THE AMHERST PAPYRI

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE GREEK PAPYRI

IN THE COLLECTION OF

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY, F.S.A.

AT

DIDLINGTON HALL, NORFOLK

BY

BERNARD P. GRENFELL, D.Litt., M.A.

HON. LITT.D. DUBLIN, FELLOW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

AND

ARTHUR S. HUNT, D.Litt., M.A.

FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

PART II

CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC

ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING ADDITIONAL THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENTS

TWENTY-FIVE PLATES

London

HENRY FROWDE: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY, W.

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PREFACE

The present volume contains the remainder of Lord Amherst's collection of Greek Papyri, including the classical fragments and non-literary documents, besides some additional theological fragments which had not been identified at the time of the publication of Part I.

In editing the new classical fragments Professor Blass has, as usual, rendered us great assistance; and Mr. J. G. Smyly has made many valuable suggestions on the Ptolemaic texts.

The facsimiles include many of the most important papyri, and serve to illustrate, by examples taken from each century, the whole period of nearly a thousand years during which Greek writing prevailed in Egypt.

In response to several requests for a facsimile of the 'Letter from Rome' (Part I, No. 3a) we have added a reproduction of that document in the present volume (Plate XXV).

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.
NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION
AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

The literary texts contained in this volume are printed as they stand in the originals except for division of words, addition of capital initials in the case of proper names, occasional expansion of abbreviations, and supplements, so far as possible, of lacunae. In the single case of Pap. 10 an exact transcription is accompanied by a reconstruction in modern form. In Papp. 12 and 20, which are fragments of commentaries, for the sake of greater clearness the passages quoted for comment are printed in uncial type; similarly in Pap. 13 uncial type has been used in order to distinguish the text from the marginal scholia. Additions and corrections written by a hand other than that of the body of the manuscript are printed in thick type.

Non-literary texts are given in modern style with accentuation and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols are resolved; the latter are collected in Index ix. Additions and corrections are incorporated into the text, and their occurrence is recorded in critical notes, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected wherever they seemed likely to cause difficulty. Iota adscript is reproduced wherever it was written. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of an abbreviation or symbol, angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ the omission in the original of the letters enclosed; double square brackets [ ][ ] mean that the letters within them have been deleted in the original, braces { }, that the letters so enclosed, though actually written, should be omitted. Dots placed within brackets represent the approximate number of letters lost or deleted. Dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots underneath them are to be considered uncertain.

Heavy Arabic numerals refer to the texts of this and the preceding volume; ordinary ditto to lines; large Roman numerals to columns.


Archiv=Archiv für Papyrusforschung.

B.G.U. = Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden.


Fayûm Towns = Fayûm Towns and their Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth.


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I. CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS.

X. FRAGMENT OF A TRAGEDY.

DIMÉ. 11.5 X 9.3 cm. PLATE II.

Parts of fifteen iambic lines from a lost tragedy, written in a cursive hand of the second century B.C. The papyrus is one of a large find made in the temple of Socnopæus at Dimé; see p. 32. A paragraphus occurs after line 5, indicating a change of speaker.

The mention of Achilles in line 7 shows that the subject of the tragedy was taken from the Trojan war, and the restoration of the last word of that line is the key to the situation. Blass proposes ἀστίδα, in which case the speaker in the next line, ἓξω γὰρ ἀστίν τήνδε, must be Hector. The scene, he conjectures, is at Troy, and probably within the town, since Hector has left his arms at home (lines 7–9). Hector addressing the Trojans is interrupted by a messenger who announces the advent of the Achaeans, apologizing for the bad news, and summoning Hector to battle (lines 1–5). To him Hector replies (lines 6–15), calling for his armour, and repelling attempts to keep him back. The general situation, therefore, appears to be parallel to that at the beginning of the twenty-second book of the Iliad, but the poet would seem to have departed from epic tradition in placing Hector within the walls instead of outside of the Scaean gates.

To ascribe the fragment to a particular tragedy or even author is difficult. The only tragedy which seems to have had as its subject the defeat and death of Hector is the Νηρηδῆς of Aeschylus, which has been generally supposed, though on slender evidence, to have followed the Μυρμιδῶνες and preceded the Φρύγες or Ἐκτόρος λύτρα. Blass thinks that the fragment may belong to that play.

We give first an exact copy of the text, followed by a partial restoration by Blass.

α. [ἀνδρεπρα][σθε],
ταυτισεσθενεισκαθ[ηκωςωνωδηατηςκειφο[φροντιζοσοσοικαιρωσε[χωρειπροσουκουναλτε[ (ΕΚΤ.) χορει πρὸς οἰκους ὀπλα τ᾽ ἐκκόμιζε μοι.
XI. LITERARY FRAGMENT.

6 × 4.2 cm.

THE present fragment is too small to have more than a palaeographical interest. It consists of the ends of fifteen lines and the beginnings of twelve more, written in a small neat uncial with a tendency to link letters together by horizontal strokes. We should assign the papyrus to the end of the Ptolemaic period, or the reign of Augustus. On the verso are the ends of nine lines in a cursive hand apparently of the early first century A.D.

Col. II. 7–8, which are marked off by paragraphi, seem to be a heading, perhaps giving the title of the following composition, and there is a marginal note apparently referring to κεφαλής in line 8. The work, whatever it was, seems to have been in prose, for words are frequently divided between two lines.

Col. I.

Col. II.

καὶ τὴν Ἀχιλλέως δοριάλων ἀσπίδα. — εἴω γὰρ αὐτὴν τὴν ἔ καὶ ἄλλ' ἑκατον μοι στῆθι, μὴ [διεργάσῃ ἡμῖν ἀπάντα. καὶ γὰρ εἰς λα[γὼ φρένας ἄγοις ἀν ἄνδρα καὶ τὸν εὐθαρσεστάτου, ἐγώ τ' ἐμαυτοῦ χειροῖ καὶ πώς ἡ[θ]ρανσαι δη[έλθων δί' ε']

XII. ARISTARCHUS' COMMENTARY ON HERODOTUS.

ASHMUNÉN. 16.5 × 22.7 cm. PLATE III.

This papyrus contains the last two columns of a commentary on the first book of Herodotus, written on the verso of some second or early third century accounts. The writing on the verso may be assigned with confidence to the third century A.D. The colon-shaped stop occurs.

The title of the work is given as often at the end, ‘Notes (ὑπόμνημα) of Aristarchus on the first (book) of Herodotus.’ Nothing is known of this commentary; but it is almost certain that the author was the great Homeric critic of antiquity, who, if we may believe Suidas, wrote no less than 800 ὑπομνήματα alone, i.e. not counting συνγράμματα or connected treatises. Unless the papyrus gives only a series of excerpts from Aristarchus’ commentary, which is not very likely, that work must have been extremely brief, for in the second column, which is fairly well preserved but has only sixteen lines, as many as twenty-two chapters are disposed of, there being no notes on chapters 195–214.

The chief points of interest in the fragment are the proof of a hitherto unknown variant ἄμπειον for ἄμππειον in chap. 215 and a new quotation from the Πομέδες of Sophocles.

Quotations from the text of Herodotus are printed in capitals.
I. 25. This line was possibly the last of the column.

II. 2. οΝΟC 200C ΕΣΤΙΙΝ: Χάτ. 1.94. Σως, the reading of R, is confirmed by the papyrus against ζώος of the other MSS.

εν τοις πλωοισ: cf. Χάτ. ibid.

3. ΑΝΠΠΟΙ: Χάτ. 1.215, describing the Massagetae, ἵπποι ταί δε ἑνι καὶ ἀσπιοι ἀμφοτέρων μόνο μετέχουσι. Aristarchus' note is devoted to the explanation of ἀμπιοι, which must have been an ancient variant here though not found in any MS. of Herodotus. With his explanation of ἀμπιοι cf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 305, "Ἀμπιοι: ἐὰν διὰ τὸν γράφοντα ἥ συλλαβή, ἀσπιοι, σημαίνει τοῖς ἑποίων μὴ ἔχοντας ἀλλά πεζόν. ἕαν δὲ διὰ τοῦ μ, ἀμπιοι, ὅπερ καὶ μάλλον, σημαίνει τοῖς δόο ἔχοντας ἐξεγείρομεν ἑποίου οἵοις ὄναρ χωρίς ᾤγοι, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἴνοικοτάτα, τῶν δὲ μαχημένων.

6.-10. Aristarchus compares the Massagetae's use of two horses tied together, one rider fighting and the other guiding, to the custom in Homeric combats. 'The heroes used to drive to battle in their chariots and so get down (to fight), but when the adversaries were less numerous one got down while the other remained to perform the part of charioteer.' The supposed ο above ω erased in εἰσαγόμενων is itself more like ω, but there is no reason for the alteration unless the reading was changed, and πρὸς ἐλάσσοσιν is in any case required.

10. ΣΑΓΑΦΙΚ: Χάτ. ibid.; cf. Χεν. Αναβ. iv. 4.16.

12.-13. φίλαιρα occurs in Χάτ. ibid., but the meaning of this note is obscure.

14. ΧΡ[Ο]ΝΤΑΙ: or ΧΡ[Ε]ΝΤΑΙ. The quotation from Σοφοκλῆς Πεστόρες refers to Cynicus son of Ποσειδών, whom Achilles was unable to wound by iron, but killed by strangling with the thong of his helmet.

XIII. ARISTOPHANES?

FRAGMENT of a lost comedy, with marginal scholia. The upper parts of two columns are preserved, the first containing the ends of twenty lines and the second the beginnings of a few more. The occurrence in Col. I line 2 of the phrase ἐξ υπτίας, which is quoted by Pollux from Aristophanes and Plato (vii. 138 νεὼν δ' ἐξ υπτίας μάθημα κολυμβητών 'Ἀριστοτέφης εἰπε καὶ Πάτων: cf. Κόκκ. fr. 665, Plato, Rep. vii. 529 C), suggests that the fragment should be attributed to the former. But the remains are so scanty that it is impossible either to identify it with any certainty or to recover the sense.

The text is written in rather small upright calligraphic uncial, the annotations, apparently added by another scribe, in a minute but clear cursive. But though the two hands are most probably distinct, the width of the margin between the columns indicates that the manuscript was from the first designed for the reception of scholia. To the hand of the scholia are also due occasional textual corrections, and probably also the punctuation and rather frequent lection signs. All three kinds of stops are used, as in some of the Oxyrhynchus papyri (cf. Pap. Oxy. ii. 226, 231).
For determining the date of the papyrus the cursive notes give useful aid. These are evidently not later than the third century and we should place them early in it rather than late. The body of the manuscript is no doubt practically contemporary.

Col. I.

1. ἰΔ Μ ἘΠ' ἘΚΔΑΛΩ' ην σημερινιν ι'σαν ηπα το φανταξει νομον 
   η γι μ πραγμ{'ω' η μη μ πραγμ{'ω' 
   εις Μανεντα

5 ΕΚΜΕΘΕΙΝ
   ῶ τονελευτη η τη 
   τονελευτη 
   τονελευτη 
   τονελευτη 
   τονελευτη 

10 ΤΟΚΟΥΤΟΥΗ ΧΡΟΝΟΥ' ΙΧΡΟΝΟΣ
   ΙΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΝΕΝ
   ΙΑ ΠΟΜΙΚ
   ΙΤΟΚ ΗΡΣΕ' ΕΓΩ' ΙΑΛ. ΙΟΥ'
   ΙΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΑΣ
   ΙΙΙΕΗΙ
   ΕΦΗ]ΜΕΡΩ.

20 ΙΙΙΙΗ]ΒΟΑ Μ' ΑΥΤΙΚΑ

Col. II.

5 ΠΑΙ ΠΑΙ' ΤΟ . [ 
   . . . . . 

I. 1. 'ἐκδάλω' has been corrected to ἐκδάλω. ἐκδάλω has probably preceded earlier in the verse. It is doubtful whether the marginal note opposite this line begins with an abbreviation, ( ), or a critical sign. The whole scholium is very obscure. Μάγνης is presumably the comic poet (Aristoph. Knights, 520).

5. ἀ is for ἀ(τι το); cf. the scholium on line 19 below.

10. ΤΟΚΟΥΤΟΥΗ: the stroke over τ seems rather to be a mark of scansion than an ill-formed diaeresis.

12. Βυζαντίου has been substituted for the original reading Βυζαντίου; cf. line 1. In the second line of the scholium ατολ . [ could be read instead of ατομ[.]

14. The marginal note μαθ[ and the two lines following appear to refer to line 14 of the text and to be distinct from the note on line 12. But the third line beginning παρει (?) may also be a separate scholium on line 15.

15. ΑΠΛ ΜΕΓΙΟΥ or ΕΛΑΜΗΝΙΟΥ would suit the vestiges.

19. ἀ(τι το) σημερινινι is a gloss upon ἐφή]μερω.

20. The first letter may be Γ, and Η might be read in place of [Ε]. There is no trace of writing below this line, but the column would be unusually small if it ended here, and two rather short lines may have succeeded.

II. The marginal entry at the top of the column refers to line 4, as is shown by the critical signs placed at the beginning of each. Perhaps ἐπιστομεί μαθ[ would have dropped out of the text after line 4; cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 16, col. III. 3, where the same sign is used to denote an omission. Or the word ἐπιστομεί may have occurred in line 4 and what follows in the margin was an explanatory note.

2. ΓΟ(ΡΠΙΠΟΝ) (Blass).
F R A G M E N T from the beginning of a work on divination. The title of the treatise is given at the head, τὸ δευτέρουν υ[π]άμηνα τῶν [π]ρακτικῶν σημείων, with probably the author’s name, of which however only the initial letter, Φ, remains. Sacrificial victims are the means here discussed of foretelling the future, and their peculiarities and significance are described as a guide to conduct. The treatise opens with an account of the omens to be observed in the choice of friends.

The papyrus is written in a well-formed uncial hand which appears to belong to the later stage of the square sloping type. We should assign it to the end of the third or the earlier part of the fourth century. The diaeresis is used, and stops are occasionally inserted.

\[\text{Φ. [}
\]

\[\text{τὸ δευτέρουν υ[π]άμηνα τῶν [π]ρακτικῶν σημείων αρχεῖαι}
\]

\[\text{σφ[κ][πον]ιτι εἰ αμεμον φίλον ποιησαθαι τούδε}
\]

\[\text{τιμαὶ σκεπτέων τὰ σημεία εἰ εξεταῖ ἑ[ο]ς μαντεῖν}
\]

\[\text{τικοῦ τροποῦ ἀνεῖ των πλεοναζοῦν[τ]ῶν . . .}
\]

\[\text{. . . . φυομενῶν καὶ συνουσιμενῶν περὶ τὴν}
\]

\[\text{κεφαλὴν πλὴρ γε καὶ μὴ βαριλεύει τυχοὶ ὅτι η}
\]

\[\text{εγγὺς τούτῳ τοὺς γαρ τὴν παρὰ τῶν τοιούτων}
\]

\[\text{[φιλ.]αν διαπρασσομενοῖς οἰκεῖα τὰ τοιαῦτα εἰ[ι}
\]

\[\text{[ε]αν εὐχροα τε ανεμενῶς η καὶ ἀλλως ἰδεῖν χα}
\]

\[\text{[παίρτα καὶ μὴ θελήτα τα περὶ την κεφαλῆν][. . .]
\]

\[\text{[εφ]αρμοσαὶ δ ἀν εν τοις δημοτικοῖς[. . .][. . .]ν}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] καὶ τὰ προσχωροῦτα ποὺς τῶν πρακτικῶν}
\]

\[\text{[καὶ] ἀπομαντευτικοῖς τῶν πρακτικῶν καὶ οὐν}
\]

\[\text{[τε]ύχειν σημείοις οἱ[. . .] ἐπιστηκὴ μείκρᾳ}
\]

\[\text{[γε]νομενή καὶ εκ[. . . .] ἡ εἰ[. . .]. . . .] . . .[. . .]
\]

\[\text{[. . .] ὀμοίως καὶ ε[. . .] ὅσος μεικροτέρους καὶ}
\]

\[\text{[ε]ῖς}
\]

\]

\[\text{[. . .] ὡς καὶ [. . .] ἀντικελεύθει τὸ δεξίῳ με}
\]

\[\text{[τὰ τῶν] ἱερῶν καὶ η ἐπιλοβῆς γλωσσά μετρίως}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] παροικῶν γαρ τοὺς τῶν λεγομένων ἀν ἐ}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] καὶ δεξία μετὰ συνεργείας τὰ παρὰ}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] ν . . . τοὺ περὶ οὐς λειτουρθά . . .}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] παράστως ὑπὸ κλιπ[. . .] ὑμένας}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] ἀρρίδια παρατηρητέων εὐχρή[. . .][. . .]}
\]

\[\text{[. . .] ὧν οἴκοι[. . .] τον α[.] ὅστος καὶ μὴ εὐπρ[. . .]. σει μή}
\]

\[\text{[. . .]}
\]
PHILOSOPHICAL FRAGMENT.  

[δέ . . . . . . . ξαπατάριος δεξιά καὶ ῥήτορα]

3ο [15 letters] Καλαμάριον ἠ προσ
[26 "] φωμαῖν η προσ
[34 "] έκ
[31 "] καὶ γαρ ελ

XV. PHILOSOPHICAL FRAGMENT.

10-6 x 5-1 cm.

INETEEN incomplete lines from the top of column, containing part of a philosophical or scientific treatise, written in a small uncial hand with a tendency to slope backwards, of the same type as that of the Chariton fragment (Fay. Towns, Plate I). On the verso are parts of three lines in a large cursive hand of the third century, mentioning κόμης Ναρμούσθεως and a κλιποποίος. The writing on the recto we should assign to the end of the second or to the third century. Iota adscript has in two places been inserted later. The > shaped sign is used to fill up short lines.

11-12. Perhaps προσαναφώ [πιούμεν], but it is difficult to obtain a connexion between lines 14 and 15 on the supposition that only five letters are lost at the beginning of line 15.

XVI. EPIC FRAGMENT.

15-7 x 4 cm.

A FRAGMENT containing on the recto parts of twenty-two lines written in an uncial hand of, probably, the second century, and on the verso parts of twenty lines in a larger and thicker type of uncial of the second or third century. Epic forms and words are found on both sides, and apparently the verso contained hexameters; but the recto does not seem to be metrical. The proper names Harmodius and Triptolemus occur on the recto (lines 1 and 19), and the non-Homeric form παρηής on the verso (line 17).
XIV. TREATISE ON DIVINATION.

23 x 12 cm.  

FRAGMENT from the beginning of a work on divination. The title of the treatise is given at the head, Τὸ δευτερὸν υ[π]ρομνημα τῶν [π]ρακτικῶν σημείων, with probably the author's name, of which however only the initial letter, Φ, remains. Sacrificial victims are the means here discussed of foretelling the future, and their peculiarities and significance are described as a guide to conduct. The treatise opens with an account of the omens to be observed in the choice of friends.

The papyrus is written in a well-formed uncial hand which appears to belong to the later stage of the square sloping type. We should assign it to the end of the third or the earlier part of the fourth century. The diaeresis is used, and stops are occasionally inserted.
XV. PHILOSOPHICAL FRAGMENT.

10.6 x 5.1 cm.

NINTEEN incomplete lines from the top of column, containing part of a philosophical or scientific treatise, written in a small uncial hand with a tendency to slope backwards, of the same type as that of the Chariton fragment (Fay. Towns, Plate I). On the verso are parts of three lines in a large cursive hand of the third century, mentioning κόμης Ναρμούθεως and a κλιδοποίος. The writing on the recto we should assign to the end of the second or to the third century. Iota adscript has in two places been inserted later. The > shaped sign is used to fill up short lines.

11-12. Perhaps προανάφω [τοια]εννώ, but it is difficult to obtain a connexion between lines 14 and 15 on the supposition that only five letters are lost at the beginning of line 15.

XVI. EPIC FRAGMENT.

15.7 x 4 cm.

A FRAGMENT containing on the recto parts of twenty-two lines written in an uncial hand of, probably, the second century, and on the verso parts of twenty lines in a larger and thicker type of uncial of the second or third century. Epic forms and words are found on both sides, and apparently the verso contained hexameters; but the recto does not seem to be metrical. The proper names Harmodius and Triptolemus occur on the recto (lines 1 and 19), and the non-Homeric form παρης on the verso (line 17).
A PIECE of the upper part of a leaf from a papyrus book, containing a fragment of the argument to Euripides' lost Satyric drama Sciron, and the beginnings of a few lines from the play, which are quoted in the course of the argument. This identification, which is due to Blass, is based upon the occurrence in the quotation of the words κακοὶς κολάζειν, which coincide with a citation from the Sciron by Stobaeus, Flor. 46. 20 (= Nauck, Fr. 679) ἐστι τοι καλὸν κακοὶς κολάζειν. Of Euripides' treatment of the well-known myth of Sciron, the robber who kicked his victims over a cliff to be devoured by a tortoise, and who was ultimately killed by Theseus, no more is known than can be gleaned from half a dozen fragments, the longest of which does not extend beyond five lines. The papyrus is unfortunately too mutilated materially to add to our information. It is written in a not very late Byzantine hand of medium size, with the brown ink characteristic of the period. The manuscript may be assigned to the sixth or seventh century. An accent occurs in line 5 of the recto.

XVII. EURIPIDES, SCIRON.

8 4 x 7 2 cm.

PLATE V.
Scholia Minora on Homer Odyssey XV

Recto.

υποθέτησις

γεγραπται το δρα

μα

] προς την πα

] η δε διασκευη

5 η

] προν’ αλλω μα

παγμα τας νεας

βασιλεα το ερωτ[ν

] . . . [ . . . . . .

Verso.

προλογος δεδη

ιαμβοις επαμειναι

καπι περι πολυ παμ[τος

tων ιαμβων ου λεγει

5 προσωντες ουδεν εστι τη δικη

απαινα δ ανη κα[]

tο μεν ποιηρον η[μεν εστι τοι kalov

κακους κολαζεν [

] γ[ε]λατα κινεν πι[]

[. . . . . . . . . .]

Recto. 4. Cf. the ὑπόθεσις to Eurip. Orestes ἢ δε διασκευή τοι δραματός εστι τουατη.

7. The reading of the end of this line is very doubtful. The ε may be ι, or η may be π, the following οθ might be read αλ, and the supposed final ο before the lacuna is possibly ν or ρ.

Verso. 2. επαμειναι: cf. the ὑπόθεσις to Eurip. Andromache, ad fin.

9. The letters at the beginning of the line are very indistinct; the supposed κ is rather more like χ, which might be followed by a instead of ι.

XVIII. SCHOLIA MINORA ON HOMER ODYSSEY XV.

Height 7·1 cm. Plate IV (Cols. XI—XIV).

Twenty consecutive and practically complete columns of Scholia Minora on the fifteenth book of the Odyssey, written on the verso of the papyrus. A few notes have also been made by the same hand on the recto, which had been used for accounts consisting of lists of names and amounts in drachmae and obols. Before being utilized for the scholia the lower part of the papyrus was cut away, so that only the tops of the columns of accounts remain. The short and narrow columns of the verso are complete at the bottom; above they are sometimes entire, sometimes a line or two is wanting. It is occasionally difficult to decide whether there is anything lost at the top or not, since there is no upper margin preserved.
The scholia are written in a small rapid uncial hand which now and then (e.g. l. 255) employs abbreviations. Iota adscript is regularly written. Diaeresis is common, and a few accents occur. A considerable number of alterations and corrections of the text have been made, of which certainly most, and perhaps all, are due to the original scribe, though they are sometimes made in lighter ink than that first used. With regard to the date of the papyrus the accounts on the recto are in an unmistakable first century hand; and in some scribbling at the top of one of the columns θεός Κλαύ(διος) and Vespasian are mentioned. The terminus a quo of the scholia is thus fixed fairly accurately. They were probably written towards the beginning of the second century, possibly at the end of the first, and are not at all likely to be later than A.D. 150.

The scholia, which cover nearly the whole of the fifteenth book, consist for the most part of equivalents of the less common words, similar to those of the following fragment of a lexicon to the Iliad (19). They are however more than a mere vocabulary, and include some short notes or scholia proper, e.g. lines 21, 105, 108. They are therefore of the type of the so-called Scholia Didymi, but are much more numerous and exhaustive than the published collection of Scholia Minora upon the Odyssey. The manuscript thus serves to some extent as an authority, which is valuable on account of its age, for the text of this book. But as a textual witness it has its natural limitations. The writer may for instance quote an indicative as an infinitive (e.g. l. 11), or an accusative as a nominative (l. 26); he neglects elisions (ll. 134, 201), and is careless about the use of ν ἔφελμοντικῶν (see note on l. 20). On points such as these the scholia can carry little or no weight. We give below a collation with Ludwich’s edition; but do not notice the common interchange of ϑι and ι.

Col. I.

eυριχ[αρον . . . . . . . . .]ους [1]  
και πολ[λοις] χ[άρ]λοις αγονοπαν το[ις]  
θεο[ις] ἔ [την] μεγαλήν  
προδομαί[ων] τίων προ τοῦ κοιτῶν  
5 τ[ο]ίς προ[ί]ς  
αλαλ[ε]γ[α]ία πλαν[ή]σαξα  
τηγ[θ]ύμε[ν] μεγαλήν η ματά[ίαν]  
19  

Col. II.

16 [κοφή]δίου τοῦ εἰ παρθενασ  
15 [γαμον]προς  
[κοὴρ]ῆμεν ε[τ]τμον  
20 λοχοσει εκβεθε[ιν]ονουσι  
προθμων τοι μεταθυ τη[ς] Θα  
21 κης τοις καὶ της Σαμον  
παπαλοεσθης τρ[α]χ[ε]ιας  
23 ἵμε[ρ][ο]ι προθυμ[ον]μενοι  
30  

Col. III.

ουρος φυλα[ξ] [34]  
αεσαι κομη[θή]ναι  

Col. IV.

32 [16 letters] 
40 [νο]ι τοις ἔθερος 
70
SCHOLIA MINORA ON HOMER ODYSSEY XV

Col. V.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>νευσθαίδιον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>ουρινον φιλάλακα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>τε κτεσασφιν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>διδημένοις ξητον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>κειμηλίοιν ἀποθεσεν κτῆμα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ἤ τι τῇ [αὐτῷ]ν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>βρωμὴν θεραπαίναις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>μεγαροσιν οἰκήσας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>τετευκεν παρασκευαζειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>και καιναι δοτα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>κηρυστα θημιαματον αποδο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>φωριαμοιν κιβωτοις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>νειατοι οἰχατος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>θρ[ψ]τερω [π]ροσωτερω</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Col. VII.

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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>[κ]οιτην απελθοιειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>εκδην [.....]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>διδισκαμενοι διδισκαμενοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>αστράρινι[ς]μενος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>κιχων[ς] καλαβών</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>σεωι: σου φιλοτητος ξενιας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>ἀργῆν [Λευκήν]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>ἦνοντες φανουρτες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>ηφειν αρμησθεν</td>
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Col. VIII.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>ἐκβηρύσθην στιν γην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>κατερ[η]τι [κ]ατερ[η]τι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>τιτε[ή]νι παρασκευαζειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>αλες ις[έ]ιαρ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>αγαλαίη[ν] καλ[λο]νη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>ονειρα ὁφελημα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>απερα[ν]α πολλην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>στραφ[θ]ηκα εστραφηκα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>επωμ[αι] ακολουθω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>απο παμ[η]ψαι ανατηρησαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>αιλεσ[ο]νι ποθηριον τε[π[ο]κεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>μενον κατα [σ]λια</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>[ε.ε.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>φαινον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>μημα [.....]ον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>πολυν[αι]ν πολυνεκτουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>εις ος εο[κ]ει του[υ]ν αφικει παρα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>πειρυ[θ]α πηγα της αμαξης</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>θηριατηρ εφαιμαςεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>εξεσθην εκαθήμενο διοικω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>χυσει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>εις τοι αυτου προχωι τη κατα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>δαιετε δικοπταιν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>νεμε διεκερεζεν</td>
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<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>οινοχειν οινον εγχεεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>ιαλλεν εφετειν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Col. IX.

[...][...][...]λο[(...][...]
[...][...][...]: αεκοντα ακον(τα) 200
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[συμ]βρασ[σ]το συνελογισατο 202

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[υπ]κριβο[δ]ς μεγας μεθηρεα αφηθε[ε 212
κεθεν κεθεν εισετα ελευσετο[ε214, 213
εγκοσμειε κατα τροπου τιθετε 218
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Col. X.

[ga fepei]

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νο[ου]ς ετισατο ετμαργησατο 236
ευ[φη]μηθες μεγαλην οροθην εχον 241
θετο εποιησατο γενατο εγεννησεν 242
λαοσον οιχους εκδικωντα η 244
ευ[φη]μηθες μεγαλην οροθην εχον 241
θετο εποιησατο γενατο εγεννησεν 242
λαοσον οιχους εκδικωντα η 244

Col. XI.

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[ναικον]ιοι οικων 255
[κυ[ίμ]ανω καταλαμβανω 260
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Col. XIX.

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<td>226</td>
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Col. XX.

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<td>227</td>
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<td>228</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>148</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

On the recto

in the margin between two columns, opposite Col. V of the verso

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>226</th>
<th>148</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>148</td>
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<td>228</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Amherst Papyri

1. This first column was the first of the roll, being preceded by a blank space considerably broader than that left between the columns.
9. The explanation of τιθέων here as equivalent to μεγάληρ seems to be peculiar to this papyrus. 

Hesychius says τιθέων μεταλαμ. τις ἀρέστοι, ἀλλ' ἐπέβαλεν τις περιβάλλων.

11. περιβάλλων: περιβάλλειν stands in the text of Homer; the scholiast quotes the verb in the infinitive. In connexion with the gloss περιβάλλειν it may be noticed that one MS., M, actually reads ἐπεισδέλλειν.


20. λοχώσας: λοχώσας Λυδ. The writer was quite careless as to ν ἐφελευσικόν, as is proved by the fact that he occasionally offsets against the metre, e.g., l. 96. Other instances where the papyrus disagrees on this point with Lud., (though sometimes with M.S. support) are ll. 66, 156, 158, 214, 216, 226, 247.

21. προθύμων: προθύμων Λυδ. with MSS.


26. οὕρος: the word should be in the accusative.

31. αγαθῶς: ἀγαθῶς. For the repetition of the word quoted cf. l. 194.

43. κατερνεόμει: so most MSS.; κατερνεόμει. Lud. with F(G)H, &c.

46. The iota adscript is wrongly written.

49. στραφ[ε]ρι: so Φ; τραφθήναι Λυδ. with FGH, &c. Other variants are ταφθήναι, τραφθήναι, and τερφθήναι.

51. ἀρχαί: υποψις FHXU, ἀποψις Aristarchus, Lud.

62. μεγάλωσαν: μεγάλωσαν AD, μεγάλωσαν Lud.

70. The text followed by the scholiast probably omitted lines 113–119, there being only one joining between lines 109 and 121. Lines 113–119 are omitted in PH and printed in small type by Lud.

73. εισὶν: τέσσερα Lud.

75. Cf. ll. 270–1, note.

81. ἄλλον is a mistake for ἄλλον; cf. l. 92.

83. Cf. Schol. D.

84. εἶναι... seems to be another equivalent of κοινωνία, though in that case the line should properly have been begun further to the right. εἰδὼλευν λεγεται δὲ διοικεῖται, e.g., is a possible reading, though this scarcely fills the available space.

85. δαίσκομενος: cf. Η ισόπιθεννεία. The papyrus gives some support to Nauck's conjecture στὴ δὲ πάροικον ἒπειρ χειδους ἴσοπιθεν. ισόπιθεν vulg.

92. γινόμενοι: l. γίνομεν; cf. l. 81.

93. κινήματα: this line should have come after l. 88.

104. ποιομεν: l. ποιομεν.

108. Θεσαλαίας: according to Schol. BHQ Ψηφιαλ was in Lacedaemonia.

110. αἰσχρόν: ἀεσχρόν Lud.

115. εὐφυέτες: ἕφαινο τούτοις Lud.

120. εὐγενεῖς: ἕγενενοι Lud.

125. The doubtful λ may perhaps be τ (or γ), and the word is possibly some form of τὸ(ε)νεον or τὸ(ε)νεον. Cf. Schol. PV on l. 231 τέως μὲν ἔστω τοῦ τελευθήματος τῶν ἐνννοοιν.

131. ψηφεῖτε, which was first written, is also the reading of PH. ψηφεῖτε Lud.

133. The derivation of λαοσίδος from σωζεῖν is derived from Απίον; cf. Apoll. Lex. s. v.

134. τὸ: δλετ' in the Homeric text; cf. l. 201 ἰσχυρέ.

141. The final λ of εἰκοσιην has been converted from ζ, i.e. εἰκοσιην was first written.

144. By the superadded syllable -ην a variant πολειτην was intended.

145. αὐλευμένος: cf. Π ὑπαλευμένου; ὑπαλευμένου Λυδ. with other MSS. The scholiast seems to have connected ζθ' with the foregoing τῶν, as was conjectured by Voss (Randgl. 65); cf. l. 192.

147. ἐφέσσας διὸ DLW; ἐφέσσας Λυδ. The e which was apparently added above the line is smudged and was perhaps purposely erased.

148. κατακτέωντες: κατακτέων MSS., Lud.


171. υπὸδον: apparently υποδοθευ was first written and ε was then converted into ω. υπόθευν vulg.

185. τοῦ διαγ. τῆς αὐτοίς: so Apoll. Lex. 58. 17. For the alternative explanation η διατορος κτλ. cf. Schol. E on Od. v. 43 ἢ παρὰ τὸ διατορος δ ἐμμέλλων φωνάς, πλευνασμὶ τῶν κ.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

212. ἐξανεπτύλλε is perhaps a confusion of ἐξανεπτύλλε and ἐξαπτυλλεῖν.
227. The spelling καλακινων, which was first written here, is also found in FU.
228. αληθί: i.e. the scholiast read πάλλ' ἔποι' ἀληθί. ἐπαληθῇ MSS., Lud.; cf. I. 192, note.
245. Πολυπεταλο: Π. πολυπέταλοι.
260. Perhaps ἐνα was written twice over (cf. II. 31, 194); or this line may have been begun further to the right than usual owing to the papyrus being damaged. καθησθέγνυ in the line above is very irregularly written.
270-1. This gloss seems to refer to Od. xvi. 132, being an alternative to that given in I. 75 above.
273 sq. For this etymology of Τρίαν cf. Schol. on Hesiod, Theog. 207 ἡμελλον τιμωρην τίνες ὅπερ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς ἀδεῖως. Neither this nor the following note have any apparent connexion with this book of the Odyssey.
275-7. The beginning of this scholium is obscure. σεκτίζεσθαι is an unknown word, but there seems to be no doubt about the reading; σεκιλετίζεσθαι is hardly a likely correction. For υτ( ) cf. I. 189; but the ν is here very uncertain, and the curved stroke which we have taken to represent the abbreviation of π might equally well stand for η. It passes through the initial letter of σεκτίζεσθαι.

