

<p>Place Date Language Material Number of texts Type Collections Find/Acquisition</p>	<p><b>Camel declarations and camel tax receipts</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ArchID 324. Version I (2013) Ruben Smolders and Katelijn Vandorpe</p> <p>Arsinoites (Fayum), meris of Herakleides, Soknopaiou Nesos AD 136-167 Greek Papyrus 7 + 4 + 5 <b>Private archives or official archive</b> Basel, Universitätsbibliothek (Group 3); Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum (Group 2 and 3); Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (group 3); New York, Brooklyn Museum (Group 1); Oxford, Bodleian Library (Group 1) Acquired by Wilbour in 1880-1896 (Brooklyn Museum); before 1895 (Berlin collection); before 1897 (Bodleian Library); before 1907 through Thiersch (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek)</p>
<p><b>Bibliography</b></p>	<p>D. HAGEDORN, <i>P. Münch.</i> III, 1986, p. 128 (introduction of no. 109).</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>A. JÖRDENS, ‘Sozialstrukturen im Arbeitstierhandel des kaiserzeitlichen Ägypten’, <i>Tyche</i> 10 (1995), p. 37-100 (esp. p. 66-67).</p> <p>The numbers in <b>bold</b> refer to <i>BGU</i>.</p>
	<p>Several camel tax receipts and camel declarations from second-century Soknopaiou Nesos are brought together here: they belonged either to a public archive or to the private archives of the individual declarants or taxpayers. The texts are presented in three groups, centered around well-attested camel owners. Consecutive inventory numbers or identical handwritings within the groups suggest a common archival origin, whether it be private or official. But the groups may also be connected: some declarations from Group 1 and Group 2 have consecutive inventory numbers,<sup>1</sup> suggesting an official archival origin. If an official archive is indeed involved, an alphabetical order is to be assumed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP 1: PAPERS OF KIOBIS’ DESCENDANTS (AD 136-167)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>A family of camel owners, all descendants of Kiobis (App. 1), is attested in five camel declarations and two camel tax receipts. In AD 136 Kiobis’ grandson Tesenouphis, son of Tesenouphis, declares three camels. As he is still a minor, he is assisted by an agent, Panouphis, son of Tesenouphis, undoubtedly a relative (<i>P. Grenf.</i> II 45); one year later the same man declares the same number of camels as an adult (<b>352</b>). The inventory number of <b>352</b> (inv. no. 7952) suggests a close connection with <b>358</b> (inv. no. 7951) and hence, Tesenouphis, son of Tesenouphis, is probably identical with (or a brother of) Tesenouphis senior, son of Tesenouphis, alias Siphon. The latter pays the tax for six camels in AD 148 and 149 (<i>P. Brooklyn</i> 14/1 + <b>2542</b> and <i>P. Brooklyn</i> 14/2). Two years later, in AD 151, he declares seven camels together with his brother Tesenouphis junior alias Kiales (<b>358</b>). Between AD 161-167 their two minor sons Tesenouphis and Pakysis declare a decreasing number of camels (six in AD 161 and four in AD 167), assisted by an agent Tesenouphis,</p>

<sup>1</sup> The camel declarations **358** and **352** (inv. nos. 7951 and 7952) of Group 1 have inventory numbers that are not far apart from the texts of Group 2 (**353-357**: inv. nos. 7969-7972).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Jördens 1995, p. 67 with note 142.

son of Tesenouphis (**2237** and **852**).

The two camel tax receipts dating from two consecutive years are written on the same papyrus sheet, in two different handwritings (**2542** and *P. Brooklyn* 14/2). On top of this sheet, the note ‘*kollema 8*’ is added: it may either suggest that the receipts were part of a pasted roll (*tomos synkollesimos*) or it may refer to such a pasted roll. This classification system was popular in the Roman administration and if the receipts were indeed part of an official archive, an alphabetical order would then be maintained (the name of tax payer is the same, the tax years are different). But also private archives could contain pasted rolls: the older archive of Apynchis, son of Tesenouphis (ArchID 108), uses pasted rolls in a private context and this man may be an ancestor of our camel owners (as already suggested by SHELTON<sup>3</sup>).

The camel declarations are addressed to the *strategos* and the royal scribe and have been registered in their respective offices; the registrations are authentic. The documents were either kept in an official archive or they became part of the private archive of Kiobis’ descendants after the original declarations had been returned to the camel owners after registration.

#### GROUP 2 (AD 140/141)

**353-355** and **357** are four declarations of camels from Soknopaiou Nesos addressed to the *strategos* and the royal scribe, dated in the fourth year of Antoninus Pius (AD 140/141).<sup>4</sup> **357** bears the registration marks of the *strategos* and the royal scribe in their own hand, ensuring that it is the original declaration. The bottom of the other papyri is lost, but they were probably also registered by the nome officials. Three of these texts were brought together as a dossier of the family of Stotoetis by Jördens.<sup>5</sup>

Four persons declare their camels: Horos, son of Horos, grandson of Harpagathes (**353**); Stotoetis, son of Stotoetis, grandson of Stotoetis (**354**); Sotas, son of Arabas (**355**); Stotoetis, son of Stotoetis, grandson of Stotoetis (**357**).<sup>6</sup> Although there are four different declarants, these papyri probably belong together. They have consecutive inventory numbers, are all written in the same hand, and **353-354** have related contents. According to **353** Horos has sold one camel to Stotoetis; according to **354** Stotoetis has bought one from Horos. This suggests a private archive, probably belonging to the Stotoetis of **354**, since **353** is evidently of interest to him. In this point of view, **353-355** and **357** are receipts with registration marks of the *strategos* and the royal scribe issued to the author of the declarations. On the other hand, since no family relationship can be established between the four persons who declare their camels, the papyri could also originate from a public archive.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> J.C. Shelton, in the introduction to *P. Brook.* 14.

