

The proof is in the **dating**

Why **Latin Dates** in Late Antique Documents Matter,
and How

ΦΑΜΙΝΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΕΙΝΩΝ
ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ
ΧΕΙΡΩΝ

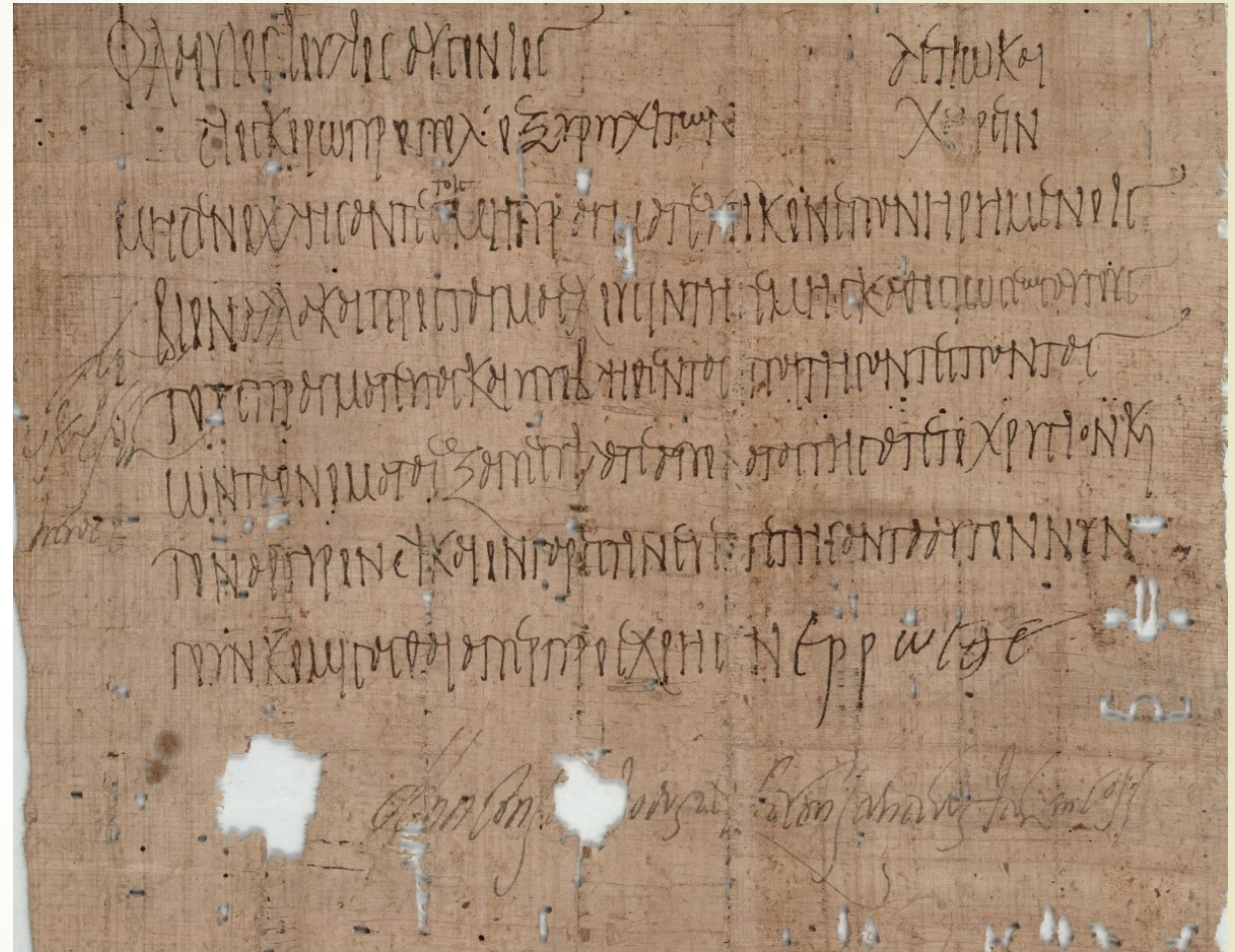
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ΣΙΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ
ΤΗΝ ΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ
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ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΕΧΟΥΝΤΕΣ

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΕΧΟΥΝΤΕΣ
ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΕΧΟΥΝΤΕΣ

Say hi to
my little
friend

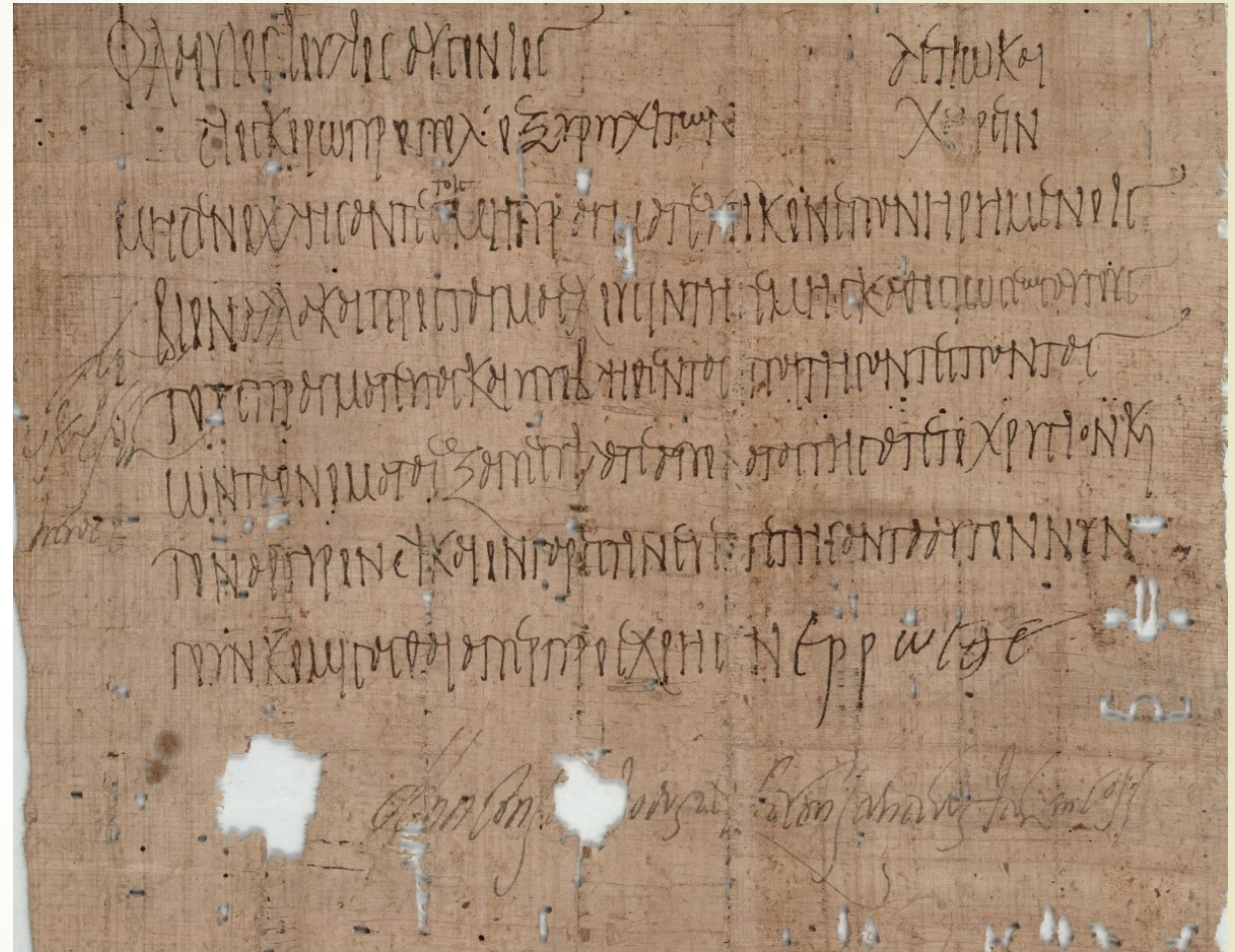
P.Oxy. L 3577

- AD 342, TM 15398



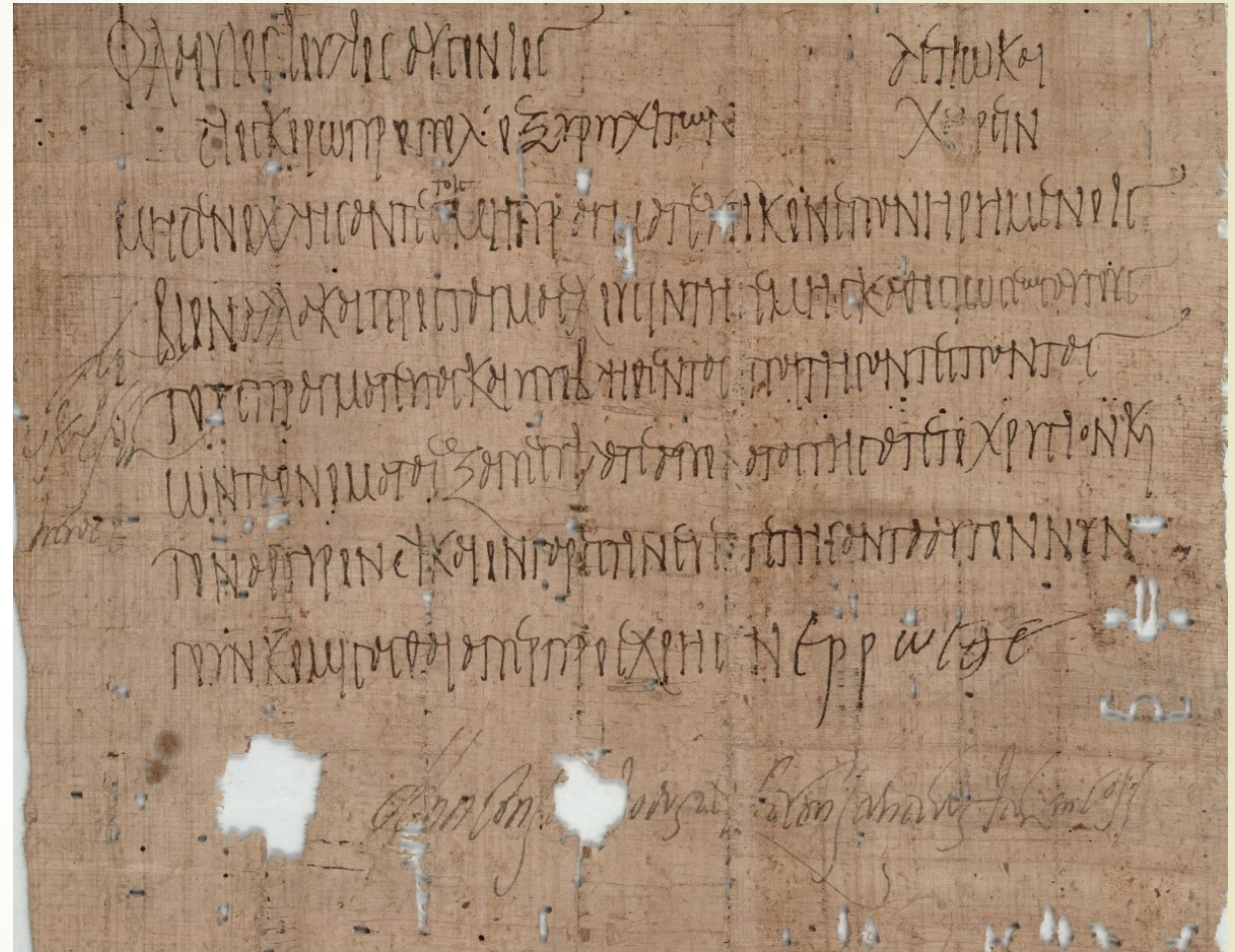
P.Oxy. L 3577

- AD 342, TM 15398
- Papyrus **sheet**



P.Oxy. L 3577


- AD 342, TM 15398
- Papyrus **sheet**
- **Letter** from Fl. Iulius **Ausonius**, praeses Augustamnicae, to Aetius and Dioscorus, προπολιτευόμενοι of Oxyrhynchus



P.Oxy. L 3577



- **Letter** from Fl. Iulius **Ausonius**, *praeses Augustamnicae*, to Aetius and Dioscorus, προπολιτευόμενοι of **Oxyrhynchus**



And here's the letter:

Φλάουϊος Ἰούλιος Αὐτόνιος Ἀετίω καὶ
Διοσκόρῳ προπολ(ιτευομένοις) Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν χαίρειν.