XIX. HOMERIC LEXICON.
20 x 18 cm.

A leaf from a vellum book containing a lexicon to Book XI of the Iliad. The two sides of this leaf, which is rather worm-eaten and faded, cover lines 558-601. To judge from this remnant the work was a mere vocabulary without such notes as are mixed with the glosses of the Scholia Didymi, though, as might be expected, the latter are not infrequently reproduced more or less exactly here. Two similar fragments of Homeric lexica or collections of glosses on papyrus have been published by Wilcken in Sitzungsberichte der Berl. Akad. der Wissenschaft., 1887, pp. 307 sqq. These are both somewhat earlier in date than the present manuscript, which is of about the seventh century. The hand is a good-sized upright uncial of the ordinary later Byzantine type.

Recto.

| 558 | θεοε[δής] | θεοε[δής] |
| 562 | δοναξ [ ] | δοναξ [ ] |
| 561 | [επαν]μενον | [επαν]μενον |
| 562 | ε[θω]ν | ε[θω]ν |
| 565 | [πληθος] | [πληθος] |
| 564 | [θη]ρα | [θη]ρα |
| 561 | [την] συμ[φοραν] | [την] συμ[φοραν] |
| 562 | [αλεινον] | [αλεινον] |
| 565 | [διαπρονον] | [διαπρονον] |
| 558 | [λπον] | [λπον] |
| 558 | [θασον] | [θασον] |
| 558 | [βοσθοθ] | [βοσθοθ] |
| 558 | [βασιλεις] | [βασιλεις] |

Verso.

| 558 | [πλα]ον | [πλα]ον |
| 562 | [θασον] | [θασον] |
| 562 | [βοσθοθ] | [βοσθοθ] |
| 562 | [βασιλεις] | [βασιλεις] |
THE following fragmentary scholia on Callimachus, *Hymn. ad Artemin., 107 sqq.*, are contained on the upper part of a leaf from a papyrus codex. The *recto* is numbered in the right corner ζ, the *verso* in the left corner η, i.e. these two pages were respectively the seventh and eighth in the book. The handwriting is a large semi-cursive, which we
should place in the fourth century. The scholia are commonly divided off from each other by double dots. A single point is also used to denote a pause, and diaereses, an elision-mark, and an angular breathing occur.

The scholia often approximate to though they do not coincide with the published scholia on Callimachus (which in the notes below we call simply Schol.), and there is clearly a relationship between them. A peculiarity of the commentary is that it does not always follow exactly the order of the lines in the text of Callimachus; cf. recto 1-2, 7-10. For the sake of clearness we print in uncial type the passages cited from the Hymn for comment. Two slight variations from the ordinary text occur in these quotations.

Recto.

ΠΑΓΟΣ ΚΕΡΑΥΝΕΙΟΝ ΑΚΡΩΝ ΑΡΚΑΔΙΑΣ ὑπὸ ἐνώσεως καλοῦ
μενον: ΤΗΝ ΔΕ ΜΙΑΝ ΚΕΛΔΟΝΤΟΤΩ ΝΥΝΑ[ΔΗ]ΘΕΙΑ
ἐπιεικὸν τὸ κελδοντ[ος . . .] εἰπ[θέτου καὶ]
λεγειν ποι[αμ]ῶν Ἀρκ[αδίας . . .] κατὰ: ΑΙΜΩ
ἐπὶ ἑρμῆκαν ὁρὴ Θρ[ακίας . . . . . . .] φόροι Ολυμποὺ
ὀρη: ΝΥΝ Δ’ ΟΥΚΕΤΙ ΘΟΙΟΒΙΟΣ ΑΕΘΛΙΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΕΧΕΙ
φροντίσμα εν[θ. . .]. [. . . . . . . .] μενή: ΤΙΡΥΝ
θοῖκ ἈΚΜΟΝ ἀκαμάτου [Ἡρακλῆς] ΤΙΡΥΣ ΥΑΡΟ
πολίς Ἀργοὺς: ΓΑΜΟΣ ΕΙΣΕΤΑΙ μὴ ἤτοι: ΑΚΑ

Verso.

θὴν λ[. . . . . . . .] ἩΠΙΝΗΝ πολίς Δακειά
[μοὺ]ς[. . . . . . . .] δ[. . . . . . .] μήλοις Αττικῆς
τετραγώνον [. . . . . . . .] . ΤΙΜΙΟΛΙΑΙΝΗ ΠΕΕΙ
ρωτικαὶ 9 [. . . . . . . . . . .] ΘΕΩΡΙΩΤΑΙ ΣΤΥΜ
φαῖνον δε ὅροις [. . . . . . . .] εἴθος Σκυθείας
η δὲ ιστορία ἑξει ὡς μεκαλούσαν θενθαὶ
τὴν Ἰφιγενείαν ἡ Ἀργη[κε][ς] ἀντικαθίστα ἀντιγένει
εἰς Ταυρούς [. . . . . . . .] [. . . . . .] . ημεῖς τῆς Ἀρτεμί
GRAMMATICAL RULES

ASHMUNEN.

22.7 × 12.5 cm.

The recto of this papyrus contains a copy of several official letters dated in A.D. 288–289 (No. 137). On the verso is a series of grammatical rules written in a very rude uncial hand, probably by a schoolboy, at the end of the third or in the early part of the fourth century. The rules are of an elementary character and often agree almost verbatim with those found in ancient grammarians whose works are extant. Mistakes of spelling and construction are not infrequent, some of them being corrected by the writer.

The story of Iphigenia apparently occupies the remainder of the fragment.

XXI. GRAMMATICAL RULES.

THE recto of this papyrus contains a copy of several official letters dated in A.D. 288–289 (No. 137). On the verso is a series of grammatical rules written in a very rude uncial hand, probably by a schoolboy, at the end of the third or in the early part of the fourth century. The rules are of an elementary character and often agree almost verbatim with those found in ancient grammarians whose works are extant. Mistakes of spelling and construction are not infrequent, some of them being corrected by the writer.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

υπ[ο]ς έκειμαι τοις ξεροις οινον έννοης βαρείας δὲ οιον . . . . . .
περιστατικής δὲ οιον ευχος διασποράς οιον άι . . . . . . ζηλας
οιον[ν] ἐποζ μακρά οιον άλη βαρείας οιον ύδηρ αποστροπ
10 ψής οιον ως εφατ' υφεν οιον προς κοτυλήον ουμον
διάστολη καθ ειδιαν οιον εμοι δ' ονομαίνα κτιτων Αι
θων . . . έκδής νηλείδες :

μερή του λογου έστιν κατα μεν τινας θα'αντα ονο
μα προσεγγορια μετοχα αρθρον αρτωμαμα κατα
15 δὲ την συμπεριφομενην αγαρβη ή[
ἡ συναιρουσι γαρ εις εν την δε προσηγοριαν μετο
χαρί αρθρον αιτ και την ονομα και την μετοχην και το ?
ονομα αποδεικνυς τοιτ' εστι κυριον των τη
πτωτικη κλεισι γυτοπτοποτων μερον[
20 τα δε υποπτοπτων των τη πτωτικη κλιβαι εστι
παλιον ονομα προσεγγορια μετοχα αρθρον αντω
ω των ονοματων εστιν
κυτταμα τοιτ[ον] πτωτ[ομ] τρια κατα δε τιναι
25 πετετε [[ορθη γενικη]] αρσενικος θηλυ [ουδετε]
[ω]ν κοιου και επεκουναρ αρσενικόν [μεν ον]
εστιν ου προταστεται της ορθης επεικης πτωτε
ως αρθρον το δ οιον ο Αρισταρτος θηλυ [δε]
εστιν ου προταστεται της ορθης επεικης πτωτεων
αρθρον το ή οιον η Ελευθερεια νομετερον δε [εστιν ου προτασ
tεται της ορθης ευκης πτωτεων αρθρον [το το οι]
30 ον το παειδον κοιουν δε εστιν ο τα μεν πτω-
σεις εξεσε τας αυτας υποταστεται δε αρθροις διαφοροις
[οιον έπο[η]βοις οινος λιθος και τα ομοια [λεγομεν]
χαρι οί ίπτος και η ίπτος δε οι θεως και η θεως και ο οιος
κατα η οιος και ο λιθος και η λιθος = επεκουνα 
35 ο διαι μειας λεξεων το δε αρσενικον και [το θηλυ
τω]
σημερεις [[θε]] δε ετερω των αρθρων προκατελημε
νοι έτοι αρσενικων η θηλυκων καθ[ε]
1[.] . . . [.] οιν αετος χειλων η χειλων . [

2. ψ of ζηλη corr. 5. χ of χορτισμεν corr. 12. First ε of ε-εις corr. from έ. 15. l. αρκβης.
16. l. τε for δε. 19. l. ελικει. 26. l. Αρισταρχες. 31. ν of νποταστεται corr. from οι. 35. l. τε
for δε. 36. l. σημαίνει. 37. l. αρσενικον η θηλυκον. καθ corr. 38. l. χειλων.

'Lection marks properly so-called are seven, as follows: acute, grave, circumflex, rough, smooth, long, short. Of these three denote accent, oxytone, barytone, perispome, two quantity (l. breathings) rough, smooth, two breathings (l. quantity) long, short.

Lection marks improperly so-called . . . are three, apostrophe, hyphen, division into separate words. An example of the acute accent is εϊνος, grave . . . , circumflex είχης, rough breathing . . . , smooth
breathing ἔσω, long ἄλη, short ἄνα, αποστρεφε ὡς ἐφαν', ἵππον ἀρσ κοτύλησοναινί, διδων ἔσω κλαστὸν ἂνων . . . 

The parts of speech are according to some nine: noun proper, noun appellative, participle, article, pronoun; but according to the generally received accurate classification eight, for grammarians combine noun appellative and noun proper to form one . . . The declinable parts of speech are as follows, noun proper, noun appellative, participle, article, pronoun. There are three genders of nouns, or according to some five, masculine, feminine, neuter, common, and epicene. Masculine nouns have prefixed to the nominative singular the article ὁ, as for instance ὁ 'Αἰας. Feminine nouns have prefixed to the nominative singular the article ἡ, as for instance ἡ Ἑλέ. Neuter nouns have prefixed to the nominative singular the article τῷ, as for instance τῷ παῖδιν. A common noun has the same cases but can take different articles, such as ἓνος, βοῦς, δῶς, λίθος and so on. For we can say ὁ ἓνος and ἡ ἓνος, ὁ βοῦς and ἡ βοῦς, ὁ δῶς and ἡ δῶς, ὁ λίθος and ἡ λίθος. An epicene word expresses both masculine and feminine by one word but takes exclusively one of the two articles in front, either masculine or feminine . . . , such as ἄρος, χελιδών, as ἡ χελιδών . . . .

1. ἕρωξαία ἐι is to be supplied before the beginning of the line.
2-4. χρονικαι and πνευματικαι should change places.
10. κοτύλησοναινί: Od. v. 433. The object of the sign connecting η and δ was to prevent its being read as πρός κοτύλη. The hyphen is frequently employed in the Bacchylides papyrus, διαστολὴ κατ' ἔδαν (or as it was pronounced at this time καθ' ἔδαν, cf. Blass Neutest. Gramm. 15) is the opposite of this, showing that e.g. ωφοκλεύον was to be read as two words ὁφοκλεύον.
11. ἐμοὶ δ κτλ.: Od. xix. 183.
13. κατα μεν τινας θε: only five are stated, four being omitted.
16-17. The dots above the letters signify that they were to be left out.
17-19. The passage from κατ τιν μπλε χυνσ το μέρος is unintelligible as it stands.
20. τον after ὑποπιπτομαι is superfluous.
22. γενη has been omitted after τρεα.
30-34. This definition of common nouns agrees verbally with that found in Bekk. Anecd. p. 846, with the substitution of γαρ for μὲν in line 33.
34-37. Cf. Bekk. Anecd. l. c. τε (written δε by mistake) in l. 35 and δε in l. 36 are there omitted.

XXII. HOMER ILIAD V.

11.5 × 8.5 cm. Plate IV.

A FRAGMENT from the bottom of a column, containing the ends of Iliad v. 481-495, written in a good-sized semi-uncial hand which is not later than the second century nor earlier than the end of the first. The text, as usual, is the vulgate, and the papyrus does not seem to have been a very careful copy.
PART of a leaf out of a vellum book containing Odyssey xv. 161–181 and 189–210 with some lacunae, the ink also being much faded. The handwriting is a carefully formed cursive of the late third or fourth century, so the fragment is one of the earliest extant pieces of a vellum MS. Iota adscript is sometimes written. Stops, accents, breathings, and marks of elision and quantity are occasionally found. In the upper margin of the recto is the number of the page, 261. The text, as usual, is the vulgate. Our collation is with the edition of Ludwich.

Verso.

161 [αιτος ἀργην χηρα φερων ουνχεστι πέλωρον
[ημερον εξ ανυλης οι δ ιυαντες] ἐποντο
[αναθης] δαι γνηθα]μες ο δε σφασιν εγγυςθεν ελθαν
[δεξιος ηριζεν προσθυντας ιππων οι δε εριοντες
165 [γηθησα]με και πάσιν ειν φρεβοι δημος [αμβη]
[του] δη Νεστορίδης Πεινιστρα]τος ἠρχητο μυθων
[φραζε] δη Μενέλαοι διοτρεφες ώραμει λαιν
[η νυ]π τη]δ εφηνε διος τερας γη σοι αυτω
[ω] φιατο μερομηξε δ' αρηφιλο]σ Μενέλαος
170 [οις] ποιοις οι κατα μοίραν υποκράναι ουτιας
τον δ Ελευ η ταυνυπελος υποθαμενη φατο [μυθων
κλινμε νοι αυτω εγω μυθησομαι ως ειν θυμω
αθαι]ρατοι βαλλουσα και ως τελεσθαι οιω
ος οδίς Χηρις ἡπταεῖ σειταλλομενη ειν οικω

178 [ελ]θον εξ ὅρεος οθι οι γενεν [τε] τοιος τε

ως Οδυσσεις κακα π[ο]λλαι π[α]λαι και πολλ επερηθεις

οικαδε νοσησει και τι φεστει τε και ήθι

οικος αταρ μισηστηρι τι κακον [π]λευτερος φιτειν


180 ομιφα μ[νις Ζεν θηηι ε]πευμπεντος] π[οσις Ηρης

[τ]ημ [κεν τι και κειθ] θεων [ως ευχετομανην

7 lines lost.

Reto.

Σξα

189 ήμος δη πηγενεια φαην ροδοδακτυλος γης

190 υπον τε ζευγ[νυτ]υ ανα θ αμή[βατα [ποικιλ εθαινουν

εκ δι ελασαν προθυρου και] αι[θοδοσης [εριδουπου

μαστυζευς δ ελα[σαν τα] δ ουκ ακοιτε π[ετεηθην

αιμα δ [ε]πεβ [λουν] Πιλον απο ιπελιρθου

και τοτε Τηλαιακος προσεφωνε Νεστυρος νιον

195 Νεστοριδη πους κεν μου υποσχήμενον [τελεσεις

μεθυν ερυνοι δε διαμπερες ευχομεθ᾽ ειναι

εκ πατερων φιλοτητος αταρ και ομιλικες ε[μεν

εκ δ οος και μαλλουν ωποφροσύνης εισηθει

μη με παρ εξ άγε νηα διοτρεφες αλλα λιτ' αυτου

200 μη μ' ο γερον αεκοιτα καταχη ιδι ειν οικω

ιεμενοι φιλεεις εμε δε χρεω βασιν φευσθα[ι]

ως φατο Νεστοριδής δ αρε εω συμφράσσατο[ν] θυμω

οππους οι κατα μοιραν υποσχήμενος τελεσειν

οδε δε οι φρο[ν]ντι δοασσατο κερδουν ειναι

205 στρεφ' υπον επι νηα [θω]μη και βίνα βαλλας[θη]

νην δ επι πρύμνη εξαι[ν]το κάλλη δόρα

εσθητα χρυ[σ]ον τε τα οι Με[υθλαιος εθα]κεν

και μη εποτων[ν]ην έστε[α επτορον]τα προσοδο

[ηποδη νυ οναβανη κελευς τε παντινας ετουρο

210 [πριν εμε οικαδ υκε]θαι [αικεγελαι τε γερο]ντι

164. ηεν: ηε L (udwich) with most MSS. ηε U.
168. Διος: θες L with all MSS. except the first hand of U which has δως.
172. μοι: so Porph. zm. II. 273, 7. μεν MSS., L.
191. αδικοςις: so H. αδικοςις L. with most MSS.
192. μαστυζευν: μαστιζευν MSS., L.
198. ωιοφροσυνης: δωιοφροσυνης MSS., L.
207. οθουκε: θουκε MSS., L.
XXIV. DEMOSTHENES, SECOND PHILIPPIC.

6.3 x 4.8 cm. PLATE V (Verso).

FRAGMENT of a vellum codex containing parts of §§ 1 and 5 of Demosthenes’ Second Philippic. The speech begins on the verso, at the top of which is written the title of the book. The leaf no doubt originally contained two columns of writing; each column having an average of about twenty-six lines; the column of which part is preserved on the recto would then have been the fourth of the speech. The fragment has been cut from the leaf on the right and left, and the upper edge is notched; at the bottom it has been torn, not cut. The handwriting is an upright calligraphic uncial, which may well be as early as the fourth century. Accents, square breathings, stops, and marks of elision are occasionally added. These and the marginal and interlinear insertions seem all to be due to the original scribe, except the addition above line 5 of the recto which is certainly later.

Verso.

κ' Φιλιππον β
οταν ω ανδρες Λθη
ναιος λογοι γεγο&vn
ται περι ων Φιλις
5 πος πραττει και βι
αεται παρα την ει
ρηην αει τους ν
νπερ νημων λογους
και δικαιον και φι
10 λανθρωπον ορω

Recto.

γεδος δυνάμε κε
πι ετι πορρωτερο λη
σει πανθ' ημαι μη 'ι[ε[η]
δ' επιστησεια με ||
γεδος δυνάμε
5 ας προς ήν ουδ' αν
ταραι δυνησομε
θαν ουχ' δ' αυτος τρο
ποσ οσπερ προτε
10 ρον του βουλευ
σβαι' αλλα και τοις

Verso 1. The title, κ(ε)ρ(α) Φιλιππον β, is placed at the beginning of the speech; cf. 14. 8. The variant ομων is not otherwise recorded.

Recto 1. The syllables inserted in the margin γεδος δυνάμε were intended to be supplied at the end of line 5 where they were inadvertently omitted. κε stands for κατω, i.e. ‘insert below,’ and the point of omission is marked by the sign in the right margin opposite line 5; cf. Amh. Pap. I. 1, col. III. 17, &c.

2. πι, added in a large, and perhaps different, hand above the end of the line, appears to be the number of the page.


5. The originally omitted syllables γεδος δυνάμε, after having already been supplied in the upper margin, have also been inserted above the line by a later hand.

ανταπαι: a mis-spelling for ανταραι, which is apparently corrected in the marginal entry.
XXV. ISOCRATES, Πρὸς Δημόνικου.

20 x 15.5 cm.  

A n incomplete column written in a semi-uncial hand of the latter part of the first or the beginning of the second century A.D., containing §§ 50-53 of Isocrates' oration Πρὸς Δημόνικου. The following column contained the conclusion of the discourse and the title, of which only one or two letters are preserved.

On the verso is part of an account, much obliterated.

Col. I.

μηδέν δὲ § 50
[τοιν τυχοντων] μιαφιερους εικοτων
οπου γαιρ τους τοις λογοις μουν ψευδο
μενους αποδοκιμαζομεν η του γε
§ 51
τους τω βιω παντι ελαττουμενους φα
λους ειναι φησιμεν δικαιως δ αν τους
τοινους υπολαβομεν μη μουν
[εις] θρηςιων αμαρτανοιτας αλλα και της
tυχης προδοτας ειναι η μει γαρ αυτοις

§ 52
[χρημα]τα και δοξαν και φιλους ενεχει
μενει οι δε σφας αυτοις] αναξιοις της κυρ.

§ 53
[παρθουσις ευδαμονιας κατεστησαν]
[ει δε] δει θητουν οι την της θεων
[σωσικαιαθες θαι διαβασις ηγουμαι κακει]

§ 54
[νους] [επι] ποιο οικεστασαι μαλιστα δη
λακεμαι ποις εχουσι προς τους φαιλους

και τους σπουδαιους των γονεων Ζευς
gar Ηρακλεα και Ταυταλον γαιργαιργας ὡς

§ 55
[τους μεν δια την αρετην' αθανα]
tου εποιησε του δε δια την καικειαθη]
[τ AWS μεγιστας τειμωρια(ις) εκολαθην]

και ες δε(ις) παραδειγματι χρωμενηνος ο

§ 56
[μεγαθατης] της καλοκαγαθιας και μη μο

§ 57

και ους τυφ ημων εμφανειεθην ειρη


5. Before φαιλους, ov has been omitted by mistake.
8. αμαρτανοιτας: αμαρτάνειν MSS.
XXVI. BABRIUS FABLES.

Height 25.8 cm.  Plate I (Frontispiece).

TWO consecutive columns, containing the eleventh, sixteenth and seventeenth fables of Babrius, accompanied by a Latin translation. The papyrus may be assigned to the end of the third or early part of the fourth century. The Latin version, which in each case precedes the Greek, is extraordinarily bad, giving the impression of having been composed by a person who knew very little Latin, and copied by another who knew less. The corruption in line 25, for instance, is easily accounted for by unintelligent copying. Forms like frescigia tur (l. 5), babbandam (l. 30), and sorsus = πλήρης (l. 31) are however less easily laid to the copyist’s charge; and for the many eccentricities of accidence and syntax the responsibility must to a great extent rest with the translator. But in spite of such shortcomings in this part of the text, the script both of the Latin and Greek sections—which there can be little doubt were written by the same person—though having no pretensions to a literary character is nevertheless very fair, and the writer can hardly have been in the early stages of his education.

The Greek text is moderately accurate, but is clearly inferior to that of the unique manuscript in the British Museum (Athous), from which it offers several minor variations (cf. the collation given below). But if the positive contributions from this new witness are insignificant, it possesses an interest in carrying the tradition so many stages further back, and showing, for instance, that the form of the eleventh fable, which Crusius suspects of compression, and βαλόντος in line 5, which various editors have emended, are as old as the fourth century. That some at least of the metrical epimythia of the fables are of the same antiquity is also a valuable fact, for which we are indebted to the Latin version (l. 32 sqq.). A further feature of interest in the papyrus is the order of the fables, which, while differing from that of the Athous, is based on a similar principle. The three fables here preserved stand respectively seventeenth, sixteenth, and eleventh in the Athous: but they all begin with the letter A. This can hardly be accidental, and therefore the alphabetical arrangement, which is also found in the paraphrases of Babrius, if not likely to be original is at any rate extremely ancient. It will be observed that fables sixteen and seventeen are run together, and for the purposes of the Latin translation treated as one.

The few additions and corrections that have been made in the text of the papyrus are by the original hand. A mark of elision is twice written (l. 11), and diaeresis is occasionally used; but these are the only lection signs employed.
BABRIUS FABLES

Col. I.

luppus autem auditus anecellam uere dictum
putatus m[a]sit quasi para cenaet
dum puer quidem sero domisset
ipse porro esuriens et luppus enectus uer[e]
rediuit frigiti(s) spebus frestitiatur
luppa eniqm eum coniugalis interrogabat
quomodo nihil tuitus uenisti si[?]t solu[bas]
et [dix][t quo]modo enim quis mulieri etedo.

ailuros or[an] oic[es] enedre[on]

korekos oia p[assalow ap][rtyth]
ton d[ e]id' alektar[ p[ i]nusos anakis]logoxwv
kai taut enetromyrsen ojv f( w)ny[as]
pollous mev oida thulakous i[di[v] y[th]
oideis odontas eijken meieon ailupa[on]
agroukos hpei[lls]e vmpo i[tt]h klai[oini]
sega me se to luke ra[lo]
lukos d akoutras tnv te yrapalhnes
vnymas emen in ws etomia deu[s]trwv
enw o pois mev esperas ekoum[th]
avtos de p[nwv kai chanov] lukos ortos
apthike ypskras ela[s]n enedrenev[as]

Col. II.
lukaino d avto[on n]nuevos nrota
pov oidev yplhes aras ov[ pi]n e[doeis]
o d
kakeinos eite[v] pov yar o o y\nuawe piste[v]ov

bulpecula ino[par]=tunam bineariss[ue h]ort[is]que
peregrina uolens circomitti quis asau[tia]
codam su[c]censu at linei quidem a[illai]gatus
sinuit ful[g]re [h]anc speculator genius malus
infra aruras missuro procedebat

ignem babbandam erat autem tempus sectilis
et pulcheri fructus spaearum sorsus

sportet ergo serenae magis aut inequa irasci
| nec uidit eius ariis Cereris
est quidam ira ultrices quem custodiamus

ipsismet ipsis nocentiam ferentes animosulib[us]

ailos[e]k ekfravan am[pe]lov te kai k[eta]v
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

1 seems to have been erased after κα. 25. a in -tunam written over another a. 39. n of infra cor. 
32. Second t of oportet cor. from ε. 39. First σ in episkopos cor.

4. n in urpe has apparently been converted from ε or e; but the traces of the substituted letter are 
fainter than those of that which it is supposed to have replaced.

5. frestigiatur: perhaps uesstigatus was meant, though no verb uestigior occurs. frestigiatur can 
hardly have been evolved from insidius. Blass suggests praestigiatus, which is much nearer to 
the papyrus, but not a translation of the Greek.

9. οριόν: δόξας A(thous).
10. κορυκος oia: δό θάλακος τι Α. κορυκος is for κάρυκος (= θάλακος) but κάρυκος οia does not scan.
11. πασαλω: πασάλων must be read, with A.
12. εωθεις: εωθείς δ' Α. 
13. ζώνος Α.
14. λνανος oia: δό λύκος δ' Α.
15. κλαὶοντος has become detached from the following line.
16. σπαγ: παθαί Α. 
17. λυκω δ: δ λύκος δ' Α.
18. εοτερας: cf. l. 36 ευθραν. ἐσπέρης Α.
19. πιωνω: πειωνω Α.
20. χανων λυκος: λύκος χανω Α., whose order is confirmed by the Latin translation as well as by the 
scansion.

οριόν is for δόξας; cf. l. 10 κορυκος.
21. ψυχατος: cf. the Latin fregetapis (l. 5); κορυκος Α. ψυχατος is of course impossible after απηλθε 
on metrical grounds, though ψυχατος απηλθε would be unobjectionable. But A.'s reading is probably sound.

22. επαθεις αρας: A. gives the correct order, αρας δέθες; cf. too the Latin (l. 7).
23. εωθεις: εωθείς Α., which is followed by Crusius. In the papyrus the letter first written after θ seems 
to have been o or a, which was afterwards altered to εις or ει.
24. κακείως: o δ, which is here written above the line, is the reading of A. κακείως makes the line 
a foot too long.
25. l. uicepsulum infortunatam or importunam. m or on could be read instead of or before tunam. 
b for μ reappears in the next word, binaries.
26. saeuli[tia is very doubtful. The first letter may be e; but calamitate is not likely.
27. habbandam = πφονωνα, but no verb babbare is known. voluntent suggests itself, but this is 
rather far removed from babbandam.
31. spseculum is for sperum. sorsus is a curious rendering of πλήρης; the letters are clearly enough 
written.

The critical sign below this line means that the nec uedit, &c., which was originally omitted and then 
 inadvertantly added in the wrong position, should be inserted here. There is a corresponding mark 
in front of nec.
32. l. serene... inique.
33. l. areas Ceres.
35. ipsisnet ipsis may be a mistake for nobisnet ipsis or ipsisnet ipsi. The small fragment con-
taining the lower parts of the letters sis of ipsisemt was placed slightly too far to the left when the facsimile was made.

36. εκθηαν: so A.; ἐκθηαν Crusius.
ἀμπελ[	extendash]τον τε καὶ κηφ[	extendash]ταυ: ἀμπελοτον . . . κηφον A. The shortness of the space between λ and τε in the papyrus makes ἀμπελοτον more probable than ἀμπελοων, and the former is confirmed by the following κηφ. In the Latin version the plural seems to have been intended.

37. α]κεκη: αδυν A.; the spelling of the papyrus is correct.

40. βαλαθως: so A.; cf. the Latin missuro (line 29). A.'s reading has been commonly condemned, and variously emended, e.g. βαλαθως (Ahrens, Crusius), λαθως (Halm). The papyrus shows that the corruption, if it be a corruption, is at least a very old one.

42. This line is defective. A. has καὶ καλλίσεις ἄμιγδας which there is no ground for questioning. The καλλ[ε]καρτος of the papyrus (cf. the Latin version, line 31) looks like a gloss on καλλίσεις.

43. αλων: ἀλων A.

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II. LATIN PAPYRI.

XXVII. JURISTIC FRAGMENT.

13.8 x 29 cm. 5th or 6th century A.D. Plate VI.

The lower part of a broad column, including some complete lines, containing Latin legal matter, perhaps part of a literary work. In line 9 occurs a date ... Constantin? C(aesarii)bus consule(ibus), and in the line following there is apparently a reference to Caracalla. The papyrus is in bad condition, and of the first 3 lines only a few letters are here and there legible, which we have not thought it worth while to print. Even in the better preserved part below the light brown ink is often very faded and illegible. The upright, half-uncial handwriting is of a similar type to that of the Oxyrhynchus Vergil fragment (Pap. Oxy. I. 31), and may be referred to approximately the same period. Some abbreviations occur; and both double and single points are used.

It is to be observed that the writing is at right angles to the fibres of the papyrus, and that therefore this manuscript was written continuously, not divided up into columns. There is, we believe, no extant example of a lengthy literary work having been written in such a manner, and this fact creates the presumption that the roll from which this fragment came was not a very large one. But the conclusion is by no means necessary. A roll which the reader opened vertically instead of horizontally would have been perfectly convenient, and the Byzantine fashion of writing long contracts in this manner may very well have been extended to literary compositions.

Vestiges of 8 lines.

[...]

8. [debebre ... 9 letters]. pa[...]. θυσιν κτις ἄκ ... Const[...]. οτι 9aul: ὑπότα. ἦ[...]

10. [Angelio Seuer[o]. ...] ... rescripto τομ [ ...]. ... ationibus impetrum [...]

si contra rogum usurario falsi eligitur: posse nocere constat: neque litem institutam

diu trahit iura [pe]rmittunt: si quidem contra eum etiam qui post litem institutam desti
tit: ἥσσουσα[...]. δια passiss questionem ç ... operiç τuo destitori a ... r. φ. s consulaç
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

3°

propter quod aditus rector prouinciae pro e... tor... arf... [[...]]. rog[...]

[...]

propter quod aditus rector prouinciae pro e... tor... arf... [[...]]. rog[...]

repete po. n. iono[[...]]...[...]. x. t de extraordinariis iudiciis...

nondum actionem...[...]. dit: agere...q com...q[...]. [traces of 5 more lines.]

9. The supposed t of pat is raised rather above the line. diebus cannot be read.

10. Perhaps rationibus or even narrationibus; cf. line 11.

16. Above the t of x. t is a short vertical mark, which might signify an abbreviation.

17. Between this line and the lower edge of the papyrus are a variety of marks which seem to be ink, and may be due to blotting. If there were more lines of writing below l. 17 it is hardly possible that they could have become so effectually effaced that no single letter is decipherable.

XXVIII. JURISTIC FRAGMENT.

5.5 × 5.3 cm. (Frag. c). 4th or 5th century A.D. Plate VI (recto).

THREE small fragments, which we have not succeeded in fitting together, from a leaf of a papyrus codex. So far as the scanty evidence admits of a judgement, the subject is of a legal character. Palaeographically these fragments are of interest, offering another example of the mixed sloping hand found also in the Vienna fragment of the Formula Fabiana, the Paulus fragment in Gr. Pap. II. 107, and the Bodleian Chronicle of Eusebius. The resemblance to the handwriting of the Vienna fragment, ascribed to the 4th century (facsimile in Mittheil. Pap. Erz. Rainer, IV. ad fin.), is especially striking.

(a) recto.

facile iura q[...].

]is animis ra

ler[...]

] . [...].

5 ] . den[...]

(b) recto.

]t pro

] etia

] est ina

lib]eratatib

]or[...]

] sta

] ana

] qu[...]

verso.

libertat[i] si op[...]

... mmato em[...]

m. enasue[...]

[...].ry[...]

verso.

consta[...]

uera[...]

[...]

i[...].[...].[...]

mer[...]

x[...]. summarized...

tra[...]

v[...].[...].sum[...]

... 
III. DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD.

XXIX. ROYAL ORDINANCES.

22 x 12 cm. About B.C. 250. Plate VII.

This papyrus contains part of a series of extracts from royal ordinances. Both the style of the language and the character and date of the handwriting, which is a fine semi-uncial of the middle of the third century B.C., strongly resemble the Revenue Papyrus, especially Cols. lxxvi–cvii, and it is tempting to suppose that it actually formed part of the series of rolls which composed that unique document. But it certainly does not join on to any of the extant fragments of the Revenue Papyrus. Not only is the texture of the papyrus somewhat thicker, but the arrangement of the sections, of which two are headed ἄλλο μέρος του αὐτοῦ and a third begins with the common formula introducing part of a πρόσταγμα, βασιλεὺς προστάζων, is different from the scheme of the Revenue Papyrus, so that after all the connexion between the two may be confined to the internal resemblance.

The sense of the fragment is difficult to recover. Apparently the principal subject is the regulation of markets, and in the πρόσταγμα in lines 20, sqq. soldiers are mentioned, but it is not clear whether they are referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The 24th year occurring in line 6 is no doubt that of Philadelphus, and the papyrus was written probably not much later than that date.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[...]} & \text{μη ἀποδεδω[κ]ότος τοῖς στ[...]} \\
\text{[...]} & \text{δικαπλοῖν περὶ δὲ τῶν γ[...]} \\
\text{[...]} & \text{αὐτῶν διαγνώσται τῶν δὲ[...]} \\
\text{[...]} & \text{ἐν ταῖς ἡμέρας ε[...]} \\
\text{[...]} & \text{αὐτῶν τὰ ὀνόματα διαδίν[...]} \\
\text{[...]} & \text{λογιστήριον. (ἔτους) κἀ[...]} \\
\text{[ἄλλο μέρος τοῦ αὐτοῦ.]} \\
\end{align*}
\]
XXX. REPORT ON A DISPUTE.

Dimē.

