

275. MAGICAL CHARM.

13.5 x 9.4 cm.

Third century.

A prayer for the recovery of a woman from fever, addressed to a deity called Κδκ Κοδκ Κούλ, and preceded by a magical word repeated with the successive omission of the first and last letters so as to form an inverted triangle, which reads the same along the top or down one side and up the other, though owing to the circumstance that the word chosen has an even number of letters there is a slight irregularity at the apex. The charm presents a close similarity to a papyrus found at Heracleopolis and published with a commentary by Wilcken in *Archiv*, i. pp. 420-7 (and in B. G. U. 956), and serves to clear up one or two doubtful points in the readings of the Heracleopolis text, now unfortunately lost. The writing is across the fibres of the papyrus.

Αβλαναθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααραμαρα[χ ?
βλαναθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααραμα[ρα
λ[α]ναθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααραμαρ
5 αναθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααραμα
ναθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααραμ
αθαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααρα
θαναβλαναμαχααραμαραχααρ
αναβλαναμαχααραμαραχα
10 ναβλαναμαχααραμαραχ
αβλαναμαχααραμαρα
βλαναμαχααραμαρ
λαναμαχααραμα
αναμαχααραμ
ναμαχααρα
15 αμαχααρ
μαχα
αχ
α

'Ακάμ[ατ]ε Κδκ Κοδκ Κούλ, παύ[σο]ν τήν
20 Ταίδα από παντός ρίγους ήν έτεκεν

Ταρ[. . .] τριταίου ή τεταρταίου ή καθη-
μερινοῦ ή παρημερινοῦ{s} ή νυκτοπυρε-
τ[ο]ῦ [.] ὅτι ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ πατρο-
[21 letters Κδ]κ Κ[ο]δκ Κού[λ]

- 7. β corr. from λ.
- 19. κοκ' κουκ' κουλ' Pap.; so in l. 24.
- 20. l. Θαίδα.
- 24. κ of κου[λ] corr.?
- 19-24. 'Unwearied Kok Kouk Koul, save Thais whom Tar . . . bare from every fever, whether it be tertian or quartan or daily or on alternate days, or by night . . . , since I am . . . , Kok Kouk Koul.'
- 1. The first half of this word is common in the magical papyri as the name of a deity, e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 121. 311; cf. 'Αβλαναθώ in P. Oxy. 412. 28.
- 19. ἀκάματε: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 121. 531.
- 21. τριταίου ή τεταρταίου: it is probable that ή τεταρταίου or ήτοι τριταίου occurred in the Heracleopolis charm where Wilcken read ητετρ. δον, which he emends to ή τετραδίου. καθημερινοῦ: this confirms Wilcken's emendation of his copy καιημερινου to καθημερινοῦ in the corresponding passage, but we prefer his original reading ήτοι to his emendation ή τοῦ.
- 22. παρημερινοῦ: the Heracleopolis text expresses this by μίαν παρά μίαν.
- 23. The Heracleopolis charm ends with ήδη ήδη ταχὺ ταχὺ, and an equivalent phrase may well have occurred in the lacuna here, perhaps ήδη β ταχὺ β; cf. *Archiv*, i. p. 426.

276. ASTROLOGICAL WORK.

26 x 10.8 cm. Late second or third century.

An astrological fragment describing the effects (ἀποτελέσματα) due to the positions of the planets. The single column of 39 lines, which have lost from 5-9 letters at the beginnings, was certainly not the first column of the roll; and whether it was the last is uncertain. The papyrus may therefore have been part of an extensive work, but is more probably an extract or summary of part of such a work, very likely based on the writings of Nechempsu and Petosiris, the traditional founders of this kind of pseudo-science. Part of a very similar but more elaborate treatise on the same subject by Vettius Valens, a second-century astrologer, is extant (*Catal. Codd. Astrol. Graec. V. ii. ed. Kroll, pp. 61-70*), of which publication M. E. Cumont has very kindly supplied us with proofs; and other parallels are found in the works of Anubion, Firmicus, and the 'Αποτελεσματικά of Manetho.

The aspects of the planets considered in the papyrus are conjunction, opposition, and trigonal relation; but Vettius Valens also takes into account tetragonal and hexagonal relations. Trigonal relation between two planets means that they are so situated that one is in the fourth sign of the Zodiac from the other, e.g. if Mars is in Cancer and Venus in Scorpio.

