchildren Mut and Pasomtous. The son Petechonsis transferred house (**A**) to his wife in 297 BC. The subsequent transfer of house (**A**) by this family (family X) to family Y in 293 BC was due to the non-refunding of a loan which had the house as mortgage; the reason of the transfer of the house to Teianteus (family Z) in the period 280-276 BC remains unclear.

Most archival documents are related to house (**A**), some to the adjacent house (**C**), including not only title deeds, but also marriage contracts, an agreement regarding the building of a wall against house (**A**), loans with house (**A**) as mortgage, the cessions of unlawful claims to house (**A**), and receipts for the transfer tax to be paid on the sale of house (**A**).

House (**A**) in the hands of Family X

- In November-December 324 BC the carpenter Djufachi donated some parts of the original house (**B**) to his eldest son Kollouthes (a share of the pylon and its roof, a share of the terrace and a share of the women's quarters and a share of the courtyard) (**43751**). According to this division, the other parts of the house had been bequeathed to other family members, notably Djufachi's two younger sons Phibis and Petechonsis, and his grandchildren Pasomtous and Mut (children of Kollouthes).¹¹
- In January-February 315 BC Petechonsis son of Djufachi (and brother of Kollouthes) married Taesis daughter of Panas (**44664**). In this marriage contract Petechonsis, then (co-)owner of house (**A + C**), made some arrangements regarding his possessions. This contract was the basis for the subsequent transfer of house (**A**) to his wife (**43759**) between 1 and 30 September 297 BC.
- In December 301 - January 300 BC someone (name not legible) sold the northeastern part of (**C**) to a lector-priest of the necropolis of Djeme, Harsiesis son of Panas, the brother of Petechonsis' wife Taesis (**43755**).
- In December 295 - January 294 BC Taesis daughter of Panas loaned 18 staters from the lector-priest of the Baboon Pelaias son of Thotortaios with as mortgage house (**A**) and its appurtenances (**43760**).

House (**A**) in the hands of Family Y

- In March - April 293 BC Taesis daughter of Peteamenophis (alias Panas) eventually had to sell house (**A**) to her creditor Pelaias son of Thotortaios (**44084**: sale; **44085**: cession).
- In June - July 291 BC the lector-priest of the Baboon Pelaias son of Thotortaios made a contract regarding funerary taxes with his colleague Harsiesis son of Panas (**43761**). There seems no direct link to house **A**, only to the current owner of house **A** (Pelaias), but the text may be linked to Harsiesis' claim to house (**A**) some years later, c. 284 BC (see below).
- In December 290 - January 289 BC Taibis daughter of Petenephtes (owner of house **D**) got permission from her neighbour Pelaias son of Thotortaios to erect a small wall against his house (**A**) (**43762**) so that a flat roof could be constructed on her property. Taibis even got permission to build a second floor.

¹¹ Glanville 1939, p. xxxii.

- In September - October 288 BC Phibis son of Ira withdrew his (unlawful) claim to house (A) in favour of the lector-priest of the Baboon Pelaias son of Thotortaios (**8524** and **8525**).
- In September - October 285 BC Pelaias son of Thotortaios loaned some money from Antenor son of Pites (or ?Pytheas) (**44663**, a loan also containing a short, separate column in which the interest is calculated). In August - September 284 BC the same Pelaias loaned 4 ½ staters from the divine father Osoroeris son of Nechtharmais with house (A) as mortgage (**43764**)
- In May 284 BC Pelaias son of Thotortaios married Tihyris, daughter of his colleague Harsiesis, son of Panas alias Petemenophis (**43777**). In this contract Pelaias made some arrangements regarding his possessions (amongst others his house (A), see also **8540** and **46175**).

House (A) in the hands of Family Z

- In 281 BC (**8540**: sale; **46175**: cession) Tihyris sells house (A) to Teianteus. In the same year the vendor's father Harsiesis withdrew his claim to house (A) and promised to Teianteus that neither he nor his daughter Tihyris would ever lay claim to the house again (**46176**).
- Finally, the archive contains six tax receipts for payments made by Teianteus in respect of two properties bought by her. One of them was house (A), while the other house had belonged to a certain Pabouchis. Between 284 and 276 BC Teianteus paid the transfer tax on the latter house (**43765**, **43766** and **43769**). Between 280 and 276 BC Teianteus paid in three instalments the transfer tax on house (A) she had bought from Tihyris (**43767**, **43768**, **43769**). In the latter document (**43769**) the last instalments for both houses were paid together.