An official report giving an account of an inquiry held concerning the ownership of a house at Soconpaei Nesus. The present occupier of this was a priestess of Soconpaeus and Isis called Thembos, but the ownership of it was claimed by Tesenouphis, a priest of the same temple, on the ground that his father Marres had bought the house some time previously from the father (or grandfather) of Thembos. The result of the inquiry was to vindicate the claim of Tesenouphis, proof being adduced that Marres had actually been the proprietor of the house ‘before the war,’ and that the contracts relating to his ownership had been destroyed during the disturbances.

The papyrus is one of a large find made in the temple at Dimē. The other Greek papyri are 10, 33–35, 40–43, 55–62, and 161–164; and there were also many demotic documents which are now in the possession of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith. The earliest date found in the Greek papyri is the second year of Philometor (42), the latest the forty-first of Euergetes II (182). Within this period of fifty years falls the present document, and Tesenouphis is probably identical
with the Tesenouphis in 33, 5, and Marres his father with the Marres son of Pechusis mentioned in 42 and 43, and perhaps 55. The ‘war’ most likely refers to the revolt in the Thebaid, instigated by Dionysius (Fr. Hist. Gr. II. pp. viii, sqq.) about b.c. 165, which may well have extended to the Fayyum. The burning of title-deeds by the ‘Egyptian rebels’ (line 34) was probably directed largely against the Greek settlers, though the sufferer in this case was an Egyptian. The causes of the quarrels between the two nationalities are illustrated by 40.

The papyrus is written in a large very cursive hand in two columns, of which the first has lost the beginnings of lines. The Greek is unusually poor, judged by a comparison with other official documents of this century. On the verso is a demotic account.

Col. I.

[15 letters ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἑν τῷ 35 τοὺς ἐκ τῆς κάρμης προσβατέρων, προσεμαρτύρων
[13 ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἑρείπων διὰ ὑπὸ προφέρονος ἠγορακέναι
[17 μηδένου τῶν ἔδρας οἰκιῶν
[13 " τῆς διηλευμένην οἰκίαν
[19 " ἔδρας οἰκιῶν
[19 " ἐὸς καὶ ἔγραφον
[20 " μέχρι μὲν

11. γεγονόμενοι οἱ γεγονότα. 27. τῆς τοῦ γιὸν τῶν. 33. ἡ πατρίς αὐτοῦ. 39. τοῦ τῶν. 41. Ἐρμῆ. 42. Ἐρμῆς. 43. Ἐρμῆς.

(We received) the declaration of Tesenouphis son of Marres, a priest at Socnopaeus Nesus of the great god Socnopaeus and Isis Nephores, against Thembos daughter of . . . atretis, a priestess of the same village, in which he sets forth that his father Marres had bought a house from the aforesaid . . . atretis . . . long ago, and that in the revolt which took place . . . praying that “if my statement is right, she shall vacate the house.” The aforesaid Thembos having been summoned to appear, . . . (we examined) the village elders. They gave further evidence that Marres the father of Tesenouphis had become owner of the house before the war. Likewise Condylus, one of the fishermen, having been summoned, gave evidence that he had had II.
the contracts of Tesenouphis' father concerning the house in question and "I was compelled at the metropolis by the Egyptian rebels to bring the contracts and burn them." From this it became clear to us that the house belonged to Marres the father of Tesenouphis; accordingly we ordered Thembos to vacate it, and she making a request for time consented to vacate it within ten days.'

1. The division of words in the first line is obscure. No known name of a nome ends in ἔλαυστοιον, and since the dispute concerns a village in the Arsinoite nome, the mention of another nome would not be expected. Though the metropolis of the Arsinoite nome long continued to be called Ἴος Κροκόδιλων πόλις, it is not at all likely that the name was ever called Κροκόδιλωντοις. Probably therefore ῥοῦ should be separated from πόλις and εἶλον is the end of Νέλου. A village called Νέλων πόλις is known to have been near Socnopaei. No. 256 186. 14. The next word is perhaps a proper name in the dative, i.e. the person to whom the document is addressed. There is no reason to think that another column at the beginning is lost. Who the writer was does not appear; but the general character of the papyrus suggests that it is a report of the χρηματισται or one of their agents. In line 38, the only place where the first person is used not merely in a quotation, the number is plural.

2. ἔτομαι ἢμοι: cf. 33. 13.

5. On Isis Nephorses (Iisis ‘of the beautiful throne’), who was associated with Socnopaeus at Dimē, see Krebs, Aeg. Zeitschr. 1893, p. 32.

14. ἦν ἵνα κ.τ.λ.: the writer is clearly quoting the actual words of Tesenouphis; cf. l. 33 where he with similar abruptness changes from the third person to the first.

28. Κανάλκων: sc. προκελαθείτω, cf. l. 16.

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XXXI. BANKER’S RECEIPT. OFFICIAL REPORT.

Thebes. 15'6 x 134.5 cm. B.C. 112.

The first four lines of this papyrus are a receipt issued by the royal bank at Hermouthis for 1200 drachmæ of copper, with 180 for extra charges, paid to the ‘private account’ of the reigning sovereigns as a fine by Senpoëris daughter of Onnophris (cf. 53. 2). The payment is stated, as usual, to be in accordance with a διαγραφὴ or report (cf. 52–54), in this case that of Hermias, overseer of the revenues, and Phibis, the royal scribe; and by a rare chance a copy of the actual διαγραφὴ is appended (5–19), and throws an interesting light upon the procedure of the revenue officials at the end of the second century B.C. In it Hermias recounts to the banker that being on a tour in the Pathyrite nome collecting taxes he had been informed at the Memnonia, the district opposite Thebes, that a certain piece of desert land had been secretly enclosed with a view to planting date palms. On going with his agents to the spot he discovered that two πῆχεα (about 55 square metres) in excess of the proper amount had been enclosed by Senpoëris, who, after ‘persuasion by force’ (perhaps a euphemism for torture) had been applied to find out the value of the land, agreed to pay a fine of 1200 drachmæ of copper. This sum together with twice the ordinary extra charges Hermias authorizes the banker to receive. There follow first (20) the official signature of Hermias, secondly (21–22) the signature of Phibis, the βασιλικὸς γραμματέας, which is conditional upon a certificate from the topogrammateus stating that the proceedings had been correct and giving the measurements, thirdly (23–29) the signature of the topogrammateus, giving the measurements upon the authority of the komogrammateus. On palaeographical
grounds the papyrus must belong to the end of the second century B.C., and the sixth year in which these events took place refers to the reign of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy Soter II, who are the βασιλεῖς mentioned in line 2.

The papyrus, which is in an excellent state of preservation, was found in a pot together with twenty demotic texts (cf. p. 55 of Mr. Newberry’s edition of Lord Amherst’s Egyptian papyrus; 31 = his xlix). The Greek dockets upon three of these are published in 52–54.

Col. I.

"Ερμίας διοικούσα θαύματα. ἔπι τὴν ἑν Ἐρμία (ἀνωθεν) τράπεζαν ἐδί. ἄνωθεν εἰς τὸν ἱδίον λόγον τῶν βασιλέων
catá διαγραφὴν Ἐρμίου τοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν προσόδων καὶ Φίβιος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως, ἢ καὶ
καὶ τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται, Σεβαστὴς ὸννώφριος προστίμον χοικάνον π(ήχων) βα(λκοῦ)
'ΑΣ τὲλή(η) ρπ.

Diōnυ(σω) τρα(πείστης).

5 Ἐρμίας Διοικούσα θαύματα. ἔπιβαλλόντες εἰς τὸν Παθηρίτην διεπισφάλεσα τοὺς παρ’ ἡμῶν
eἰς τὰς τοπαρχίας σχετισθομένους τῆς εἰσαγωγῆς τῶν ὁθελομένων πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν µιᾶθων καὶ τὴν ἀργυρίκην πρόσοδον, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς συνσταθείσας πρακτορείας ἐν τοῖς
Μεσονεὸς συμβαθείντος ὑπάρχων τόποις περιελημένων εἰς φυτεῖαν φοινικῶν
καὶ μεταπεμφάμενος Τοίτον τὸν κοιμογραμματέα καὶ ἐπελθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὸν Σεβαστήριον
τοῦ ὸννώφριος τόπον καὶ ἐγκτετραγόντες [ἐ]γ[ρήθην] π[ῆχ(ε)ις] β, καὶ ταύτην μεταπεμφάμενον
πειθανάγης προσαχθείσῃς περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος προστίμον ὡς τῆς (ἀρούρας) διὰ τὸ παρειληφέραι

Col. II.

ἀπὸ χέρσου (ταλάντων) ἀ τὰς συναγομένας χα(λκοῦ) 'ΑΣ καὶ ταύτης ἐπιδεξαμένης, κατα-

cολονθήσας καὶ δε.

ἐξάμενος ἐπὶ τῆς ἑν Ἐρμία (ἀνωθεν) τρα(πείσ.) τυπογραφὸς Φίβιος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμ-

ματέως τοῦ δὲ τυπογραμματέως

ἐντάσσοντος διὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ὑπογραφής τὰ τὲ µέτρα καὶ τὰς γεννίας καὶ προσδιασκούσινον

µένειν

15 ἐν τούτους ἡγνοῦσθαι, τὰς τοῦ χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργύριον ἈΣ ἀνάφερ’ ἐν λήµµατι εἰς τὸ

προστίμον εἷς τὰ ἀναγεγράμμενα

ὑπὸ τῶν παρ’ ἡµῶν ὡς κα[θήκει], ἐδ’ ὅις ταξιμένη ἔξεις ἐν φυτείᾳ τῶν τόπων φοινίκι

οὐδένες λόγον

συνεπευένθη πρὸς ἡµᾶς περὶ οὐδένος ἀπλῶς. προσκόµισαι δὲ καὶ τὰ καθήκοντα τέλη διπλά

καὶ εἰ τὸ αἶλο καθήκε.

ἐφωρίζοι. (ἐτούς) ἡ Χοίαχ ἡ.

20 δέξαι τὰς τοῦ χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργύριον χιλίας διακοσίας, / 'ΑΣ, καὶ εἰ τὰ ἀλλο καθήκει.

(ἐτούς) ἡ Χοίαχ ἡ.

Φίβιος, δὲν ὁ τυπογραμματέως ὑπογραφής ταῦθ’ οὔτως ἔχειν(ν) καὶ µηθὲν ἡγνοῦσθαι καὶ ἐν-

tάξει τὰ τέ µετρα καὶ
tὰς γεννίας, δέξαι τὰ(κε) τοῦ χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργύριον χιλίας διακοσίας. / 'ΑΣ, καὶ τὰλλα
tὰ προσδιαγραφέα(φόμενα). (ἐτούς) ἡ Χοίαχ ἡ.
The 6th year, Choiak 8. Paid into the bank at Hermonthis in charge of Dionysius, to the private account of the sovereigns in accordance with the report of Hermias, overseer of the revenues, and Phibis the royal scribe, a copy of which is appended, by Senpœris daughter of Onnophris as a fine upon a palm-grove of two cubits, 1200 copper drachmae (and) the taxes 186 drachmae. (Signed) Dionysius, banker.

Hermias to Dionysius, greeting. When we reached the Pathyrite nome we sent our agents to the toparchies to look after the collection of debts owed on account of both rents in corn and taxes in money; and as they were engaged upon exacting payment at the Memnonia it was reported that there were certain pieces of land which had been enclosed for the purpose of growing palms. Whereupon I sent for Totoës the village scribe, and we went to the land of Senpœris daughter of Onnophris and measured it, and found that it projected by two cubits. She was then sent for, and forcible persuasion being applied with regard to the proper fine, it was fixed, on consideration of her having reclaimed it from the desert, at the rate of 10 talents for the aroura, making in all 1200 drachmae, to which she agreed. Accordingly please receive at the bank of Hermonthis, as Phibis the royal scribe also subscribes to this and the topogrammateus adds a statement, signed by himself, of the measurements and adjoining areas and further declares that nothing in this case has been overlooked, the 1200 copper drachmae, and put them down among the receipts for fines in addition to those which have been registered by our agents, in the proper way, on the understanding that, having paid this sum, she shall retain the plot planted with palms and have no dispute with us on any point whatever. Receive also twice the usual taxes and any other charge that is usual. Good-bye. The 6th year, Choiak 6.

Receive the thousand two hundred drachmae of copper, total 1200, and any extra charge. The 6th year, Choiak 6.

Phibis. If the topogrammateus subscribes to the effect that the facts are correct and that nothing has been overlooked and adds both the measurements and adjoining areas, receive the thousand two hundred drachmae of copper, total 1200, and the other extra charges. The 6th year, Choiak 6.

Pamonthes. Receive from Senpœris as the value of the above mentioned land, the thousand two hundred drachmae of copper, total cop. 1200, and the other usual charges. The adjoining areas are, according to the report of Totoës the village scribe, on the south the house of Senpœris herself, on the north the free space round the guard-house, on the east the house of Ia... s, on the west a road. The 6th year, Choiak 6.'
OFFICIAL REPORT. LOAN OF WHEAT

31 x 10.5 cm. Second century B.C.

The text of this papyrus contains part of a report of some official, like 30, concerning certain soldiers who had received grants of land (κλήροι) and were accused of returning for taxation purposes less than the true amount of their holdings. The ends of lines are missing, and though in some cases a suitable connexion can be obtained on the supposition that only five or six letters as a rule are to be supplied (e.g. 4-10), it is possible that much more is lost.

Apparently the accused soldiers held a meeting and measured their holdings with the result that the size was not found to be larger than what had been officially assigned to them, and they expressed their readiness to maintain this by oath under penalty of forfeiting their κλήροι if they were wrong (1-10). The topogrammatēs also gave evidence in their favour (11-12), but it seems that one of the soldiers was discovered to be holding more than his proper amount. At least this is the most probable interpretation of the detailed mention of the property of Archibius son of Horus, 24½ arourae being sown with wheat and yielding a rent of 4½ artabae, and 33 and a fraction being sown with barley at a rent of 5½ artabae. The provenance of the papyrus is uncertain, so it is impossible to say in which nome the proceedings took place. The general character of the surroundings suggests the Fayum, but the place-name in line 15 is not known in that province, and the στρατευόμενοι who received κλήροι from the crown (Rev. Pap. XXIV. 5) were not confined to the Fayum.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

38

μηδεμίαν ἔχειν πλείω τῶν [καὶ τῶν (ἄρουραί) ἑτερομομοίων] τῶν ἀποτελέσματος Ψευδῆς[15] Ἀρχιῖδος τοῦ ᾿Προῦ περὶ ᾿Ψυχῆς[ἀνενεχθῆναι ὑπάρχειν (ἄρουρα) ἡ (ἡμείς)
δὲν ἄρσα[(μέναι)] (πυροῦ) δὲ (ἄρουρα) καὶ δ ἡ, κρίθης ἐ (ἡμίστους) δ (ἄρουραι) λγ ᾿η]

17. It is possible that (ἄρουραι) is to be connected with the figures which precede in both cases, instead of with the figures which follow. The sense will then be of which 4½ arourae have been sown with wheat yielding 34½ artabae, 5½ arourae with barley yielding 33½ artabae.' The rent would then be almost exactly 5½ artabae for each aroura, and the two amounts of arourae added together would make up ten (cf. line 13). But the order of words in 17 is in favour of the interpretation which we have given in the introduction, and the total amount of the arourae seems to be stated in line 16, not in 13.

On the verso is a brief acknowledgement of a loan of wheat (cf. 46 and 47) dated in the third year, probably of Cleopatra III and Soter II, i.e. B.C. 114. No interest is mentioned and probably none was to be charged, as often happens in loans of this period, e.g. 46–50.

Φανίας Πρωτάρχου
Πασικράτη Απολλούς[α]ν
χαίρειν. ἕχω παρὰ [σου]
πυρῶν ἀρτάβας τρεῖς,
τρίτου (ἔτου). ἔων δὲ μή
ἀποδώ ἀποτέλεσμα σοι
ἐν τῷ ἐχομένῳ μηρί
t(ήμιολον).

5 / (πυρῶν) (ἀρτάβαι) γ, ἄς ἀποδώσω σοί
ev τῷ Παῦς μηρί του
(ἔτους) γ Τοβί 1η.

Below in the opposite direction, obliterated.

Φανίας Πασικράτη
χαίρειν ε.

'Phanias son of Protarchus to Pasicrates son of Apollonius, greeting. I have received from you three artabae of wheat, total 3 ar. of wh., which I will return to you in the month Pauni of the third year. If I fail to return it, I will pay you in the following month one and a half times the amount. The 3rd year, Tubi 18.'

XXXIII. PETITION TO THE KING AND QUEEN.

DIM. 32 x 19 cm. About B.C. 157. PLATE IX.

A PETITION addressed to Ptolemy Philometor and Cleopatra II by five cultivators of domain lands at Socnopaei Nesus. The petitioners had accused the komarch of Socnopaei Nesus, Tesenouphis, of peculation before a court composed of the epimeletes, the βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς and the chrematistae, but when the trial was about to begin the plaintiffs heard that the defendant had obtained the services of a professional advocate. Against this the petitioners appealed to the king and queen on the ground that in trials
concerning the revenue the employment of advocates had been forbidden by a decree of a previous reign. A copy of this decree is appended, and is in the form of a letter from the king, probably Philadelphus, to Apollonius, perhaps the well-known ἄρσαννής of that name (note on line 28). In it severe penalties were dealt out to certain advocates who had helped persons charged with defrauding the Treasury. Not only did they have to pay twice the amount of the loss suffered by the government increased by one tenth, but the right of exercising their profession as advocates was taken from them, while future offenders were threatened with arrest and confiscation of property. The papyrus throws an interesting light upon the methods of procedure in the law-courts of the Ptolemaic period.

An approximate date for the document is supplied by 34 (α), part of another petition on the same subject sent by the same five persons to the epimeletes and βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς, which is headed ‘the 25th year.’

Βασιλεῖς Πτολεμαῖοι καὶ βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς ἀνεπείχετε τῷ ἐδήλῳ θεοῦ Φιλομήτορα χαίρειν.


τὸ ἐπιδέκατον καὶ τούτοις μηκὴτε ἐξίσω συνηγορᾶσαι. δεομεθ’ ὑμῶν τῶν μεγίστων θεῶν ἐν ὑμῖν δοκεῖ ἀποστείλαι ἡμῶν τὴν ἐντευξίν ἐπὶ τούτοις αὐτοῖς χρημα-τιστᾶς ὅπως ἐπὶ τῆς διαλογῆς τῶν ἐντευξίων συντά-ξων τῷ συνεργῆσαι μὴ μετὰ συνηγήρου συνκαθίστασαι.

τούτοις γὰρ γενομένους ὀσθέν τῶν ὑμῶν συμφερόντων διαπεσεῖται.

ἐυτυχεῖτε.

Βασιλεῖς Πτολεμαῖος Ἀπολλωνίων χαίρειν. ἐπειδὴ τωσ

τῶν ὑποτριγμένων συνηγήρων προστεταχώταται πρὸς τὰς
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

12. 1. ἐπιθεδέκαμεν Ὡ ἐπιθεδέκαμεν.

20. 1. συνηγορήσατε; 30. 22.

'To King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra the sister, gods Philometetes, greeting from Marepathis son of Sinuchus, and Patkos son of Onnophris, and Tesenouphis son of Marres, and Phatres son of Thotoes, and Harp ... son of Amaranthus, cultivators of the royal domains, from Socnopael Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoite nome. A trial has been arranged before Zopyrus the epimeletes and Petearpsenessis the royal scribe, there being also on the bench the chromatistae who judge cases concerning the Crown, the revenues or private affairs in the aforesaid nome and whose clerk is Dexios, in which we accuse Tesenouphis the ex-komarch of the aforesaid village by written declarations previously handed in to them of certain misdeeds and peculations of both corn and money. Just as our side is already coming into court we hear that the defendant Tesenouphis is pleading with the assistance of advocates, although your ancestors ordained by the decree appended that advocates who take up revenue cases to the detriment of the revenues should have to pay to the Crown twice the sum (of the damage) increased by one tenth and should not be allowed to be advocates any longer. We entreat you, the great gods, if it please you, to send this our petition to the aforesaid chromatistae in order that when the examination of petitions is held they may give instructions to Tesenouphis forbidding him to appear in court with the help of an advocate. For if this is done your interests will not suffer damage. Farewell.

King Ptolemy to Apollonius, greeting. Since certain of the hereinafter mentioned advocates are taking up revenue cases to the injury of the revenues, see that those who have been advocates are made to pay the Crown twice the sum (of the damage) increased by one tenth, and forbid them to be advocates in any case whatever. If any one of those who are injuring the revenues is in the future convicted of having acted as advocate in any case, send him to us under arrest and confiscate his property to the Crown. The 27th year, Gopaeus 15.'

3. Τεσενούφης Μάριος : probably identical with the plaintiff in 30. For a priest being at the same time a βασιλικός γεωργός cf. 36. 3-6, and Brit. Mus. Pap. 208. 306.

4. Ἀμαράνθους : in 34 (f). 3 the father of the fifth γεωργός is called Harpagathes.

9. For this comprehensive description of the powers of the chromatistae, the Greek judges as contrasted with the λαοκράτες who were guided by the Egyptian law, cf. Pap. Taur. 13. 6.

19-20. διπλῶν τὸ ἐπίδεκατον : i.e. twice 1½, the amount of the δίδακτος, as we think. A charge called τὸ ἐπίδεκατον is found coupled with τὸ συνηγορισμὸν in Leyden Papyrus F; cf. Wilcken, Ostr. I. p. 302, sqq. Wilcken thinks that the συνηγορισμὸν was the charge for the employment of an official advocate, but is doubtful about the meaning of ἐπίδεκατον. The occurrence of ἐπίδεκατον here as a charge upon the advocates makes it tempting to find the same explanation for ἐπίδεκατον in the Leyden papyrus, especially as συνηγορισμὸν might, so far as the word itself goes, mean a tax upon advocates. But, as Wilcken has pointed out, that explanation of συνηγορισμὸν in inadmissible in the Leyden papyrus because the payers are not advocates but the parties to the suit. And since the ἐπίδεκατον there is also paid by the parties to the suit it is not certain what connexion, if any, it has with the ἐπίδεκατον here. The word is ambiguous, meaning either a sum and one tenth of it, or a tenth added to some other sum. But the former meaning is the commoner in the official documents of the Ptolemaic period and is more appropriate here.

28. βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίως Ἀπολλωνίων : since the decree is dated in the 27th year (line 37), the author must be Soter or Philadephus, for the three following Ptolemies did not reign so long. Of the two Philadephus is the more probable, for the Apollonius in question may well be the diœceses of that
name in whose office the Revenue Papyrus was corrected (Rev. Pap. XXXVIII) in the 27th year of the second Ptolemy. The dioecetes was particularly concerned with the exaction of penalties from officials (Rev. Pap. XVIII. 15, XLI. 12).

37. Γορσιαίων: equivalent to Mesore in this year; cf. Rev. Pap. LVII. 4–5, and introd. to 42.

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**XXXIV. FRAGMENTS OF PETITIONS.**

About B.C. 157.

FRAGMENTS of three more petitions relating to the same subject as 33. (a) and (b) are pieces of a petition to the epimeletes and royal scribe (cf. 33. 7–8) which is perhaps referred to in (c), another petition from the βασιλικοί γεωργοί to the king and queen. (d) is the conclusion of another petition, probably sent like (a) to the epimeletes and βασιλικός γραμματεύς. All three hands seem to be different from each other and from that of 33, though there is a strong general similarity between them. (a) supplies the date for the whole series, the 25th year of Philometor.

The verso of (a) and (b) is covered with demotic writing.

(a) 9·6 x 3·2 cm.  (b) 6·2 x 2·2 cm.

(…”Ετους) κε[...]


(b) 13·5 x 7·2 cm.

[Βασιλεύ Πτολεμαίων καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας] την ἀδελφὴν θεοῦ [Φιλομήτρος χαίρει Μαρπάθλας Ζισσοῦχου καὶ Πατρῆς ὑπότοφρος καὶ [Τατενοφόρος Μάρρως καὶ Φατρῆς Θεοτόκος καὶ ] μικρὸς Ἀρταγάθου [βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν οἱ ε ἀπὸ κόμης Σακνου]παίον Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείου [μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρταγάθου νομοῦ]. 11 letters υμὺ ὑπ’[έρ [τῶν παραλογειῶν Τεσσενογφία τοῦ τῆς ἀθη]νῆς κόμης κομάρχου [15 letters ἐτοίμοις ξομοῖο παραδείκνυονα ἁυτῶν παραλο] [γιούμενον σιτόν τι καὶ χαλκοῦ, ἐμφανίζοµαι δὴ καὶ Ζωτύρων τοῦ [ἐπιμελητή καὶ Πεταρφενήσει τοῦ βασιλικῶν γραμματεί καὶ κεχειρογρα-
XXXV. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

A petition addressed to Apollonius, 'strategus and overseer of the revenues,' by the priests of the temple at Socnopaei Nesus, who were also ἱερεῖς or some kind of chief priest (cf. note on line 11). This individual had on Epeiph 18 under false pretences forcibly collected certain rents of land belonging to the temple, to the extent of 225 artabae of wheat, and deposited them at the house of Paalas. Four days later the petitioners came before the strategus, who summoned Paalas and put an embargo upon the wheat, pending a subsequent decision concerning the ownership of it. In the present document written later on in the same day, Epeiph 22, they state their case against Petesuchus, whom they accuse of having broken a pledge made at the time of his appointment as λεσώμης that he would take no part in the collection of rents, and ask for his arrest and detention until the formal trial should take place.

Towards the end of the document the writing is very cramped owing to considerations of space. After reaching the bottom the writer continued with short lines in the left-hand margin, beginning opposite line 35. Again reaching the bottom, he concluded with the four lines which begin opposite line 31, adding the date opposite lines 28 and 29.
PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS

θέων καὶ βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν

τῶν ἐκ τῆς Σοκινοπαιῶν Νήσου.

tῆ ὑ ὑ τοῦ Ἑσείφ τοῦ λη (ἐτοὺς) καυρο-
thησας ἡμᾶς ἀρχολογεῖτον εν

c0  Κροκοδίλων πόλει Πετεσούχος

ὁ λεσών τοῦ Σοκινοπαιῶν θεοῦ μεγάλον[ον]
kαταβὰς εἰς Διονυσίαδα καὶ παρα-
λογισμένος τοὺς παρ’ ἡμῶν γεωργοὺς

Τεων καὶ Στατοτιῶν ὡς ἀπεσταλ-

μένος ὑφ’ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν παράληψη

ψω τῶν ἐκφορίων ἂ γεωργοῦσα ἱερᾶς

γῆς Σοκινοπαιῶν θεοῦ μεγάλου βασιλ-

εινος αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλ’ ἀμετα-

νόρμης πυροῦ (ἀρτάβας) Σκ[ε] επὶ τὴν π[ο]δ

50 Πααλάτοις οἰκίαις, ὑπὲρ δὲ εντυχώντες

σοι ἐπὶ τοῦ Πρεμιτ τῆς κβ τοῦ αὐτοῦ

μυρὸς καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν

Πααλάσων κατεγγυήσας τὸν

πυρὸ τοῦ Σοκινοπαιῶν θεοῦ μεγάλον,

ὑπὲρ δὲ κεχερογράφηκεν τὸν βασι-

λικὸν ὄρκον Πετεσοῦχος ὁ λεσών ὑπὲρ τοῦ

μὴ ἐφάπαξεθαί τῶν ἐκφορίων τῆς γῆς

κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον ἐν τῇ γεγονοῖς

ἡμῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν συναλλάξει τῆς

50 λεσωνίας τοῦ λη (ἐτοὺς) καὶ παραβεβη-

κότος τὰ τῆς χειρογραφίας ἐπεὶ οὖν

σέσωσαι ἐν τῇ ἀρρωστία ὑπὸ τοῦ

Σοκινοπαιῶτος θεοῦ μεγάλου καὶ Ἰσως [σ]Νε-

φορατῆς θεᾶς μεγίστης καὶ τῶν συνανῶν

θεῶν ἀξιόμενος ἐν ἀλλ’ ἐεφαντεῖνα

τάξαι καταχωρίαν ἡμῶν τὸ ὑπάρχημα

παρ’ σοι ἐν καταχωρισμῷ πρὸς τὴν ἐσορέ-

νυν ἡμῶν πρὸς τὸν Πετεσοῦχον τῶν λεσώνων

καταστάσιμοι ὅπως μὴ ἐξῆ ἀυτῶν ἐφαπτεῖνα

55 τοῦ πυρὸ καὶ γράψαι Ἀπολλούνια τοῖς ἐπιστάταις καταστή-

σαὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ σε πρὸς τῆς τοῦτων διεξαγωγῆς, [[τοῦτον

gενομένου τευχόμεθα τιμῆς]] ἵν’ ἐὰν ἦν παῦθ’ οὕτως

ἐξουθη ἡμεῖς μὲν κοιμισώμεθα τὰς Σκε (ἀρτάβας) εἰς τὸν τοῦ

θεοῦ λόγον, περὶ δὲ ἂ γε γεωργούσα χειρογραφιάς διαλαβεῖν

On the verso a short line of demotic.

15. ι of παράλημ corr. from σ. 16. ο of τῶν corr. from αἰ. 20. οἰκ. over the line. 28. η of της corr. from οἰς. 42. θ στ written over ενέχει. 53. τῶις θεοῖ over the line. 54. βα(σιλέων) over the line.
To Apollonius, one of the first friends, and strategist and superintendent of the revenues, from the priests of the great god Socnopaeus and Isis Nephorses the most great goddess and of the associated gods, being also royal cultivators living at Socnopaei Nesus. On the 18th of Epeiph in the 38th year Petuschus, the chief priest of the great god Socnopaeus, having waited for a favourable opportunity when we were engaged in business at Crocodilopolis, went down to Dionysias and imposed upon our agents Teos and Stotocitis by saying that we had sent him to collect the rents of the land sacred to the great god Socnopaeus which they cultivate, and having compelled them to go to the threshing-floor he carried off 225 aratae of wheat to the house of Paalas. Concerning this we addressed a complaint to you at the Premit on the 22nd of the same month, and you summoned Paalas and laid an embargo on the wheat of the great god Socnopaeus; and Petuschus the chief priest has signed an undertaking on the royal oath at the compact which we made with him on the appointment of a chief priest in the 38th year, that he would not touch the rents under any circumstances; which written oath he has violated. Since, therefore, your life has been saved in sickness by the great god Socnopaeus and Isis Nephorses the most great goddess and the associated gods, we entreat you, if it please you, to give instructions that our petition shall be registered at your office in view of the coming suit brought by us against Petuschus the chief priest, in order that he may not be allowed to touch the wheat, and also to write to Apollonius the chief of the police telling him to send Petuschus to you for a decision upon the case, in order that if our statement is found correct we may obtain the 225 aratae of wheat on behalf of the god, and you may administer to him the penalty which he deserves for his violence and perjury . . . , so enabling us to make the customary sacrifices to the gods on behalf of both the king and the royal children, if we gain your support. Farewell. The 38th year, Epeiph 22.'

2. ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ: cf. note on 31. 2.
6. καὶ βασιλικὸς γεωργός: cf. 33. 3 note. βασιλικὸς γεωργός like δημότος γεωργός in Brit. Mus. Pap. 235 (e) 1-2 is a general term implying a cultivator of land under public ownership, and is not limited to cultivators of βασιλικὴ γῆ. In the present case the land cultivated by the βασιλικὸς γεωργός was ἵπτα γῆ.
11. λεσών: cf. 40. 1, 41. 15 and λεσώνια in l. 30 below, B. G. U. 337. 13 and 719. 10. The word is obviously of non-Greek origin, and from the two Berlin papyri Wilcken (Ostr. I. p. 382) was only able to infer a connexion between λεσώνια and the cult of Sebek. The context of the present passage however showed that λεσών is a title, probably of Egyptian origin, borne by a priest. On asking Prof. Spiegelberg whether any word resembling λεσών and meaning chief priest was known in demotic, he at once referred us to the demotic equivalent for ἄρχων in the Canopus Inscription mr ἐν. For the following note on Spiegelberg's identification, the correctness of which can hardly be doubted, we are indebted to Mr. F. L. Griffith. 'The demotic title (in the Canopus Inscription) consists of two words. The first has long been known to be the Old Egyptian mr "director," which mr corresponds to νεό-, its etymological descendant, in the Coptic compound λεσών Ῥεβένος "commander of the army" (Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch., 1899, p. 270). The second word is spelled by a sign generally reading ἐν. What this means is uncertain.' Mr. Griffith has also found the title 'mr ἐν of Sebek' in the demotic papyri which were found with 35 (cf. p. 32). The payment for λεσώνια in B. G. U. 337 is probably for the salary of the λεσών like the tax called ἐπιστατικὸν ἱμερίν, on which we see Wilcken, Ostr. I. p. 241, and Fay. Towns, p. 176.
21. Πρεμῖτ: an Egyptian name apparently of the place where the strategus held his court.
30. καὶ παραβεβηκότος: the genitive has no construction; cf. line 44 where too the syntax is irregular.
40. ἐπιστατής: sc. τῶν φυλακῶν probably.
41-2. The words τοῦτόν—τιμᾶς are enclosed in the original in round brackets, indicating that they were to be omitted. The papyrus is no doubt only a rough draft.
55. βᾶ(σιλ)λικός: the scribe first wrote βѣ, and then added καὶ to distinguish it from βѣ in the previous line which means βᾶ(σιλ)λέως. In the light of this instance Mr. Kenyon's statement (Palaecography of Greek Papyri, p. 33) of the absence in Greek papyri of contraction in the sense of the omission of the middle portion of words requires modification.
XXXVI. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Gebelên.  

10.7 x 10 cm.  

About B.C. 135.

PETITION to Boëthus, strategus and epistrategus of the Thebaid, from Dryton son of Pamphilus, of the Philoteorean deme at Ptolemais, a cavalry officer in the reserve from the camp at Ptolemais, complaining of some danger or difficulty which he experienced in going to Thebes, where he owned land, from Diospolis Parva, where he was then stationed. The nature of his request does not appear owing to the mutilation of the papyrus; perhaps he wished to be transferred to a post nearer to his land. It is to be hoped that the missing portion of both this papyrus and 39 will be found among the unpublished papyri from the same find at Gebelên which are in continental museums. This Dryton is referred to in several other papyri from Gebelên, and two wills of his are published in Gr. Pap. I. 12 and 21; cf. ibid. 18-20, and Gr. Pap. II. 17. Those documents supply an approximate date for the present petition, Gr. Pap. I. 12 showing that Dryton was not placed on the reserve until near the end of Philometor's reign, while in the later papyrus he is given the same titles as here.