For the restoration and interpretation of this papyrus we are largely indebted to Prof. Smyly.

- [.]ε πρασσόμενα ἔνψογα καὶ
 [.]εἰ δὲ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ συνπροσγέ-
 νηται [[. . .]τωσι] τοῦ τοῦ Κρόνου ἀτόπως
 [τούτοις κει]μένον ἀπὸ αἰσχροῦ περιστά-
 5 [σεως?]ς. εἰ δὲ ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως ἐναντιού-
 [ται τῷ τοῦ] Κρόνου τῆς προκειμένης
 [? περιστάσε]ως οὕτως πως κειμένης
 [τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν] πράξεων περικτηθέντα
 [.]
 10 [ὁ δὲ τοῦ Κρόνου] τρίγωνος ὑπάρχων τῷ
 [τοῦ Ἄρεως δυσ]τυχείαν δηλοῖ.
 [ὁ δὲ τοῦ Δι]ός τῷ τοῦ Ἄρεως τρίγωνος
 [ὑπάρχων] ἢ καὶ συνπαρὸν μεγάλας
 [βασιλείας] καὶ ἡγεμονίας ἀποτελεῖ.
 15 [ἡ δὲ Ἀφροδί]τη παρατυγχάνουσα τῷ τοῦ
 [Ἄρεως πορ]νίας (καὶ) μοιχείας κατίσ[τ]ησιν.
 [ἐὰν δὲ ὁ τοῦ] Ἑρμοῦ συνπαρατύχη τού-
 [τοις περι]βοησίας τούτων χάριν ἀπο-
 [τελοῦσι κ]αὶ λαγνείας.
 20 [ἐὰν δὲ κ]αὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ σὺν τῷ τοῦ Διὸς
 [.]ρηση ἢ καὶ τρι[γ]ωνος φανῆ ἀγα-
 [θὰς π]ράξεις ἢ καὶ ἐ[μ]πορίας ἢ καὶ ἀπο
 [.]δ[ι]ὰ λόγου τ[ὸ]ν βίον συστήσεται
 [.]μον[ι]ας καὶ ἐν τῇ τυχουσα πρά-
 25 [ξ]ει]θήσεται.
 [ἐὰν δὲ] ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως τρίγωνος τούτῳ φανῆ
 [καὶ τῷ τ]οῦ Κρόνου εὐδαιμονίαν με[γά]λην

- [ἀποτελεῖ] καὶ περι[κ]τησιν ἔξει καὶ [α]ῦθεντή-
 [σει?]ε ἀσχολίαν.
 30 [ἐὰν δὲ ὁ] τοῦ Ἄρεως τούτων οὕτω[ς πως κει-]
 [μένων] ὀποτέρου το[ύ]των τύχη εἴ[.]
 [.]κτησάμενος καὶ συνλογὴν χρημά-
 [των πο]ησάμενος ἐξωδιασμὸν αὐτῶν
 [ποιήσ]εται καὶ ἀπώλειαν.
 35 [ἐὰν δὲ Ζ]εὺς Ἑρμοῦς Ἀφροδείτη συνπα-
 [ρῶσιν δ]όξας καὶ ἡγεμονίας καὶ μεγά-
 [λας προκο]πὰς ἀποτελοῦσιν, καὶ ἐὰν
 [ἐν τῇ] ἐφ᾽ ἀνατολῇ τυγχάνωσι ἀπὸ νε-
 [ότ]ητος τὰς προκοπὰς ἀποτελοῦσιν.

11.]τυχ above]εταθ, which is crossed through. 16. 1. καθίστησιν. 24. 1. τυχοῦση.
 33. 1. ἐξωδιασμόν.

'If in addition Mercury is in conjunction, and Saturn is irregularly situated, . . . from an unfavourable position; if at the same time Mars is in opposition to Saturn, the aforesaid position being maintained (he will destroy?) profits of transactions. Saturn in triangular relation to Mars signifies (bad) fortune. Jupiter in triangular relation to Mars or in conjunction makes great kingdoms and empires. Venus in conjunction with Mars causes fornications and adulteries; if in addition Mercury is in conjunction with them, they in consequence make scandals and lusts. If Mercury is in conjunction with Jupiter or appears in triangular relation, this causes favourable actions or commerce, or a man will gain his living by . . . or by reason, and . . . If Mars appear in triangular relation to Jupiter and Saturn, this causes great happiness, and he will make acquisitions and . . . If while Jupiter and Saturn are in this position Mars comes into conjunction with either, . . . after obtaining (wealth) and collecting a fortune he will spend and lose it. If Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus are in conjunction, they cause glories and empires and great prosperity; and if the conjunction takes place at the morning rising (of Venus), they cause prosperity from youth upwards.'