Μηδὲν ὀχλήσαντες ἑτοῖς μὴ πραγματευτικὸν ἐπανηρημένοις
βίον ἀλλὰ καὶ πρόσταγμα ἔχουσιν τῆς ἐμῆς καθοσιώσεως, αὐτοὺς
5 τοὺς πραγματευτὰς καὶ ὑποβληθέντας ἀπαιτήσαντες πάντα
ᾧ τὰ ὀνόματα ἐξαπεστίλατε, ἀποκαταστήσατε τὸ χρυσίον καὶ
τὸν ἄργυρον. Δίκαιον γάρ ἐστιν εὐεργετήσαντα αὐτὸν νῦν
γοῦν κομίσασθαι ἅπερ προέχρησεν. Ἔρρωσθε

Φλάουϊος Ἰούλιος Αὐσόνιος Ἀετίῳ καὶ Διοσκόρῳ
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μὴ πραγματευτικὸν ἐπανηρημένοις βίον ἀλλὰ καὶ πρόσταγμα
ἔχουσιν τῆς ἐμῆς καθοσιώσεως, αὐτοὺς τοὺς πραγματευτὰς καὶ
ὑποβληθέντας ἀπαιτήσαντες πάντα ὧν τὰ ὀνόματα ἐξαπεστίλατε,
ἀποκαταστήσατε τὸ χρυσίον καὶ τὸν ἄργυρον. Δίκαιον γάρ ἐστιν
εὐεργετήσαντα αὐτὸν νῦν γοῦν κομίσασθαι ἅπερ προέχρησεν.
Ἔρρωσθε

Flavius Iulius Ausonius to Aetius and Dioscorus, chief office holders
of the Oxyrhynchites: greetings.

Without in any way molesting those who have not taken up the life
of businessmen and who have, moreover, an edict of my own
Loyalty (sc. to protect them), exact the tax from those people who
are indeed businessmen and subject to it, that is, from all those
whose names you have dispatched, and give back the gold and
silver. For it is just that he who has been a benefactor should himself
now finally receive back what he advanced.

Fare you well.

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προπολ(ιτευομένοις) Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν χαίρειν. Μηδὲν ὀχλήσαντες ἑτοῖς
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Ἔρρωσθε

χρυσάργυρον ~ **collatio lustralis**

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ΔΕΙΧΝΟΥΣΙ
ΧΕΡΙΑΝ

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ

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ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΕΝΟΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΥΤΩΣ
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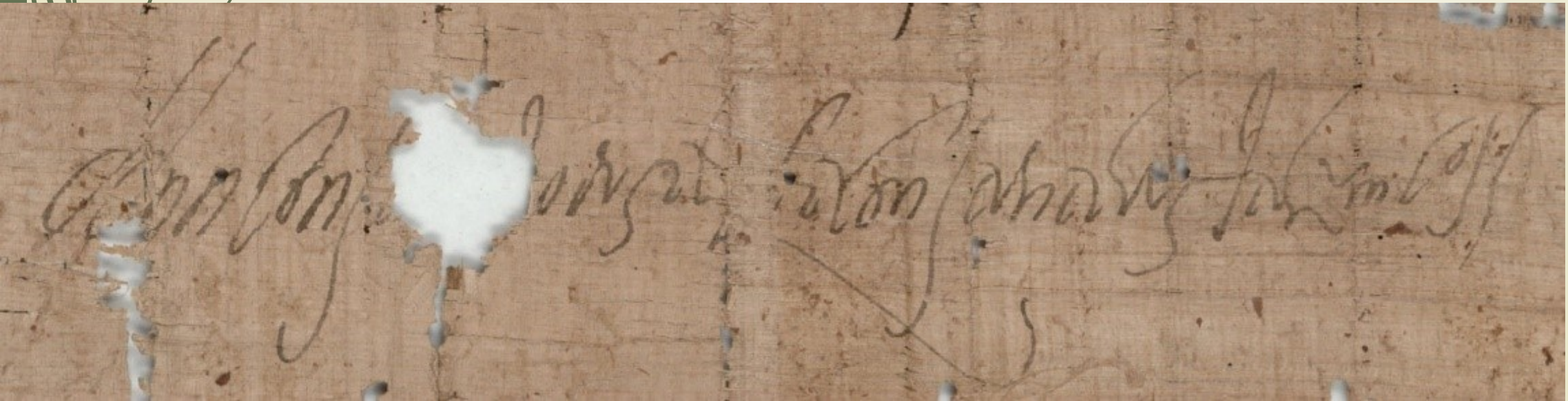
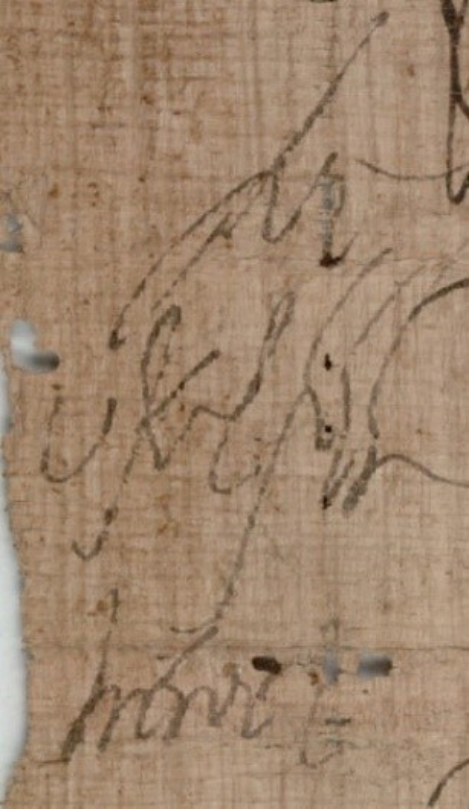
**Two Latin
dating
formulae** in the
right and
bottom
margins

The same date in **two** parts?

dat(a) – or dat(um)?

V Kal(endas) **Febr**(uarias)

Heracl(eopoli)



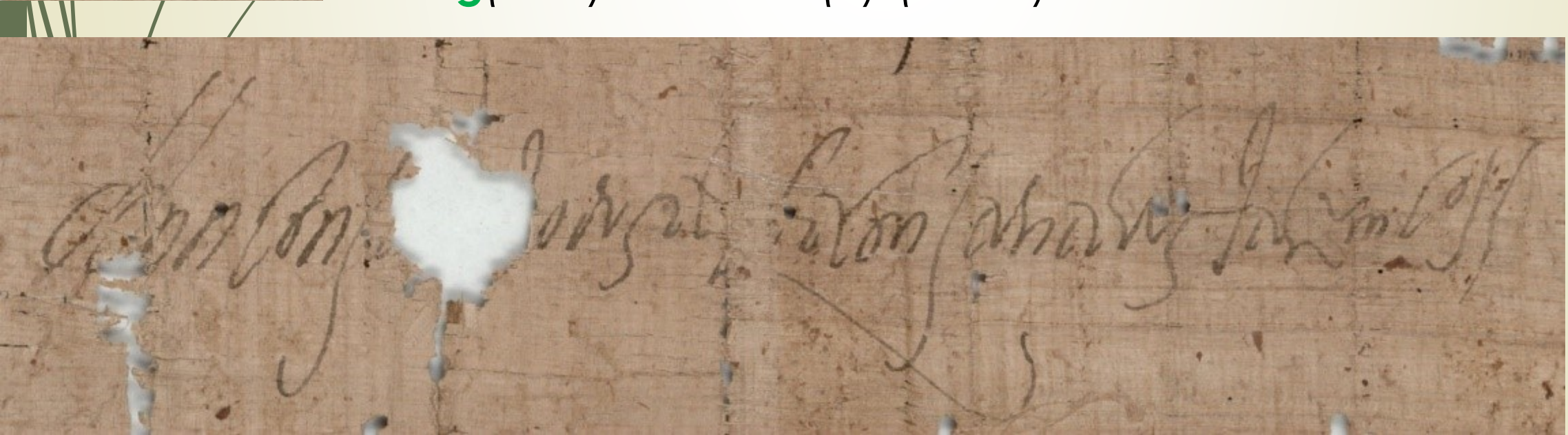
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d(ominis) **n**(ostris) **Const[ant]io Aug**(usto) **ter**(tio) **et Constante**
Aug(usto) **iterum co**(n)s(ulibus) = AD **342**



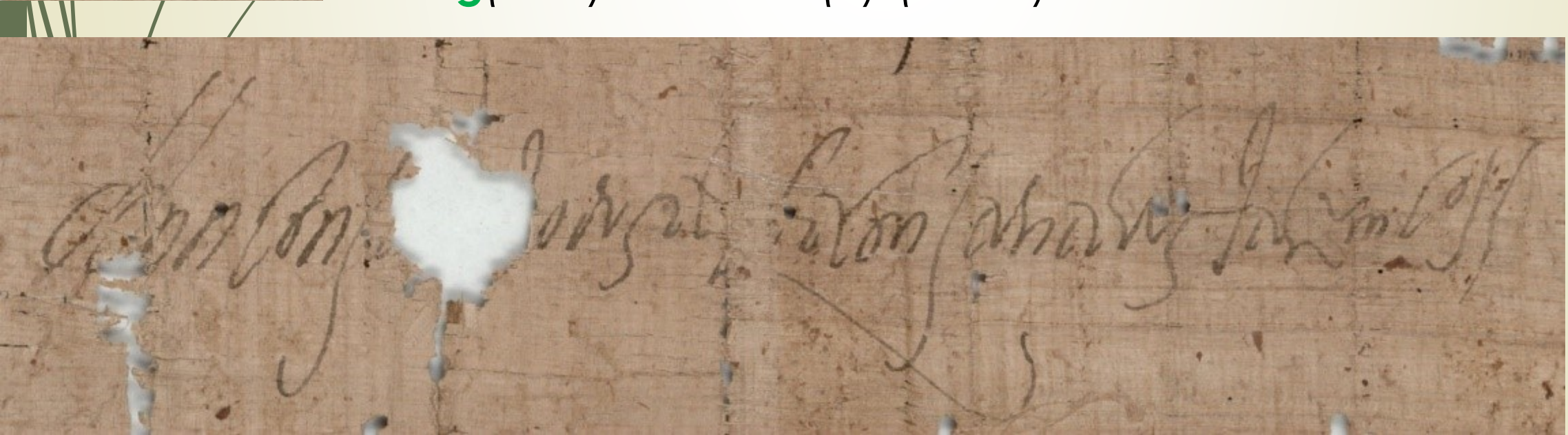
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***data V Kalendas Februarias Heracleopoli Constantio
Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus***





*data V Kalendas Februarias Heracleopoli Constantio
Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus*





*data V Kalendas Februarias **Heracleopoli Constantio**
Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus*





data V Kalendas Februarias Heracleopoli Constantio Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus

- ▶ In the main text of the letter the year is **not** mentioned



data V Kalendas Februarias Heracleopoli Constantio Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus

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- ▶ This arrangement **breaks** the usual pattern of Roman dating formulae!