<sup>4</sup> The precise date is preserved only in **357**, 16-17: January 30 (Mecheir 5), AD 141. Camel declarations were always submitted in early Mecheir. Cf. Jördens 1995, p. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Jördens 1995, p. 66 n. 139. For camel declarations in general, cf. Jördens 1995, p. 65 n. 137.

<sup>6</sup> This Stotoetis is not identical with his homonym in **353-354**, cf. Jördens 1995, p. 66 n. 139.

<sup>7</sup> It is remarkable that the initials of the declarants (taking **353-354** as one entity) are close in alphabetical order (Stotoetis I, Stotoetis II, Sotas).

GROUP 3: PAPERS OF STOTOETIS' DESCENDANTS (AD 167)

Five receipts for the camel tax (*BGU* II 461, *BGU* II 521, *BGU* III 770, *P. Basel* 12 and *P. Münch.* III 109) were brought together by Hagedorn.<sup>8</sup> They are issued on the same day (28 August AD 167) and written by the same hand; moreover, two of the Berlin texts bear consecutive inventory numbers, all factors which point to a common archival origin. Since receipts for the camel tax are uncommon,<sup>9</sup> a concentration of such receipts in related collections also suggests the same archival origin.<sup>10</sup>

Rabel, Hagedorn and Jördens are confident that Stotoetis, the father of the taxpayers in *BGU* II 461, *BGU* II 521, *BGU* III 770 and *P. Basel* 12 is one and the same man.<sup>11</sup> *P. Münch.* III 109 is issued to Taseus, daughter of Herieus. Hagedorn thinks that she is Stotoetis' wife, suggesting that this is a small family archive (App. 2).<sup>12</sup> Stotoetis, however, is a very common name in Soknopaiou Nesos and the kinship of the taxpayers remains unproved. As the documents clearly belong together and were issued the same day, they could originate from a public archive. If so, the five documents are duplicates of the receipts stored in some public archive.

Archive texts	<p>Group 1: <i>BGU</i> I 352, 358, III 852, XIII 2237, XV 2542; <i>P. Brooklyn</i> 14/2; <i>P. Grenf.</i> II 45.</p> <p>Group 2: <i>BGU</i> I 353-355, 357.</p> <p>Group 3: <i>BGU</i> II 461, 521; <i>BGU</i> III 770; <i>P. Basel</i> 12; <i>P. Münch.</i> III 109.</p>
Text type	Camel declarations and camel tax receipts.

<sup>8</sup> Hagedorn 1986, p. 128 (introduction of no. 109). Cf. also Jördens 1995, p. 66.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. the lists of D.H. Samuel, 'Greeks and Romans at Soknopaiou Nesos', in *Proceedings XVI*, Chico, 1981, p. 394 n. 15, and R.W. Daniel / P.J. Sijpesteijn, 'Remarks on the Camel-tax in Roman Egypt', *CdE* 61 (1986), p. 111.

<sup>10</sup> For the relations between the collections of Basel and Berlin, cf. the introduction of *P. Basel* 12.

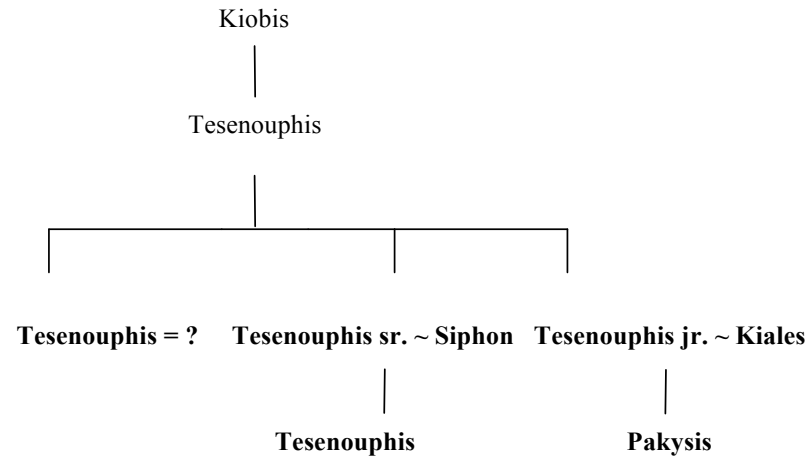
<sup>11</sup> E. Rabel, *P. Basel*, 1917, p. 57; Hagedorn 1986, p. 128; Jördens 1995, p. 66.

<sup>12</sup> Following Hagedorn, Jördens 1995, p. 66 considers this family as one of the most important camel-owning families in Soknopaiou Nesos (as they pay tax for 26 camels in AD 167).

Appendices

App. 1. Stemma of the family of Group 1

The persons in bold indicate the probable receivers of the documents.



App. 2. Stemma of the family of Group 3 (see HAGEDORN 1986)

The persons in bold indicate the probable receivers of the documents.

