



## AVROMAN DOCUMENTS

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**AVROMAN DOCUMENTS**, three parchments found in a cave in the Kūh-e Sālān, near Šār-e Owrāmān (see [Avroman](#)), and brought in 1913 by Dr. Sa'īd Khan Kordestānī to London, where they were acquired by the British Museum. Two of the documents, dated 225 and 291 of the Seleucid era (= 88-87 and 22-21 B.C.), are written in Greek, one with a barely legible Parthian endorsement. The third, dated in (H)arwatāt of the year 300, presumably of the Arsacid era (= January-February, A.D. 33), is in Parthian. The Greek documents are deeds of sale of half a vineyard (*bāg, rāz*) called Dādbakān (GK. Dadbakabag, Dadbakanras) belonging to the village Kop(h)anis, which may have been the modern Kōpi in Qara Dāg, the range west of the Šahrezūr plain. In the Parthian document, however, another name occurs: it appears to refer to “a half part of the vineyard Asmak, which (is) by the ploughland” (*KRM' smk MH bykækn PLG y't*) being sold by Pātaspaq, son of Tīrēn, from Bōd (*ptspk BRY tyryn ZY MN bwdy*) to Awīl, son of Baænīn, and his brother (*'wyl BRY bæny nzd 'HY*) for 65 drachmae. Several witnesses are named.

The discovery of these documents may also have given rise to the modern legend that a Kurdish parchment dating from the time of the Muslim invasion has been discovered in the area. The published “early Kurdish” text of this fictional document is completely spurious.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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See also Ph. Gignoux, *Glossaire des inscriptions pehlevies et parthes*, Corp. Inscr. Iran., suppl. ser. I, London, 1972, pp. 43-44.

*Search terms:*

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