*ChLA XLV 1340, ll. 11-13 actum [·] **Alexandr(eae)** · ad **Aegypt(um)** · IIX K(alendas) · Septe(mbres) C(aio) S[allus]tio · Crispo · L(ucio) · Lentulo Scipione co(n)s(ulibus) (AD 27, TM 16273).*

*BGU VII 1695 fr. B2 f(actum) **Alex(andrae)** ad **Aeg(yptum)** Nonis Octobr(ibus) Barbaro et Regulo co(n)s(ulibus) anno XXI Imp(eratoris) Caesaris T(iti) Aeli Hadr[ia]ni Antonini Aug(usti) Pii, mense Phaophi die X (AD 157)*

*BGU VII 1694, ll. 1-4 M(arco) Ponti[o] Laeliano A(ulo) Iunio Past[ore c]o(n)s(ulibus) X K(alendas) Dec(embres) anno IIII Imp(eratoris) Caesaris M(arci) Aur[el]i A[n]tonini Aug(usti) et Imp(eratoris) Caesaris L(ucii) Aure[l]i Veri Aug(usti) mense Ath[y]r die XXV **Alex(andrae)** ad **Aeg(yptum)** (AD 163, TM 69750).*

*P. Sakaon 34, ll. 1-2 d(ominis) n(ostris) Lici[n]io Aug(usto) VI et Licinio nob(ilissimo) Caes(are) II co(n)s(ulibus), die pridie Idus Dec[em]bres, Χοιὰκ ις **Arsinoit(um) civitate**, in **secret(ario)**. E praes(entibus) Sotarion et Horion d(ixerunt): Ἦρων πενθερός κτλ.*

Some instances (the location is in **bold**)



data V Kalendas Februarias Heracleopoli Constantio Augusto III et Constante Augusto II consulibus

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- ▶ The two main elements of the formula are separated: one portion is located in the **upper left margin**



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- **Sometimes we might find a single formula which in the original document was split**



The evidence?

- ▶ Several papyri, either Greek or Latin, which have been augmented, after the main text had been written and not inside the text, but in the writing frame, i.e. in the margins, with a Latin dating formula opened by the participle *data* or *datum*. Mainly from **Roman and Late Antique Egypt**, but also from **Mesopotamia**

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- ▶ Refer in acta. *Later additions of Roman dating formulae in Latin and Greek papyri and ostraka (1st– 6th AD)*. Conference in **Heidelberg, 2017**
- ▶ *Formule di datazione in Latino su papiri e ostraka greci e latini (I-VI d.C.): origini, tipologie e scopi*. Conference in **Alicante, 2018**
- ▶ **Data epistula**: *Later Additions of Roman Dating Formulae in Latin and Greek Papyri and Ostraka from the First to the Sixth Centuries AD*, «**Manuscripta**» LXIII/2 (2019) 157–230



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- ▶ Focus on the **Late Antique slot** of the evidence
- ▶ The most significant batch of evidence and, in fact, a worthy representative of **Latin in Egypt after Diocletian**

Latin **RE**lics in a **GR**eek **E**gypt (MSCA-IF-GF n° 895634):
Latin in Egyptian documents between **Diocletian** and **Heraclius**





The evidence?

- ▶ Entirely or partially: a complete dating formula with toponym, either split (left margin + bottom margin) or not, introduced by a *data* or *datum*
- ▶ ‘As someday it might happen that a victim must be found
I’ve got a little LIST’

The list: **25** objects

- ▶ ChLA XLVII 1433 (AD **293**)
- ▶ ChLA XLV 1336 (AD **307 or 320**)
- ▶ PSI I 112 (c. AD 316)
- ▶ ChLA XLV 1319 (AD 317)
- ▶ P.Gen. inv. 117 verso (AD 329)
- ▶ P.Oxy. XLIII 3129 (AD 335)
- ▶ P.Oxy. LV 3793 (AD 340–4)
- ▶ P.Oxy. LV 3794 (AD 340)
- ▶ P.Oxy. L 3577 (AD 342)
- ▶ P.Oxy. L 3579 (AD 341–3)
- ▶ P.Abinn. 2 (AD 344)
- ▶ P.Oxy. LXIII 4369 (AD 345)
- ▶ ChLA XI 472 (AD 347)
- ▶ ChLA V 285 (AD 357)
- ▶ ChLA XLIII 1248 (AD 383–**401**)
- ▶ ChLA XLIII 1249 (AD 396)
- ▶ P.Lips. inv. 1129 (IV AD)
- ▶ ChLA XLIV 1305 (IV AD)
- ▶ PSI inv. 423 (IV AD)
- ▶ ChLA XLIV 1262 (IV–V AD)
- ▶ ChLA XLIV 1286 (AD **420**)
- ▶ ChLA XLIV 1301 (AD 465–7)
- ▶ P.Sorb. inv. 2743 *recto* (V AD)
- ▶ P.Mich. XVIII 794 (VI AD)
- ▶ P.Cairo Masp. I 67031 (AD **543–5**)



Some preliminary conclusions






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 - ▶ They all have been produced in **high-ranking offices** (both military and civil), and address lower ranks
 - ▶ **Greek** language (when directed **outside** Roman army and administration) vs. **Latin** (**inside** jobs)
- 



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- ▶ Out of 25 texts, **3** visibly bear the 'split' formula, *data* + day and month in the left margin and the consular year at the bottom
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- ▶ **8** lack the bottom margin, but have a marginal *data*



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- ▶ **Sarapio's dossier**



Sarapio's dossier

- ▶ *ChLA XLIII 1248: Rea (1984: 79–88); then P.Rainer. Cent. 165, CPR V 13, CEL I 231–3. TM 12866*



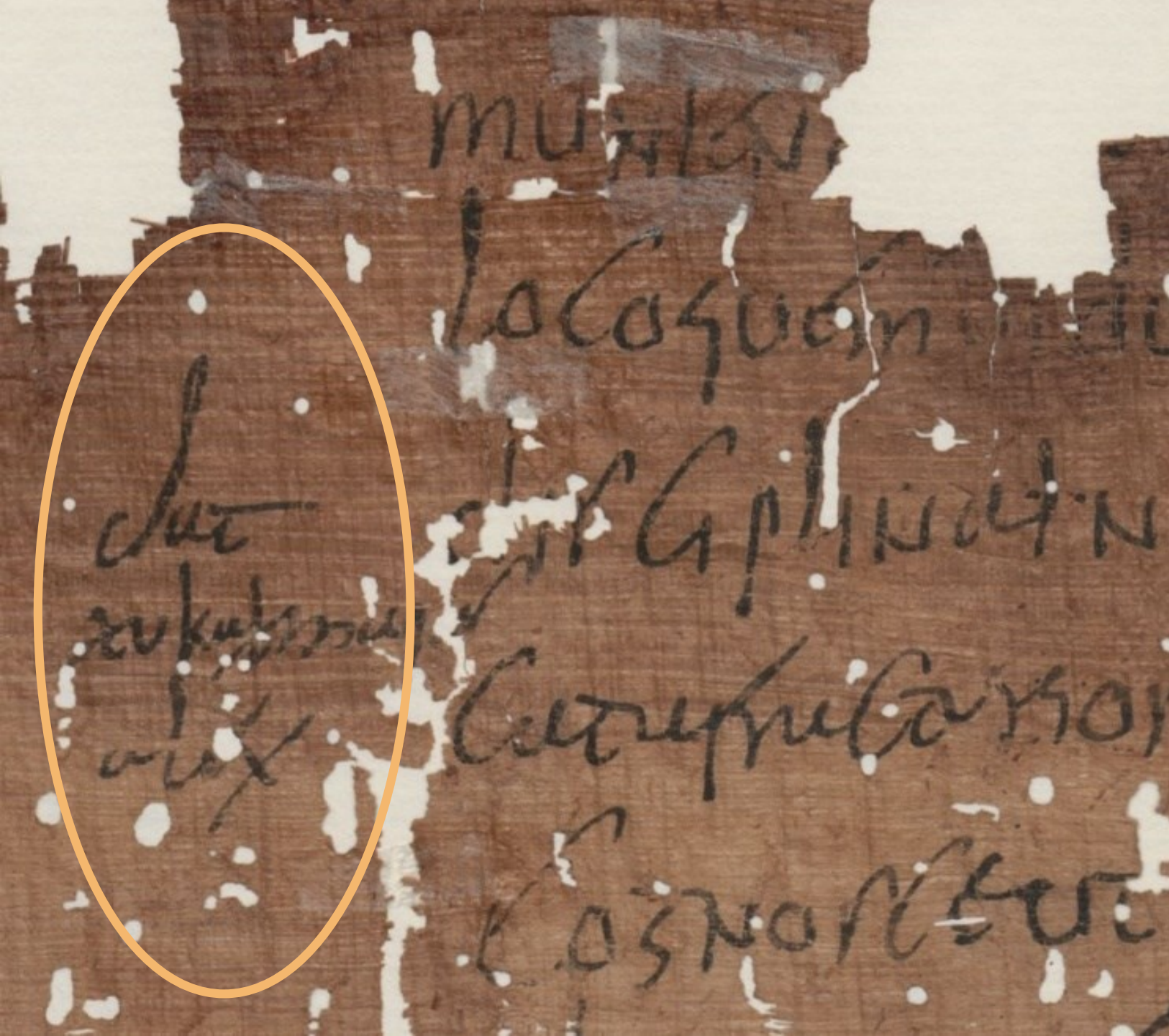
Sarapio's dossier

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- ▶ Copies of **three** Latin letters: his promotion to *cataphractarius* (letter *b*, AD 395), then to *decurio* (letter *a*, AD 396), then his dismissal (letter *c*, AD 401)

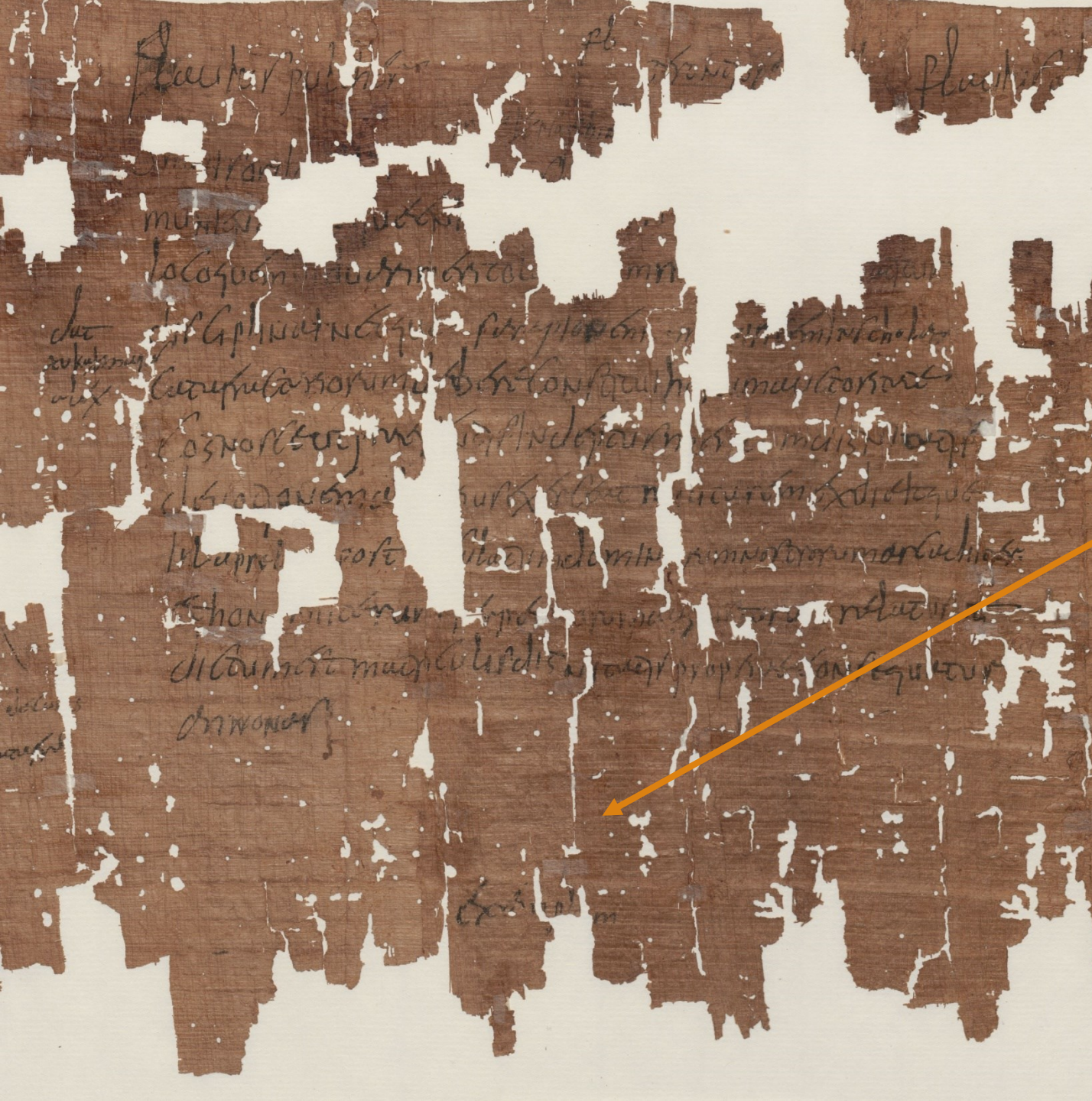


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- ▶ Sarapio himself put this dossier up, requesting copies of the official letters preserved in the unit's archive, for unknown reasons (a trial?)