1. ry in συνγενεί: rewritten; so 2 σ in στρατηγον, 3 or in Δ[π]τωνος, 5 ν (partially) in διαδόξων, 8 ov in παρεφθεινοντος.

2. συνγενεί: this is the highest in the series of honorific titles which first make their appearance in the second century B.C., τῶν διαδόξων (line 5) being at the other end of the scale; cf. Strack, Griech. Titel im Ptolemäerreich (Rhein. Mus. Iv, p. 176).

3. ἐπαρδίων: 'irrigated land'; the word seems to be new. Dryton's property at Diospolis Magna and in the neighbourhood is more definitely described in Gr. Pap. I. 21; it consisted of a vineyard and buildings and various ψιλο ρώμα.

4. λείπω το τήν ἐπερβολή: 'I do not exaggerate.'
XXXVII. LETTER.

Fayóm?

14.5 × 11 cm.

b.c. 196 or 172.

PART of a letter 'written in a large cursive hand. The ends of fifteen lines are preserved; how much is lost at the beginnings is uncertain. The writing, as often happens in Ptolemaic letters, is across the fibres of the recto, and the original breadth of the papyrus was probably twice its present one.

The writer apologizes for not being able to come to the addressee because he (or she) had hurt his foot (II. 4–5), and encourages the addressee to bear up under certain annoyances to which he had been subjected by a third person (II. 6–10). He concludes by announcing his intention to return shortly and the dispatch of ten pomegranates (II. 11–13). In a postscript (II. 15–16) he asks for news of the addressee.

The letter was written in the second century b.c., and in the first half of it rather than in the second, so that the 10th year mentioned in line 14 is most likely that of Epiphanes or Philometor. On the verso is another letter, obliterated.

4. It is not clear whether Arsinoë is a personal or a place name, but the former view is more probable. If however a place is meant, a village called Arsinoë is intended, for the metropolis of the Arsinoite nome was not called Arsinoë until much later (cf. Fay. Towns, p. 9, note 1).

6. The writer has made several alterations in this line. ως at the beginning and ποίεις are both apparently written over erasures, unless they are themselves intended to be erased.

8. 1. ἀκοῦσειν?
LETTER from Dioscurides to Theodorus saying that he had sent two μαχαιροφόροι (a kind of military police) with his instructions, and requesting Theodorus to attend to the message which they were bringing. What this affair was is obscure owing to the mutilation of the last part of the papyrus.

[Διοσκουρίδης Θεοδόρῳ
Χαίρεις. Ζυγραυ [καὶ Ἀπολλώνιον
τῶν μαχαιροφόρων πέπομφαι
ἀπεθείροντας περὶ διών
προηγούμενος ὁρθῶς οὖν
[...] σας ἀ[κ]ο[κ]ύσας αὐτῶν
[...] ἐμνε[ [...] πόσιν
[ἀνα]γκαίων ἐστιν τὸ πρᾶγμα,
καὶ φροντίσας ὡς μέγα χρήμα
κ. [...] θήσονται ἐπιτετε-]
[ [...] μετόδησιν καὶ τασταθήνεις
[ [...] [...] ἐρρ[πο]σο.
[ [...] έτος] Παύχων ἰε.

XXXIX. LETTER OF A CAPTAIN.

Gebelén. 15.7 x 15 cm. Late second century B.C. PLATE VII.

A LETTER from Portis, captain of a chosen band of youths, and his followers to Pates and Pachrates 'and all the other soldiers.' On the verso the addressees are styled φιλοβασιλισταί, one of the numerous military titles at the court, and known in the time of Euergetes II from Pap. Par. 15. I. 4. Probably they were a corps attached in some way to the person of the king or queen, but of lower rank than the σωματοφύλακες.

After the usual greetings (4–6) the writers proceed to express their pleasure at having taken part in certain contests in which their opponents had apparently been Hermonthites (6–8). A curious word τεβεις (or perhaps μεβεις), which if it is not corrupt is probably a non-Greek title, occurs in line 7. In the next two lines the subject is the recent election of a προστάτης, but the papyrus breaks off before the sentence is complete.

Πάρεις ἣ[γ]εκύμων τῶν ἐν προχειρο-
μῳ καὶ οἱ [ἐκ] τοῦ σημείου νεανίσκοι
Παθήτη [καὶ] Παχράτη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους
XL. LETTER TO THE PRIESTS OF SOCNOPAEUS.

Diem.  

20 x 9.5 cm.  
Second century B.C.

A LETTER from Epiodorus to the λεσάνεις (‘chief-priest,’ cf. 35. 11 note) and other priests of Socnopaeus, with reference to a grant of land which the temple had received. This formed part of a parcel containing apparently 46 arourae in all; but Arius, who had the duty of apportioning the whole land between the temple and other recipients, had leased 21 arourae of the best land to certain Greeks, leaving only 25 arourae of the worst land for the temple. By the aid of a bribe to the τοπογραμματεύς and κομογραμματεύς Epiodorus managed to turn out Arius and to have a fresh division of the land.

The position occupied by the Greeks is interesting. Here they are found over-reaching their Egyptian fellow-subjects. Their unpopularity at this period during the reactionary rule of the later Ptolemies is evidenced by the complaint of Glaucias (Brit. Mus. Pap. 44. 14); cf. the burning of title-deeds in the Fayûm by the ‘Egyptian rebels’ mentioned in 30, a proceeding which was probably directed largely against the Greek landowners.

"Πεσιδόνερος τῶν λεσάνων
καὶ τοῖς ἱερεύσιν τοῦ Σοκνο-
παίου χαίρειν. χωρισθεὶς
ὑμῶν ἔδωκεν ὑπ᾽ Ἰρείων
5 διεσταλμένας ἀπό τῆς
gῆς τὰς κρατήσας (ἀροῦρας) κα
καὶ μεμισθωμένας τοι
τῶν Ἑλλήσιν, εἰς δὲ τῶν
tοῦ θεοῦ κλῆρον τῆς χειρ.
10 στὴς καταλελειμμένας
τὰς πάσας (ἀροῦρας) κε. δὴν
ὑμῶν μηδεμίαν πρόνοια-

αν ποτησμένων ἃναγκα-
σθην παραγενομένων τῶν
15 γραμματέων ἐπὶ τὴν
dιαγραφὴν μετὰ πολλοῦ
ἰδρῶτος ἀποστήσαι τῆς
gῆς τοῦ Αρείου, καὶ δοὺς
tῶν τοπογραμματεύς καὶ τῶν
20 κομογραμματεύς καὶ τοῖς
ἀλλοις ἄργυριοι στα(τῆς) η τὴν
τε γῆν ἐκ πλήρους κομι-

[σάμενοι . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .]"
LETTER TO THE PRIESTS OF SOCNOPAEUS

On the verso

Επικολομβήκαμεν τῇ γῇ

Διαστολῇ τῆς γῆς καὶ

Συμβούλησε παρά [. . . ] . . . εν.

Lower down vestiges of two lines in a different hand.

'Epiodorus to the chief priest and the priests of Socnopaeus, greeting. When I left you I found that Arius had separated the best 21 arourae from the rest of the land and had leased them to certain of the Greeks, and had left for the portion of the god only 25 arourae of the worst land. Therefore as you had made no provision for your interests I was obliged, when the scribes came to delimitate the land, by great exertions to remove Arius, and having given the topogrammateus, komogrammateus and the rest eight staters of silver, and recovered the land in full . . .'

XLI. LETTER TO THE PRIESTS OF SOCNOPAEUS.

DIMÉ. 29.5 x 8.5 cm.  Second century B.C.

LETTER from Diodorus, perhaps identical with the prophet of Socnopaeus mentioned in 56 and 57, to the priests of Socnopaeus giving directions about the sealing of the granary at the temple. The papyrus had already been used for writing a letter, the ink of which has been washed off.

Δ[όδο]ρος τῶν ἱερεῶν
καὶ προφετεύοντος
τῶν παροιμιῶν
τῶν Πηερμουθίων
σφραγισμένων
καὶ τῶν θησαυρῶν.
καλὸς οὖν ποίησετε
συνπαραστάσεις

On the verso an obliterated line.

'Epiodorus to the chief priest of Socnopaeus and Isis Nephorses, greeting. I have sent my agent Petermouthis to seal the granary. Please therefore assist him until he carries out the sealing, and let the chief priest be present or whoever is acting in this capacity (?), and the . . . be . . . as carefully as possible.'

15. [λ]εσάνωι: cf. note on 35. 11.
16. τς is apparently for δότης; but the construction is very difficult. Perhaps διέ τοιωτο ajouted should be read; θησαυρόποι seems an unlikely correction.
19. The traces of ink after σω perhaps do not represent letters, in which case λ. σωθησαμενοι.
XLII. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Dime. 22 x 12.5 cm.  B.C. 179. Plate VIII.

An acknowledgement by Demetrius, a Greek settler from Sinoe (cf. 55. 1), that he had received from three farmers (yeōpyoi) of Arsinoë, named Marres, Achoapis, and Phanesis, nine hundred artabae of wheat in repayment of a loan; cf. Petrie Pap. II. 47. The agreement was written twice over (with a few omissions in the first copy), like 44, a practice for which the Gebelên scribes substituted the prefixing of a short abstract to the contract itself, e.g. 51. The first copy is on the whole the most cursively written document which we have met, the words frequently degenerating into a mere scrawl in which no attempt is made to give the individual letters any particular shape, and half of them may be left out. So long as the key is provided by the second copy, which is better written though still very cursive, it is possible to divine what the first copy was intended to represent, but unfortunately nearly half the second copy is lost and continuous decipherment of the latter part of the first is hopeless. The last four lines of it give a list of witnesses, probably six in number, as in 43; οἱ τέσσαρες at the beginning of the last line but one is clear. The detached fragment is probably to be placed so that there is a gap of about eight letters between ηυ of line 37 and ηεοει of line 38.

The agreement begins as usual in this century with a long protocol giving the eponymous priesthoods at Alexandria, the year being the second of Philometor. The day was given in the second copy on both the Macedonian and Egyptian calendars, Dios 29 corresponding with some day between Pachon 21 and 29 inclusive. Since in 43, written six years later, Lois 13 coincided with Mecheir 13, no serious change had taken place in the interval, for in B.C. 173 Dios 29 would have corresponded with Pachon 29 and in B.C. 179 Dios 29 did either exactly or very nearly correspond with Pachon 29. In the ten years however between the date of 43 and that of Pap. Par. 63 some intercalation must have occurred, for in the 18th year of Philometor Peritius = Mesore 25 (Pap. Par. 63. XIII. 14), i.e. the Egyptian calendar had moved on twenty-one days compared with its relation to the Macedonian in the eighth year. A somewhat greater change had taken place shortly before the date of 42; for according to a hieroglyphic inscription dated in the 23rd year of Epiphanes (Bouriant. Recueil de Travaux, 1885, p. 1) Gorpiaeus 24 then coincided with Pharmouthi 24, a difference of more than twenty days compared with the relation of the two calendars in 42, and a difference of thirty days compared with their relation in 43. Another attempt to systematize the vagaries of the Macedonian calendar has recently been made by Strack (Rhein. Mus. Iev. pp. 163, sqq.); but, speaking for ourselves, the result of his researches is only to confirm us in the view (cf. Rev. Pap. pp. 161–163) that the problem is insoluble, at any rate in the existing paucity of data for determining the chronology of the early Ptolemies. For it must be remembered that though it is a convenient working hypothesis to convert dates found in third and second century B.C. papyri into years B.C. on the supposition that the regnal years were calculated by the Egyptian calendar in which the new year began on Thoth 1, this assumption is, so far from being proven, certainly wrong in a number of cases. As Mr. Smyly has pointed out
(Hermathena, x. 432), the method of calculating the king's years from Thoth 1 was in the third century only employed for revenue purposes, the ordinary method being different. But what this system was and how long it continued to be employed is unknown. And in the case of double dates by the Macedonian and Egyptian calendars it is not even certain that the reign year refers to the Egyptian date rather than the Macedonian, while in the case of dates in which only the Macedonian month is given, it is quite hopeless to try and fix the precise date B.C. There is no harm in converting dates found in Ptolemaic papyri of the earlier period into years B.C., so long as the correspondence is not used as a basis of argument, though the possibility of an error of at least one year is perpetually present; but the foundations are too insecure at present to serve as a starting-point for exact calculations.

B. 35

REPAYMENT OF A LOAN

51


Berevnhos Eudrethnos [eidos] 'Ep...tis A... ou, kauppofrou 'Arsrnous Philadelphon

5 X...tis . aphi... . ireia'as 'Arsrnous Philopatoros Eiphnhis tis Ptolemaioi, mhnous Dnou Pachon ex [Kroknolou polie] tou 'Arsonusto vnoou. omologei Dn茅trios

Savbaseis ton ou ga roi ton eph xirhnikis... ton kai ton alloyx... e:phi...

kai thov Ptolemaioi [kai] 'Achori [Pio] kai Fannti Fannti kai tripoi 'Arsonotois [georgoses] apthein yap aitov svarh arntbas...

10 evrncouias to dane[on]... [ . . . . ] yap ou avtov oi progragrai mei ne kata

sunagrafi danieou... 

eight illegible lines.

20 B. 35

B. 35

B. 35

B. 35

B. 35

B. 35

B. 35

B. 35
5. *Elpíthē tῆς Πτολεμαίου*: she was in office for at least twenty-three years, for she was already priestess of Arsinoë Philopator in the ninth year of Epiphanes (Rosetta stone lines 5-6), and she was holding the same post in the eighth year of Philometor (43. 5).

6. *μηδὲς Δων Παχά*: the days seem to have been omitted unless *ἐν* is the beginning of *ἐνάργη καὶ εἰσάκη*, cf. lines 28-29. But considering the shortness of the lacuna it is more probable that *ἐν* refers to Ἐρώτειαν Ἡλεος.

7. In 56. 1, written four years later probably, Demetrius appears as τῆς Ἰσιαδῆς ἰδρυμακοστάτους. Perhaps the phrase here means that he had not yet received his grant; cf. the expression τῶν ἐαυτῶν ἐπιγραμμικῶν ἐκ δῆμου found in Petr. Pap. I. 27 (cf. Wilcken, Gött. gel. Ana., 1895, pp. 143-144).

9. *γεωργοὶ* is very likely for δημοσίων οἱ βασιλικοὶ γεωργοὶ. βασιλεία was often omitted, e.g. in the title γραμματεῖς γεωργῶν (Fay. Towns Pap. 18[a], 1), and βασιλικοὶ γεωργοὶ occur frequently in these Dimē papyri; cf. 33 and 34.

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**XLIII. LOAN OF WHEAT.**

*Dimē.*

7·2 x 17·5 cm. **B.C. 173. Plate VIII.**

CONTRACT for the loan of ten artabae of wheat for five months from Marres son of Pakusis (cf. 42. 8) to Menelaus, a Macedonian of the Epigone. The loan was apparently without interest, but in the event of failure to repay the penalty was five hundred copper drachmae an artaba (see note on line 12). There are six witnesses, all belonging to the guard stationed at Soconpaei Nesus. As usual, the protocol contains a list of the priesthoods at Alexandria, and the date is given on both the Macedonian and Egyptian calendars, Lóius 13 coinciding with Mecheir 13; cf. introd. to 42.

The papyrus is very cursorily written in long lines across the fibres of the recto, and the ink is somewhat blurred in parts, making decipherment difficult. Line 15 has resisted our efforts.

Βασίλειους Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλασσάτρας θεῶν Ἐπιφανίων ἔτους ὁδόμον ἐκ ἰερείων Ἰρακλείδου τοῦ Περαπόν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτῆρον καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Ἐκεργατῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανίων καὶ θεῶν Φιλομητηρῶν, ἀθλοφόρου Βερείκης[ε] Ἐκεργάτου Ἀρσινόης τῆς Ἁρσινόης Ἐκεργάτου Ἀρσινόης τῆς Δήμητρι[ου], ἰερείας Ἀρτέμιδος Φιλο-πατήρου

5. *Elpíthē tῆς Πτολεμαίου, μηδὲς Δων ἐπιγραμμικῆς* Μεχείρ ἐπιγραμμικῆς, ἐν τῆς Σωκρατικῇ Νήσῳ τοῦ Ἀρτέμιδος νομοῦ, ἐθνείον Μαρρήσι Πακύσιος Ἀρτέμιδος Μετέλαος Παργύγλου Μακεδόν τῆς ἐπιγραμμικῆς πυροῦ ἀράβας δέκα. ἀποδότα δὲ Μενελαος Μαρρής
In the reign of Ptolemy, the son of Ptolemy and Cleopatra gods Epiphanes, the eighth year, Heracleides son of Penaphus (?) being priest of Alexander and the gods Soteres and the gods Adelphi and the gods Energetes and the gods Philopatores and the gods Epiphanes and the gods Philometores, the athelophoros of Berenice Energetis being Arsinoe daughter of . . . , the canephoros of Arsinoe Philopator being Irene daughter of Ptolemaeus, the 13th of the month Mecheir, which is the 13th of Mcheir, at Socranopaei Nesus in the Arsinoe nome. Marres son of Pekusus, Arsinoe, has lent to Menelaus son of Parigetus (?), Macedonian of the Epigone, ten artabae of wheat. Menelaus shall return to Marres the loan of the ten artabae of wheat in the month Audymaun which is on the Egyptian reckoning Epeiph or whenever the release of the wheat crops takes place, in wheat that is new, pure, free from all adulteration, by just measure calculated by the royal bronze standard, and with just measurement and rule; and he shall deliver it to Socranopaei Nesus to Marres at his own expense, or if he fails to return the artabae of wheat he shall pay the value, five hundred drachmae, and Marres shall in accordance with the contract have the right of execution upon both Menelaus himself and all his property, as the decree and the laws allow . . . (The witnesses are) Pasippus, Xenon, Theodorus, Ptolemaeus, Macedonians, Philo, Thracian, Sosicrates, Cretan, all six belonging to the guard at Socranopaei Nesus and in receipt of pay. (Signed) Keeper of contracts, Philo.'

5. Εισήγηση τῆς Πτολεμαίου: cf. note on 43. 5.
8. Audymaun exactly corresponded with Mesore, since Louis coincided with Mcheir.
9. ἀφεσις: apparently, as Mr. Smyly suggests, the cultivators were not allowed to use their crops for private purposes until the claims of the government had been satisfied, and ἀφεσις here means the official release of the harvest after the taxes had been paid; cf. Petr. Pap. II. 2 (1) 9-10, ὑπὸ μονάδας διαγερμούσης κοινακισθήσας λέγεται τὸ κεφαλῆμα ὅταν ἡ ἀφαίρησις ὑποδοθηται.
10. Cf. the similar phrase in a Gizeh papyrus of the third century B.C. (Inv. no. 10250) μετρὰς Δι οὖσαν ἀρτάβας . . . . . . . μένων πρὸς τὸ κολοκοῦν μετρήσει διάκαιος καὶ οἰκουμήνη. The οἰκουμήνη was used for levelling the piled up grain.
11. Either τὸ δάνειον must be inserted before τῶν ἄρταβας, or τὸς ἄρταβας must be read.
12. δραχμᾶς πεντακοσίας: in Philometer's reign δραχμα simply ought to mean copper drachmae on the copper standard (Rev. Pap. pp. 210, sqq.), but 500 copper drachmae is much too low a price for ten artabae of wheat; cf. the instances collected by Lumbroso, Recherches, p. 7, where the price of one artaba ranges from 250 to 400 copper drachmae. 500 silver drachmae on the other hand is far too high a price for ten artabae. Probably therefore 500 copper drachmae here was the value of a single artaba.
14. The stereotyped phrase in later second century B.C. contracts of loan (e.g. 46-49), καθάσεω ἐγὼ δόμησι, had not yet come to be used in the Fayum. In its place we have a reference to the original edict giving creditors the right of execution upon the persons and property of debtors.
XLIV. LOAN OF WHEAT.

FAVOM. 18.7 x 5.7 cm. B.C. 138-137.

A CONTRACT for a loan of wheat. Only a small part of the whole document is preserved, but since the contract is written twice over (cf. 42 introd.), the first time in a small, the second in a much larger cursive, and the formula closely resembles that of 43, the general sense and several of the chief details are obtainable. The lender is a person called Pyrrhus; the borrower's name is lost, but he was a cavalry soldier who had received a grant of 80 arourae (cf. 55. 2). The loan consisted of [.]45 aratabae of wheat.

The date of the papyrus is the thirty-third year of Euergetes II reigning with the two Cleopatras, 'the sister' and 'the wife.' The long list of the priests and priestesses at Alexandria is given both times in full, as in 42 and 43. In the Gebelén documents of this period, e.g. Gr. Pap. II. 15, the omission of their names, which became almost universal in later reigns, (cf. 51) is already found.

On the verso are parts of two lines which may or may not have some reference to the contract on the recto.

1 [Βασιλείαντων βασιλείων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλέσσης Κλεοπάτρας τῆς ἄδελφης] θεῶν Ἑὐρηγέτων 
   [τῶν Πτολεμαίου καὶ 
2 [Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῆς γυναικὸς θεᾶς Ἑὐρηγέτου ἔτους τρ]ῆτου καὶ 
   τρικαστοῦ [έ' ίπρι]ς τοῦ Ἐδήτου 
3 [Ἀλέξανδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτῆρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Ἐυρηγέτων καὶ θεῶν Φι]λοσαφὴν καὶ θεῶν Ἐυρηγέτων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπίπατρος 
4 [καὶ θεῶν Φιλομήτρων καὶ θεῶν Ἑυρηγέτων, ἀδόλφορον Βερενίκης Ἑυρηγέτου ] τῆς Μάγριντοσ[5], κασπηφόρον Ἀρωνής 
5 [Φιλαδέλφων Πτολέμαιας (?) τῆς , ιερείας Ἀρωνής Φιλοσαφῶν , μηνός] Πανήμου 
   [ἐβδόμῃ] [ 
6 [ἐν Φιλοσαφῶν τῆς καὶ τοῦ Ἀρωνηῶν νομοῦ. ἐδάνεις Πύρρος ] τῶν κομ. . θυτ[ 
7 τῆς . Ἰππαρχίας ὑδηγουκοιταρίῳ πυρῶν ἀρτάβας -κοσιάς τετσαράκοντα πέντε, τὸ 
   δὲ [δάνειον τοῦ τάς -κοσιάς 
8 [τέσσαράκοντα πέντε ἀρτάβας τῶν πυρῶν ἀποδότω Πύρρων ἐν μηνὶ τοῦ τετράποντο καὶ 
   τρικαστοῦ έ' ένοις 
9 [ 
   εἰς τὴν Φιλοσάρπορα τὴν καὶ ] οὗ ἀν Πύρρος συντάσσει[ 
10 [πυρῶν νέον ἄσκολον καθαρῶν ἀπὸ παντὸς , ἕαν δὲ μὴ ἅπασθον καθὰ γέγραπται ἀ[ποτι-
   σατω 
11 [παραρήμα 
12 [ὲ ᾧ πρᾶξες ἐστὶ Πύρρων τῶν κατὰ τὴν συνγραφῆν πράσον ἂν παρα τε 
   καὶ ἐκ τῶν 
13 [ ]; τὴν ἐσομείων πλείστην τῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγ[οραί τιμήν. 
14 [ ]; ἔγειρον, οἱ δὲ τῶν κομ 
15 [ ]; Εὐριδίς Фίλων Δαζέμου [ 

[ ] [ ] [ ]
16 [βασιλεύοντων βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας τῆς ἀδελφῆς θεόν Εὐερ-
17 γετῶν τῶν Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεού Ἑπιφανῶν καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῆς γυναῖκος θεᾶς
18 Ἐπεφρέγγετος ἔτους τρίτου καὶ τριακοστοῦ ἑφ' ἱερέως τῇ Ἑπιφάνεια Ἀλεξάνδρου
19 καὶ θεῶν Σωτῆρών καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Ἐπεφρέγγετων καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπάτωρα καὶ θεῶν
20 Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ Εὐεργετοῦ καὶ θεοῦ Φιλομήτορος καὶ θεοῦ Ἐπεφρέγγετων, ἄδελφορον Βερε-
21 νικὸς Ἐπεφρέγγετος τῆς Μάγνητος, καννηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου Πτολεμαίος (?) τῆς
22 , ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοπάτορος τῆς οὖν, μηνὸς Πανηγύριον ἐβδόμῳ
23 , ἐν Φιλοπάτορι τῇ καὶ τοῦ Ἀρσινοῖτον νομὸν. ἐδέκτεισε
24 Πύρρος τῶν κομὲ τῆς ἱππαρχίας θρονοκυοντούρων
25 τῶν δὲ δάνειον τούτος τοῖς κομέ τοῦτον τέσσαρα θεοῦ τινών
26 ἀποθέτων Πύρρων ἐν μηνὶ τοῦ τετάρτου καὶ τριακοστοῦ ἐτῶν
27 τῆς δὲ μηνὸ καθαρὸν, ἐς τὴν Φιλόπατορα τὴν καὶ []
28 [καὶ ἅν Πύρρος συντάσσῃ πυρὸν νέον ἄδολον καθαρὸν ἄπο [παντὸς
29 [καὶ μετρήσῃ δικαία]
30 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
31 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
32 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
33 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
34 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
35 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
36 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
37 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []
38 [ἐὰν δὲ μην καθαρὰ] ἐγερταί παραχρήμα ε. []

1-3, = 16-17. The formula is slightly different from that found in Gr. Pap. Π. 15, which is dated in
the thirty-second year and has [βασιλεύοντων βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου (so probably)] τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ
βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας τῆς ἀδελφῆς θεοῦ Α责任感 καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῆς ἀδελφῆς Κλεοπάτρας τῆς
γυναῖκος, θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν.

5. Πανηγύριον ἐβδόμῳ: the Macedonian calendar was assimilated to the Egyptian about this time pro-
bably, for an inscription of Euergetes II (Strack, Dynastie der Ptolemäer, p. 253, No. 103) shows that
the Macedonian calendar was still running its course independently of the Egyptian at some time during
his reign, while if Strack’s reading of line 36 of the Assuan stele (Athen. Mittheilungen, xx. p. 327) is
correct, in the second year of Soter II the two calendars coincided.

6. ἐν Φιλοπάτορι τῇ καὶ . . . supplied from line 28; cf. 43. 5 and 11. A village named Philopator
in the Fayûm is mentioned in 60. 2, 60. 2, &c., but that it had an Egyptian name as well is not
known from any other passage.

XLV. PROTOCOL OF A CONTRACT.

GEBELN.

11.5 × 34.7 cm.

About B.C. 150-145.

Part of the protocol of a contract, written in Philometor’s reign, giving the list of
eponymous priesthoods at Ptolemais. The mention of Ptolemy Eupator and of
Cleopatra ‘the daughter’ shows that the date of the papyrus is near the end of Philometor’s
sovereignty. Eupator is placed after Philometor, as in Leyden Pap. N and Gr. Pap. II. 15. 4, 8. Of the extant lists Gr. Pap. I. 12 approximates most nearly to this one in form, but belongs to another year, the priests being different.

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

Of the extant lists Gr. Pap. I. 12 approximates most nearly to this one in form, but belongs to another year, the priests being different.

Ptolemaion de Ei[β]eγέρτου 18 letters
[20 letters] Ptolemaion [23 letters] Δεομίδου [20 letters]
[12 letters] Ptolemaion de Φιλοπάτρων ........ Μενού[................]. Ptolemaion de]
'Επιφανείους Εὐχαρίσ-
tov 19 letters
Ptolemaion [de Thoυ Φιλομήτρο[ς .............] τού 'Απολλω-
νίου]. Ptolemaion de

Of the extant lists Gr. Pap. I. 12 approximates most nearly to this one in form, but belongs to another year, the priests being different.

XLVI. LOAN OF WHEAT.

GEBELÉN. 16 x 14.7 cm. b.c. 113.

T HIS and the two following papyri (47 and 48) are contracts of loan in which the lending party is a woman whose name appears in two forms, Naomsesis and Namesesis (cf. Gr. Pap. I. 27, col. II. 8 Ναομσηςεί). The loans are in kind, wheat in 46 and 47, wine in 48, and for short periods, without interest, penalties being as usual imposed if the borrower failed to repay at the stated time.

This papyrus and 47 were written in the fifth year of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy Soter II before Heliodorus, agoranomus of Pathyris; cf. Gr. Pap. I. 25, col. II. 9. The writing is across the fibres.

'Ετους ε Φαϊδρι γ, εν Παθύρει ἐφ' Πιλοδώρου ἀγορανήμ(ον).
[εδάνεισε] Ναομσῆσις Σπεμίνιός Περσήπη
[Θαήσει] Ἀρωτήτους Περσήπη πηρών ἀρ(τ)αβας δέκα ἀπ[όκα.
το δὲ δάνειον τούτο ἀποδόσιν ἢ δεδαναισμέ[νη]

5 Θαήσεις Ναομσηςεί έν μηνι παχών τού ε (έτους) [(πηρών)]
[νεόν] καθαρὸν ἀποκαθεσταμένον εἰς οἶκον
πρὸς αὐτὰν τοῦ εἰδος ἀνηλώμασιν μέτρῳ
ἄν και παρεληψεν. εάν δὲ μὴ ἀποδόω ἐν τῷ
The fifth year, Phaophi 3, at Pathyris, before Heliodorus, agoranomus. Naomsesis daughter of Spemminis, Persian, has lent to Thaesis daughter of Harsiesis, Persian, 10 artabae of wheat, without interest. This loan the borrower Thaesis is to pay back in the month Pachon of the fifth year in new, pure wheat, delivered to her at her house at Thaesis’ own expense according to the measure by which she received it. If she does not repay at the stated time she shall forfeit forthwith the current market price increased by one half, and Naomsesis shall have the right of execution upon the borrower Thaesis and upon her property, proceeding as if in accordance with a legal decision.

XLVII. LOAN OF WHEAT.

Gebelén. 16.5 x 11.5 cm. B.C. 113. Plate XI.

LOAN of twelve artabae of wheat for six months without interest from Naomsesis (cf. 46 here called Namesesis and Namosesis) to Petseous son of Sales. The formula and conditions of the contract are identical with those of the preceding papyrus, which was written a month earlier.

"Etoue et 'A[θήρ . . . Év Παθύρει ἐφ' Ἡ-
λιοδόρου [ἀγο]δαμόν. ἐδάνειαν
Naomseis[is Σπεμμίνος Περσίνη]
Πατσεουτί Σαλήντος Πέρση τῆς ἐπί(γονής)
πυρὸν ἀρτάβας δέκα δύο ἄτοκα.
το δὲ δάνειον τούτο ἀποδότω
δ' ἰδανεισμένος Naomseis[ei
eμ. ο[ν] Παχὼν ἀ τοῦ αὐτοῦ έτους (πυρῶν)
νέον καθαρὸν ἀδολον μέ(τρῳ) δὲ καὶ παρ-
εληφεν ἀπ' ο[καθαστάμενον εἰς ο[κόν
πρὸς αὐ[τὴν ἔδω ἀρκῶμαστι. ἕως δὲ
μὴ ἀποδώθη ἐν τῷ ὀρισμένῳ χρόνῳ
ἀποτελειστῶ παραχρήμα[α] ἡμιδόλον τήν
ἐσομένην ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τιμήν, ἡ δὲ
πράξει ἐστει Naomseis[ει ἐκ τοῦ
Πατσεουτίος καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχῶν.

II.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

\[\text{τὸν αὐτὸν πάντων καθάπερ ἐγὺ δίκης.}\]

\[\text{‘Ηλιόδω(ρος) κεχρη(ματικά).}\]

On the verso

Ναομσή(σις) Πασσοῦ(τι) Σαλητος,

(πυροῦ) ἀρ(τάβαι) ιβ.

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XLVIII. LOAN OF WINE.

GEBELÉN.

17-8 x 14-7 cm.

B.C. 106.

CONTRACT for the loan of eight jars (κεράμα) of wine from Naomsesis (cf. the two preceding papyri) to Psenthotes, a Persian of the Epigone. The papyrus was written in the 11th year (of Cleopatra III) which = the 8th year (of Ptolemy Alexander). The writing is across the fibres.

 sworn by the Mesorē (ἡ) Ἐπιζητός τοῦ Παλαιοῦ, τὸν Πανικεὺς ἄγορα(νόμον).

[διάνεισν] Ναομσή(σις) Σπεμμῖνιος [Περσίνη [Ψεφθόνη]] Ἀλύκε(σις) Πέρσης θῆς ἐπιγονῆς


'Επειδὴ λ τοῦ θ ἔτους παρὰ ληπὸν μέτρῳ τῷ Πελαιοῦ, χορηγοῦτε κενώματα ἄρεστα, καὶ παρεξέτω τὸν οἴνον μόνιμον ἐὼς Ἀθίριον

[τοῦ] δεκάτῳ (ἔτους), καὶ ἀποκαταστησάτω εἰς οἶκον [πώς αὐτὴν τοῖς ιδίοις. ἤ ἡν δὲ μη ἀποδῷ ἐν [τῷ ἀριστέρῳ Χρύσῳ ἀποστειάσει ἐκάστου]

[κεραίῳ χαλκοῦ δραχμῶν χίλιοι, ἢ δὲ πράξεις ἐστὼ Ναομσής ἐκ τοῦ Ψεφθόνου καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάντων, πράσοντι καθάπερ ἐγὺ δίκης.

On the verso

δάνειον) Ψεφθόνης Ἀλύκειος οἴνῳ(ν) κε(ραίων) ἑ.

4. L. Πέρση. 8. L Ἀχισάρος. 11. η of αὐτοῦ corr. from ο. 15. a of παραῖν corr. from ρ. 1. πρασσόμεθα. 18. L. Ψεφθόνου.

'The eleventh which is also the eighth year, Mesore 13, at Pathyris, before Hermias, agent of Paniscus, agoranomus. Naomsesis daughter of Spemminis, Persian, has lent to Psenthotes son of Alukis, Persian of the Epigone, eight jars of wine without interest. This loan he is to repay to Naomsesis on the 30th of the month Epeiph of the ninth year at the wine-press, measured by the measure of Pelaeus, providing
acceptable vessels, and he shall supply wine that will keep until Anthur in the tenth year, and shall deliver it to her at her house at his own expense. If he does not repay at the stated time he shall forfeit for each jar a thousand drachmae of copper, and Naomsesis shall have the right of execution upon Psenthotes and upon all his property, proceeding as if in consequence of a legal decision.’

2. ἑλφ’ Ἑρμίου: a number of documents written by Hermias are published in Gr. Pap. I and II; cf. 51 and Gr. Pap. II. 25, introd. This, the earliest of the series, is rather a favourable specimen of his work, containing fewer mistakes than usual.

7-8. μέτρον των Πελαίων: some private measure, with which both parties were well acquainted; the name Πελαιας is found in Gr. I, 5, &c. On the frequent occurrence of such private measures in the papyri cf. Wilcken, Ostr. I. pp. 770 sqq.