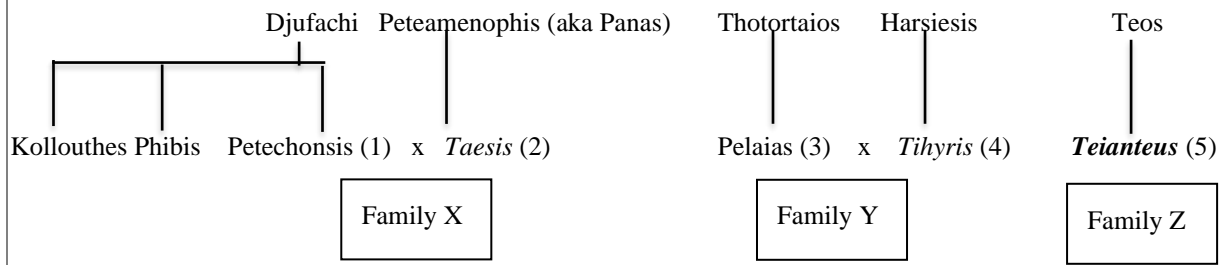
Archive texts

Papers Soviet delegation XXIII International Congress of Orientalists. Egyptology p. 51-61 [113] descr. (**44663**); *P. BM Glanville* p. XXVII-XXXI (**43751**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 4-9 no. 10522 (**43759**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 10-14 no. 10523 (**43760**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 29-33 no. 10526 (**8524**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 30-33 no. 10527 (**8525**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 34-38 no. 10525 (**43764**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 40 no. 10537 (**43765**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 41 no. 10530 (**43766**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 42 no. 10536 (**43767**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 43 no. 10535 (**43768**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 43-44 no. 10529 (**43769**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 15-19 no. 10528 (**43761**); *P. BM Glanville* p. 20-27 no. 10524 (**43762**); *P. Brux. Dem.* 2 + *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology (JEA)* 54 (1968), p. 194-196 + *P. BM Glanville* p. XXXVI-XLI (**43755**); *P. Eheverträge* 10 + *P. Ryl. Dem.* 10 (**44664**); *P. Ryl. Dem.* 11 (**43777**); *P. Ryl. Dem.* 12 (**8450**); *P. Ryl. Dem.* 13 (**46175**); *P. Ryl. Dem.* 14 (**46176**); Reports of the Soviet delegations at the Xth international congress of Historical science in Rome p. 40-42 (**44084**); Reports of the Soviet delegations at the Xth international congress of Historical science in Rome p. 43-44 (**44085**).

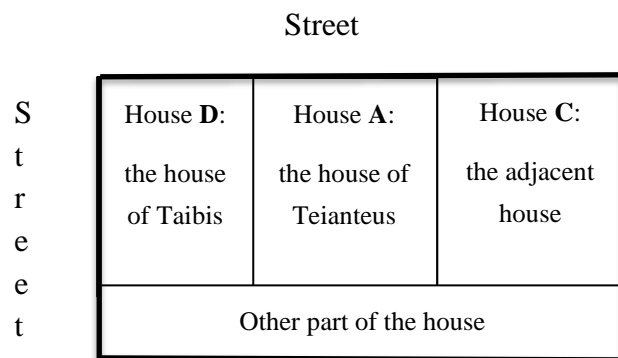
Text types

Donation: **43751**; Marriage contract: **44664**; Sale contract: **43761, 43755, 44084, 43777, 8450**; Cession: **43759, 44085, 46175, 46176, 8524** and **8525** (after judgement); Loan (mortgage): **43760, 44663, 43764**; Tax receipts: **43765, 43766, 43767, 43768, 43769**; Agreement: **43762**.

Appendices App. 1: Stemma of the owners of the house¹²



App. 2: Overview of the later owners of the original house (B) of Djufachi¹³



¹² Based on Pestman 1989, p. 15.

¹³ Detailed map in Glanville, 1950, p. Liii.