The scribe has put a *data*-formula in the left margin –
dat(a)
XV Kal(endas)
Maias
Alex(andrae), but
no consular year at the bottom.



- The scribe has put a *data-* formula in the left margin – **dat(a) XV Kal(endas) Maias Alex(andrae)**
- But **no consular year at the bottom.**
- The scribe might have disregarded the consular year, as it was already in the main text (ll. 9–11 *ex die itque* ¹⁰ *inl(ustri) April[is] post [con]sulatum domin[orum] nostrorum Arcadii ter* ¹¹ *et Hon[o]rii iterum perpetuorum Augustorum*)

4 outliers

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- ChLA XLIII 1249 (AD 396)
- P.Lips. inv. 1129 (IV AD)
- ChLA XLIV 1305 (IV AD)
- PSI inv. 423 (IV AD)
- ChLA XLIV 1262 (IV–V AD)
- ChLA XLIV 1286 (AD 420)
- **ChLA XLIV 1301 (AD 465–7)**
- P.Sorb. inv. 2743 *recto* (V AD)
- P.Mich. XVIII 794 (VI AD)
- **P.Cairo Masp. I 67031 (AD 543–5)**

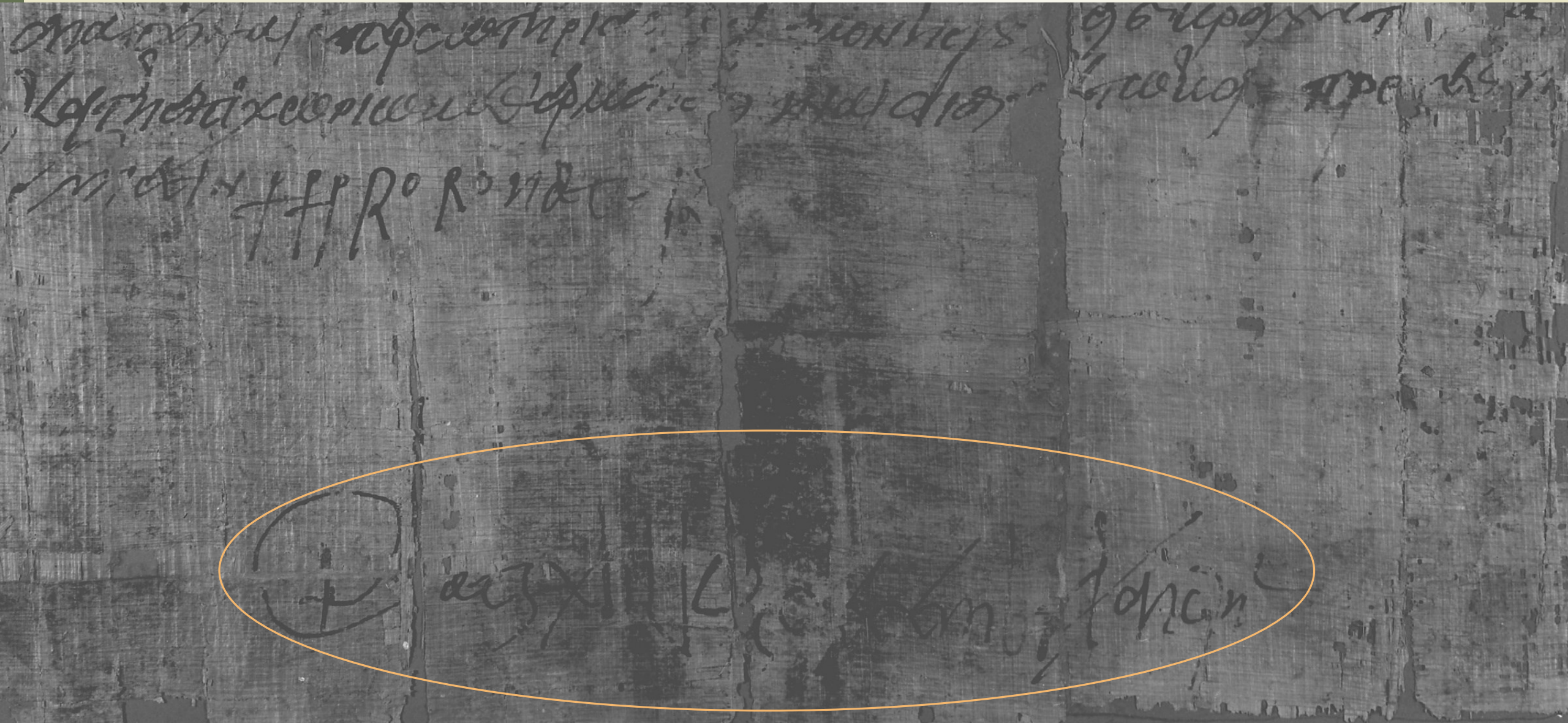
4 outliers: copies of **Imperial constitutions**

- **ChLA XLVII 1433 (AD 293)**
- ChLA XLV 1336 (AD 307 or 320)
- **PSI I 112 (c. AD 316)**
- ChLA XLV 1319 (AD 317)
- P.Gen. inv. 117 verso (AD 329)
- P.Oxy. XLIII 3129 (AD 335)
- P.Oxy. LV 3793 (AD 340–4)
- P.Oxy. LV 3794 (AD 340)
- P.Oxy. L 3577 (AD 342)
- P.Oxy. L 3579 (AD 341–3)
- P.Abinn. 2 (AD 344)
- P.Oxy. LXIII 4369 (AD 345)
- ChLA XI 472 (AD 347)
- ChLA V 285 (AD 357)
- ChLA XLIII 1248 (AD 383–401)
- ChLA XLIII 1249 (AD 396)
- P.Lips. inv. 1129 (IV AD)
- ChLA XLIV 1305 (IV AD)
- PSI inv. 423 (IV AD)
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- ChLA XLIV 1286 (AD 420)
- **ChLA XLIV 1301 (AD 465–7)**
- P.Sorb. inv. 2743 *recto* (V AD)
- P.Mich. XVIII 794 (VI AD)
- **P.Cairo Masp. I 67031 (AD 543–5)**

4 outliers: the **misfit**

- **ChLA XLVII 1433 (AD 293)**
- ChLA XLV 1336 (AD 307 or 320)
- **PSI I 112 (c. AD 316)**
- ChLA XLV 1319 (AD 317)
- P.Gen. inv. 117 verso (AD 329)
- P.Oxy. XLIII 3129 (AD 335)
- P.Oxy. LV 3793 (AD 340–4)
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- ChLA XLIV 1305 (IV AD)
- PSI inv. 423 (IV AD)
- ChLA XLIV 1262 (IV–V AD)
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- P.Sorb. inv. 2743 *recto* (V AD)
- P.Mich. XVIII 794 (VI AD)
- **P.Cairo Masp. I 67031 (AD 543–5)**

dat(a) XIII K<a>l(endas) Decembri(s) Antinu(poli)





Two questions

- (1) Do we have Latin 'inorganic' dating formulae with *dat(a)* in papyri **before Late Antiquity**?
- (2) Do we have any evidence of such 'inorganic' formulae with *dat(a)* in evidence **other than papyri**?



(1) **Yes:** a small quantity



(1) **Yes:** a small quantity

- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
 - ▶ *P.land.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
 - ▶ *P.Dura* 56 – c. AD **207–8**
 - ▶ *P.Dura* 58 – c. AD **220–35**
 - ▶ *P.Oxy.* X 1271 – AD **246**
 - ▶ *SB* XVI 12667 – **third century** AD
- ▶ They are all communications from a higher to a lower rank
 - ▶ In the dating formula, the toponym is always in the **middle**
 - ▶ **But the positioning of the formula is remarkably *erratical***

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

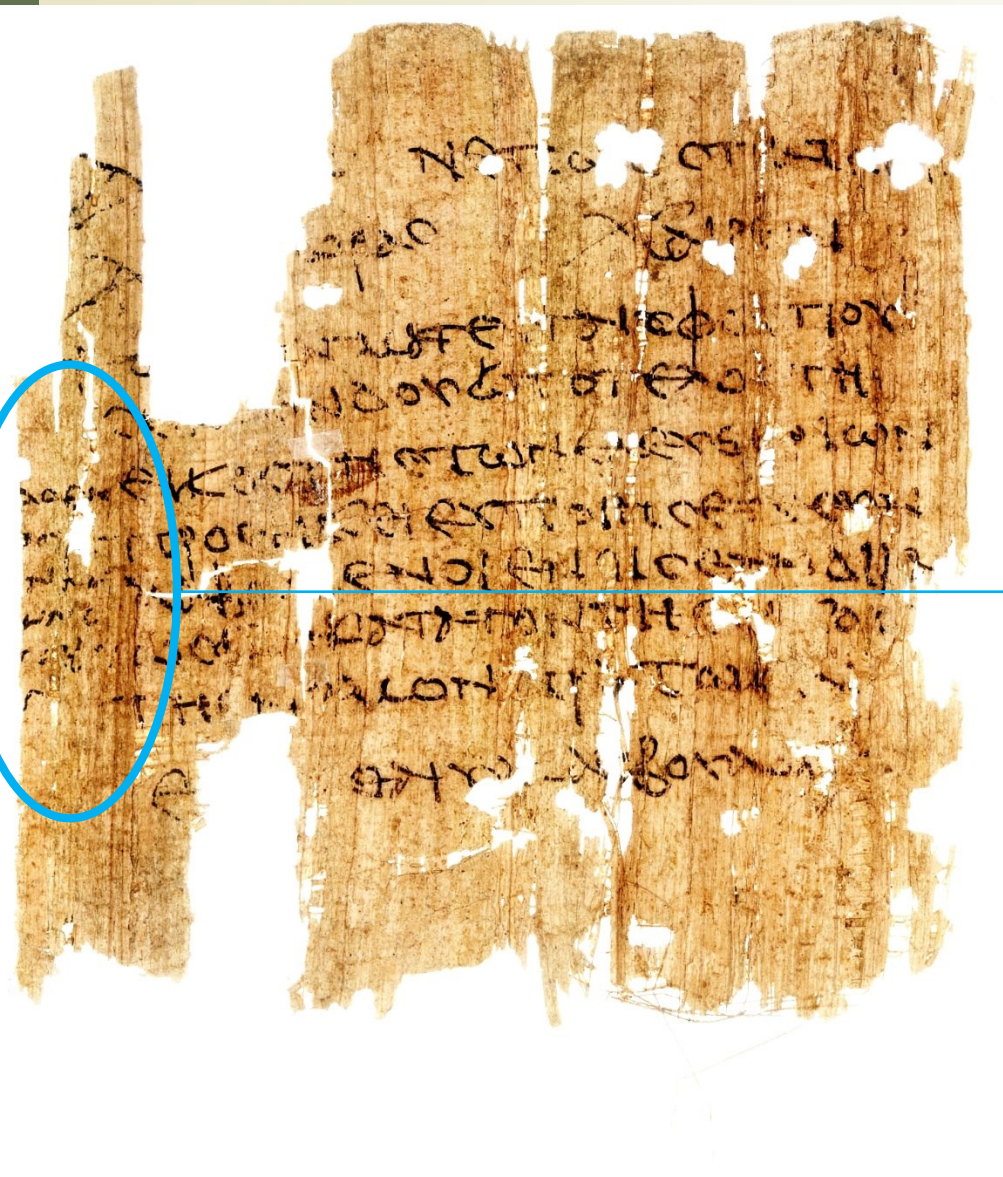
- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
 - ▶ *P.lond.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
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- ▶ Greek documents from provincial chanceries
 - ▶ The scribe has put Greek dating formula which **translate** the Latin *data-formulae*