9. Cf. the similar provision in Gr. Pap. II. 24. 13 sqq. καὶ παραχέσθω (ικ. τών οίνων) μήνυμα καὶ ἀρεστὸν Αἴθρι ἄ (better λ) τῶν γε τῶν καὶ δεκάτου (ἐτον), the date of the loan being Tubi of the previous year.

13. Assuming that the 1000 drachmae represent the ἡμιδιόν of the value of the wine, the price of a κεράμων would be approximately 666 copper drachmae.

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**XLIX. LOAN.**

**GEBELIEN.**

11 x 16 cm.  B.C. 108.

**Conclusion** of a contract of loan to two or more persons whose names are lost from a woman called Philumene, following the regular formula. The ninth year mentioned in line 11 is no doubt that of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy Soter II. The writing is across the fibres.
L. LOAN OF MONEY.

CONTRACT for a loan of 5 talents 2000 drachmae of copper for one month, without interest if punctually repaid. The usual penalties are imposed upon failure to return the loan at the proper time.

Ἐτους ἐα τοῦ καὶ ἡ Μεσορῇ ἱδ, ἐν Κρουκο- δίλων πύλει ἐπὶ Πανίσκου ἁγοραζόμουν τῆς ἀντω τοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου.

εἴδανε τὸ Ἐρεινούφεις Ψεμμίνος

τῶν ἐπικεκύτων ἔκ τοῦ παραγγέλματος

Εὐνώμων Πατσεοῦτος καὶ Πατ- σεωῦτος Ὀρσεοῦ τοὺς δυοὶ Πέρσας

τῆς ἐπιγοηῆς τῶν ἐκ Παθυρίων

χαλκοῦ νοῦ (μίστατος) (τάλαντα) πέντε δραχμάς

δισχίλια ἄτοκα εἰς ἡμέρας τριά-

κοινα ἀπὸ ἱδ τοῦ Μεσορῆ τοῦ προκείμένου (ἔτους).

τὸ δὲ δαίμονο (τοῦτο ἀποδότων οἱ δεδαίμενοι)

Ἐρεινούφει ἐμ μην Θαυβὸ ἐ τοῦ ϊβ

τοῦ καὶ θ (ἔτους). ἢν δὲ μὴ ἀποδόση

ἐν ταῖς ἀρισμένων χρόνων καθότι

προγέγραται ἀποτεσάτωσαι

ἐν τῇ ἡμερίᾳ παρα-

χρήμα τὰ τοῦ χαλκοῦ (τάλαντα) ἡ Β ἡμώλιον

καὶ τοῦ ὑπερπεσίότος χρόνον τόκου

διδράχμων τῆς μόνης τῶν μήνα

ἐκαστοῦν. ἔγγυου ἀλλήλων εἰς ἐκείνων
tῶν διὰ τοῦ δαίμονο τοῦτον πάντων

αὐτοὶ οἱ δεδαίμενοι, ἢ δὲ πράξεις ἐκτῶ

Ἐρεινούφει ἐκ τε αὐτῶν καὶ εἰς ἐνός

καὶ ὀποτέρου οὐ ἢν βουληται καὶ

ἐκ τῶν τούτων ὑπάρχουσιν πάντων καθάπερ

[ἐγ δίκης.

The eleventh which is also the eighth year, Mesore 14, at Crocodilopolis before Paniscus, agoranomus of the upper toparchy of the Pathyrite nome. Eriouphis son of Pseminis, one of those who have come up in accordance with the summons, has lent to Eunous son of Patsceous and to Patsceous son of Orseus, both Persians of the Epigone and of Pathyris, 5 talents 2000 drachmae of copper without interest for thirty days from the 11th of Mesore in the aforesaid year. This debt the borrowers are to repay to Eriouphis on the 5th of the month Thoth in the twelfth which is the ninth year. If they do not repay at the stated time as is above-written they shall forthwith forfeit on the following day the 5 talents 2000 drachmae of copper increased by one half, and for the overtime interest at the rate of
two drachmae on the mina each month. The borrowers themselves are sureties for each other for the payment of all the liabilities of this loan, and Erienouphis shall have the right of execution upon them together or singly or upon whichever he pleases and upon all their property, as if in accordance with a legal decision.'

3. In the left margin below this line and opposite line 4 are some nearly effaced letters, but beyond an initial ε the traces are too faint to be decipherable, and the writing may have had no reference to the contract.

5. οἱ ἐπανόκοιτες ἐκ τοῦ παραγγέλματος is a new phrase, apparently referring to a fresh settlement of colonists. Whether ἄνεκ in ἐπανόκοιτες implies that they had gone away but were recalled by a proclamation, or simply that they had come up the river, is obscure.

19-20. This rate of interest, 2 per cent. a month or 24 per cent. a year, is the ordinary rate required upon loans not paid back at the specified date; cf. Gr. Pap. II. 18. 17. 21. 17. 27. 15. &c.

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II. SALE OF A HOUSE.

GEBELN. 18.3 x 47.2 cm. B.C. 88. PLATE XII.

CONTRACT for the sale of a house at Pathyris at the price of one talent of copper. As is common in contracts of sale from the Thebaid, a short abstract of the contents is prefixed in a separate column; cf. introd. to 42.

Col. I.

(᾽Ἐτονος) κτ Μεσορῆ 10 μέρει Παθύ(ρεως)
κὴ. ἀπέδατο ointment
πετεύσις  δομημένην
πατής  καὶ δεδοκομετὴν καὶ τε-
5 πελαιαὶ ἐννόουν 15 θυραμένην
τὴν ὑπάρχου-
σαν αὐτῶι
ἐν τοῖ ἀπὸ
ἀπηλιώτου

Col. II.

βασιλευόντων Πολεμαίου τοῦ ἐπικαλομένου ἂλεξάνδρου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῆς ἀδελφῆς βιῶν 20
τοῦ φιλαμνητῆρός Σωτῆρος ἐτος ἐκτο καὶ εἰκοστοῦ, ἐφ’ ἱερέων καὶ ἱερεῖων καὶ κανηφόροι τῶν ὀντῶν
καὶ ὀνόματι, μηνὸς Μεσορῆς κη. ἐν Παθύρει ἐφ’ Ἑρμόν ἀγορανόμοι τῆς ἀνὴ τοπαρχίας τοῦ
παθύρεων.
ἀπεδατό Πετεύσις Πατής), Πέρσης ὡς (᾽Ετοὺ), μέσος μελίχρον τετανός μακροπρόσωπος ἑυθύρι οὐλή υπ’ ὀφρών ἀμυστηρα, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶι ὀικίαν ὑσσομημένη καὶ δεδο-
κομετῆν καὶ τεθυραμένη τῆς ὀικῆς ἐν τοῖ ἀπὸ ἀπηλιώτου μέρει Παθύρεως
25 λεγομένης κρήτης, ἣς γείτονες νότον οἰκία Πελαίου τοῦ ὀνομένου, βορρὰ οἰκία
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

16. 1. η.  20. καὶ corrected from κλει.  23. First η of ὁκδομήμενη corrected from ε.

'The twenty-sixth year, Mesore 28. Peteësis son of Pates has sold to Pelaeas son of Eunous the house belonging to him in the eastern part of Pathyris, built and furnished with beams and doors, the position of which is set forth in the contract of sale.

In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Ptolemy surnamed Alexander and of Cleopatra the sister, gods Philometores Soteres, the several priests and priestesses and the canephorus being in office, the 28th of the month Mesore, at Pathyris, before Hermias, agoranomus of the upper toparchy of the Pathyrite nome. Peteësis son of Pates, aged about forty years, of medium height, having a fair complexion, straight hair, a long face, straight nose, and a scar under the left eyebrow, has sold the house belonging to him built and furnished with beams and doors at the so-called fountain in the eastern part of Pathyris, adjoining which are, on the south the house of Pelaeas the purchaser, on the north the house of Taënouts daughter of Psenpoëris, over which Totoë's son of Panechates has rights, on the east and west a royal street, or whatever may adjoin it on all sides. The house has been purchased by Pelaeas son of Eunous at the price of one talent of copper. The negotiator and guarantor of the sale in all respects is the vendor Peteësis, who has been accepted as such by the purchaser Pelaeas.—Drawn up by me, Hermias.'

26. For this technical sense of χαρατδεν cf. Papy. Oxy. II. 237. col. VIII. 34.

LII. BANKER'S DOCKET.

Thebes.

A GREEK docket to a demotic contract (no. xlvi of Mr. Newberry's Catalogue of Lord Amherst's Egyptian papyri), showing that the bank at Hermonthis had received 600 copper drachmae from Pechutes, being 5 per cent. on the value of some property, not described in detail, which had been bought by him. Apparently this was the fourth share of a larger property, valued at 10 talents of copper, which had been made over by Pechutes' father Harsiësis to Senteutes. But the nature of the transaction is obscure and there is a mistake in one of the figures, and for the elucidation of the difficulties we must await Prof. Spiegelberg's edition of the demotic text.

The docket was written in the thirty-first year, and the demotic contract, as Prof. Spiegelberg informs us, gives the name of the sovereign, Euergetes II.

1 Ἐτοὺς λα Φαμενόθ ια. τέ(τακτα) ἐπι τὴν ἐν Ἐρμόνθεν τράπεζαν ἐφ' ἂς Ἀμμώνιος (εἴκοστῆς) ἐγκυκλίου κατὰ τὴν Παταλέμεον καὶ τῶν μετόχων τῶν πρὸς τὴν ὀνή
2 διαγραφὴν ὧφ' ἂν ὑπογράφῃ Ἀμμώνιος ὁ ἀντιγράφης ὑπῆς Πεχυτῆς Ἀρσιῆσιος τοῦ δ' μέρους πάντων ἄδω κατεχώρισεν Ἀρσιῆσις ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ
3 Σενε[ε]όηη Πανώτος καὶ συντείμηται (ταλάντων) ἢ τελος ὄλ άλλαγή ἐξακοσιας, /χ.
 'Αμμώμος τρα(πεζίτης).

'The 31st year, Phamenoth 11. Paid into the bank at Hermonthis in charge of Ammonius, for the tax of 5 per cent. upon sales in accordance with the report of Patamis and partners, tax-farmers, to which Ammonius the antigrapheus subscribes, for the purchase by Pechutes son of Harsièsis the fourth part of all the property which his father Harsièsis ceded to Senteutes daughter of Panos, and has been valued at 10 talents, the tax in copper on which an agio is charged six hundred drachmae, total 600. (Signed) Ammonius, banker.'

1. The δέκαλων was not raised to 10 per cent. of the price until after the date of this papyrus; cf. Gr. Pap. II. 15. col. III. 1, written in the 32nd year of Euergetes II, where the δέκαλων is still 5 per cent. But if ἦν is correct in line 2, ἢ in line 3 must be wrong, since 5 per cent. upon the quarter of 10 talents is 750, not 600, drachmae, and as the demotic contract supports ἦν, probably ἢ is a mistake for ἦ. The only alternative to ἦν seems to be ἢ, which is equally unsatisfactory. ἢ, which is required to make the arithmetic right, cannot be read.

2. διαγραφή: cf. introd. to 31.

LIII. BANKER'S DOCKET.

THEBES. B.C. 114.

ANOTHER docket on a demotic contract (no. xlvii of Mr. Newberry's Catalogue) showing that the bank at Hermonthis had received from Senpoèris daughter of Onnophris (cf. 31. 3) 3600 copper drachmae, the tax of 10 per cent. on a house and appurtenances bought by her. The papyrus is dated in Pachon of the third year (of Cleopatra III and Soter II).

1 Ἡτοῦς γ Παχώς ἵ. τε(πακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἐρμώα(νθεί) τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἦς ἡ Ἀμμώμος (δεκάτης) ἐγκυ(κλίου) ἀνής κατὰ διαγραφή(ν) Μέμνονος
2 καὶ Ἐρμώο τέλω(ναν) ἦν ὑπογράφαι(ν) Ἀρσενώμος ὁ ἀντιγραφή(ν) Σεντεύτης ὁ Ὀμωφρύς τε(πεζάν) τελος οἰκον καὶ
3 ταιμείου καὶ μέρος αὐλής ἡ ἱγράδα(σεν) παρὰ Δαλοῦτος τοῦ Πετενεφώτου χα(λκοῦ) (ταλάντων) ἢ τε(λος) Ἱχ.
4 ἡ Ἀμμώμος τρα(πεζίτης).

3. i. ταιμείου καὶ μέρους.

'The third year, Pachon 3. Paid into the bank at Hermonthis in charge of Ammonius for the tax of 10 per cent. upon sales in accordance with the report of Memnon and Hermias, tax-farmers, to which Asnothos (?) the antigrapheus subscribes, by Senpoëris daughter of Onnophris, the tax upon a house and store and part of a court bought by her from Lolous son of Petenephotes for 6 talents of copper, 3600 drachmae. (Signed) Ammonius, banker.'
LIV. BANKER’S DOCKET.

A another Greek docket on a demotic contract (no. xlviii of Mr. Newberry’s Catalogue) showing that Panas and his two brothers had paid into the bank at Hermouthis 600 copper drachmae, being the tax of 10 per cent. on the purchase price of a house which had partly collapsed. The papyrus is dated in the fifth year (of Cleopatra III and Soter II), the banker Dionysius being identical with the banker in 31. 4.

1 "Ετος ε Μεχερ κτ. τέ(πακταί) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἐρμοῦθει τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἃς Διονύσιος (θεκάτης) ἑγκυ(κλίου) ἐκής κατὰ διαγραφήν
2 Ψευχόσιος ὑψ’ ἐν ὑπογράφει Ἀσκλη(πιάδης) ὁ ἀντιγραφ(ευς) Πανᾶς Πεχῶτον καὶ Ἀριστίσις καὶ Ὄμος ἀδ(ελφοΐ)
3 οἶκος καθερημένος ὃς οἱ τύχοι περεύσῳ καὶ εἰσοδὸς καὶ ἐξοδὸς διὰ ἡγώρα(σιαν) παρὰ Πα-θοῦρίος
4 καὶ Ταφώμιος τῶν Ψευχόσιος καὶ Πέτρας τοῦ Ψενενόφιος χαλκόν (ταλάντον) α τέ(λοιο) χ. Διονύσιος τρα(πεζής).

3. 1. οἰκον καθηρημένον ὃ οἱ τόχοι. 4. as of πετρας above the line. Ὁ Πέτρας( ).

‘The fifth year, Mecheir 26. Paid into the bank at Hermouthis in charge of Dionysius for the tax of 10 per cent. on sales in accordance with the report of Psenchonsis, to which Asclepiades the antigraphus subscribes, by Panas son of Pechutes and Harsiēsis and Horus his brothers, upon a dismantled house of which the walls are standing and the entrance and exit, bought by them from Pathouris and Taphiomis, children of Psenchonsis, and Petra daughter of Psenenouchis for one talent of copper, the tax 600 drachmae. (Signed) Dionysius, banker.’

LV. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

Dimë.

17.7 x 13.2 cm.

b.c. 176 or 165.

Receipt for a year’s rent paid by Marres and others on land belonging to Demetrius, a cavalry soldier, who had received a farm of 70 arourae (cf. 42. 30). The fifth year, in which the papyrus was written, is that of Philetairos (b.c. 176) or that of the joint reign of Euergetes II and Philometor (b.c. 165); cf. note on 61. 9.

Δημήτριος Σιουτεύς
τῆς β ἐπ(παρχίας) (ἰβδομηκοντάρους) Μαρρή καὶ
toις μετάχοις χαίρειν.
ὅμολογα ἐχειν παρ’ ἵππον εἰς τὰ
5 ἐκφόρμα τοῦ ε (ἐτονι) Πανᾶ
RECEIPTS

iў (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) πεντήκοντα
ἐπά, / (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) νη.
ἐρρωσθε.
(ἔτους) ε Ἑαυτοῦ. iў.

4. παρ ἑαυτῷ over the line.

'Demetrius of Sinope, belonging to the second hipparchy, owner of 70 arourae, to Marres and partners, greeting. I acknowledge that I have received from you for the rent of the fifth year on Pauni 13 fifty-seven artabae of wheat, total 57 art. of wh. Farewell. The fifth year, Pauni 13.'

3. μετόχοις: sc. γεωργοῖς, cf. 42. 34. Probably the Marres here is identical with Μαρρῆς Πεχάσιος mentioned in 42 and 43.

LVI and LVII. RECEIPTS.

Dime.

15·2 x 13·2 and 13·3 x 6·5 cm. B.C. 146 or 135.

Two receipts written in the same hand and both issued by Diodorus, a 'prophet of the great god Socnopaeus.' In 56 the payment is said to be 'ὑπὲρ τοῦ πελώματος,' an unknown word, perhaps a proper name, but more probably a transliterated form from demotic like λεσών (note on 35. 11). In 57, owing to the mutilation of the papyrus, the nature of the payment is uncertain. The 36th year mentioned in 56. 12 may refer to either Philometor or Euergetes II.

LVI.

Διόδωρος δ' καὶ Πετε.
τοιχῖος Μαρρείους
προφήτης Σοκι.
παίων θεοῦ μεγάλου
5 Ἀμονίων χαίρειν.
ἐχὼ παρὰ στοῦ
ὑπὲρ τοῦ πε.
λοιαῖς ἐν τῷ λέ (έτει)
χαλκοῦ δραχμᾶς
10 χειλίας ἐν τῷ
Φαώφι ἧ τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ὕτου).
(ὕτου) λε Φαώφι ιβ.
A line of demotic.

LVII.

Διόδωρος δ' καὶ Π[ετεσούχ]ος Μαρρείους
προφήτης Σοκι[σαίο]ν θεοῦ μεγάλου
Ψαβείς τών καὶ [χαίρειν].
ἐχὼ παρὰ στοῦ ε.]
5 χαλκοῦ δραχμ[άς δυσχειλίας,
— χα(λκού) (δραχμαί) Β]
A line of demotic.

56. 'Diodorus also called Petesuchus, son of Marres, prophet of the great god Socnopaeus, to Amonius, greeting. I have received from you for the . . . in the 36th year one thousand drachmae of copper on Phaophi 8 of the same year. The 36th year, Phaophi 12.'

II.
RECEIPT for 4 talents 4000 drachmae of copper paid by Marres, a priest of Socnopaeus, to Acusilaus in the thirty-eighth year (of Euergetes II).

\begin{align*}
\text{4 talents 4000 drachmae of copper} & \quad \text{paid by Marres, a priest of Socnopaeus, to Acusilaus in the thirty-eighth year (of Euergetes II).}
\end{align*}

On the verso

\begin{align*}
\text{On the verso} & \quad \text{paid by Marres, a priest of Socnopaeus, to Acusilaus in the thirty-eighth year (of Euergetes II).}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
3. \, \text{γρ(αμματέω): or, perhaps, χ(ω)φ(φ);} & \quad \text{cf. note on 33. 3.}
\end{align*}

**LVIII. RECEIPT.**

**LIX. RECEIPT FOR PAYMENTS IN KIND.**
2nd hand 10 Ἡρόδης ὁ ἀντιγραφ(αφεῖς) στὺς(μετρημαί) καθότι προγέγρα-
πας (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ἕκατὸν εἰκοσι πέντε ἕ, 
(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) πεκ ἕ.

In the lower margin two words of demotic, and on the verso a short line of demotic.
4. 1. τῶν με(τόχων) μη(στῶν).

'The 3oth year, Pachon 29 ... sitologus ... of Philopator acknowledges that he has had measured from the ... at Socroneai Nesus on behalf of the village from the produce of the same year by Marres son of Sisuchus and his associates ... 68½ artabae of wheat, total 68½. The same, Pauni 4, 25½ artabae of wheat, total 25½. (Pauni) 19, 10½ artabae of wheat, total 10½. (Pauni) 29, 10½ artabae of wheat, total 10½. Epieiph 9, 10½, total 10½. Total 125½. I, Herodes, antigrapheus, have jointly had measured as aforesaid 125½ artabae of wheat, total 125½ artabae of wheat.'

2. δ στολό(γος) is a mere scrail, but the last letter seems to be λ with o under it, and cf. 60. 1. τερή is very doubtful; μερα could also be read, but there is no sign that the word is abbreviated. The reading Φιλοσά(τσαρα) is confirmed by 60. 2; cf. note on 44. 6. The meaning of the abbreviation εισα( ), which apparently recurs in 60. 2 and, at the end of the line is uncertain.

3. ἕπερ αἰ(τῆς): the first two letters are not recognizable here but in 60. 3 ἕπερ is clear. The abbreviation which follows is written both here and in 60. 3 Κ, just as αἰ(τῆς) in 59. 6. αἰ(τῆς) refers to Socroneai Nesus.

4. μη(στῶν): or μη(σθοι) (cf. 60. 8), in which case ἵφεις would be understood with μέτοχοι, cf. 60. 4. On priests as βασιλικός γεωργος cf. note on 33. 3.

10. The sitologus receipts of the Roman period are generally signed by one of the sitologi themselves, e.g. Fay. Towns Papp. 81, 82, 85. But here and in 60. 7 and 9 we have the signature of an ἀντιγραφεὺς or 'controlling clerk.' This ἀντιγραφεύς is not the important official of that name who is generally associated with the oeconomus and ranks above the βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς in the list of officials in Rev. Pap. XXXVII. 4, but, as is indicated by 60. 7 and 9, a subordinate ἀντιγραφεύς in the service of the βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς; cf. the discussion of the various kinds of ἀντιγραφεύς in Rev. Pap. pp. 76-77.

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**LX. RECEIPT FOR PAYMENTS IN KIND.**

**DIM.E. 15.7 x 19.5 cm.**

**About B.C. 151 or 140.**

**A NOther receipt for payments in corn by the priests of Socroneai; cf. introd. and notes to 59, with which this papyrus is contemporary.**

["Ετους . . ."] Ἐπείρῃς ἡ ὃμολογεῖ Σοχώγης ὁ στολό(γος)
[kou(λω)] Φιλοτέκτορος καὶ Σοκτε(παλω) Νή[ς(ου)] εἰσ . α[ ] [με]μετρητῆς[θαι]
[ἐν τῆι Σοχ[κ]{νε(παλω)} Νή[ς(ου)] ὑπὲρ αἰ(τῆς) εἰς τὴν αθλ. . . .] τοῦ αἰτοῦ (Ετους)
[παρὰ Μαρρείας] τοῦ Σισοῦχου καὶ οἱ εἰπρ[ές] Σοκκε(παλω) θε(οί) μεγ(άλω)
5 [(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας)] τεσσαράκοντα μίαν (ημισιν) d. / (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) μα (ημισιν) d.
2nd hand [.....] τοῦ τα ἀντιγραφ(αφεῖς) παρὰ βασιλικῶν γρ(αμματεώς) συνμετρητῆς[μαί]
[(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας)] τεσσαράκοντα μίαν (ημισι) d. / (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) μα (ημισι) d.
3rd hand [.....] με(μετρητῆς[μαί] με[θοῦ ?] (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) εἰκοσι τρίς (ημισιν) γὰ ἵβ. / (πυροῦ)
(ἀρτάβας) κυ (ημισιν) ὅ ἵβ.
LXI. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CORN.

DIMÉ. 17·2 X 11·7 cm.  B.C. 163.

An official order for the payment of 200 artabae of wheat and 133½ artabae of barley. The beginning of the document is lost, and the partial obliteration of the ink combined with the extremely cursive character of the writing renders several points obscure. Apparently the grain was required for the distribution of seed, and Horus, the village scribe, reported that he would have a sufficient quantity if 200 artabae of wheat, which he had, were left with him, and if 133½ artabae of barley were provided by the agents of Irenaeus, the sitologus. At the end are the signatures of two officials, Ptolemaeus and Dionysius, authorizing the payment. The date is the nineteenth year of Philometor (see note on line 9).

9. τοῦς (έτους): on palaeographical grounds, combined with the date in line 12, the papyrus must belong to Philometor’s reign, for the reign of Epiphanes is too early and that of Ptolemy Alexander too late to suit the handwriting. The ‘sixth year’ mentioned here no doubt refers to the joint reign of Euergetes and Philometor which began in B.C. 170, and corresponds to the seventeenth year of Philometor; cf. Pap. Par. 63. I. 19, and Wilcken, Anm. zu Droysen’s Kleinen Schriften, II. 418.
LIST OF SOLDIERS

The abbreviated form of κριθῶν very much resembles the sign for ἀρχάγη, which is indeed only ἀρ written very cursively with a stroke over it. This abbreviation of κριθῶν recurs in the signature of Ptolemaeus in the margin.

11. After καὶ we should expect σύμβολα τόπης (cf. Gr. Pap. II. 23. 6-7), but the abbreviated word here cannot be read as σύμβολα. πρ( ) is perhaps πρ(ου); cf. line 13. The signature of Ptolemaeus in the left-hand margin is in a smaller hand than the body of the document, but it is not certain that it is different. The abbreviated word after Πτολεμαίος is an imperative; some word like μέρησσον is required.

13. With the signatures of Dionysius and Ptolemaeus cf. the authorization of various officials in 31.

LXII. LIST OF SOLDIERS.

Dimê. 15 x 6.7 cm. Second century B.C.

A list of μακαροφόροι (cf. 38, introd.), all of whom bear Greek names. Three persons called Apollonius are distinguished as 'the dark' and 'the fair,' and the baggage-carrier respectively. Three of the names have ou( ) or perhaps u( ) inserted before them.

7. λ of λευκός corr. from ε. 12. Before Σαραπίων is a blur of ink, perhaps an erasure.

IV. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.

LXIII. IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

Asmûnên. 17.2 x 19 cm. Third century A.D.

Two short rescripts of the emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla. The first is addressed to Artemidorus also called Achilles, whose titles are not stated. Its meaning depends upon the view taken of μεμφητα at the end of line 5. If this may be construed as equivalent to μεμφτά the sense would appear to be that Artemidorus had taken a long while to produce an unsatisfactory result. But μεμφητός does not occur elsewhere, and such a form would scarcely be looked for in a document of this kind. On the other hand μεμφεi cannot be
read; and though a late form Μέμφη for Μέμπος is found, it is not likely here, and moreover does not suit the context.

The second rescript is longer, but equally obscure. It seems to have no connexion with the first beyond the accidental fact of having been published on the same day at Alexandria.

[Ἀντοκράτωρ] Καύσαρ Λούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεούρ[ης] Εὐσέβης
[Περτείναξ Σεβαστὸς Ἀραβὰρικὸς Παρθ[ι]κὸς Μέγιστος]
[καὶ Αντοκρατ[ω]ρ Καύσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντων[ι]νος]
[Εὐσέβης Σεβαστὸς Ἀρεμνιδάρφῳ τῶι καὶ Ἀχιλλεῖς τοὺς]
5 [.............]οις συνκαταθέμενοι βραδέως μεμφητά
[.............]προσέθη εἰς Ἀλεξανδρεία η (ἐτεί) Φαμενῶι ἦν.

[.............]τῶιν κυρίων Σεούρου καὶ Ἀντωνίου
[.............]Εὐδαιμόνως τὸ συμβα[λ]λον ἀπαδοθήναι.
[.............]καὶ ἄκουσ τὸ τῆς διαλογισμοῦς φανέν καὶ
10 [.............]ιν γενομένη κελεύουν δηλοι συνθη.
[.............]............[....[....].[....].[....].].............σει. προσέθη
[ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ η (ἐτεί) Φαμενῶι κβ. [Ἀρτυνικων]


6–7. There is a wider space between these two lines than between the others in the papyrus.
11. ιαυ: the doubtful α may be θ; ηθοφ[ι]s might be read.

LXIV. DECISIONS OF PraEFECTS.

ASHNUMEN. 19.5 x 25.2 cm. A.D. 107. Plate XIV.

This papyrus contains copies of two official documents relating to the public baths of the city of Hermopolis. The first of the two is a report of a decision of the praefect Vibius Maximus concerning the manner in which the cost of the renovation of the baths should be defrayed. The question had been referred to the praefect by Heraclides, the strategus of the Hermopolite nome; and the judgement given was that the expenses which had been incurred should be met out of certain sums which had previously been assigned to the city. Appended to this is a copy of a letter from Sulpicius Similis, the successor of Vibius Maximus in the praefecture, to the same strategus Heraclides, requesting the latter to submit a fresh list of persons qualified to serve as superintendents of the baths, if the complaint made by one of the present holders of the office, that his associates were incapable, was true; and asking for information about the revenues of the city.

This text necessitates an alteration in the hitherto accepted chronology of the praefects of Egypt. The praefecture of C. Minucius Italus has been assigned to the year 105 A.D.
The tenth year of Trajanus Caesar the lord, Phamenoth 30. A report was read concerning expenditure on the baths which were being refitted and on the street, amounting to sixteen talents, and Heraclides, strategus, stated that further expenses had been incurred meanwhile. Vibiob Maximus:—"Fifty talents were awarded to the city from Theon, and twenty, I think, besides from the property of the gymnasiarch (fem.); let the money be recovered from the funds assigned to the city." Heraclides:—"Which fund, and in whose keeping is it?" Vibiob Maximus:—"You have it stated in my minutes."

Copy of a letter. Sulpicius Similis to Heraclides, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, greeting. Herodes son of Dionysius has presented to me a petition saying that the superintendents of the baths appointed with him are inefficient and incapable of doing their duties. If therefore they are inefficient, send me the names of other superintendents; and inquire into the revenues of the city and inform me. I pray for your health. The tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus."

5. ἐπὶ Ὁρώνος: Theon was perhaps a benefactor of the city, like the Julius Asclepiades who...
bequeathed his estates to Alexandria (cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 87). But the verb προσέχωρηθη seems to imply that there had been some dispute in the matter, and so παρά may mean 'from Theon’s estate.'

8. ἀποψηματισμός probably means the praefect’s decision upon the dispute implied by προσέχωρηθη; cf. the previous note.

13-14. The strategus was to submit a list of persons qualified for the λειτουργία, from whom the praefect would then select the requisite number. This method of election is similar to that followed in the case of πράκτορες, who were ultimately appointed by the ἐπιστράτηγος; cf. introd. to 139 and Wilcken, Ostr. I. p. 602.

LXV. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

ASHMUNEN. 21 × 24.7 cm. Early second century A.D.

REPORTS of judgements delivered by the praefects Sulpicius Similis and Vibius Maximus, on whom see introd. to the preceding papyri. Of the account of the case adjudicated by Similis, which is placed first, only the concluding portion remains, but this fortunately contains the gist of the matter. Apparently two brothers had been chosen as δημόσιοι γεωργοί, and they now petitioned that one of them should be released from this service. The praefect, being first assured that they had no father, decides that the request should be granted provided that a substitute were found. The report of the second case, tried by Vibius Maximus at Memphis, is also incomplete, and the situation is here more obscure. The origin of the proceedings was a letter written by the praefect censuring some official; and apparently this had been either disregarded or not delivered. The result was that the praefect now dismissed the offender from his post.

The two columns are in a rapid sloping hand of an unusual type, giving the impression that the scribe was accustomed also to write in Latin. On the verso are three columns of an account of expenses, grouped under various days of the months Mecheir, Phamenoth, Pharmouthi, and Pachon. Some of the payments were for taxes, e.g. for the λαο(γραφία) of the 12th year, 24 drachmae, for the naubion-tax of the 12th year (on account), 8 (?) drachmae. The 12th year, which is frequently mentioned, may be that of Antoninus, the accounts dating from about the middle of the second century A.D.

Col. I.

-μεν τὸν ἐτερον ἀπολυθήναι

I'na δυνηθώμεν καὶ τῇ ἑαυτῶν

γεωργία προσκαρτερεῖν." Σουλπί-

κίος Σύμωλος ἐπίθετο εἰ πατέ-

ρα ἑξοντι. εἰπόντων μὴ ἔχειν

Σουλπίκιος Σύμωλος "δίκαιον τὸν

ἐτερον ἀπολυθήναι ἐὰν ἄλλος

ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κατασταθῇ.'

Col. II.

περὶ τοῦ τοῦ ἡγεμόνα γράφαι

ἐπιστολήν Πλαίκαφ... μεμ-

φόμενον αὐτῶν ε[...

15 αὐτῶν πεπομφέν .[...

Οὐίβιος Μάξιμος Ἀνουβ[...

ἐλάβετε μου ἐπιστολήν τ]]

γιατί ἦστε μόνα τὸ πρ[...

κοντὰ ἄγειν εἰ ἐγὼ τῇ ἐξαραφα στρα-

τρώγω μεμφόμενοι αἰτ[...
Col. I. ‘...’ We request that one of us be released, in order that we may be able to attend to our own cultivation as well.’ Sulpicius Similis asked if they had a father. The answer being in the negative, Sulpicius Similis said: — ‘It is just that one of them should be released, if some one else is appointed in his stead.’

I. 1. ‘μεν is the termination of ἀξιόμενον.
2. The emphatic καὶ ... ἡμῶν clearly indicates that the λειτουργία from which release was requested was δημοσία γεωργία, and this passage thus confirms the conclusion, for which there was already some evidence, that the cultivation of the state land and imperial domains was not a purely voluntary occupation. Cf. 94. 16–18, 95. 4, and Fay. Towns Pap. 123. 17, note.


II. The amount lost at the ends of the lines of this column is uncertain. If the lines were of the same length as those in the preceding column, the number of letters to be supplied would range from about nine at the top to about six at the bottom. The column slopes strongly to the left, while the break in the papyrus is at right angles, and there is therefore more lost above than below. Some of the lacunae can be filled up satisfactorily if Col. I is taken as the basis of the supplements; but others seem to require a larger number of letters.

13. πεπομφητικὰ is possible.
18–19. κούτα in l. 19 may well be the termination of προσήκουσα, but it is unlikely that no more than ὠσκ- is lost at the end of l. 18.

LXVI. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

DIMÉ. 23 × 23 cm. A.D. 124. PLATE XV.

A REPORT of two cases decided by Claudius Didymus, strategus, probably of the division of Heraclides. The second trial, the report of which is preserved complete, originated in a charge brought against four persons by a man named Stotoëtis of the murder of his brother. The case had already been heard by the strategus a few days previously, and Stotoëtis had failed to make good his accusation. He now produced two women as witnesses, but with no better success; for on being questioned by the strategus they admitted that they knew nothing of the matter. The account of the first case is much mutilated, only the ends of the lines remaining; but probably the trial was that referred to in the report of the second case as having taken place a few days before.

Col. I.