3. ἀτόπως: i.e. if Saturn is neither in conjunction nor in opposition nor in trigonal (nor tetragonal?) relation to Mercury and the other planet in conjunction with Mercury.

10-1. Trigonal relation of Saturn and Mars (?). Κρόνου: or Ἑρμοῦ. Ἄρεως is restored in the next line because Mars is under consideration in ll. 12-9. For δυσ]τυχείαν rather than εὐ]τυχείαν cf. Valens (*op. cit.* p. 68) Κρόνος Ἄρει τρίγωνος ἐπισφαλῆς μὲν τῷ βίῳ καὶ ἀφαιρετόνους σημαίνει κ.τ.λ. The tetragonal relation of Mars and Saturn is considered by Manetho iii. 244 sqq., where it is said that δεινὰς τ' ἄσας ἐπιβάλλει | καὶ περιὴν δυσάλκτων ἄγει δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν; cf. iii. 270 πρητέρας δὲ τρίγωνοι αἰεὶ τελέουσιν ἀνάσ.

12-4. Conjunction or trigonal relation of Jupiter and Mars. Cf. Valens (*op. cit.* p. 69) Ζεὺς Ἄρει τρίγωνος . . . μεγάλους ἀνδρας σημαίνει καὶ ἡγεμονικοῦς καὶ τυραννικοῦς, and Manetho iii. 295 sqq. Ζεὺς δ' Ἄρει ξυνήν μὲν ἰὼν ὁδὸν ἢ ἐ τρίγωνον | ἡγεμόνας ῥέξει . . . ποτὲ δ' αὖ μεγάλους βασιλῆας ἔτευξεν.

15-6. Conjunction of Mars and Venus. Cf. Valens (*op. cit.* p. 67), τετράγωνοι δὲ (sc. Venus and Saturn) πολλὰ χεῖρονες . . . ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ πορνείας ἄγονται γυναῖκας . . . παροξύνεται γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον τὰ εἰρημένα μάλιστα καὶ τοῦ Ἄρεως συνόντος ἢ τετραγωνίζοντος ἢ διαμετρούοντος καὶ γὰρ αἰσχροποιούσι καὶ διαβάλλονται ὑπὸ ὄχλων, πολλάκις δὲ διὰ ταῦτα περιβοησίας ἢ ἀπαγωγῶν τυχόντες κακῶς θανάτῳ περιτρέπουσιν, and Manetho v. 282-3 ἦν Παφίην εὐρῆς περιπλεξαμένην τὸν Ἄρηα | μοιχοῦς καὶ λάγνους καὶ παντοπαθεῖς ἐποίησεν.

17-9. Conjunction of Mars, Venus, and Mercury. For περιβοησίας and λαγνείας cf. the previous note, and on the consequences of the conjunction of Mercury with Mars and Venus, Manetho iii. 335-8 εἰ δὲ καὶ Ἑρμείης ἐρατὸς σὺν τοῖσδε (sc. Mars and Venus) φανείη | τῶν ἔρεκεν κρίσιές τε μάχαι τ' ἀγορήσι πέλονται | οἱ δὲ καὶ αἰσχρ' ἔτλησαν ἐν ἀλλοτρίοισι δόμοισι | ληφθέντες, φήμη δὲ κακῆ περιδέδρομεν αἰεὶ, and i. 22-5 Ἄρης καὶ Παφίη κέντρων ὅτ' ἂν ὄσιν ἄνακτες | μοιχοῦς ἀρπακτῆρας αἰεὶ ῥέζουσι γυναικῶν. | Ἑρμείας δ' ἦν τοῖσιν ἰσόρροπος ἀντήσειεν | τέρπονται παίδων χαλεπῇ ἐπὶ κύπριδι κείνοι.