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
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- ▶ *SB XVI* 12667 – **third century** AD
- ▶ Greek documents from provincial chanceries
- ▶ The scribe has put Greek dating formula which **translate** the Latin *data*-formulae
- ▶ [ἐ]δόθη | [π]ρὸ τρι[ῶ]ν Νῶ[ν]ῶν
Ὁ[κ]τωβρί[ω]ν (= *dat(a) pridie Nonas Octobres*)
- ▶ ἐδόθη πρὸ γ' εἰδῶν Ἰανουα[ρίων] κτλ.
(= *dat(a) pridie Idus Ianuarias*)

(1) Yes: a small quantity

- ▶ P.Oxy. XX 2265 – AD **123–5**: letter from the prefect Haterius Nepo



[ἐ]δόθη

[π]ρὸ τρι-

[-ῶ]ν Νῶ-

[-ν]ῶν Ὀ-

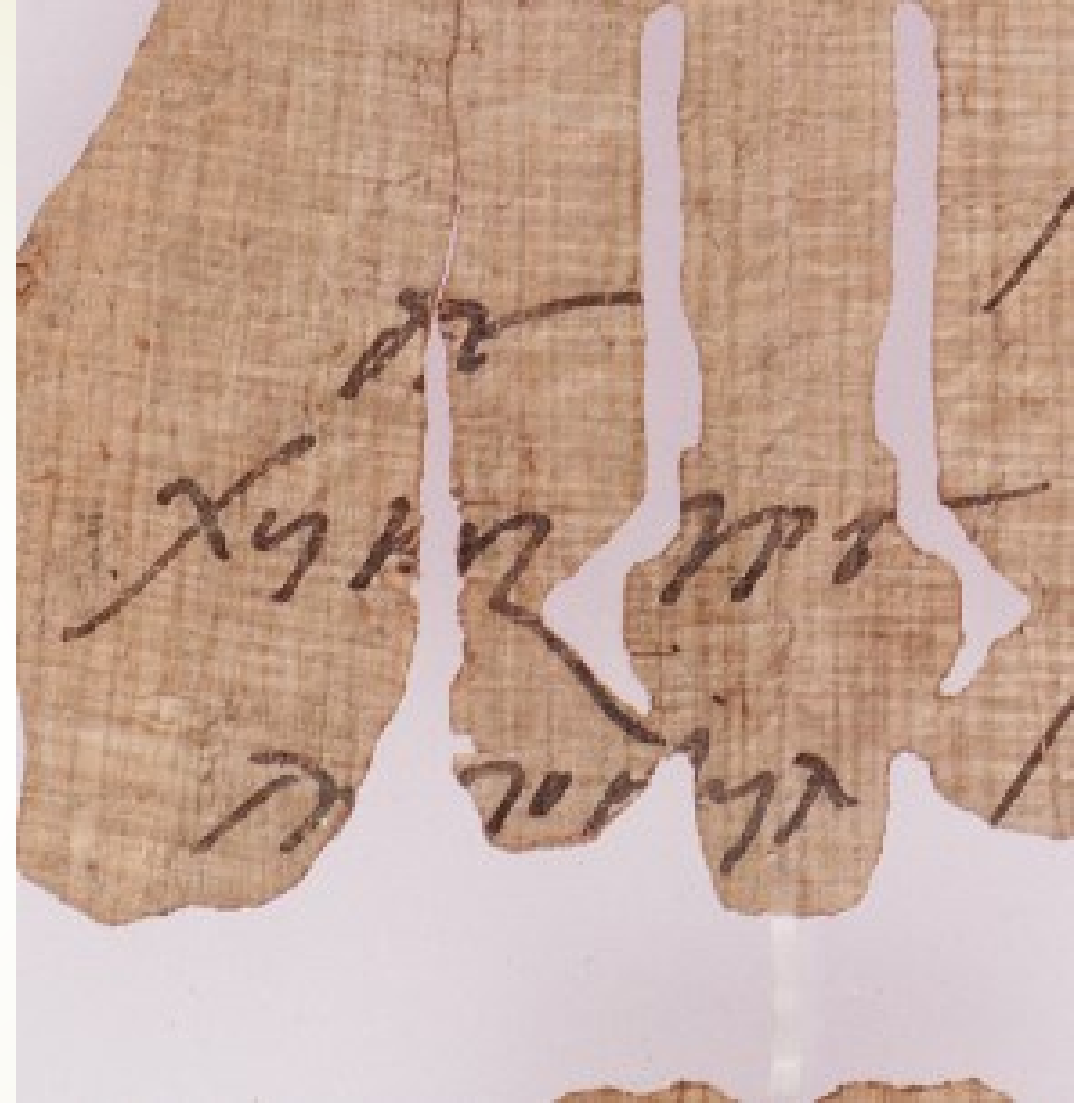
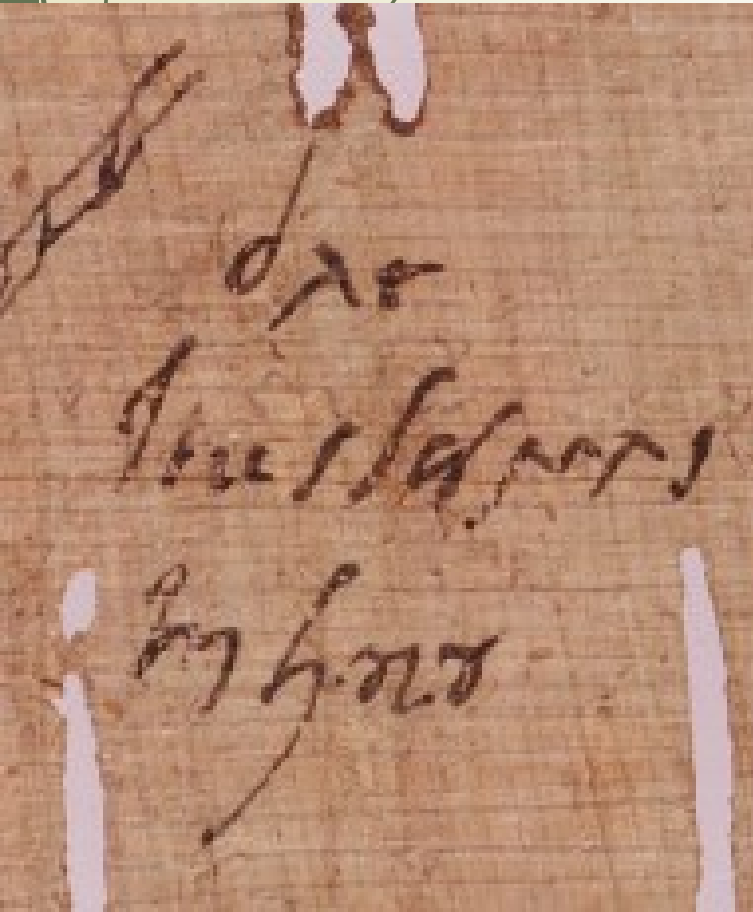
[-κ]τωβρί-

[-ω]ν

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
- ▶ *P.land.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
- ▶ *P.Dura* 56 – c. AD **207–8**
- ▶ *P.Dura* 58 – c. AD **220–35**
- ▶ *P.Oxy.* X 1271 – AD **246**
- ▶ *SB XVI* 12667 – **third century** AD
- ▶ *Epistulae probatoriae equorum* from the 20th cohort of the Palmyrenes
- ▶ Sent **by provincial governors** to the **tribune of the cohort**, ordering the enlistment of **new horses** for specific soldiers
- ▶ Those in **56** are **originals**, **58** is a **copy**

dat(a)
III Idus Mai(as)
Hieropo(li)

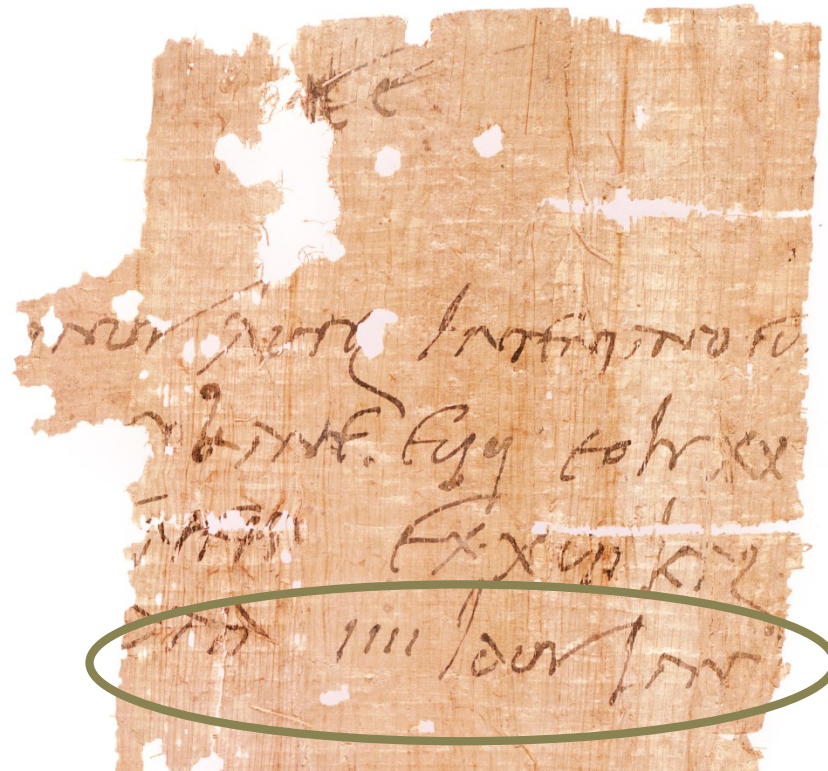


dat(a)
XVI Kal(endas) [S]ept(embres)
Antiochia

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
- ▶ *P.land.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
- ▶ *P.Dura* 56 – c. AD **207–8**
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- ▶ Those in **56** are **originals**, **58** is a **copy**
- ▶ **No bottom margin is preserved: was there a consular year?**

|¹ [[e]xe]
|² Aurel [A]ur[eli]anus Aurel Inteniano suo [
|³ s {s}ubici ius[si p]rob a me. eqq· coh XX [Palmyr
|⁴ in [acta ut mo]s refer ex· XVII Kal [
|⁵ [.....] **data IIII Idus Ian** [- - -]



The formula is at the end of the text – the text is a **copy** of the original letter