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II. L

κ'αι Πανεφρέμμεν.
Another. The ninth year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Thoth 20, in the case of Stotoëtis son of Pekusis against Satabous son of Pekusis, Satabous son of Stotoëtis, Pekusis son of Satabous, and Stotoëtis son of Panephremlis. Stotoëtis stated that he had accused Satabous and his friends of murder committed against his brother, and that there were present persons able to witness to the murder. Satabous and his friends having replied that the other persons previously produced by him had given no testimony of the kind, the strategus said to Stotoëtis: "The other day you proved nothing, and not even the witnesses produced by you acknowledged that they knew of the murder. But now also to give you full satisfaction, let the persons whom you bring come." Sietous daughter of Harpagathes and Taouetis daughter of Satabous having come forward, the strategus asked if they knew anything concerning the murder. When they declared that they knew nothing, Claudius Didymus also called Geminus, strategus, ordered the case to be entered in the minutes."
LXVII. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

ASHMUNEN. 13'4 x 20'5 cm.  About A. D. 232.

FRAGMENT of a report of judicial proceedings before the praefect Honoratianus, probably Mевius Honoratianus, who was in office in A. D. 232 (cf. 80). The nature of the point at issue is obscure owing to the mutilation of the papyrus, which unfortunately breaks off before the decision of the praefect is reached. Apparently the case turned upon the interpretation of some document, and the whole of what is preserved in the papyrus seems to be a speech of an advocate who is discussing a point of syntax. Afterwards a letter to the Alexandrian Senate was read, and this was followed by a remark of the praefect Honoratianus, perhaps giving his judgement, but here the papyrus fails us.

This report is written in a large and clear cursive hand of the third century; on the verso are parts of three columns of an account. The middle one of these, which alone contains complete lines, is a list of payments in drachmae, chiefly for ναύλα.

11. ὕποεταύμαι Γαρ.

7. Μασκουλέων: probably an ἐπιστράτηγος or δικαιοδότης.

LXVIII. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASHMUNEN. 37'5 x 49 cm.  Late first century A. D.

THIS long papyrus, inscribed on both sides, contains a copy of official correspondence relating to the purchase and taxation of some unwatered land in the Hermopolite nome, sold by the government to a private individual. The precise nature of the land is L 2.
not stated, but probably it was government property like the confiscated land which is the subject of 97.

The originals of the documents on the recto were all written in the last three months of the sixth year of Nero (A.D. 59–60) and may be divided into (a) a letter of Dionas, village scribe of Tapteris, to some subordinate officials, probably γεωμέτραι, enclosing a number of orders by higher officials, and asking for the measurements and adjoining areas of two pieces of land which were about to be sold by the government to a certain Dioscorus (lines 1–24), and (δ) the answer of the γεωμέτραι giving the required information (25–35). All this is written in very broad lines in a large cursive hand. The papyrus has unfortunately suffered considerably; not only are there serious lacunae, but through the partial decay of the material and its assumption of a dark brown colour the ink is in places only faintly discernible. There is, however, a good deal of repetition, and the general sense is recoverable throughout.

On the verso are three columns of writing, of which the first is in a small cursive hand, while the second and the third are in a large cursive resembling that on the recto but probably not identical with it. The first and third columns are so much obliterated as to be indecipherable; the second, which is nearly complete, is an official report describing the efforts of several praefects in the reign of Domitian to obtain precise information about the land which is the subject of the correspondence on the recto. The latest praefect mentioned is Mettius Rufus, who is known from Pap. Oxy. I. 72, &c., to have held office in A.D. 89–90. Probably both recto and verso were written during his tenure of office (cf. note on 66), though as far as the handwriting goes the documents on the recto might have been copied out very soon after the year in which the originals were written. Three noteworthy abbreviations occur, ἧ for αἰτός and its cases, which is found in other Hermopolis papyri, e.g. 75, κτι for κατι and τρ for τάς. All three are used (with the difference that τρ stands for των) in the Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία papyrus, which was written about the same time as 68, and was discovered not very far from Hermopolis. The Fayum scribes of this period do not seem to have employed them.

The letter of Dionas to the γεωμέτραι, following the usual practice, consists of a series of instructions each enclosing another, except the last which encloses the application of Dioscorus for the sale of the land. It will be more convenient to study them in the reverse, i.e. the chronological, order. The earliest is the proposal of Dioscorus addressed to Tiberius Claudius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome in the sixth year of Nero (lines 17–24), which should be compared with 97, a similar application sent to a strategus of the Fayum. In this Dioscorus proposed to buy from the government two pieces of land in different κληρον, the one containing six aourae, the other four. The land had once produced wheat, but was now dry, and Dioscorus wished to cultivate it again with wheat (19). The terms proposed were that Dioscorus should pay down at once to the government bank 20 drachmæ for each aoura, being the price fixed by the praefect Julius Vestinus (20–21), and that for the first three years, dating from the coming seventh year of Nero, he should, while reclaiming the land, be exempt from taxation upon it, but afterwards should pay a tax of one artaba of wheat upon each aoura under cultivation (21–22). The absolute ownership of the land was to be guaranteed to Dioscorus and his heirs for ever (23). The month in which the application
was written is not stated; but in Pauni the strategus sent it on to Alexander and other scribes of the nome with a note explaining its contents and requesting them to proceed with the customary formalities in such cases, appending his official signature at the end (14–16). The next step was taken on Pauni 26, when Alexander passed on the letter of the strategus and the application of Dioscorus to Polemon, the βασιλικός γραμματεύς, appending his official signature (12–13). Polemon in his turn wrote on Epeiph 14 to Hermias, the τοπογραμματεύς of the district in which the land in question was situated, a more detailed epistle, enclosing the correspondence and requesting him to inspect the land and to find out whether it was correctly described and was included in the land for sale, whether it was really unwatered and yielding no taxes, and, if so, how long it had been in that state; and to certify that the buyer had not been put up to act as agent for persons forbidden to buy land from the government, that the areas were not in a condition to be sown, and that they had received no accretions or losses from changes in the course of the river (5–9). He concluded with instructions to measure the areas in question and state those adjoining them, a reminder that the τοπογραμματεύς would be held responsible in the event of failure to supply the information, and his official signature (9–11). On the following day, Epeiph 15, Hermias wrote to his subordinate Dionas, scribe of Tapteris, the village near which the land was, a letter couched in very much the same terms as that of Polemon, requesting him to measure the land and to provide the necessary information (2–5). The correspondence, which by this time had assumed bulky proportions, was finally passed on by Dionas to certain persons whose title is lost, but who, as has been said, were probably γεωμέτραι, with a brief introductory note (1). The answer of the γεωμέτραι is contained in 25–35, dated early in the next month, Mesore. The measurements and adjoining areas are given in great detail (25–32), and their correctness is vouched for by a βασιλικός όρκος (32–35). For an explanation of the somewhat complicated system of land-measuring employed the reader is referred to the commentary.

That the document on the verso (36–70) refers to the same land which is the subject of the recto is certain from internal as well as external evidence, but owing to the brevity of its language and the obscurity of several of the technical terms used the exact connexion is not clear. There is no introductory formula, so probably it is only a rough draft or an extract of a report. The date of it, as has been stated, is not earlier than the praefecture of Mettius Rufus (A.D. 89–90). An interval of about thirty years had thus elapsed. The report begins by stating that certain ἔδαφη, a term which is used for an estate containing land as well as buildings, had been bought in former times (ἐπιστολή), and a full description was then entered on the official register (παραδειγματικῶν), but apparently no later revisions of the original description of the land sold were made (36–39). Hence in about A.D. 85 Ursus, who seems to have preceded C. Septimius Vegetus as praefect, on hearing that among these ἔδαφη were certain avariae (i.e. the land sold to Dioscorus) which during the three years’ period of exemption from taxation had been entered on the books by the two officials concerned, but afterwards were referred to in a general way (σημανθέοις) by the κομογραμματεύς alone, who had not held a fresh survey of the measurements, gave orders that the strategus and βασιλικός γραμματεύς should investigate the accuracy of the original survey. They were also instructed to send in an account of the present condition of the land, and inquire into the conduct of the βασιλικός γραμματεύς and κομογραμματεύς, the two responsible
officials who had failed to keep the survey up to date (39–52). Accordingly an inquiry was held by the magistrates, but without success. Owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the sale the land in question could not be distinguished from that surrounding it; the accurate measurements which had been made at the time of the sale were no longer applicable to the land in its present condition; the κυμογραμματεύς, who ought to have registered the changes, but had not done so, was dead; and the persons whose duty it was to provide παραδείγματα (i.e., probably the βιβλιοφόρακες ἐγκήρεσιν) had failed to supply the information required by the magistrates, although they received an official intimation demanding the evidence for the original παραδείγματα having been made. The strategus and βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς therefore informed the praefect that they were unable to discover the facts (52–65).

Vegetus, however, who became praefect in about A.D. 86, was dissatisfied with this negative result, and instituted another inquiry with a different strategus, who was still in office when the report was written. The second inquiry, however, had no more result than the first (65–69). This was too much for the patience of the next praefect, Mettius Rufus, who issued a peremptory order for the production of the παραδείγματα, under threat of severe penalties if he was disobeyed (69–73). The last stage in the proceedings is obscure owing to the loss of the third column. If the documents on the recto were what the praefect wanted, then he was certainly successful.

1 [Διονύς κωμογρα(ματέος) Ταπητήρεως . . . . . . . Δε(φιοξ[οτι])ρ(γείτου κάτω). τοῦ ἐπεσταλμένου μοι χρηματισμοῦ περὶ παραδείγματος τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκτηται.
2 ['Ερμίας τοπογρα(ματέος) . . . . . . . . Δε(φιοξ[οτι])ρ(γείτου Διονύσης κωμογρα(ματέος) Ταπητήρεως χαίρειν. τοῦ ἐπεσταλμένου μοι χρηματισμοῦ τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑπὸ[οί]τεκατ[ς]. ἐπελθ[ο]τεῖς ἄνω ἐπ[ί] τὰς δη[λο]ιμένας]
4 [ἐκ τοῦ . . . . . κλήρου ἀρούμας ἐξε καὶ ἐκ [τοῦ] Ἀλεξάνδρου περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀρούμας τέσσαρας, / (ἀρουρα] i, ἐπεθεὶς τὰ μέτρα καὶ γιντίας καὶ σχοινισμοῦ, στοχ[ασ]τύμενοι τοῦ μηδὲν ἀγνοηθῆναι ὡς πρὸς σὲ
5 [τοῦ λόγου ἐσομένου, (έτους)] ὲ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Ἐπισέβει. Πολέμων βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς (ἐνέ) Ἐρμοπολίτου Ἐρμιάι τοπ(ο) γρα(ματεῖ) Λευκοπο(υργείτου) κα(τα)
7 [μενοὶ εἰς εἴστω ἀπὸ τοῦ καθ[όκων]υς] καὶ συνκεχ[ις]ρήμενον εἰς πρᾶσιν ὑπολόγιον τοῦ ἔπιστα συνεργεῖοντος, εἴ ὁδ ὀδινὲν ἀπλῶς εἰς τὸ δηλόμενον περιγίνεται, καὶ ἀπὸ ποιου ἔτους χειρογράφην
8 [ 20 letters ] . . . ἐσσωμένου ὁδ ὁ νομομένοις ὑπόβλητος τῶν κεκολυμένων ὤνειθαί ὀδὸν ἐκείνῳ ἀπὸ καθαράς γῆς στροφῆς ὁπλὴ τῶν ὑπερθέντων εἰς [.] πέ[.] . . .
ΟΝΙΚΟΝΟΜΗΣ (νομοθετικόν) ἐκ τοῦ λόγου τοῦτον ἀρνωθησομένον ... έτοι ἐθνομένους. ἢ έτους Νέρωνας Κλαύδιον

[Καίσαρας Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Ἀντείπ Ἐπιστ. Ἀπὸ τοὺς βασιλικοὺς γραμματέας τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ ἑαυτοῦ] τοῦ ἐξισοτάλεντος ἡμέραν ἀναφοράς ὑπὸ τοῦ νομοῦ τοῦ τηγῶν τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑποστεκαίρη γέφυραν.

[38 letters] Ἡ Νέρωνος Κλαύδιον Καίσαρας [Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Ἀντείπ Ἐπιστ.]

[Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος στρατηγὸς Ἐρμοπολίτου Ἀλεξάνδρου] τοῦ γραμματέας τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ ἑαυτοῦ χείραρχοι τοῦ ἐπικοποῦ[ν] μοι ἀναφοράς ὑπὸ Διοκλήστου τοῦ ... ἤρθος βουλημένου ἀνθρώπων ... ἐπό ἐρωτήσατο ἄρεις.

[38 letters] οὕτως οὗ ὁ ἄκολουθον τούτου γνώμην ὡς καθελθεῖ. [ἐτοὺς] Νέρωνος Κλαύδιον Καίσαρας [Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Παύλου ...] Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος στρατηγὸς (τηγῶν) στεφανομένων.

[17 Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος] στρατηγὸς Ἐρμοπολίτου παρὰ Διοκλήστου τοῦ ...] ... ὑπὸ τὴν Ἐρμομοῦτλος τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ ἀναγραφοῦ[ν] ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ Μέγανη. [Βουλαμά] ὡς χείραρχοι θείαι [ ... ] δ[ ... ]

10 [40 letters] ἑλπιμένων κατὰ ... τῶν γε[ ... ] οὖ[ ... ] τοῦ τριτοῦν ἐτοὺς Νέρωνος Κλαύδιον Καίσαρας Σεβαστοῦ


20 περὶ [τὴν] ἀντήθη ἀρνώμεσατο τάσσαρας [ ...] ἐκ[ ...] ἀναφόρας ἀραιάς [ ...] ἑλπιμένης ἀναγραφής ἐπὶ τῆς πρὸς τῶν ὑποταγῶν ὑπάρκειαν τοῦ [κατήκουσθαι] τιμήν ὑπὸ Δούκου [Πολυμαν].


22 [Καίσαρας] Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, μέθετι] τῆς ἐν στόχῳ φαραγγίσωσις ἀκάθαρτης ἀρνώμεσας τοῦ τούτων κατάφερσες ἑκατέρως ἐπὶ τοῦ τοῦρον ἐὰν ὀργαντών ἐπὶ τοῦ γενικεῖον ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐφεύρεσθαι τοῦ νεότατος μιαν καὶ τὸ πο ... γ. [ ... ] δραχμᾶς παρὰ τὸ χρησιμοποιεῖν.
λιβό(ς) ὄρνον νό(του) σχοι(νίον) α (ἡμιν τέταρτον) η' βο(ρρᾶ) τῷ ἵσον) ἀπηλιώτου] ἐν ἡμισθ λιβό(ς) τῷ ἵσον, (ἀρουραί) β' (ἡμιν τέταρτον) ἓ', βο(ρρᾶ) καὶ λιβό(ς) ὄριν ἐχό(μεναι) μετά σχοι(νία) ἀπὸ νότο(υ) γ' ὑ('ου) τε(ταρτ) βο(ρρᾶ) ἐν λιβό(ς) καὶ ἀπη-
λιώτου] ἐν, (ἡμισθ) η', ἐξ(κεραν) λιβό(ς) (ἥ' ον)

νό(του) ἐν βο(ρρᾶ) (ἡμιν τέταρτον) η' ἀπηλιώτου] γ' λιβό(ς) [γ', (ἀρουραί) β' (ἡμιν)] η', (ἀρουραί) ε', ὕπ(ολογου) ε', κατα(είπονται) (ἀρουραί) ε', ἐν γίτορες λιβό(ς) ὄριον(υ) τὸ (αὐτό) ἀπηλιώτου] Γάιον Νερωναν νό(του) τῶν ἄνω ε'T( ) οὖσι ... ἀπὸ τοῦ κλήρου ... [.....]

καὶ ἄλλων ἐπι τι μέρος βο(ρρᾶ) βοηθ[ός ... σφρ]αγι( ) ἄλλος βουνότι, καὶ τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) σφραγ(ίδων) τὸ λοιπ(ῶν) ἐκ (τοῦ) Ἀλεξάνδρου) περὶ τὴν (ἀυτὴν) ἀρουρα τέσσαρες δι' σχοι(νία) νό(του) γ' (τοῦ) μετὰ σχοι(νία) ἢ β' ἀπηλιώτου] ὄριον νό(του) ἐν βο(ρρᾶ) [(ἡμισθ)]

ἀπηλιώτου] γ' λιβό(ς) γ', (ἀρουραί) β' δ', καὶ [.....] ... σχοι(νία) νό(του) [δ'] ἐξ βο(ρρᾶ) [καὶ ε'] ἀπηλιώτου] α λιβό(ς) α', (ἀρουραί) ε', καὶ πρὸς τῶν λιβικῶν ὄριον ἀρχό(μεναι) νό(του) γ' (τοῦ) μετὰ σχοι(νία) ἢ β' (ἡμισθ?) νό(του) δ' ἤξω β' ἀρουραί] δ' ἤξω ἀπηλιώτου] γ' λιβό(ς) [γ'], (ἀρουραί) ε' λ(ήβε) β'

καὶ ἀπηλιώτου] ἐχο(μενή) ἐξ, / α ἤτε, καὶ πρὸς τῶν ἀπηλιώτικων ὀρισε σφραγ( ) μ[ε]τὰ ὑπόλογ(ου) ἐξ' ὅσον παρατείνει νό(του) καὶ βορρά δὲν σχοι(νία) ἢ β' ἄγ(ίμοιοι)]

/ δ' ἔβ', ὅπ(ολογου) ἔβ', καὶ(ταλείπεται) δ', / (ἀρουραί) δ', δὲν Γ(είτονες) τῶν πρῶ τοῦ ἀπηλιώτου) ὄρι[α]ν

[....]

νό(του) Ἐδαμιουμιο[ς] Ἀριστοδ. [.....] τῶν βο(ρρᾶ) ὑπόλογου] ἀπηλιώτου [γ']πό-
λου] καὶ τοῦ πρὸς τοῦ λεβί ἐ σφραγ( ) λιβό(ς) βρο(ν) τοῦ κη(ήρου) νο(του) Ἀπολλωνίων Διονυσίου βο(ρρᾶ) το[..... τοῦ τῶν δ' ὅσων ἀναφέρομεν, ὑπὲρ διν καὶ

ὄμονων Νέρων Κλαύδιων[ Καίσαρα] Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀυτοκράτορος ε' μὴν ε' ἄγουν καὶ εν' αληθείας ἐπιδεδω[ξαὶ τὴν παραδείγμα] καὶ μὴ εἶναι ἐπὶ γε ... ὡν

ὁ προσγεγραμμένον ἢ ἐπ' ὄφρ[ων] ποταμοῦ άλλα εἰναι ἀπὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος ὑπόλογον καὶ συνεκφορμένοι εἰς πρᾶξιν οὔτε ὁ ὄνομαμεν ὑποτείνει τοῖς κυρίω κυρι[ε]ματι

περὶ ἐσωμάτων. εὐδοκοῦντι μὲν μοι εἴ[θε] ε[γ]φερροκύνθει δὲ τὰ ἐναντίον [α] [τοῦ] Νέρωνος Κλαύδιου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀυτοκράτορος μηνὸς Μεσόργο δ.

22. ἐν of χρηδ corr. 27. ἵσον Pap. v of ὕνοι corr. from v.

Verse.

Col. I. (2nd hand), fifteen lines much obliterated.

Col. II.

3rd hand ἐδαφών ἄμφοτερον ἐσωματών κ(α)ι παραδεχθέστων ἀπὸ ὑπόλογων ἄμφ' ἄδιάθεσις διὰ τῶν λόγων οὐκ ἀναγρ[.....].

διὰ ρογοῦν ἡχθη, κ(α)ὶ Οὐρσος, παραγγελλο-

40 μένου ἐν τοῖς ἐδάφεσι εἶναι ἀρουραῖς τινὰς των μὲν τῆς ἄτελείας τρι-

ετεί χρόνο ὑπὸ ἄμφοτέρων τῶν πρὸς
Traces of a third very narrow column.
before him, which he read as γ and wrote out as a word. If ἥρων is retained we must suppose that the year in which the land became dry (cf. line 7) is meant. In line 18 the third year is again mentioned.

4. ἐπιθής: the singular and plural are interchanged in this letter. I. γραφεῖα καὶ σχοινεῖα.

5. Ἐλευθ. (ἡρωτοῦ): a toponarchy in the Hermopolite nome, as this passage shows; cf. B. G. U. 552. I. 12, &c. It is clear from the coincidence between many of the place names occurring in B. G. U. 552–557 (e.g. Παρεμύθης, Κοσσάτης, Ἐρέθιδα) and those in the present volume that these six Berlin papyri were found, not as the editors state at Akhmās, but at Ashmūnēn, and that all the places mentioned in them are in the Hermopolite, not in the Heracleopolite, nome.

15. ἄκομα ... ἀκομα ὁ[ν][ήσαν]οι should be in the accusative.


25. τ[πε]ρικο[ποίησα]: ἡ ἀποκαλύφθηκεν. ὀδὺν seems to have dropped out after ἄξιον, cf. line 3. I. ἡγεῖα for ἡχεῖα.

26, sqq. The system of land-measuring employed is the same as that found in Brit. Mus. Pap. 267, the unit of linear measurement being the σχοινεῖον of 100 royal cubits, of which the aroura was the square. In this papyrus the dimensions of each piece of ground are generally given in words, only once (in line 31) is a diagram used like those in Brit. Mus. Pap. 267, in which a horizontal line is drawn and the dimensions are given above and below and at the two ends. Of the 10 arourae sold to Dioscorus six were situated in one κλήρος (26–29) four in another (29–32). The 6 arourae were divided into (a) a rectangular piece of land measuring 1½ by 1½ σchoenia, total 2¾ arourae (27), (b) an irregular piece measuring 4 σchoenia on three sides and 1½ on the fourth, total 1½ aroura (27), (c) an irregular piece measuring 3½ by 1½ σchoenia, total 2½ arourae (28). These three added together made διός arourae from which διός is subtracted for ὑπὸσχοινεῖον, perhaps because it was subject to taxation (cf. note on l. 3), leaving 6 arourae. The 4 arourae in the κλήρος of Alexander are composed of (a) an irregular piece measuring 1½ by 1½ σchoenia, total 2½ arourae (29–30), (b) a rectangular piece measuring 3½ by 1½ σchoenia, total 2½ arourae (30), (c) a rectangular piece measuring 3½ by 3 σchoenia, total 1½ arourae (30), (d) joining (c) on the east 2½ arourae (31), (e) in a different σφραγὶς a rectangular piece measuring 2½ by 3 σchoenia, total 2½ of an aroura (31). From this διός is subtracted for ὑπὸσχοινεῖον (cf. 28), leaving a total of 4 arourae.

While the dimensions of the different pieces of land present no particular difficulty, this is not the case with the descriptions which in most instances precede the statement of the dimensions. Sometimes the ὅροι or boundary mark of the κλήρος serves to indicate the position of the piece of land in question, but the technical meaning of γῆς which occurs several times in the form γῆς(οῦ) or γῆ(ον) is obscure. Perhaps it is to be regarded as a subdivision of the κλήρος. A phrase which is found with it, μετὰ σχοινῆα (if it be two words) followed by a number, appears to indicate that the land in question was so many σchoenia off from some fixed point, though whether from the γῆς or from a boundary mark is not clear.

27. After ἀντί νῶτον(οῦ) γῆς(ον) is a blank space. Probably the number which should follow σχοινὸν(ία) (cf. 26, 29, and 30) was intended to be inserted here. νῶτον(οῦ) is required before τῷ[τραχεῖον], but does not seem to have been written.

32. ὑπὸλοIGN(οῖο): sc. γῆ apparently; cf. note on l. 3.

33. ἄξιον: this reading is to be restored in Brit. Mus. Pap. 181. II. 13 and Pap. Oxy. II. 255. 16.

39. Ὠποίρω: a new prefect (cf. 65 and 69) who must have held office about A.D. 84–85, being succeeded by Vegetus who is known to have been prefect in A.D. 86–88 (C. I. L. III. p. 856 and 1130, Bull. de corr. Hell. 1895, p. 167).

66. τῷ νῦν στρατηγῶν: unless the person who composed this report was quoting the expression of Vegetus, νῦν implies that this strategus was still in office at the time of the report, which must then have been drawn up before A.D. 94, since the strategi normally held office for three years and Vegetus was succeeded by Mettius Rufus before Oct. A.D. 89 (Pap. Oxy. II. 237, col. VIII. 43).
LXIX. REPORT OF SITOLOGI.

FAYÎM.  20–8 x 11 cm.  A.D. 154.

The keepers of the public granaries, as is well known, had to present reports to the strategus of the amounts of grain delivered to them during each month, just as the tax-collectors did of the taxes paid in to them. It now appears that the strategus was not the only recipient of such reports. The following text is a statement presented by the sitologi of land at the village of Autodice to the officials appointed to receive and forward the periodical accounts of receipts to the 'éklogoısths of the name and idiolugos' at Alexandria. The éklogoıstai were finance-administrators, who were concerned with the computation and apportionment of taxes; cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. pp. 499 sqq., whose account is fully borne out by this papyrus. But the conjunction of éklogoısths and Ídios lógos here is a difficulty. It is not possible that the great idiolugos should have been éklogoısths of the name; neither can the phrase well signify that the éklogoısths was at the same time an official in the department of the idiolugos, even if such a combination were likely. Apparently, therefore, two distinct officials or a distinct official and distinct department, are meant, in spite of the single article (cf. line 15); though it is strange that the éklogoısths should precede the Ídios lógos.

3rd hand? ἐπ(αγομένων) ε.

1st hand  'Αφροδισίων καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ προχειρισθείσι πρὸς
           παραλληλι(υ) καὶ τακομαθὴν βιβλιῶν περὶ προμένων εἰς
           Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἄγιον ἔθος καὶ ἴδιον λόγον
           5 παρὰ Ἡρώος τοῦ Ἡρώου καὶ μετὸς(ῶν) σιτολογῶν(υ)
           μέρους πεδίων Λιμναί(ης) διὰ(α) τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀνδρομ(αχίδος)
           καὶ Θεοξενίδου.

          καταχω(ρίζομεν) ὑμεῖς μέτρημα(k) καὶ ἄνδρα λογοχαῖς ἀπὸ
           Ποινὶ ἐσε Μεσορῆ δηλωσάντες περὶ τοῦ μηδὲν ἴδιων
           10 μετρητῆς(θ) θ(η) τῷ Παχύ(ῶν) καὶ Παράν καὶ μηναίους ἐν κεφαλαίῳ
           ἀπὸ Ποινὶ ἐσε Μ[εσο]ρῆ καὶ ἀπολογομένων περὶ τοῦ μηδὲν
           ὑμεῖς μετρητῆς(θ) τοῦ διαφόρου φορέτου(ου) ἀπὸ Ποινὶ ἐσε
           Μεσορῆ καὶ κατά ἄνδρα καταγωγῆς τῷ Ἐπειθ καὶ Μεσορῆ
           δηλώσαντες τῷ Παχύ(ῶν) καὶ Ποινὶ μὴ γεγονέναι

          καταγωγὴ(ν) καὶ λόγον(ν) φορέτου καὶ ἴδιον λόγον ἀ[πὸ]λογομέν(ων)
           περὶ τοῦ μηδὲν ἴδιων μετερητῆς(θ) ἀπὸ Παχύ(ῶν) ἐσε
           Μεσορῆ ἐπαγω(μένων), πάντα τοῦ ἑνεκτοῦτος ὅ[ὐ] (έτους)
           Ἀρταυνίου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου ἀπὸ γενήματος
           τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους. (2nd hand) 'Αφροδίσιος στεθ(μείωμαι). (3rd hand) Νεμεσάς [στεθ]-
           (μείωμαι).

2nd hand  20 (έτους) ἸΩ Ἀρταυνίου Καίσαρος
           [το]ῦ κυρίου Μεσορῆ ἐπαγω(μένων) ε.

2. ε of προσ rewritten.  3. 1. βιβλιῶν.  9. ε of δηλωσατες corr. from o.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

To Aphrodisius and those appointed with him to receive and transmit the accounts sent to Alexandria to the eclogiasts of the nome and idiologus, from Heron son of Heron and his partners, sitologi of part of the plain of Autodice cultivated by inhabitants of Andromachis and Theoxenis. We report to you the individual amounts received by us from Pauni to Mesore, declaring that nothing has been measured to us in Pauni and Mesore, and our monthly summaries from Pauni to Mesore, and a statement that nothing has been measured to us for expenses of carriage from Pauni to Mesore, and a list of individual deliveries in Epeiph and Mesore, declaring that there has been no delivery in Pachon and Pauni, and the account of transport, and a statement to the idiologus that nothing has been measured to us from Pachon to the intercalary days of Mesore, all this being for the present 17th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, of the produce of the same year.' Signatures of Aphrodisius and Nemesas, and date.

3. τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἐκλογιστῆς: cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 57. 9, where the same official appears in a somewhat different capacity. In that document it is stated that the ἐκλογιστῆς had received a sum of money towards a survey of dykes and canals, and had not paid it at the proper date to the λογοτῆτα. We are unable to agree with Wilcken (Ost. I. p. 502) in thinking that this text represents the strategus as carrying out the financial arrangements of the ἐκλογιστῆς. Βουληθής in line 19 is clearly to be connected, not with κατακεφαλαίαι in line 16 (in that case βουληθήτα would be necessary) but to ἐθήλωσεν in line 9, i.e. its subject is the strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, not the ἐκλογιστῆς Potamon.

It is noticeable that the βιβλία are said to be sent to the ἐκλογιστῆς of the nome at Alexandria. It is presumably to be inferred that his headquarters were there, and that his visits to his financial district were only occasional. The way in which the ἐκλογιστῆς is spoken of in Pap. Oxy. I. 57 seems also to indicate that the official in question was not very easy of access.

ὁλῷ λόγῳ: cf. line 15. The ἑπιστρατεύς is usually described as ὁ πρὸς τὸ ἱδρυ λόγῳ, ἐπίστρατος τοῦ ἱδρυ λόγων, &c.; but ἰδρὺς λόγωs occurs absolutely also in C. I. G. 4815 c. 4, Strabo, xvii. p. 797 (where the MSS. reading has usually been changed to ἰδοϑυγώs).

6. διὰ τῶν ἐπιστρατεύτων: cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 34. 8 and introd. to Pap. 51
12. For διαφέρουν φορέτρων) see Fay. Towns Papp. 81. 2, &c., 86 (a). 11, and cf. 90. 18, 91. 17. The κατ' ἄλλῳ καταγαγής in line 13 and λόγῳ [φορέτρων in line 15 apparently refer to the corn sent from the Fayum to Alexandria.

LXX. LETTER OF THE MAGISTRATES OF HERMOPOLIS.

ASHMUNÉN.

Fr. (a) 11 x 25.2 cm. About A.D. 115.

COPY of a letter, written on the verso of an account, from the local magistrates (ἐρχοντες) of Hermopolis to Felix Claudius Vindex, epistrategus, with reference to the reduction of the expenses connected with the office of gymnasiarch which had been ordered by Rutilius Lupus, praefect in A.D. 114-117. Mention is made in lines 8-9 of the public bath and the 'sums usually assigned to the public account of the city by the gymnasiarch' (cf. 64. 6); but the extremely mutilated condition of the papyrus renders the context obscure. Parts of two columns are preserved, but the second is represented by only a few letters of the first six lines. The position of fragment (δ) is uncertain.

Col. I.

(a) Φθιλικ Κλαυδιων Ωθυδικω τωι κρατιστωι ἐπιστρατηγηωι παρα ἐρχοντον ἦρμουπόλεως. τωι κρατιστωι λημονωι Ρουτιλιων λυκτων κελεύσαντοι συνταλήναι τα πολλα των ἀγάλματων της γυμνασιαρχίας ιήα οι
LETTER OF THE MAGISTRATES OF HERMOPOLIS
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Pap.

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(cf.

Wilcken, Ost.

I. p.

436),

Egypt was introduced before the time of

Hadrian.
4.

The

has been altered or crossed out. Perhaps Ka6io-r&invoi should be read.
apparently the word intended (cf. Mittheil. Pap. Erz. Rainer IV. p. 58 yvp.vavia.pypv
veaiKopov tov ivravOa p.eyd\ov Sapdiribos), but there is something like the top of a v between p and 1.
letter after nadio-T

18. vetoicopCas
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RETURN by a woman named Chenepeis of some land which had been settled on herself by her maternal grandfather on the occasion of her marriage. According to the terms of the settlement the proceeds of half the property were reserved for Chenepeis' mother during the latter's lifetime. She was now dead, and Chenepeis accordingly became sole proprietor.

The papyrus is written in an extremely cursive hand.

[...]

παρὰ Χενεπείτου [Ἐ]ρμίων τοῦ καὶ Ἀντιμάχου
μὴ [τρός] Ἐρμίων Ἐρμοδοροῦ Ἐρμοπολίτου Ἀναγραφομένης ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίον) λιβίδιος
μετὰ [κυρίων] Ἐρμείου π[...] ἀπογράφομαι εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ιθ (ἐτος)

5 Αὐτοκίνου καὶ Κομμόδου Καισάρων τῶν
κυρίων τὰς προσέκοψεται μοι ὑπὸ τοῦ
πρὸς μητρός μου πάππου Ἐρμοδόρου Ηρακλείου
κατὰ συνοικεσίαν συγγραφήσας τὴν πρὸς τὸν ἄν-
δρα μου Νεοπτόλεμου Αρείων τετελειωμένης.

10 τὴν διὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμένων δρῶν ἐφέσων τῷ στίβῳ Θεοῦ
Ἄ[π]λιον Ἀντωνίου μὴ ἀπείρο ἐν τῷ Δεικτῷ
ἀνώ περὶ Τοχνούβα τοῦ Αἰμιλίου κλήρου
(ἀρισταρχος τρ[ε]ιθείας, διὸ ἡ ἂμπετεία τοῦ ημίονος) μέρους
tετήρησαι τῇ προγεγυρμένῃ μοι μητρὶ Ἐρμίων

15 ἐφ' ὅν περίεστι χρόνον ἦν δηλώ τετελειω-
τὴν[α]ν, καὶ δρ[υ]ίῳ τῆς Λυρηλίων
Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κομμόδου Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων
tόξουν ὀτί(ως) ἔχει(ν). (ἐγείροις) ἐὰν ἀντικρατήροις
Καισάρων Μάρκου Διορείην Ἀντωνίου καὶ
20 Λυκίου Λυρηλίου (ὦ [Κομμόδου Σεβαστός Ἀρμενακῶν
Μηδικῶν Παρθίκ[ων] Ἑρμανικῶν
Σαρματικῶν Μεγίστων. Χενεπείς Παισίτος
ἐπιθέων καὶ ἀμφότερος τῷ ὄρι(κον). Ἐρμείου[ος]ς περ( ) ἐπιεγήγα(αμμαί) (ἀντίθη) κύριος
καὶ ἔγρα(αψα) ὑπὲρ(ερ) (ἀστή) μὴ εἰδ(υίας) γρ(άμματα).