20-5. Conjunction or trigonal relation of Mercury and Jupiter. Cf. Valens (*op. cit.* p. 66) Ἑρμῆς Δία τριγωνίζων μεγάλων πράξεων δηλωτικός . . . διόλου δὲ ἐὰν τύχη ἐν ταῖς πράξεσιν ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ παρέχη τὸ πράσσειν δόξαν καὶ περίκτησιν βίου ποιήσονται, and Manetho iii. 315 sqq. ἐσθλὸς καὶ Στίλβοντι συνὸν μεγάλου Διὸς ἀστὴρ | σχήμασι τ' ἐν πάντεσσιν ὄρων θοὸν Ἑρμῶνα | . . . οἱ δὲ τ' ἀριγνώτων ἀνδρῶν πλοῦτον διέπουσιν, | οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἀπ' ἐμπορίας ἐσθλῆς βίον συνάγειραν. The accusatives in l. 22 depend upon a supplied ἀποτελεῖ (unless ἢ καὶ () ἀπο||τελεῖ be read); the subject of συστήσεται is the person whose nativity took place under the conditions in question, and the same applies to ἔξει in l. 28 and ποιήσεται in l. 34.

26-9. Trigonal relation of Mars to Jupiter and Saturn. Cf. Valens (*op. cit.* p. 68) Κρόνος Διὶ τρίγωνος ἀγαθὸν δηλοῖ τὸ σχῆμα' πολυκτήμονας ἐγγαίων κυρίου σιτικῶν καὶ ἀμπελικῶν σιτογεωργῶν ἀποτελεῖ κ.τ.λ.

30-4. Jupiter and Saturn remaining in trigonal relation, conjunction of Mars with either.

35-9. Conjunction of Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus.

277. ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENT.

18 x 9.7 cm.

Third century.

On the recto of this papyrus are the ends of 21 lines of a land survey of some kind, written early in the third century, giving a list of persons apparently leasing οὐσιακὴ γῆ and the rents paid, with extra charges for δραγματηγία; cf. 356. 5) and ἐξ(), e. g. ll. 5-6] (ἄρουραι) αλδ' ἡ' ἰ' ζ' δ' (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ηβ' κ' δ', δραγματηγίας (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) αη',] ἀνὰ (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) γλ καὶ ἐξ() τῶν ὄλ(ων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) δ' κ' δ'. Lower down / τῆς σακ(κηγίας) occurs; cf. 356. 5.

On the verso are parts of 19 lines of an astrological treatise, ll. 1-14 being occupied with the connexion between the heavenly bodies and various trades (cf. P. Oxy. 465), and like 278 mentioning several rare or unknown titles of avocations. A new section begins at l. 15.

σ]ν δὲ Ἑρμῆι καὶ Ἄρει δακτυλισ[τάς

] . ηστας μετροποιούς κλειδοπ[οιούς

] σκευῶν τεχνείτας, σὺν δὲ [

ὀ]πτανεῖς ἀρτοκόπους ἐτοιμοπ[

5]ας τὰς προσγενομένας

] . [.]ς κεραμεῖς, εἰ δὲ καὶ Δι[ὸς ?

] τεις, σὺν δὲ Κρόνῳ [

] ὀθονιοπλόκους τριχῶ[

γ]ενομένου ποικιλτάς ἱερυφά[ντας

10]νη Ἄρης κουρῖς τριχῶν ἐπιμε[

] γενομένου [ἡ]πητὰς ραφεῖς ἱμ[ατιο

] σὺν δὲ Διὶ καὶ [Ἡ]λίῳ χροσῶ[

] των ἀρχιτεκτ[ό]ν[ων

] Ἄρεως δὲ δημοσίῳ λ[.] . [

15] ἐν μὲν Κρόνου ὀρίοις ἐνεργα[

σ]ν δόσ(ε)ις καὶ λήμψ(ε)ις, Ἑρμοῦ δὲ [

]ς μισθωτὰς γυναικῶν, Κρόν[ου δὲ

πορ]νο[β]οσκούς, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν θηλ[

]τ[.]εσε[.]τα[

9. ἱερυφά[Pap.

11. ε of ραφεῖς added above the line. ἱμ[Pap.

12. δῆ Pap.

1. δακτυλισ[τάς: cf. P. Fay. 112. 11, and P. Amh. 126. 32. Probably ring-makers are meant.

278. ACROSTICS.

29 x 16.9 cm.

Early first century.

This singular papyrus contains a pair of acrostics, written in two columns in a cursive hand of the first half of the first century A. D. Col. i is a list of various traders or artificers, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet from A to Ω. The second column, which is rather more ambitious, gives in laconic sentences the story of the loss of a garment, the lines again representing the letters of the alphabet in their order. These compositions

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