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

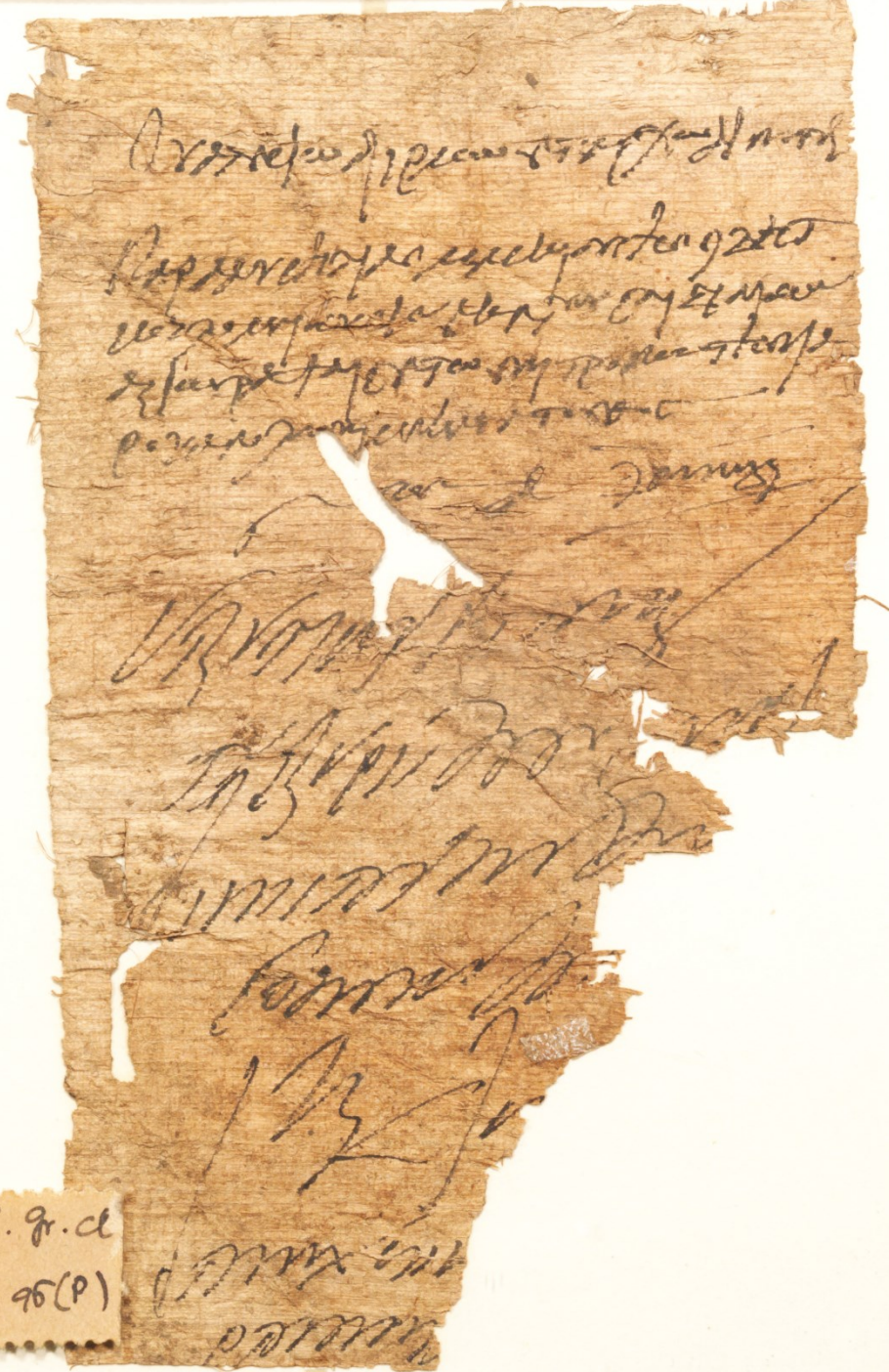
- ▶ P.Oxy. XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
- ▶ P.lond. IV 68 – **second century** AD
- ▶ P.Dura 56 – c. AD **207–8**
- ▶ P.Dura 58 – c. AD **220–35**
- ▶ P.Oxy. X 1271 – AD **246**
- ▶ SB XVI 12667 – **third century** AD

- ▶ A copy of an Imperial **rescript** concerning the legal condition of the *chiristae* (χειρισταί)
- ▶ The date is at the **end** of the text:

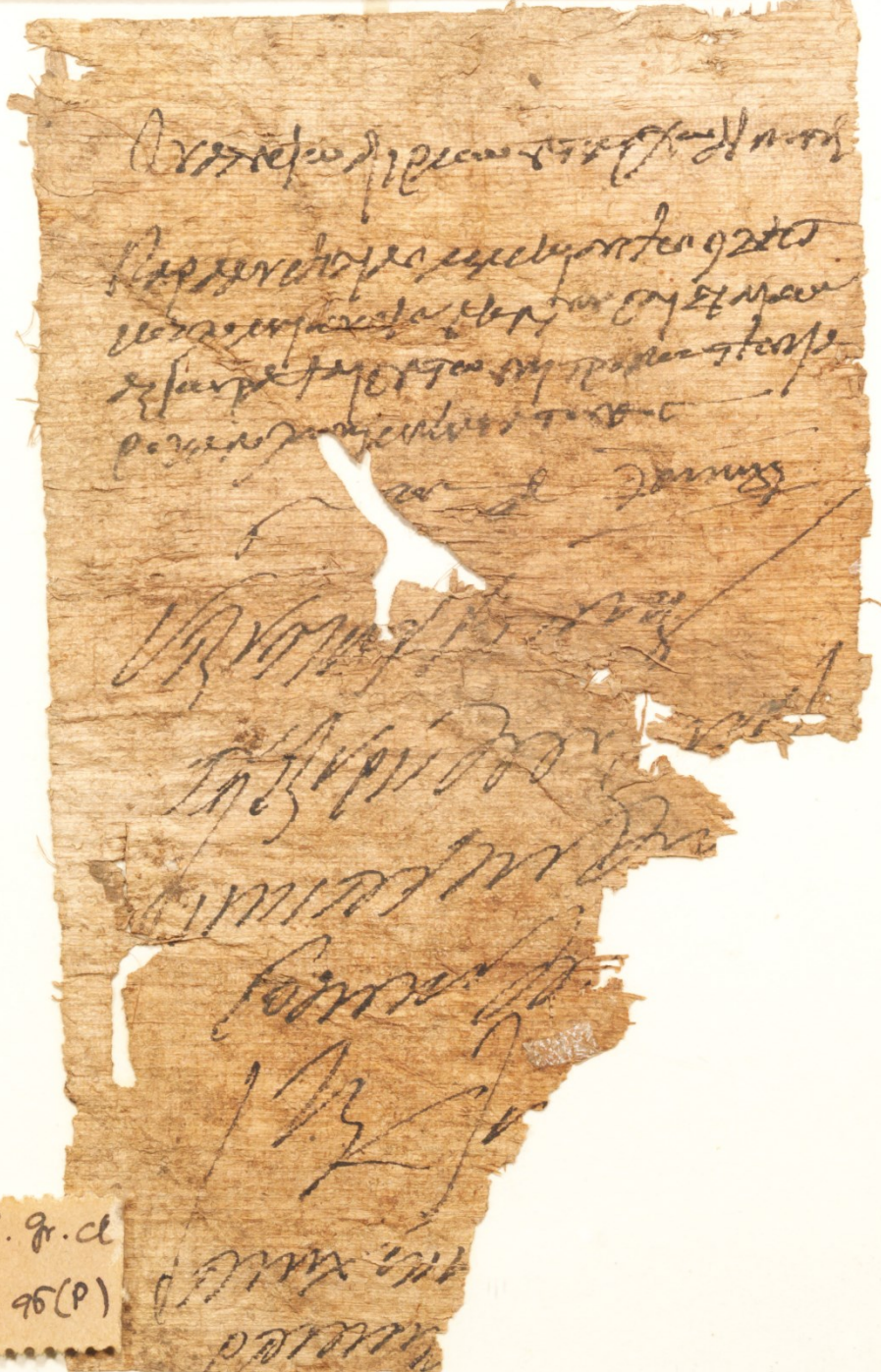
dat(a) · Idus [Fe]br[ua]rias .ae .[- - -]
acce... [- - -]

(1) **Yes**: a small quantity

- ▶ *P.Oxy.* XX 2265 – AD **123–5**
 - ▶ *P.land.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
 - ▶ *P.Dura* 56 – c. AD **207–8**
 - ▶ *P.Dura* 58 – c. AD **220–35**
 - ▶ *P.Oxy.* X 1271 – AD **246**
 - ▶ *SB XVI* 12667 – **third century** AD
- ▶ A request from Αὐρηλία Μαικιανή an Egyptian woman from **Side** in Pamphylia, who asks the prefect of Egypt **Valerius Firmus** to write to the *procurator Phari* and grant her the permission **to set sail from Egypt and return home**



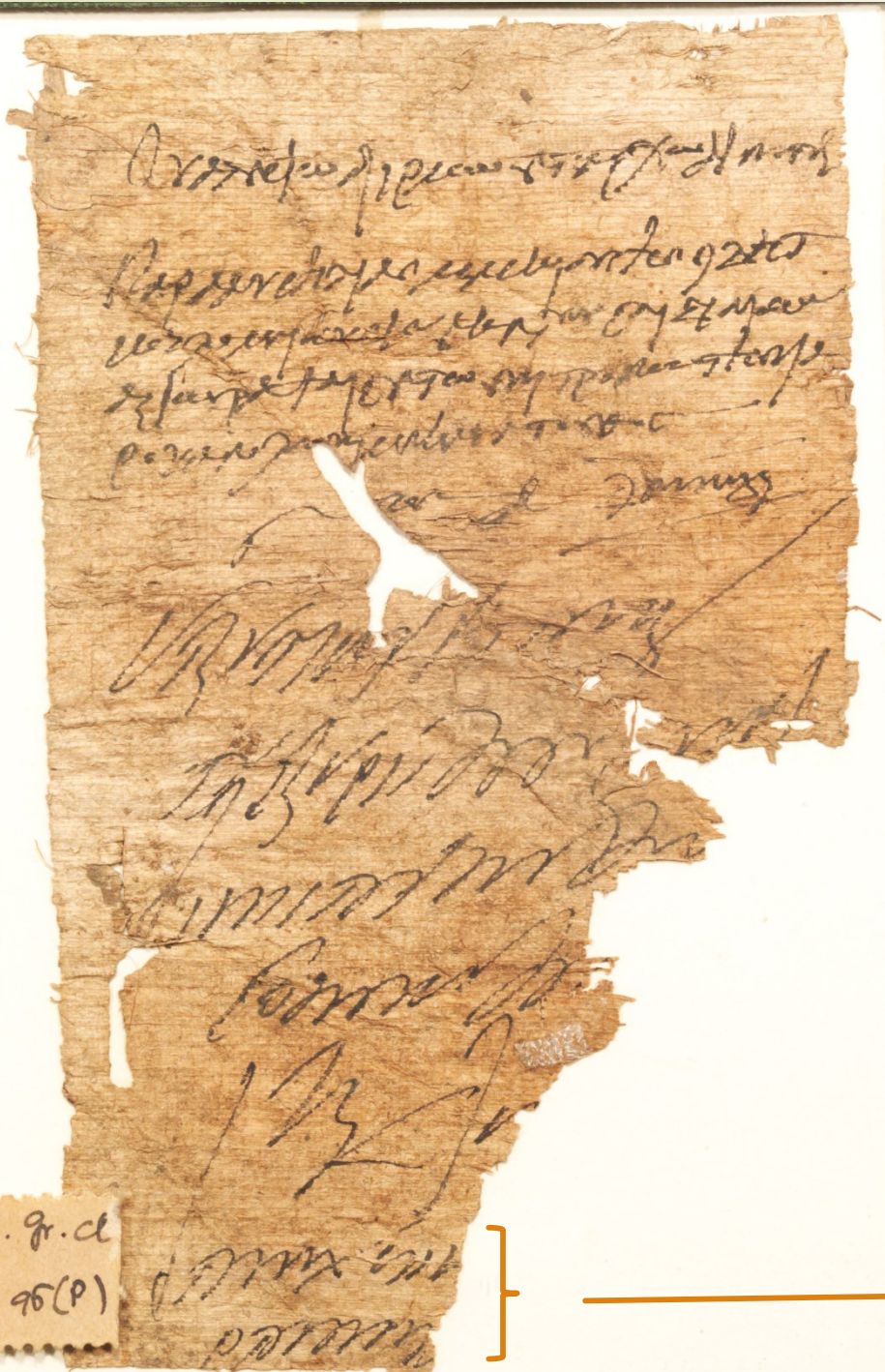
|¹ Οὐαλερίω Φίρμω ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
 |² παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Μαικιανῆς Σιδήτ(ιδος).
 |³ Βούλομαι κύριε ἐκπλεῦσαι διὰ Φάρου.
 |⁴ Ἄξιῶ γράψαι σε τῷ ἐπιτρόπῳ τῆς Φά-
 |⁵-ρου ἀπολύσαι με κατὰ τὸ ἔθος.
 |⁶ Π[α]χῶν α. Διευτύχει.



|¹ Οὐαλερίω Φίρμω ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
 |² παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Μαικιανῆς Σιδήτ(ιδος).
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 |⁴ Ἄξιῶ γράψαι σε τῷ ἐπιτρόπῳ τῆς Φά-
 |⁵-ρου ἀπολύσαί με κατὰ τὸ ἔθος.
 |⁶ Π[α]χῶν α. Διευτύχει.

|⁷ **Valerius Firmus**
 |⁸ **Asclepiade salutem.** [.] . . si
 |⁹ dimitti iusi de P[haro]
 |¹⁰ comendo t[ibi].
 |¹¹ Vale iu[ssi].