14. 1. Ἐρμεία.
that she has died, and I swear by the Fortune of the Aurelii Antoninus and Commodus, Caesars and lords, that the facts are as stated. The nineteenth year of the Emperors Caesars Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus Augusti Armeniaci Medici Parthici Germanici Sarmatici Maximi. (Signed) I, Chenepeis daughter of Pausis, have presented the return and sworn the oath. Signature of Herminus on behalf of Chenepeis.

2. There is a strange discrepancy between the name of the father of Chenepeis as given here and in her signature in line 24, where she is described as the daughter of Pausis. Cf. 97. 19. note.


LXXII. REGISTRATION OF AN INHERITANCE.

ASHMUNÉN. (a) 25·2 x 17·3 (b) 19 x 17·2 cm. A.D. 246. PLATE XVIII.

RETURN addressed to the deputy-strategus of the Hermopolite nome by a woman called Aurelia Tinoutis acting with her husband, announcing that the property of her paternal uncle, who had died intestate, had devolved upon her and was worth three talents; cf. 71. Incidentally the papyrus supplies the name of a new praefect, Valerius Firmus (cf. 81. 5), to whom Aurelia had shortly before sent a statement of her claim.

There are two copies of the return, written in different hands, but each signed by Aurelia. The few lacunae in the first (given below) can all be supplied from the second.

[Aύρη]λίῳ Μαρκίῳ τῷ καὶ Νεμεσίᾳ υψία ἀπαίτησες διοικ(οντι) (τὴν στρ.αγγίαν)
'Ερμοσπολί(ίτον)

[παρὰ Λ]υρηλίας Τυνώτιος Ἑρμού [Ἐρμοπολείτιδος μετὰ σ]υνηλκύνον Λυρηλίαν ἄρνησες [τὴν]
[διεῖτρον κληρονομίας τοῦ πα[τρ]αδεισθέντου μου Χαριῆμανος
'Αρσ[ω]ν κράταρος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως τετελεσθήστος
ἀγέκονοι καὶ ἀδιαθέτου ἐπ’ ἐμοῦ μόνον κληρονόμων. ἡ] κληρονομ[α]ς
μ[ια]ς [ν] [φα]σάσασα διεπεμψάθην τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἁγιοί-[ν]

10 Ὅφαλερίῳ Φίρμῳ τῷ διακατοχῇ, φυλασσομένου μοι
ἀπάντων ἐν χείλει δικαίων, καὶ δηλοῦ τὰ καταλείψασα υπ’ αὐ[τοῦ]
τοῦ σύνταγμα ἀξία εἶναι ὡς ταλάντων τριῳ, καὶ ὀμνῷ
τὴν Μάρκων Ἱουλίων Φιλίππου Καισάρων τῶν Κυρίων
Σεβαστῆσιν τῷ χρόνῳ ὑπό τέκνων ἐξείν. (ἐπιγραφή) ἙΛΤΟΚΑΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ

15 Μάρκων Ιουλίων Φιλίππου Εὐθεβίου Εὐστυχος καὶ Μάρκων
Ἱουλίων Φιλίππου γενναίοτάτου καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτου
Καίσ[α]ρος Σεβαστῶν Παύλος βῆς. (2nd hand) Λ(υρηλία) Τυνώτεις Ἐρμ(οπολείτις)
μετὰ συνεστῶν ἁγιοῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός Λ(υρηλίου) Δ[ιοσκορέων Κα]ρυφιδου Ἀμυοκόνιον ἑπιδεδωκα [καὶ ὁμο].

20 σα τὸν ὄρκον.

On the verso an obliterated line.

10. ὁ of κατοχ corrig. from a. 13. Ἰουλίων Pap.; so in 15 and 16 Ιουλίων. 17. παίν Παπ.
'To Aurelius Marcus also called Nemiasianus, collector of taxes and deputy-strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Aurelia Tinoutis daughter of Herminus, of Hermopolis, acting jointly with her husband Aurelius Dioscurides son of Ammonius, also from Hermopolis. I register to you within the fixed period my right of inheritance from my father's brother Chaeremon son of Harpocration, of the same city, who has died without children and intestate leaving me his sole heir. Of this inheritance I at once announced the succession to his excellency the praefect Valerius Firmus, safeguarding all the rights which I possess; and I declare that the property left by Chaeremon is worth in all about three talents, and I swear by the Fortune of the Marci Julii Philippus, Caesars and lords Augusti, that this is true.' Date and signature of Aurelia Tinoutis.

1. ἀπαντ[ή]τοι: the ἀπαντ[ή]ται are as a rule found exercising the humbler function of collecting taxes, especially arrears; cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. p. 610. In 108 it is, as usual, the βασιλικὸς γραμματεῖς who is deputy-strategus.

2. διοικ[ότα]: a variant for the more usual διακ[ότα].

3. στρατ[ή]τος: Aurelia was acting without a στρατ[ή]τος, but her husband was associated with her; cf. a Vienna papyrus (Mittheil. Papyr. Erg. Rainer, IV. p. 54) χρΗσ κυριῶν χρηματιζομένη τέκνων διαλέγεται ταύτης, συνεπώτερος οὗ εὐθαμόν Εὐθαμόν τοῦ καὶ Δέου.

LXXIII. RETURN OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

Ashmunen. 11.5 x 11.2 cm. A.D. 129-130.

A RETURN addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome by Anoubion (cf. introd. to 126), stating the numbers of sheep and goats owned by him compared with their numbers in the year before.

Φίλονει στρατ[ή]το[γγ]ῷ Ἑρμος(ολιτοῦ)
παρὰ 'Ανουβιώνος Σαραπιώνος Ἑρμοπ(ολιτοῦ) ἀναγραφομένου
ἐπὶ ἀμφότεροι Πόλι(εως) λιβ(δώ.) ἀπεγραφάμενοι τοῖς διελθοῦσιν ἑν(τει) Α'Δριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου εἰς πρακτορί

5 οι Περί π(όλιν) κάτω πρόβασα σὺν ἄρνι(ασι) ν, ἀγες σὺν ἑρ(φιοις)
ιβι, ἔξοδοι διεδραρή άγε(ς) ἔξο πρόβ(ατα) ρκι καὶ πένθος Σελήνης Ἀχίλλεως τελοῦσθε τοῦ ἐννοίου μοι
εἰς τὸν Περί π(όλιν) κάτω πρόβ(ατα) μικαταλείπεται, καὶ καὶ ἀπογράφ(αι) εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἡ ἐ(τει) Α'Δριανοῦ Καίσαρος

10 τοῦ κυρίου, πρόβ(ατα) διακόστα τριάκοντα δύνα, ἀγ(ες)

15 κ[ ]

1. l. Φίλονει. 5. l. αγας.
To Philo, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Anubion son of Sarapion, of Hermopolis, registered in the West-end quarter. I returned in the past thirteenth year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord for taxation in the Lower Suburb 400 sheep and lambs, 19 goats and kids, of which 6 goats and 121 sheep have died, and I have sold to Selene daughter of Achilles, who is paying the pasture tax to the account of the Lower Suburb, 47 sheep. The remainder, which I return for the present 14th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, is 232 sheep, 13 goats, 132 lambs, 6 kids...'

8. τῶν: sc. τόπων; cf. line 12.

LXXIV. CENSUS RETURN.

COPY of a return addressed to the village scribe of Socnopaei Nesus by Panephremmis, a priest, for the census of the ninth year of Antoninus. The declaration gives as usual a list of the members of Panephremmis' household and a short statement of his property.

Ἀντίγραφον.
Πανεφρέμμιος Τούμυρ(αμματε) Σοκνοσ(αίου) Νήσου
παρὰ Πανεφρέμμιος Ἀγχωφεὺς προσβ(υπέρου) Πανεφρέμμιος μη(τρός) Στοτο(ητε)ς τῆς Ἡδριανοῦ γῆς

8. τῶν: sc. τόπων; cf. line 12.
(ὴτοὺς) ἐν Ἀντωνείνου Καίσαρος τοῦ ἕ[ν]βου Ἐπίφ λ.

On the verso
εζ( )

18. στὸν ὀνόματις Παπ.

'Copy. To Pnepheros, scribe of Socnopaeis Nesus, from Panephremmis son of Anchophis the elder, son of Panephremmis, his mother being Stotoetis daughter of Horus, priest of the third tribe, of the village of Socnopaeis Nesus. I register myself and my household for the house to house registration of the past ninth year. I am living at my mother's house, my father being dead; and I, the aforesaid Panephremmis, am 40 years old and have a scar near the right eye. Likewise my nephews, Panephremmis son of Anchophis the younger, son of Panephremmis, his mother being Thases daughter of Stotoetis, aged 8 years, having a conspicuous right eye, and another Stotoetis, son of the same mother, aged one year; and my wife, who is my full sister on both my father's and mother's side, Thases, aged 17 years, having no distinguishing mark; and the mother of Panephremnis, Stotoetis daughter of Panephremmis son of Pasous, aged 51 years, having no distinguishing mark, a catoecus; and Segathis daughter of Stotoetis the elder, son of Stotoetis, her mother being Thases daughter of Satabous, aged [,], having no distinguishing mark. We own a half share that has fallen to us of our father's... and a third share of his building sites. I therefore present the return. The tenth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, Epeiph 30.'

LXXV. EXAMINATION OF BOYS (ἐπίκρων).

ASHMUNEN.

25.5 × 32 cm.

A.D. 161–168.

An application from a woman called Demetria ἣ καὶ Τερεῶς asking that her son Artemon might be admitted to the list of privileged persons who were wholly or partially exempt from poll-tax. The nature of ὑπόκρων we have already discussed in Pap. Oxy. II. pp. 217, sqq. In the present case the basis of the claim is the same as in Pap. Oxy. II. 257, that the ancestors of the boy in question on both the father's and mother's side were ἀπὸ γυμνασίου, i.e. descended from a gymnasiarch, and therefore the boy himself had the right of inclusion among of ἀπὸ γυμνασίου.

The papyrus is written in three columns, of which the first, containing the application and concluding with a βασιλικὸς δικος (cf. Pap. Oxy. II. 257. 38 sqq., 258. 23), consists only of a few letters at the ends of lines. The second and third however, which give the genealogy of Artemon, are practically complete, and are very full in details, the family tree being carried back for five generations to the beginning of Augustus' reign or even beyond. The evidence is extracted in most cases from the census lists, as is shown by the coincidence of the years mentioned, e.g. in lines 31 and 36, with those of the census which recurred every fourteen years. Where the year mentioned is not a census year, e.g. in line 47, the evidence was no doubt taken from the ἐπίκρων lists which were revised from time to time (Pap. Oxy. II. p. 244). In some cases the number which the volume and sheet in question had received in the archives is given.

We append a diagram showing the genealogy of Artemon. It is interesting to note
that on his mother's side there had been at least three successive cases of the intermarriage of brother and sister, while on his father's side there had been none.

Col. I.

παρὰ Δημητρίας τῆς καὶ Τερεύτου Ἑρμοῦ(α)ν μητρὸς Θεότος

'. Ερμος(αλ) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) Τερεύτου

['. έτοι 'Αντωνείνου καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίων Ἑβαστών ὁ οὗτος [μ.μ.]

5 ['Αρτέμων

] ἡμῶν

]. ἐτυκρι(θ )

] ἦν μ. [. .

About fifteen lines lost.

23 [. . ειδο( ) μ. [. .

] ἀπὸ τοῦ γυμνασίου(ν)

καὶ ὅμως τῆς τοῦ Ἀδριάντου

25 [Καίσαρος Μάρκον Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ

[Ἀδριάντους Καίσαρος Λουκίον Αὐρηλίου] Οὐήρον Σεβαστοῦ τῇ χνη

[ἄληθεν εἰναι τὰ προγεγραμμένα]. (ἐτοῦ) . Ἀδριάντους Καίσαρος Μ[άρκον

[Ἀυρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρος

30 [Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορῆς] ψά.

Col. II.

κυρ. (ἐτοῦ) θεοῦ Αὐλίου Ἀντωνείνου Πιλά(εος) ἀποκλπόντοι ίαδ β διαδοχής,

ἀναφόρους 'Ἀρτέμωνος 'Ἀρτέμωνος τοῦ καὶ 'Ἀγρίσπα μητρὸς

Δημητρίας τῆς κ(αὶ) Τερεύτου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) ἀφήλικ(ος) ἀναγρ(αφομένον) εἰπὶ Φ[ρ]ο(υρίον)

λυβ(δός)

N 2
Δ' ἐπιτρήσθη τοῦ Πτολεμαίου Δωδέκατος ἄμεσα, μετέπειτα οὐ (αὐτὸν).

35 Ἀρτέμιον Ἀρτέμιωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀγρίππα ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτών) γ. θ (ἐτῶν) ὀμίῳ Πόλεως ἀπὶ (ηλικίας) ἦν [.] διωκοῦ(της), ἀναφορίων Ἀρτέμιωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀγρίππα

Ἀρτέμιωνος τοῦ Ἀσκληπιαίδου απασχόλησεν μητῆρι(ὸς) Τερεύτου [Ἀπολλονίου] ἀ[πηθ]οῦ γυμνασίου

ἄναγγελον ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) λυβῆς ἄ [.] κ ᾗ( ἄ). [.] αὐτὸν Ἀρτέμιον τὸν καὶ Ἀγρίππα

36 [παρά] ἀπὸ δὲ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) γν.

40 [. . .] θεοῦ γυναῖκα Δημητρίας τὴν καὶ Τερένθου Ἐρμαῖον(ῦ) γυναίκα (αὐτοῦ) ἀπὸ γυμνασίου ὁμίῳ.

[.] [.] ἀπαρχηγοῦ τοῦ τοῦ καὶ] Ἀγρίππαν ὑπὸ μητὴρ(ὸς) Τερένθου Ἀπόλλονίου. Ἀπόλλονίου ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) λήθη.

[.] [.] Διδύμηρες Ἐρμαῖον τοῦ Διοκλήρου γυναῖκα (αὐτοῦ) ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) μαία (ἐτῶν) Νέρωνος Φρο(υρίου) λυβῆς ὁ τόμοι(ν) κολλήματος μὲ, Ἀσκληπιαίδης Ἀχιλλέως Ἀσκληπιαίδου μητὴρ(ὸς) Τερην. ἦν ἡρωίν ἐτῶν, μῆλη γυναικὸς (αὐτοῦ) Ἐρμαῖον τοῦ Διοκλήρου [ἐτῶν] μῆλος, Ἀρτέμιον ὑπὸ (αὐτοῦ) (ἐτῶν) ὁθ.

45 [.] [.] θεοῦ Ὁδυσσαυροῦ Φρο(υρίου) λυβῆς ὁ δέλτι(ὸς) ἄν[ήθις] ἄν( ἄ). [. . .] Ἀπόλλονίου Ἀπολλο-

λιώνοι)


50 [. . .] Διδύμηρες Ἐρμαῖον τοῦ Διοκλήρου γυναῖκα (αὐτοῦ) ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) μῆλος, Ἀρτέμιον ὑπὸ (αὐτοῦ) (ἐτῶν) ὁθ.

55 [καὶ θεοῦ Ἡρακλῆ[ου] μητῆρ(ὸς) Τερέθου (ἐτῶν) λήθη.

56 [. . .] Ἐρμαῖον ὑπὸ (αὐτοῦ) Ἐρμαῖον τοῦ νε(οτέρου) Ἀρείου μητῆρ(ὸς) Θερμούθιος ἀπὸ γυμνασίου ἀναγγελοῦ ἐπὶ Πόλεως λυβής(ὸς) στο(μοῦ) μετέπειτα ἔα( ἄ). Ἐρμαῖον ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) μῆλος.

60 γυναικεία Θεῶν ἀδελφοῖς καὶ γυναικῶν τῶν ἀδελφῶν γονέων (ἐτῶν) μγ. Δημητρίας τὴν καὶ Τερέθου (ἐτῶν) θητῆρα(τής) (αὐτοῦ) ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) ὁθ.

65 [. . .] Διδύμηρες Ἐρμαῖον Φρο(υρίου) λυβής(οῦ) δέλτι(ὸς) ἀναγγελοῦ ἐπὶ Πόλεως λυβής(ὸς) στο(μοῦ) μετέπειτα ἔα( ἄ).

66 [. . .] Ἐρμαῖον ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) γν. Ἀρείου νικοῦ Ἀρείου(ῦ) δι . ( ) μητῆρ(ὸς) Θερμούθιος ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (ἐτῶν) β.,
LXXVI. EXTRACT FROM A CENSUS LIST.

9·5 x 9·6 cm. Second or third century A.D.

EXTRACT from some official document, perhaps a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή (cf. 74), giving a list of persons and their house property, written in very bad Greek.

\[ \gamma(\nuαίκα) \ Θερμούθ(υ) \ θυγ(ατέρα) (αὐτοῦ) \ μης(ρὸς) \ Τερε(ῦος) \ αἰδελ(φῆς) \ απὸ \ γ(υμνασίου) \ γ(υαίκα) \ του \ \\
αἰδελ(φου) \ 'Αρείου \ απὸ \ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) κθ, \]

Col. III.

\[ \Thetaεῦ \ θυγ(ατέρα) (αὐτῆς) \ απὸ \ γ(υμνασίου) α (ἐτους ?). \]

70 οὰ (ἐτους) Νέρωνος Πόλεως λιβδός, οἱ τομ(ου) κολ(λήματος) ριβ. \ 'Ερμαίων ο'Αρείου νε(ατέρου) ο'Αρείου μης(ρὸς) Θερμούθ(υος) (ἐτῶν) κθ, \ 'Αρείου υίὸς μης(ρὸς) Τερε(ῦος) δ[δ]ελ(φης) (ἐτῶν) β. \]

31. ως: the meaning of this symbol which recurs in 36 and 41 (cf. 50, 56 and 62, where ω and δ are found in place of α) is obscure. The letters probably represent numbers; the S-shaped sign is more like that employed as the symbol for αὐτός than that for ἑαυτός. The difficulty is the curved stroke above the line, which suggests nothing but μ.

33. απὸ γ(υμνασίου): for the resolution of the abbreviation cf. line 24 and Pap. Oxy. II. 257.

34. Artemon was returned in the census of A.D. 160 by his guardian, owing to the death of his father. The abbreviation following Διδόνου might here be read Δεῦκ(ου), but in line 38 where it seems to recur αρετ( ) is not suitable.

40. (ἐτῶν) μ: according to this passage Demetria was born in A.D. 106, which is inconsistent with line 60 where she is stated to have been twelve years old in A.D. 132. The second statement is more likely to be correct, for if the first is right she was fifty-one when Artemon was born. μ therefore should have been κθ.

41. ο: either this or the sign after τομ(ου) ought to represent the number of the τομοί.

47. The eleventh year of Nero (cf. II. 54 and 70) was not a census year; but a revision of the ἐπικράτεις lists seem to have been made then; cf. Pap. Oxy. II. p. 224.

50. Perhaps αἰλ(λὴ) ἀπὸ(γυμνασίου), but in line 56 ἀλ( ) stands for ἀλ(λο), sc. ἀναφέρον; cf. line 63.

61. (ἐτῶν) ιβ: cf. note on line 40.

66. 'Αρείου υἱὸν 'Αρείου[ν]; a line has dropped out between υἱὸν and 'Αρείου[ν]. The person who makes the returns in lines 62-9 for A.D. 90 is Hermæus who was born in A.D. 37. His son Arios was born in A.D. 63 (line 73), and it is his grandson Hermæus son of Arios who was two years old in A.D. 90; cf. lines 56-8, which give the return of the younger Hermæus himself in A.D. 132. We must therefore read 'Αρείου υἱὸν (ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) xcf. [ 'Ερμαίων υἱὸν] ο'Αρείου[ν].

67. If θ( ) means γ(υαίκα) here, 'Αρείου is to be supplied. αὐτοῦ is of course the Hermæus in line 65.
LXXVII. PETITION TO THE EPISTRATEGUS.

Dime. 20-5 x 25 cm. A.D. 139. Plate XVI.

PETITION to the epistrategus from Pabous, a priest and at the same time a guard at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus, accusing Polydeuces and Harpagathes, two custom-house officials, of having defrauded the government and of having committed an assault upon himself when he called the attention of their superiors to their misconduct. The fraud does not seem to have been very cleverly managed. What Polydeuces and Harpagathes had done, according to Pabous, was to embezzle part of the money received at the custom-house, while at the same time Harpagathes kept a correct register of the business done. This had somehow come into the hands of Pabous, who here appends a copy for the consideration of the epistrategus. This register is the counterpart of the receipts issued by the custom-house (cf. Fay. Towns Papp. 67-76 (a), introd.), and consists of a brief record of the animals and produce passing through, without however stating which of the taxes $\rho'$ and $\nu$ of $\\stackrel{\mu}{\text{Mémfekos}}$ and $\\stackrel{\epsilon}{\text{éymofovlîaik}}$ were levied upon them, nor, unfortunately, the amounts paid. But, covering as it does a period of nearly two months, the fragment that is preserved gives an interesting indication of the activity of the caravan trade, though it does not materially add to the information already supplied by the tax-receipts. Instances of persons importing (eisâgyontes), as in the receipts, are comparatively rare. The kinds of produce mentioned as having passed through the custom-house are wine, salt, and oil, the latter, which is usually measured by the load (cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 67. 2, note), being much the most frequent.

Col. I.

'\text{Iouliaw Petrou}\ \text{Petroumavê tōi kratei[st]w épistratêgyw}
\text{parâ Pabou[all]s tōi \text{Ei}stotētyw tōi \text{Panomwv}}
\text{ieówos \text{apò kómys [Σ]koxopainv Nyssou tēs}'}
ΠΕΤΙΤΙΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΓΕΥΟΥ Νομόσχεδου

'Ηρακλείδου μεριδίων [τοῦ 'Αραβοτότου] πύλης τῆς αυτῆς Συκοπαίου Νήσου.

[Α]πο[π]οικοδομηθείς ερωτήσατε να παρέχονται χάρακες τριών και τέσσερις οίκων περιγραφήματος· όπως το Πολυδείκος διόρθωσε την κατασκευή τῆς πύλης πάνω απ' τον δρόμον τοῦ 'Αραβοτότου πόλεως Πολυδείκου της, διότι η οίκη αυτής είναι στόχος τῆς πάνω αποδοτικού του δικαίου κατά την κατασκευή της, τόσο ενός ως και δύο εκατοντάρχων.
45 Επ. [. . .] is ἐξάγων ἐπὶ καμηλίαν( ) καὶ ὀ[ν] ἅ. 
ὅ αἰτι[ς] ἐξάγων( ) ἐπὶ καμηλίαν( ) καὶ ὀ[ν] ἅ. ο[ν](ή) 
ὁμοίωτος( ) Παψοῦς ἐλαίων( ) καμηλίαν( ) ἅ.

50 [. . .] ἐξάγων( ) ἐπὶ καμηλία( ) ἐλαίων( ) μετρηθῆναι( ) ἅ.

A. [. . .] [. . .] ei [.] ἐξάγων( ) ἐπὶ καμηλία( ) ἐλαίων( ) μετρηθῆναι( ) ἅ.

Col. III.

2 lines lost.

70 ιβ Φ[. . .]ης [ . . .] Διομν[. . .]

75 ὁμοίως Πασοκράτης( ) ἐλαίων( )

80 Ἀρχώφας ἐλαίων( ) καμηλία( ) Πανεφρέμως ἐλαίων( ) καμηλία( )

27. 1. βεβευ[. . .]μασ.
PETITION TO A CENTURION

4. 'Αραβισοτέρον: this title does not appear to be found elsewhere, but occurs (in the form 'Αραβισοτέρον) in a small unpublished fragment from Úmm el 'Atl.

6. The sense requires some such supplement as οὗ θέλων κατηγορεῖν or οὗ φίλων κατηγορίας.

7-8. If τετρακττη νῦν χρόνος is to be connected with ἐκτιμοῦσιν, which seems the more natural construction, it will follow that there was some limit to the time during which the post of ἐκτιμοῦσιν of a πάροις could be occupied by the same person.

11. ἵππας τῆς Σκαυμάκας ἐπιημερίας: cf. line 26. The customs-duties were under the supervision of the nomarch; cf. Gr. Pap. II. 50 (a) and (b).

LXXVIII. PETITION TO A CENTURION.

DIMÈ. 26-6 x 9 cm. A.D. 184. PLATE XVII.

A PETITION to Aurelius Antoninus, centurion, from Stotoëtis, a native of Soctopaei Nesus, requesting that an inquiry should be held into the conduct of Hekusis, a relative by marriage, who, Stotoëtis alleges, had defrauded him in respect of their common property, and in particular had forced upon him an unfair agreement.

On the verso 30 ὑποκρ [ ] . [ ] 18 [καὶ ἐὰν] νοθρίας μον γενομένου


'To Aurelius Antoninus, centurion, from Stotoëtis son of Anchophia, of the village of Soctopaei Nesus. I am constantly suffering violence from Hekusis sumamed Euporas, an inhabitant of the same village, who besides other outrages upon me, being married to my kinswoman ... takes all sorts of advantages over me, who have no power to resist, in regard to our common property. Moreover as I neglected my rights, he forced me to give him a written security, announcing that if I refused he would II.
make an attempt on my life. His audacity having reached this pitch I can endure no longer, and present this petition requesting that he should be brought before you to be heard. In addition to what I have said I will prove other more serious charges. Farewell. 'The 25th year of Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus, Thoth 30.'

10. The mutilated word at the beginning of the line is probably the name of the συγγευσ, the genitive being written for the dative owing to the influence of μον. This is perhaps more likely than that 'Ερων, which could be read for στόρ, is an (unknown) patronymic, preceded by an equally short name in the dative. Another alternative would be to take . . . είς as a participle governing τοῦ . . . συγγευσ, but this is a less simple construction, and the name of the συγγευσ is certainly expected.

14. If δέλτην is right—and it is almost certain—δύσπομον δήσεν must refer to the writer of the petition, and should have been in an oblique case in agreement with μ[ν] (or μ[ε]). This is not the only error in the papyrus; cf. note on line 10, and line 24 τιν τοῦ βιοτο.

30. Apparently not ἄποδος.

LXXIX. PETITION TO THE PRAEFFECT.

ASHMUHEN. 25.5 x 41.5 cm. About A.D. 186.

A PETITION addressed to a praefect, in three much mutilated columns. The first two are written in rough uncial, the remains of the third, which are too small to be worth printing, are in a different and very cursive hand and perhaps represent an official note. The verso also is covered with cursive writing resembling the second hand on the recto. Longaeus Rufus who is known from Pap. Oxy. II. 237 and B. G. U. 807. 10 to have been praefect in A.D. 185 is mentioned several times, and it is almost certain that the document is addressed to Pomponius Faustianus who (Pap. Oxy. II. p. 147) succeeded Longaeus Rufus between Sept. 185 and Jan. 186, for the strategos is Damarion who was in office in 185-6 (cf. 107 and 109). The cause of the petition was the conduct of the various magistrates at Hermopolis in charge of the collection of corn, whom the writer accused of peculation.

Col. I.

[Πομπωνίων Φανιταντ]ο [η]σάρχων [Α]γώπου
[17] " μήσατω τόν οικείον δι.[5]
[18] " ματι κλητοίς δι' απ-
[17] " τε βουλὴν εῖ τὸ ταμεῖον
[18] " σοῦ ὅ λαμπρόστασος ἤγε[μον]
[17] " [η]ρη[ο]ῦ διαλογισμῷ ἤγε-
[10] " το[.] κυρείον ἡμῶν αὐτ.
[10] " τού λαμπροτότατου Δαγγα[.] Πο[υ].
[17 letters] πολειτεύετε ἐκελευ[.] . .
[17 letters] παλαιῶν γενημ[.].
PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT


[20] [...De ...] δυντὶ γεννημασί καὶ τῦ ὁ κύρεως [...]

[25] βαίνων [...]. καὶ ἐκ[ε[φ[υ ...] ουσίω (ἐτει) καὶ παραγγελιο

[30] λεις διὰ οἰερῶν σου γραμμάτων Δαμαρίων

[35] στρατηγῷ τὴν ἐξέασαν γενέσθαι τοῦ πλῆθους

[40] τούτων καὶ τῆς ἀπατήσεως προσε[πτή[α] καὶ μα

[45] τὲν πρότερον ἐναπεχρήσαντο οἱ συνοδό[γοι] καὶ

συναπεχρήσαντο αὐτοῖς οἱ ἄρχοντες καὶ [α] ἐγμε

[50] τρηταὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἐπεμέλειαν ἐπέστηλε

τὸ πρῶτον Λογγαὶ. Ροῦφος τὴν ἐναποχρήσαν

εἶναι ὕπο τούτων ἐγμετρήσας καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐκ 

παράθετα ἐπειδίχθεντων αὐτῶν. ποιησάμενος

ὅν κατὰ τήν ἐπαναγράμματα ἀπὸ τὴν ἄπατησιν πεντακτ[σ]γυ[λίων] καὶ πρῶς ἀπὸ ἕ[ων]

ἐναποχρησάμεντων ἄρχόντων καὶ ἐγμε[τρητῶν

γράφα σοι τὸ δοκοῦν σοι κελέσαι κ[...].

[55] ἄρχοντων μαθάτων οἷς ἢ π[....] ἡ γεγ

ημένη ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐγμετρητῶν [...]

συνσυνεργημα τῆ[...]. χωρίς τῆς[...] ποιοῦσιν αὐτῶν [...]. διάγνωσις[...]

διὰ τῇ[ν] κλοπὴ [...]. καὶ τῶν κ[...]

καὶ τῶν παρά [...]. [..]τῶν ἐστὶ [...]

γεναμένων [...].[αυτὸς πόροι] 

συνολόγον πα[...]. [...] καταχρο[ ...]

νοσται, βιγήσα[ντο]ς γὰρ τοῦ Δαμαρίωνος

Col. II.

[45] [...]. κ[...]. τα [...]. ἰχ [...]. σφ[...] ν [...].[φ[...].

[50] [...]. μὲ ἄγο[ρ]ασται τῶν πόρων τῶν συνολόγων [...]

[55] [...]. τὰ[[]ων, ἡγεμῶν κύρειε, προσφεύγ[ω [...]

[χε[ρ]χέλαπαροῦντες αὐτὸν ὡς[περ]φ[...].

[...] τὴν ἀπαίτησιν τὴν κελευθήσαν γενέσθαι [...]

[πτ] αὐτοῦ ἐξ αὐτοῦ[ν] τῶν διαδεξαμένων τὸς στρα-

[τῆ]γίας αὐτῶν, ὡς τὰρ ἐξ[σ]τάσεως ἐν ὕπον ἐκάστων [...]

[τὰ]ν ἄρχοντων καὶ τῶν ἐγμετρητῶν πρῶτων [...]

[μὲν] τῶν τοῦ Σαραπάμ[μ]ους Πανόσκου τοῦ καὶ δο-

MUTILATED fragment from the conclusion of a petition addressed by Colluthus to some official, perhaps the epistrategus. The exact nature of Colluthus' complaint is not clear, but he states that he had been subjected to violence and wished to be allowed to institute legal proceedings against the accused persons. Allusion is made to a judgement of the praefect Mevius Honoratianus. 

On the verso are remains of two columns of a money account.

LXXX. PETITION.


A mutilated fragment from the conclusion of a petition addressed by Colluthus to some official, perhaps the epistrategus. The exact nature of Colluthus' complaint is not clear, but he states that he had been subjected to violence and wished to be allowed to institute legal proceedings against the accused persons. Allusion is made to a judgement of the praefect Mevius Honoratianus.

On the verso are remains of two columns of a money account.
PETITION FOR A SUMMONS

ASHMUNEN.

25.8 x 18.6 cm.

A. D. 247.

THIS petition is addressed to Aurelius Nemesianus, deputy-strategus of the Hermopolite-nome (cf. 72. 1), requesting that a certain Ammonius should be sent up to the praefect's court on a charge of extortion. According to his own statement the petitioner had been robbed by this Ammonius, who had held some secretarial post under the late strategus, of 2 talents 3000 drachmae of silver; and it appears that he had already brought the matter to the notice of the praefect Valerius Firmus and received a favourable reply from him. Accordingly he now demands that Ammonius with his three assistants should be ordered to appear in order to stand his trial.

LXXXI.  

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

102

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

102

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

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THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI

THE AMHERST PAPYRI
PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT

2, 6. ἀρσωνίτων Pap. 16. ὑπὲρ Pap.

1. The name of the praefect is not Σαβέινος (C. P. R. I. 20, A.D. 250); Σαλβανός or Ναρβανός would suit, but the letters αν are quite doubtful and ϝ[...] might be read instead.

10—11. δε—[ής] is a parenthesis. The meaning is that the rule was for objections to such appointments to be made at once, and not after the lapse of an interval.

LXXXIII. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.

Fayûm. 14.5 x 15 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

COMPLAINT from two persons to a praefect concerning irregularities which had occurred in the management of the census, whereby the treasury was being defrauded. The Sabinus mentioned in line 3 is very likely the same as the κηρεύτωρ Septimius Sabinus to whom a papyrus of about A.D. 300 in Lord Crawford’s collection is addressed, where ίουρατόρες (iuratores; cf. I. 10 below) occur. If so, the praefect may be Clodius Culcianus (cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 71. 1).


[ἔχεω] ὡς ὁμοιότητις ἐφ᾽ ἔξουσίᾳ ἔχων τὰ πάντα μὴ συνειστῶ τιν [ἀναγραφαί δέν αὐτός γειρίζει καὶ καρποῦται ἄρουρων Τίμιώτα τινα]
[το] καὶ Σοκχάμμοι καὶ καὶ αὐτός ἔχων αὐτός γιὰν ἑπέβαλεν μὴ

[το]ρας ἃνεργοῦ τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτὸς ὡς μὴ δεδυνήσθαι

[γῆς] ἀνδραγάκεσθαι τὰ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν εἰσφέρειν. ἔχωντες οὖν διέζει τοῖς κα-
[ἐφ] τοῖς ὅνοματα ὑποβληθὲς[θα] τὴν γῆν ταύτην τούτου χάριν
καλεῖσθαι δι’ οὗ ἐκάκισθης ἐπαναγακοθῆναι ἐκώντω τὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς

2. άρσωνίτων Pap. 3. πολλῆ Pap. 1. παιδ. 4. ὑπὲρ Pap. 10. ἱωρά Pap. 13. ὑπὲρ Pap.
ENDS of lines of a petition addressed to some high official, complaining of the conduct of various persons. At line 15 begins an extract from a ὑπομνηματισμός or report of a trial held before Origenes, strategus of the Hermopolite nome in the fourth year of an unnamed emperor. In the right hand margin are the beginnings of two lines in a different hand, probably an official note of some kind. The large amount lost renders uncertain the point in dispute.

Col. I.