MS. gr. cl
 f. 96(P)



|¹ Οὐαλερίω Φίρμω ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
|² παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Μαικιανῆς Σιδήτ(ιδος).
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|⁷ **Valerius Firmus**
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|⁹ dimitti iusi de P[haro]
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datum XVII K[al(endas) Oct(obres) - - -]
Pr<a>esenti A[lbino co(n)s(ulibus)]



So?

- ▶ (1) Do we have Latin 'inorganic' dating formulae with *dat(a)* in papyri **before Late Antiquity**?



So?

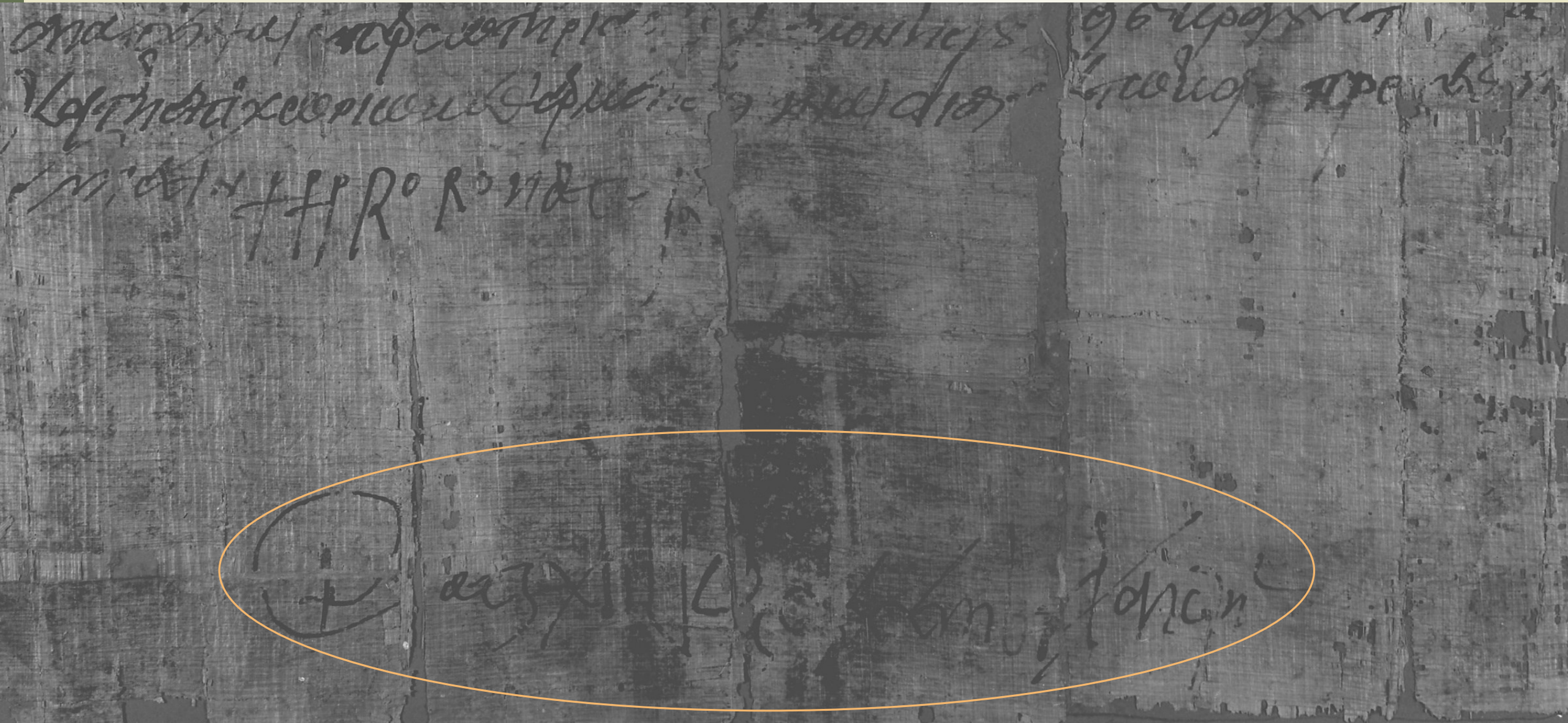
- ▶ (1) Do we have Latin 'inorganic' dating formulae with *dat(a)* in papyri before Late Antiquity?
- ▶ The **fourth century** is pivotal in stabilizing and wide spreading the inorganic dating formula with *data*, **split** in two parts



Before and after

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- *P.land.* IV 68 – **second century** AD
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- *P.Dura* 58 – c. AD **220–35**
- *P.Oxy.* X 1271 – AD **246**
- *SB* XVI 12667 – **third century** AD
- *ChLA* XLIV 1286 (AD **420**)
- *ChLA* XLIV 1301 (AD **465–7**)
- *P.Sorb. inv.* 2743 *recto* (**V** AD)
- *P.Mich.* XVIII 794 (**VI** AD)
- ***P.Cairo Masp.* I 67031 (AD 543–5)**

dat(a) XIII K<a>l(endas) Decembri(s) Antinu(poli)





So?

- ▶ (1) Do we have Latin 'inorganic' dating formulae with *dat(a)* in papyri before Late Antiquity?
- ▶ The **fourth century** is pivotal in stabilizing and wide spreading the inorganic dating formula with *data*, **split** in two parts
- ▶ Putting at least part of the formula **in the left margin** is a **peculiarly Roman custom**, sometimes disregarded in copies of official documents



Two questions

- ▶ (1) Do we have Latin 'inorganic' dating formulae with *dat(a)* in papyri before Late Antiquity?
- ▶ (2) Do we have any evidence of such 'inorganic' formulae with *dat(a)* in evidence **other than papyri**?



(2) Yes: a **lot** of them





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- Virtually **any communication from the Imperial or the provincial chancery during the Imperial period**, be it on stone (an **inscription**) or included in repositories of **legal knowledge** such as the *Codex Theodosianus* and the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, bears an inorganic dating formula with *dat(a)* at the end of the text

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- ▶ AE 1977, 807, ll. 10–2 [...] **dat(a)** [pr]i(die) K[al(endas) lu]n(ias) **Rom[a]e** | Fab(io) Cilone [II] et | Anni[o] L[ibo]ne co(n)s(ulibu)s (AD **204**, province of Asia)
- ▶ AE 1894, 68, ll. 26–8 **data** Kalendas Iunias | **Constantinopoli** Mauortio uir[o] clarissi | mo consule, etc. (AD **527**, Galatia)
- ▶ CIL II 2959, 12-15 [...] bene | ualete. **Dat(a)** Non(is) Octubri(bu)s(!) **Ca | Ilagori** Imp(eratore) Caes(are) Traiano | Hadriano Aug(usto) III co(n)s(ule) (AD **118**)
- ▶ CIL VIII 10570 = VIII 14464, col. III 23-27 [...] **dat(a)** | pr(idie) Idus Sept(embres) **Karthagin(e)** | feliciter | consummata et dedicata | Idibus Mai(i)s Aureliano et Corne | liano co(n)s(ulibus) (AD **182**)



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- Inscriptions and laws in the *Codices* cannot but show **copies** of the original documents emanated by the chanceries

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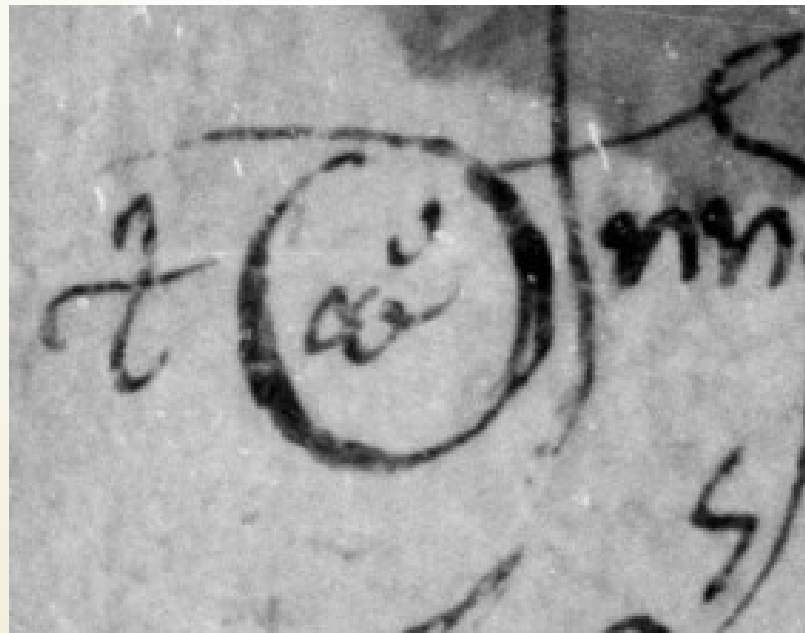
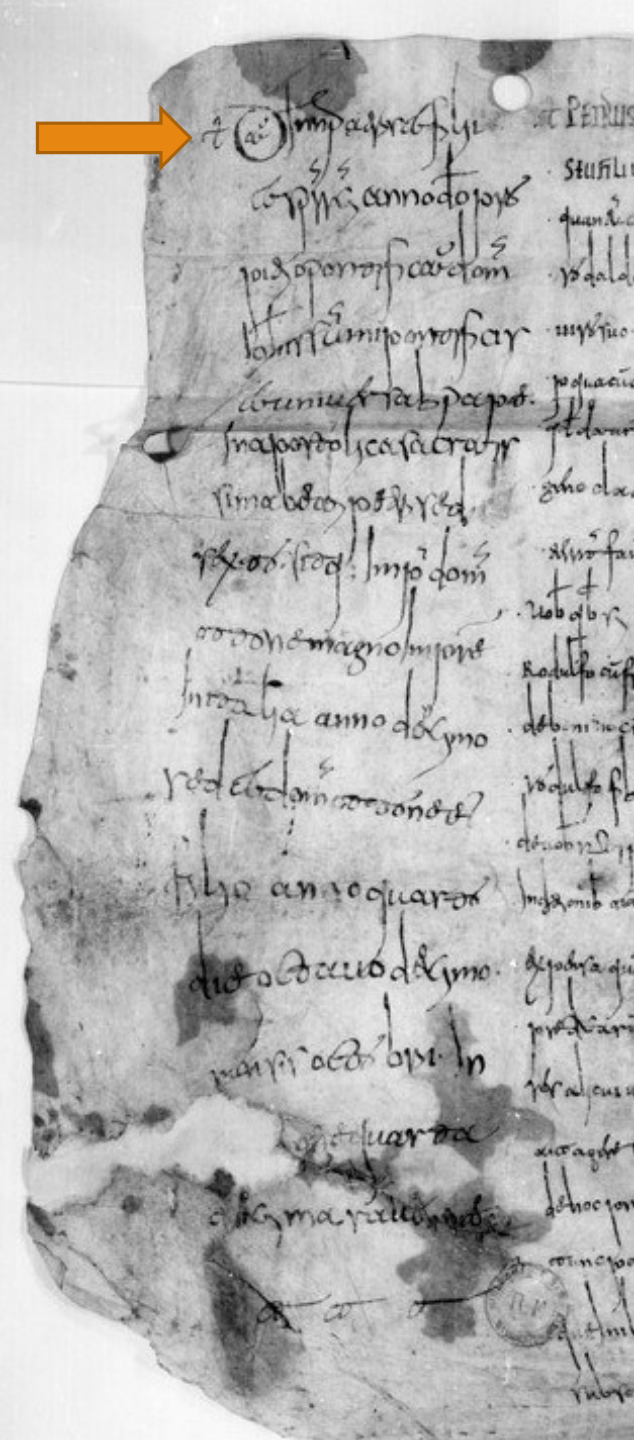
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- And yet, they are **laid out in the same way** (e.g. ***dat(a)*** *Non(is) Octubri(bu)s(!)*
Ca | llagori *Imp(eratore) Caes(are) Traiano | Hadriano Aug(usto) Ill co(n)s(ule)*) and might have been copied in a single line, but **split in the antigraph**

Tjäder: *Et ad latus* (1994)

- ▶ **nov. 9** et manu diuina: proponatur amantissimo nostro populo Romano. **Et ad latus: Dat. VIII Kal(endas) Iul(ias) Rau(ennae) Valent(iniano) A(ugusto) et Anatolio u(iris) c(larissimis) cons(ulibu)s**
- ▶ **nov. 16:** et manu diuina: proponatur amantissimo nostri populo Romano. **Et ad latus: Dat. XV Kal(endas) Feb(ruarias) Romae Valentiniano A(ugusto) VI cons(ule)**
- ▶ **nov. 1,3:** et manu diuina: Optamus uos felicissimos ac florentissimos nostrique amantissimos per multos annos bene ualere, sanctissimi ordinis p(atres) c(onscripti). **Et ad latus: Dat. III Non(as) Mart(ias) Romae d(omino) n(ostro) Valent(iniano) A(ugusto) VII et Auieno u(iro) c(larissimo) cons(ulibu)s.** Recitata in senatu per u(irum) inl(ustrem) proconsulem Postumianum prid(ie) Id(us) Mart(ias)

Tjäder: *Et ad latus* (1994)

In several emphyteusis deeds emanated from the chancery of the **Archbishopric of Ravenna** in the early Middle Ages (**VII-X** c. AD), a dating formula with *data* is inserted in the **upper left margin**





My conclusions





My conclusions



- ▶ The beginning of the **Roman Imperial government** probably brought along, or put in pole position, a particular layout for **communications from the Imperial chancery** which had to be provided with **dating formulae** to establish the exact moment when they started **functioning**.



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- ▶ The formula, added **after** the document had been written, was **split in two in the original papyrus sheet** sent to the addressees: **dat(a), day, month and toponym in the left margin; the consular year in the bottom margin** (vs. the typical 'organic formula' *actum Romae etc.*).

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- ▶ *Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus* (**BC 186**): [Q(uintus)] Marcius L(ucii) f(ilius) S(purius) P(ostumius) L(ucii) f(ilius) co(n)s(ules) senatum consoluerunt N(onis) Octob(ribus) **apud aedem** | **Duelonai**



My conclusions

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- ▶ The alignment is **disregarded** in: **copies** on stone, papyrus or gathered in legal repositories (the *Codices*); and, if originals, when emanated by **provincial chanceries** (at least before the IV cent. AD: Dura, the travel permit, etc.)



My conclusions



- ▶ The alignment is disregarded in: copies on stone, papyrus or gathered in legal repositories (the *Codices*); and, if originals, when emanated by provincial chanceries (at least before the IV cent. AD: Dura, the travel permit, etc.).
- ▶ Diocletian and Constantine's reforms, inaugurating the fourth century AD and, in fact, Late Antiquity, probably **enforced for all communications from all chanceries**, including those of the provincial governors, **the split dating formula**, whatever the **language** in which these communications were drafted (Greek in the East, Latin in the West and in internal proceedings of Roman army).



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- ▶ After the **fourth century** and the final loss of Roman power in the **West**, the **Eastern** chanceries stuck to this format, **but less frequently and with less precision** (e.g. the Maspero papyrus), until the last decades of Roman/Byzantine power



Why?

- ▶ The origins of this layout must be deeply embedded in the rules and **traditions** of Roman bureaucracy
- 



Why?

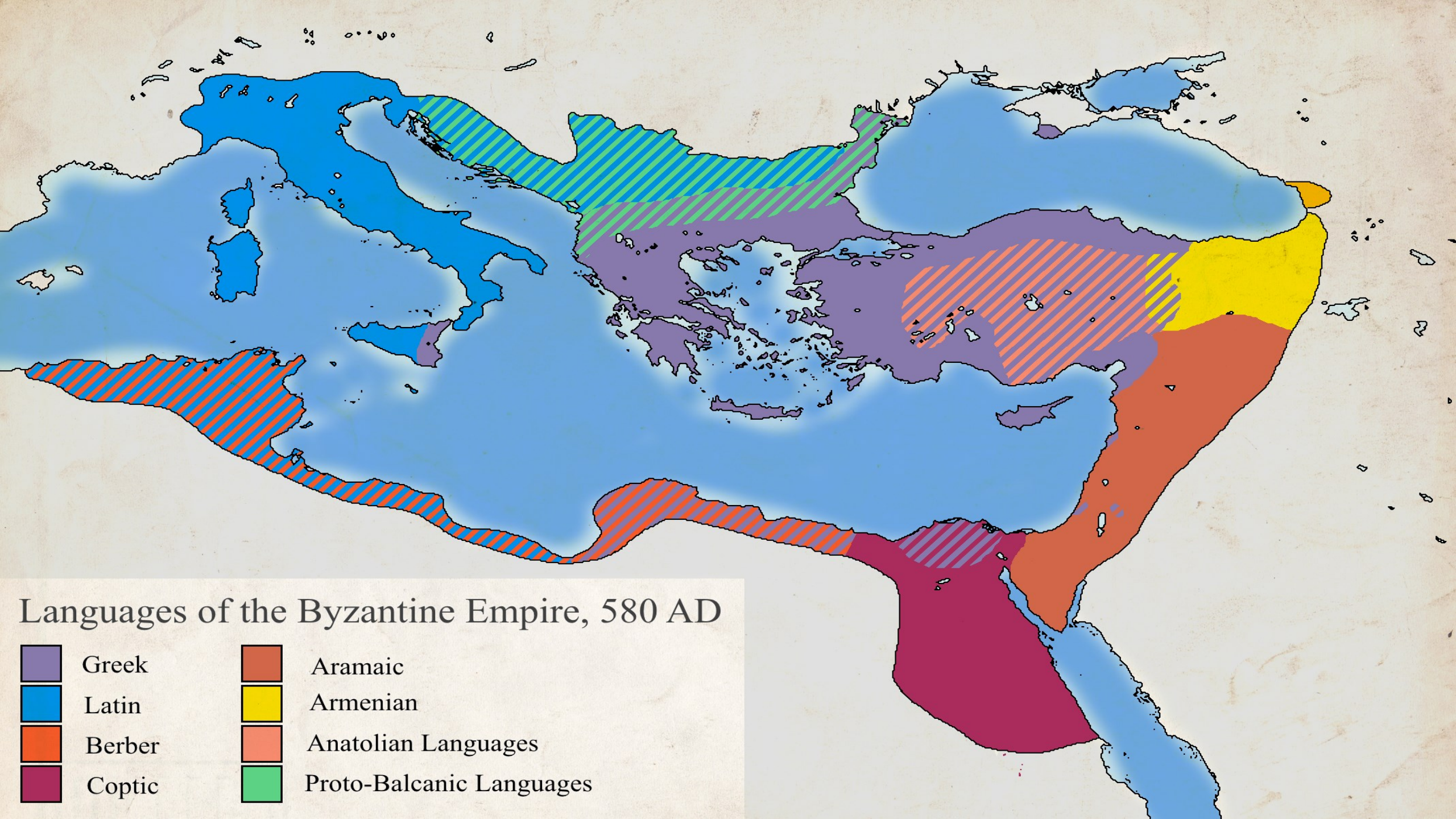
- ▶ The origins of this layout must be deeply embedded in the rules and traditions of Roman bureaucracy
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Why?

- ▶ The origins of this layout must be deeply embedded in the rules and traditions of Roman bureaucracy
- ▶ In Late Antiquity, a further necessity ensues: **a token of ‘Romanness’**, which suggests **uniformity and cohesion** in all the portions of the Empire
- ▶ **Validating marks** (J. N. Adams)

‘It is possible that some documents were **authenticated** by the insertion of a date or other marginal notation by a second person’
(*Bilingualism and the Latin language*, chapter 3.VI.2, pp. 390–393).



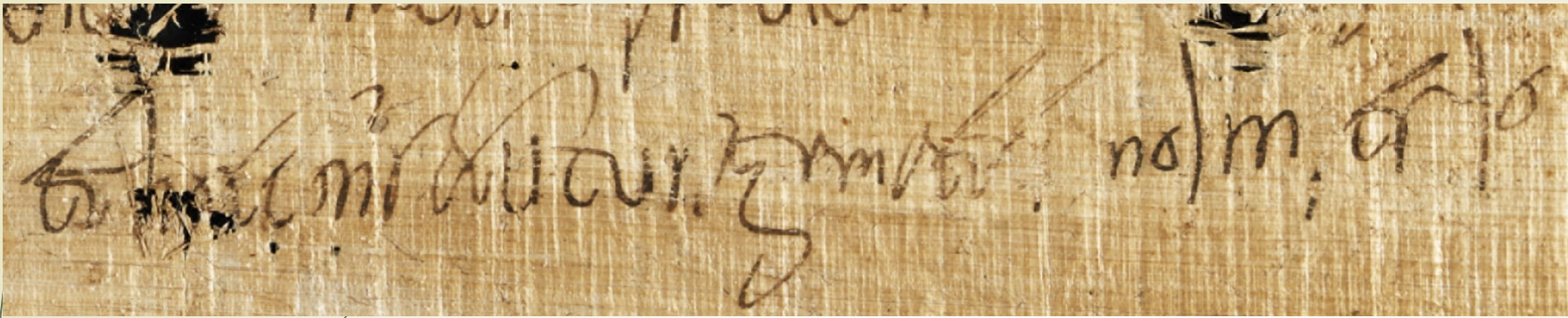
Languages of the Byzantine Empire, 580 AD

- | | | | |
|--|--------|---|--------------------------|
|  | Greek |  | Aramaic |
|  | Latin |  | Armenian |
|  | Berber |  | Anatolian Languages |
|  | Coptic |  | Proto-Balcanic Languages |



Why?

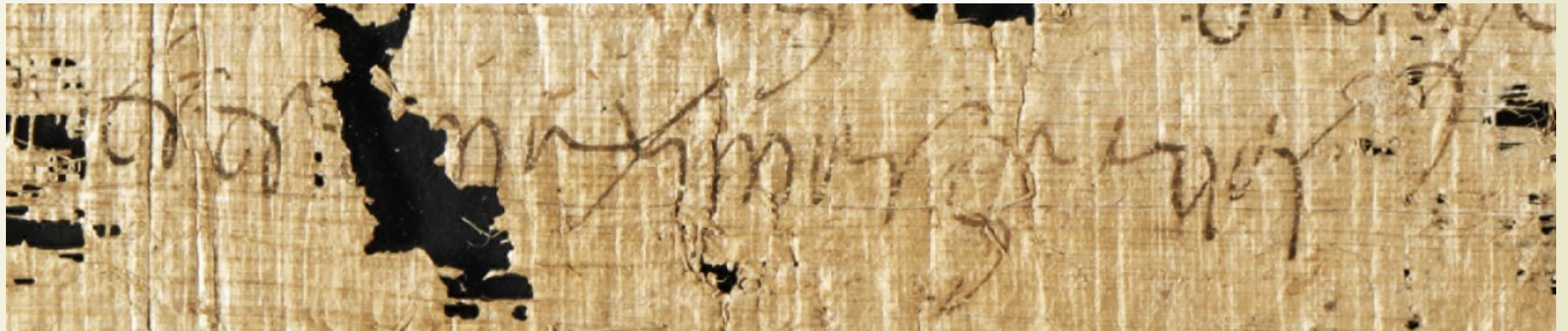
- ▶ The origins of this layout must be deeply embedded in the rules and traditions of Roman bureaucracy
- ▶ In Late Antiquity, a further necessity ensues: a token of 'Romanness', which suggests uniformity and cohesion in all the portions of the Empire
- ▶ Validating marks (J. N. Adams)
- ▶ **Language** and **layout** join forces in bestowing a **distinctive feature** to a document – occasionally even the **script** (*litterae caelestes*)



|14

|15

... Et hoc consecutus **agam** aeterno imperio
uestro **maximas gratias**



Thanks for attending this paper!