[κύριε πα[...]]
[ρου ἄρουρα[.]]
[πολλοίς ἀνα[...]]
[οψι καὶ π[...]]

Col. II.

[κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐνν[.]]
[μερή κατηγορωσάν με βία[.]]
[πατέρα μὴν ἀδελφόν περί ἃς[.]]
[γενομένης ἡμοῦ τε καὶ τῶν[.]]

'Οριγένους στρατηγοῦ τοῦ νομοῦ καὶ τῆς
[παραδοξίας τριακονταετη[.]]
[καὶ ἐπιτροπικῆς καταστάσεως[.]]
[ντος καὶ ἐπιπλέξαντος αὐτοῦ[.]]

ἀντίγραφον. (ἔτους) ἐν Τίμη β. προσελ-
[θόντος[.]]
[καὶ Μέλαινος Λυσσάχον καὶ τῶν[.]]
[καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν προσβετέρων[.]]
[ἐπέχειν πάντας τοὺς τῆς κόμης[.]]

δημοσία. 'Οριγένης ὁ στρα-
[τής]
[καὶ Μέλαινος Λυσσάχον καὶ τῶν[.]]
[καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν προσβετέρων[.]]
[ἐπέχειν πάντας τοὺς τῆς κόμης[.]]

δημοσία. 'Οριγένης ὁ στρα-
[τής]
[καὶ Μέλαινος Λυσσάχον καὶ τῶν[.]]
[καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν προσβετέρων[.]]
[ἐπέχειν πάντας τοὺς τῆς κόμης[.]]

δημοσία. 'Οριγένης ὁ στρα-
[τής]
LXXXV. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

A SHMUNEN.  25.5 × 16.3 cm.  A.D. 78. PLATE XIII.

THIS papyrus and 86 are proposals of an unusual kind for the lease of landed property. Both documents are addressed to Hermaeus, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, and are applications for a five years' lease of land belonging to orphan children. The extent of the estates is not mentioned in either case, but the rent was 600 drachmae in 85, 260 drachmae in 86. For the land-tax and ναύβοιον-tax (see note on line 9) the lessees were responsible, and an allowance was to be made in case of a failure of the Nile or other accidents. A noticeable feature of both documents is the last clause (85. 19–22, cf. 86. 16–17) by which the exegetes was to publish the proposal for the space of ten days, during which objections could be brought. If none were made, the lease was to be confirmed. A similar clause is found in C. P. R. I. 39. 24–5, an application for a lease of land belonging to the city of Hermopolis. About the duties of the exegetes very little is known. Strabo (xvii. p. 797) says that the official of that name at Alexandria was ὁ ἐκ τῶν χρησίμων, and it has been supposed that he was a kind of præfектus annonae (cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. p. 657). In the third century the exegetes is found in the nomes sharing with the other principal officials the administration of the corn revenues. But in the present instance he seems to be exercising the function of a public trustee of orphan children.

Ερμαῖων Ἀπολλωνίων Φιλοκλαδίων τούτῳ καὶ Ἀλβαίες
ἐξηγητὴ Ἐρμοπολί(τιον)
παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίων τοῦ Ἀμμονίου καὶ Ὀρίωνος τοῦ Ὀρίωνος
Ἐρμοπολιτῶν. Βουλήμεθα ἐκουσίως μνησθώσασθαι εἰς ἐτην οὖν
τε ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑνστῶτος δεκάτου (ἑτοῦ) Ὀνεσπασιανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου
τὰ καταλεμμένα πάντα καθ' ὀνομασίαν τρόπον τοῖς
αὐτοῦ νομοὺς ὁρφανοῖς ὑπὸ Σαραπίωνος Κάστορος ἀπὸ Κοινο-
σῶν καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα ἐὰν ἀφεῖρη ἐπὶ ὀνομασίας τῶν νομῶν ὁρφανῶν
αὐτοῦ Σαραπίωνος φόρον κατ᾽ ἑτοῦ. ἐτος χρησὶς τῆς κατ᾽ ἀρουραν ἀρτα-
βίας καὶ ναυβίου ἀργυρίων δραχμῆς ἐξακοσίας [χρησὶς κατ᾽ ἀρουραν
ἀρταβίας καὶ ναυβίου]. ἐὰν δὲ [κατ᾽ ἅλλα ἐὰν ἀπαιτηθῶμεν ἢ ἐκ
πρακτικῶς χρησὶς τῆς κατ᾽ ἀροῦ[ραν ἀρταβίας καὶ ναυβίου παρα-
δεχθήσεται ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ προκειμένου φόρου. τῶν
δὲ φόρων ἀποδώσομεν εξενιατά ἐν μηρὶ Φαώφι οἰς ἐὰν
σὺ ὁ ἐξηγητὴς ἐπιστεύεται, ἐὰν δὲ τὶ ἀβροχος γένηται
ἡ καὶ ποταμοφόρητος ἢ ψάμμος καὶ κατευθυνέται [παρὰ]
γένηται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ δεκάτου (ἑτοῦ) παραδεχθήσεται ἡμῖν
ἀπὸ τοῦ προκειμένου φόρου κατὰ τὸ ἀνάλογον, ἐὰν φαύνῃ(ταῖ)
προτεθῆκαν τίτῳ τῆς μυθώσεως ἀντίγραφον ἐπὶ ταῖς
καθηκοσίας ἡμέρας δέκα ὅπως μηδενὸς προσαγαγόν(τοι)
ἐπίθεμα μένη ἡμῖν ἡ μίσθωσις βεβαια ἐπὶ τὸν πεν.
On the verso

χού... 

μ[[σθωσις]] Ἀπολ(λωνίου) Ἄμμων(ίου) εχ

8. Ι. ἐφετεῖν, cf. 88. 8. 9-10. ι. ἠραβείας; so in 12. 11. Ἄλλο. 17. π of παραθές corr. from ρ.
22. ι. ἀμβεστάτων.

'To Hermæus son of Apollonius, of the Philocludian or Althean deme, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, from Apollonius son of Ammonius, and Horion son of Horion, inhabitants of Hermopolis. We voluntarily desire to lease for five years from the present tenth year of Vespasianus the lord all the property of every kind bequeathed by Sarapion son of Castor, of Cusa, to his orphan sons, and whatever else I may find to be owned by the orphan sons of Sarapion, at a yearly rent, excluding the tax of an artaba on each aoura and the naubion-tax, of six hundred drachmae of silver. If any other charge is demanded or exacted from us besides the tax of an artaba on each aoura and the naubion, an allowance shall be made to us from the aforesaid rent. We will pay the rent yearly in the month of Phaophi to whomsoever you the exegetes shall appoint. If any part of the land becomes unwatered or is carried off by the river or covered by sand or worn away from the coming eleventh year onwards, a proportionate allowance shall be made to us from the aforesaid rent. These provisions are subject to your consenting to the publication of this lease for the legal period of ten days in order that if no objection is brought against it the lease may remain guaranteed to us for the period of five years without change. The tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, Phamenoth 26. I, Horion son of Horion, presented this application. I, Apollonius son of Ammonius, jointly presented this application as aforesaid.'

1. Φιλοκλαυδιών τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαιῶ: a deme probably at Alexandria.
9. τῆς καὶ ἄρανας ἀγραβείας: cf. 88. 15 where in the corresponding passage χερὸς γενετήν ημοστῶν is found. Generally the ἡμόστατα were paid by the landlord, not the tenant; cf. 87. 25, &c. But clearly here and in 88 χερὸς implies that the lessee had to pay them. For the ἀγραβεία cf. C. P. R. 1. 1. 16 and Fay. Towns Pap. 99. 13. It was, we conjecture, the land-tax of one artaba to the aoura. On the naubion-tax, which had to do with the maintenance of dykes and canals, cf. Wilcken, Okt. 1. pp. 259-263 and Fay. Towns, p. 160.
14. ἦςενας: cf. Pap. Par. 25. 12 ἦςεναν γενετήνα. The meaning is slightly different from that of καὶ ἄτρος; cf. 86. 11 where both expressions are found.

LXXXVI. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

ASHMUNEN.

(a) 23·3 x 12, (b) 21 x 9·7 cm. A. D. 78.

Two copies of a proposal addressed like 85 to Hermæus, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, by Hermias, asking for the lease for five years of the property bequeathed by his late sister Didyme to her children Hermophilus and Salion. Cf. introd. to 85.

Both copies are written by the same scribe, and are practically identical. We give the text of (a); in (b) the ink is a good deal obliterated towards the ends of lines.
APPLICATION FOR A LEASE

'Ερμαίως Ἀπολλωνίου Φιλοκλαύδιος ο’ καὶ Ἀλθείας ἔχη γιγνητέ Ερμοπολείτου παρά Ἐρμίου τοῦ Ἐρμίου Ἐρμοσι(ολίτου). Βούλωμαι μισθώσωσαθαί εἰς ἑτή πέντε ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑνακτῶν δεκάτου (ἐτῶν) Ἀντοκράτορος Καίσαρος Οὐθεσπασιανὸς Σεβαστὸς τὰ ἀπολελυμένα ὑπὸ Διδύμης Ἐρμίου ἀδελφῆς μου τετελευτηκαίον ὁρθοὶ τεκνοὶ δυνα Ἐρμοφίλου καὶ Σαλίωνος ἀμφοτέρους Ἀρείου εὔδαιμον καὶ ὑπάρχουντα καὶ ἀπὸ ἀλλὰ ἐφεξῆς αὐτῶν καθ’ ἀνήδηπτον οὗν τρόπων ἐπὶ φόρου κατ’ ἐτος ἄργυριον δραχμῶν διακοσίων ἐξήκοντα χωρίς γης εὐτελεῖς, ἃ καὶ ἄποδαλώσω κατ’ ἐτος ἑξενιατα ἐν μηρὶ Φανθν οἷς ἐὰν ὁποῖα ἐπετελεῖσις ἄργυρον ἐξήγητις ἐὰν ἐν τοῖς αἵμαρχοις γένυται παραδεχθήσεσται μοι κατὰ τὸ ἀνάλογον τοῦ φόρου. ἐὰν δὲ ἑτέρα ἐκ- πραξθῇ χωρίς γης ἐξήκοντα μοι ἁμαρτίας ἐπετελεῖσις ἀμφοτέρους ἐξε縠ναι σὺ ἑτέροις μεταμορφοῦν ἐὰν οὖν οὕτωι μεταθύσει μοι ἐπὶ τοῦτος. (ἐτῶν) δεκάτου Ἀντοκράτορος Καίσαρος Οὐθεσπασιανὸς Σεβαστὸς Φαμενόθ.

20 and hand ἐβδόμητι.

On the verso

μίσθωσις Ἐρμίου τοῦ(δ) Ἐρμί(ῶ)ν εἶ[

1. ὡς of ἔρμαιος corr. from ω. 1. Ἐρμᾶθ... Φιλοκλαύδιο τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαϊ. (δ) is correct. 6. ἀδελφῆς χτὸς over the line. 7. ω of σαλίωνος corr. from σ. 1. Σαλίων. 10. ων of διακοσίων above as erased. 14. First ω of κατὰ cor. 16. παραδεχθήσεσται over an erasure. 17. 1. σοι. 18. 1. μισθώσατα.

'To Hermaeus son of Apollonius, of the Philoclaudian or Althean deme, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, from Hermias son of Hermias, of Hermopolis. I wish to lease for five years from the present tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus the estates and property and whatever else I may find of whatever description bequeathed by Didyme daughter of Hermias, my sister, deceased, to her two orphan children Hermophilus and Salion, both sons of Ariaus, at the yearly rent of two hundred and sixty drachmae of silver excluding public charges proper, and I will pay every year the annual sum in the month of Phaohiph to whomsoever you the exegetes may appoint. If any of the land becomes unwatered, a proportionate allowance from the rent shall be made to me. If other payments are exacted from me besides the public charges proper, a like allowance shall be made to me. If any objection is made you are permitted to lease the property to others; if you consent to lease the property on these terms, The tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, Phamenoth 7.'

10. χωρὶς γης εὐτελεῖς: ἄρτακελα καὶ καθθῆναι are meant; cf. 85. 9.
11. ἑξενιάστα: cf. 85. 14. The annual charge was to be paid annually.

P 2
LXXXVII. LEASE OF LAND.

ASHMUNÉN. 22·2 × 9·2 cm. A. D. 125.

CONTRACT, in letter-form, for the lease of 12½ aoruae in two parcels (σφραγίδες) near Hermopolis for two years, from Chaeremon son of Polydeuces to Anoubion son of Sarapion. The crop was to be in the first year hay and ἀράκος, and in the second wheat; and the rent was to be in the first year 250 drachmae and in the second 85½ artabae of wheat measured half by the measure called δόχικών, half by the measure used in the temple of Athena (cf. note on lines 21-2). A receipt given to Anoubion by Chaeremon showing that he had paid the second year's rent is extant (105).

The papyrus is written in an uncultivated hand with several mistakes of spelling.

1-2. αὐτοθέν. corr. from σαραπίν. 2. σα of σαραπίνων corr. from εὐ. 4. 1. ἀκρίβως. δεκάτων should have been written; v. inf. 16. First r of αξιοτάκτων corr. from κ. 17. 1. ἀρτοβάμν. 19-20. τοις δημοσίωσες θησαυρούς corr. from το δημοσίως by the insertion of -ς after το, and θησαυρούς above the line, and the alteration of ν in δημοσίως to θε. 1. δέοντα. 26. κ of καὶ corr. from ε. 20. Ἱ. 25. 30. Ἱ. 75. 30. Ἱ. 15. 22. αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τρανσάβου.

Chaeremon son of Polydeuces to Anoubion son of Sarapion, greeting. I have leased to you for two years from the present ninth (10. tenth) year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord out of the land belonging to me in the Lower Suburb near Magdola Mire in the holding of Attinus, in two parcels, twelve and two-thirds aoruae, to be cultivated in the present year with hay and aracus at the fixed rent of two hundred and fifty drachmae of silver and to be sown in the following eleventh year with wheat at the fixed rent of eighty-five and a half artabae of wheat, which you will measure out to me into the public granaries at the due time, and you will cause the artabae to be measured so that for every one on the standard of Athena there is one on the δόχικών standard, and the rent in money for the tenth year you will pay in the month of Epeiph, the taxes on the land being payable by me, and I will guarantee your tenancy for the period of two years. The tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Thoth ...
APPLICATION FOR A LEASE

4. ἐντὸν (i.e. ἐντόθ) must be a mistake for ἐκάτον as is shown by a comparison of lines 15 and 23 and 108. The date in line 28 is indecisive, for θ might be read there.

7. Μαγδάλα Μέρι: on the meaning of μεγάλων ‘watch-tower’ see Fay. Towns, p. 154. There was a village called Magdola or Magdolus in the Fayûm also.


21–2. μᾶς Ἀθηνᾶς, κ.κ.λ.: the phrase recurs with slight variations in 89. 7–8 and C. P. R. I. 39. 18–19 where read μᾶς(ρ) ὄχι[καὶ ἀντί] μᾶς Ἀθηνᾶν. The meaning of it seems to be that half the artabae were to be on the one standard, half on the other. On the μέτρων Ἀθηνᾶς, i.e. the measure used by the temple of Athena at Hermopolis, see Wilcken, Ost. I. p. 774. The μέτρων δοχικῶν occurs in several Hermopolis papyri, e.g. B. G. U. 552. I. 9, and may be compared with the μέτρων τετραχόντων χαλκόστομων παραληπτικῶν τῆς μεμθευκιαίας in Pap. Oxy. I. 101. 40.

LXXXVIII. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

ASHMUNÈN.

23 X 10'7 cm.

A PROPOSAL addressed to Eutychides son of Sarapion (cf. introd. to 131) by Castor son of Panechotes for the sub-lease of 7 arourae in two parcels in the Hermopolite nome for two years. The rent of one parcel of 4 arourae was to be 36 artabae of wheat in the first year and 28 artabae of barley in the second, and that of the other parcel of 3 arourae was to be 24 artabae of barley in the first year and 24 artabae of wheat in the second, besides some extra payments in money and corn.

Εὐτυχίδη Σαραπίωνος
πάρα Κάστορος Πανεχώτου τῶν ἀπὸ
κόμης 'Ακάρεως καταγεννημέ.
νοι ἐν κόρη Μνάχει. βουλομαι

5 μισθοδοσιαῖα παρὰ σοῦ ἐπ’ ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ
τοῦ ἑκάστοτος ιγ (ἐτοὺς) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίου ἀδ’ δὲν ἔγεις ἐν μισθώσει
πάρα Σαραπίας Εὐδάμωνίδος ἐν τοί
πάσιν περὶ Μνάχιν ἐν δυσί κοι.

10 ταῖς ἀρουρᾶς ἐπτά, δὲν μίᾶς μὲν ἀρου.
ρῶν τεσσάρων ἐτέρας δὲ ἀρουρῶν
τριῶν, πάσας ἀποτάκτου ἐκφούν
τῶν μὲν ἀρουρῶν τεσσάρων τοῦ
ιγ (ἐτοὺς) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου

15 ἐκάστης ἀρουρῆς πυροῦ ἄρταβων
ἐννέα, τοῦ δὲ ἔξις ὡς (ἐτοὺς) ἐκάστης
ἄρα ἐκτῆς κριθῆς (ἄ) ἄρταβων ἐπτά, [α] τῶν
δὲ λοιπῶν ἀρουρῶν τριῶν ἐκφούν
τοῦ μὲν ἑκάστοτος ιγ (ἐτοὺς) ἀνά κριθῆς

20 ἄρταβας ἐκτά, τοῦ δὲ εἰσόντως
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

On the verso

σ[..] aρ [. ..] [. ..] [. ..] [. ..] σ . ( ) επικ( ) [. ..] [. ..] τρυ [. ..] .

3. [έκαταγεισμένον]. 10. λ. ι. 11. ετέρα. 15. πυρην over a word rubbed out; similarly κρήθης
and επίτα in 17; ανά κρήθ in 19 and ανά πυρην in 21 are corrections. In 17 the initial α of αρτάβδων has been
rubbed out by mistake. 20. εισωτερικος Pap. 25. η of πρώτη above ω erased.

'To Eutychides son of Sarpion from Castor son of Panechotes, from the village of Acoris, living at
the village of Mnachis. I wish to lease from you for two years dating from the present thirteenth year
of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, out of the land which you hold on lease from Sarapia daughter of
Eudaemonis in the marsh near Mnachis in two parcels, seven acres, of which one parcel consists of four
acres and the other of three acres, at the fixed rent for the whole, for the four acres in the thirteenth
year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord nine drachmae of wheat to the acre, and in the following fourteenth
year seven drachmae of barley to the acre, and for the remaining three acres at the rent for the present
thirteenth year at the rate of eight drachmae of barley and for the coming fourteenth year at the rate
of eight drachmae of wheat. And I will measure out all the rent for you every year into the public granary
by the public measure... and I will perform the measuring for you at the first measuring and I will pay
you every year for the tax on leases four drachmae and for... in the present thirteenth year half an
artaba of wheat and in the coming year half an artaba of barley, the public taxes being payable by the
landlord. The thirteenth year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Thoth 11.

1. Eutychides, have leased the land, as aforesaid.'

9. πάσκως: πάσκως, πτλός Hesych. Πάσκω Τοοβ occurs as a village name in B. G. U. 554. 7. κολοτα is used here as equivalent to σφραγίζω.

25. πρώτη μετρήσει: the meaning is that Castor would pay Eutychides as soon as he began measuring

26. μυθαντικός: this title for the tax on μυθάνες (if that be the meaning) is new.

27. παίδαστα: cf. the payments for θαλλός in 90. 9 and 93. 11. Those for παίδαστα were probably
of a similar character. The word is new.
LEASE OF LAND.

ASHMUNEN.

8 × 12.3 cm. A.D. 121.

CONCLUSION of a lease of land for two years similar to 87. The rent on \( \frac{1}{4} \) arourae of it was to be at the rate of \( 6\frac{1}{2} \) artabae of wheat to the aroura in the first year and in the next year at the rate of \( 6\frac{1}{2} \) artabae of wheat to the aroura for that part which was sown with light crops (\( \text{apò \ anαπαι γματος, cf. 91. 16, note} \)) and 20 silver drachmae for that part which was sown with corn. On the system of the rotation of crops employed in the Roman period see Wilcken, Archiv, I. pp. 157–158.

[16 letters] πασων ε \( (\text{ημίσους) την} \) \( \ldots \)
[","","] και \( \text{την a d ανά [πυρου?} αρτάβας \( [\text{η} \] \) \( \text{μυσου, και τῷ ἵσωντι} \) \( \text{ξ} \) \( \text{(θείς) \π[α}\ \) \( \text{άπο \ anαπαι γματος ανά πυρου \ε ήσμου και η[α} 5 \) \( \text{άπο καλάμ[ης] ανά άργυρα[ηδον) δραχ[α] χ[αί] είκοσι. πάντα δέ [...} \) \( \text{μετρήσε γ[ς] κατ'} \) \( \text{ξε[ς]} \) \( \text{ἐν τῷ 'Επείθη μηντ} \) \( \text{τόν μέν πυρου} \) \( \text{μετρήσε} \) \( \text{εἰς τοὺς δημοσίους} \) \( \text{θησαυροῖς} \) \( \text{μίαν 'Αθύναιον} \) \( \text{άντι μίαν δοχ[ιῇ] [κούτζο] δ[ο] δέ άργυρικῶν φόρον} \) \( \text{δόκιμον άριστον, τῶν δημοσίων πάντων στη[...} \) \( \text{κόν δέ καὶ άργυρικῶν έξα[ν] πρὸς} \) \( \text{δέ τὸν Μεγ[χήν. (έτον) τ Αὐτοκράτορος} \) \( \text{Καίσαρος Τραϊνοῦ} \) \( \text{'Αδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ} \) \( \text{Θωτ γ.} \) \( \text{Δαμήτρα[ς] Ηρόδο(ν) ἔγραψα υπ[ά] αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδ[ό] τοσο γράμματα.} \)


2. την a d : sc. ἄρωνων.

7. μία 'Αθύναιον : cf. note on 87. 21.

10. Μεγ[χήν : the landlord ; cf. 87. 26, 88. 30.]

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XC. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

FAYUM. 16.1 × 9 cm. A.D. 159.

LEASE of 8 arourae at Theadelphia for two years at a rent of 30 artabae of wheat for the first year and 40 for the second, with an extra yearly charge of 1 artaba for θαλλός. The taxes upon the land were to be paid by the lessor with the exception of the φόρεραν. The crops to be grown in the last year are as usual pre-arranged.
[ Bouloμεθα μισθώσασθαι ἐξ ἄλλη...]

ληλευ[ω]ός τάς [ὑπαρχοντάς σοι περί κά-

μην θεαπτομεν κλήρου κατοικούν] ἀφοῦ τάς ἀκοῦ τῇ δουλείᾳ 

απὸ τῆς Καίσαρας τοῦ Καίσαρος (κύριον, καὶ ἐκφύσε 

τοῦ κυρίου τῶν αὐτῶν ἄστεραμεν). 

τῷ μὲν πρῶτῳ ἔτει πυρὸς ἄρταμων τριά-

κοντα δύο τῷ δὲ δεύτερῳ ἔτει ὁμοίως 

πυροῦ ἄρταμων τεσσαράκοντα καὶ θαλ. 

αὐτῷ καὶ ἄτομοι πυροῦ ἄρτα-

βής μᾶς πάντων μέτρῳ δρόμων [τετρα-

χοιτείας ἀριθμοῖς] καὶ ἀκολουθοῦν, 

καὶ ἐπιτέλεσμον τά κατ᾽ ἐτοῖς ἐργα πάντα 

όσα καθήκει ἐκ τοῦ ιδίου σπείρων τῷ ἐσχῆ. 

τῷ ἔτει τῷ μὲν (ὑμίσυ) μέρος πυροῦ τῷ δὲ λοιπόν (ὑμίσυ μέρος) 

χάρτον εἰς κοπήν, καὶ τὰ κατ᾿ ἐτοῖς ἐκφύσα 

ἀποδοθῶσέμεν (αὐτοῖς) εἰς ἐν μηνὶ Παῦν ἐν τῇ κόλπῃ). 

τῶν υπὲρ τῶν (ἀροῦρων) κατʻ ἐτοῖς φόρεται (μιᾶς) ἐπὶ ὁμοίως ὁποτέν (ὁμών) 

πρὸς ἡμᾶς τῶν μισθῶν(σῶν) τῶν διὰ θάλασσαν δημοσίων) 

πάντων ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸς αὐτῇς τῆς Διδείν. καὶ 

μετὰ τοῦ χρόνου παραδοθῶσεμεν τάς (ἀροῦρας) κα-

θαράς ἀπὸ θρῆνος καλάμου ἀγρόστεως δείνησις πάσης, 

ἐὰν φαινηθῇ μισθῶν(σας). (2nd hand?) Διδείς ἢ καὶ Πτολαιρός 

Πτολεμαῖον διὰ Ἰ. Ἰρακλείδον φρονιστοῦ 

μεμίσθωκα ἐπὶ πάσι τοῖς προκείμενοιν. 

ἐτοὺς καὶ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου 

Φαώφι καὶ.

4. l. δαμα. 10. ὁμοίως seems to be written over an erasure. 14. ἰδίαν Παπ. l. σπέρματες.

15. Above ὁμοίως is a horizontal line; a similar shorter stroke occurs above υ of πᾶνι in 17.

17. l. ἀποδόσεμεν; so 21 l. παραδόσεμεν. 23. All this line is over an erasure.

'... We wish to lease on our mutual security the eight aurorea or thereabouts of a catoecic holding in one parcel which belongs to you near the village of Theadelphia for two years from the present 23rd year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, at a total rent, not including seed, of thirty-two artabae of wheat for the first year and forty artabae of wheat in the second year, and one artaba of wheat yearly for festivities, all by the four-choeniχ βρόμω-μέτρον, subject to no charge or risk. We will perform all the proper annual operations at our own expense, sowing in the last year one half with wheat and the remaining half with grass for mowing. We will pay the yearly rent always in the month Παῦν in the village, the yearly cost of transport on account of the aurorea being borne in equal shares (?) by us the lessees, and all other public charges by you, Didis. At the end of the time we will deliver up the aurorea free from rushes, coarse grass and dirt of all sorts, if you consent to the lease. I, Didis also called Πτολαιρός, daughter of Πτόλεμας, through Ηερακλείδης, agent, have let the land on all the aforesaid terms. The 23rd year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, Phaophi 25.'

6. ἀπερμέλα: cf. 91. 8, Brit. Mus. Pap. 314. 10. The sense perhaps is that the rent mentioned was
to be paid exclusive of any advances of seed made to the tenant, which would be an additional charge
upon him; but the term might also be taken to mean, as Kenyon suggests (ad loc.), 'without deducting
seed corn for the following year' or 'without additional payment on account of seed corn advanced for
the last sowing'—the latter explanation being the direct opposite of the one proposed by us.
9. θάλ[λον]: cf. 98. 11-12, where payments for θάλλον are made at the festival of Isis and the harvest-
festival, 135. 17 τῶν κεραμιῶν τῆς θαλλοῦ, and B. G. U. 538. 33. θαλλός in these instances is apparently
equivalent to θάλλα, just as conversely θάλλα is found in the sense of θαλλός,
13. For a specification of what was understood by τά κατ’ ἐτος ἐργά cf. 91. 10-12.
18. ἐπὶ δμοίων: the reading is doubtful; the letter following ἐπὶ is either o or σ, and this is succeeded
by a curved stroke similar to that usually representing π. ἐπισ( ) might be read, but this could hardly
be expanded otherwise than as ἐπισ(μών) or ἐπισ(μών), which seems improbable, though some analogy
may be found in B. G. U. 166. 10 χωρίς χαλκίων φολέτρων.
21-22, καθαρεύς ἀπὸ κ.τ.λ.: cf. note on 91. 22.
23. The signature of Didis is in a hand very similar to that of the rest of the document, and they
are perhaps really identical.

**XCI. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.**

**FAVÔM.**

**PROPOSAL** for a lease of 11 arourae at Euhemeria for a period of two years at an
annual rent of 40 artabae of wheat, the lessee undertaking the responsibility for the
proper agricultural treatment of the land, while the bulk of the taxes upon it, as usual, fall
upon the lessor. In the first year any kind of produce except euceus might be grown, in
the second it is stipulated that one half of the land should be sown with wheat and the other
half with light crops (γένεται ἀναπαύματος; cf. note on line 16).

'Ἡρωῖν Σαραπίωνος ἄφήλειμι μετ' ἐπιτρόπου Ἰσχυρίωνος
tοῦ Ἡρώδου, ἐπακολουθοῦσας τῆς τοῦ ἄφήλειμος μητρός τοῦ Ἡρώδου,
παρὰ Ἀμφιδίσιον τοῦ Ἀκουστιλίου ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως.
βαθύλαιμι μυσθόσαθαι τὰς ὑπαρχόντος τῷ Ἡρώῳ
5 περὶ κῶς(μη) Ἐνθημερεῖαν γῆς ἀμπελείδιον ἄροιρας ἔνδεικα
ἡ ὅσα ἐὰν ἄνω ἐν μεῖς σφραγίζει εἰς ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστάτου
κύρι(ους) Ἀρτοκ(ίνου) Καίσαρο(ν) τοῦ κυρίου, ἐκφορίων τοῦ παιντοῦ κατ' ἐτος
τῶν διόν ἀρωμάτων ἀπερμέλει πυρῶν ἀρταβάων τεσσαράκ-
κοντα μέτρῳ δρ(ύμῳ τετραχοικῆ) ἀνυπολόγῳ
10 καὶ ἀκυδοῦνω, [καὶ] ἐπιτελέσω τὰ κατ' ἐτος ἐργα χαματ(ισμοὺς)
pοτισμοὺς ὑποσχ(εισμοὺς) διβολήτου(ν), [καταστροφὰς βοτανισμοὺς καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὅσα καθήκει
ἐκ τοῦ ἰδίου τούς δεκας καιροὺς, βλάβους μηδέν ποιῶν,
στείρων τὰς ἄροιρας τῷ μὲν πρῶτῳ ἐτεὶ ὁδὲ ἐὰν
15 αἵρειμαι γένεσθαι πλὴν κνήκου, τῷ δὲ δευτέρῳ ἐτεὶ τὸ
μὲν ἡμα[ρίτω] μέρος πυρῷ τὸ δὲ λοιπον ἡμα[ρίτω] γένεσθι ἀνα-

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παύματος, τῶν κατ' ἑτοῖς δημοσίως φορέτριοι δύναντων πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὴν 'Αφροδίτιον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων δημοσίως πάντων πρὸς τὴν 'Ηρωά. καὶ τὸ κατ' ἑτοῖς ἐκφόρμοι ἀλλήλων ἀντὶ ἅμα τοῦ τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐν κώμῃ Θεοδώρει, καὶ μετὰ τῶν χρόνων παραδόσεως τὰς ἀρουρας ἀπὸ διδομένης τῶν σταρησμένων ώς πρὸκειται καθαρᾶς ἀπὸ θρίου σκάλαμου σημεῖως δέισις πάντης, ἐὰν φαίνηται μισθώσαι.

20 μὴ παύσῃ μὲν ἑτοῖς καθαρῶν ἀδολφῶν ἀριθμοῖς ἐν κώμῃ Θεοδώρει, καὶ μετὰ τῶν χρόνων παραδόσεως τὰς ἀρουρας ἀπὸ διδομένης τῶν σταρησμένων ώς πρὸκειται καθαρᾶς ἀπὸ θρίου σκάλαμου σημεῖως δέισις πάντης, ἐὰν φαίνηται μισθώσαι.

25 'Αφροδίτιος ώς (ἑτῶν) μοι ὁμός μετόπισι μέτοχος,
(ἑτοιμα) καὶ 'Αντωνινοῦ Καϊσαρος τοῦ κυρίου 'Αθηρ ἑβ.

2. ιωμέδας Pap. 6. 1. δσα.

'To Heron son of Sarapion, a minor, with his guardian Ischyron son of Herodes and with the concurrence of the minor's mother Heroides, from Aphrodisius son of Acusilaus, of the metropolis. I wish to lease the eleven arooi of vine-producing land in one parcel belonging to Heron near the village of Euhemeria for two years from the current 23rd year of Antoninus Caesar the lord at the total yearly rent for all the arooi, not including seed, of forty aratae of wheat by the four-chóenis drômus-measure, subject to no charge or risk. I will perform the annual operations, the embankments, irrigation, ploughing, hoeing, dredging of canals, sowing and weeding and all else that is fitting at my own expense and at the proper seasons, doing nothing injurious, sowing the arooi in the first year with any crops I choose except cuneus, and in the second year one half with wheat and the other half with light crops. The yearly government freighting shall be borne by me, Aphrodisius, but all the other government charges by Heron. I will pay the yearly rent in the month of Pauni, new, pure, unadulterated and unmixed with barley at the village of Theadelphia, and at the end of the period I will deliver the arooi with the produce sown as aforesaid duly harvested, free from rushes, coarse grass and dirt of all sorts, if you consent to the lease. Aphrodisius, aged 40 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead. The 23rd year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, Athur 12.'

5. γῆς ἀμπελευθεροῦν: the land however was to be treated as στυφόφορος; cf. ll. 14 sqq.
11. ὅπως ἑξαπασάμας: cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 112. 3-6 δίωμα τοῦ ὅπως ἑξαπασάμας καὶ διδομένως τῶν ἐκδώμων, καὶ τὰ ἀπασάμας ὑπόσχεσιν καὶ διδομένως. It is more probable that διδομένως should be read than διδομένως here.
16. γένεις ἀπασάμας: cf. 89. 4 τὰ ἀπασάμας, and Brit. Mus. Pap. 314 ἀπασάμας γάρ [περὶς], where ἀπασάμας must be corrected to ἀπασάμας, the mistake having probably been caused by the following word. On the agricultural development implied by the phrase cf. Wilcken, Archiv. I. pp. 157 sqq.
20. ἀριθμόν: i.e. the corn was not to be κριστόροφον; cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 101. III. 4, note.
21. Theadelphia was about 13 miles distant from Euhemeria; cf. Fay. Towns. p. 51.
22. ἀπὸ συνοικίας: ἀπὸ here designates the state in which the land should be when the lease ended, as opposed to καθαρὰς ἀπὸ in line 23 which refers to what the land should be free from, or in other words ἀπὸ denotes the positive attributes, καθαρὰς ἀπὸ the negative; cf. Wilcken, I. c. It is however somewhat remarkable that the very things, βρόν καλάμων, κ.τ.λ., which here (and elsewhere, e.g. 89. 23) are expressly excluded, were according to the terms of other leases to be present when the land was given up; cf. e.g. C. P. R. I. 38. Cases of the latter kind must therefore imply a concession from the landlord to the tenant, who was excused from cleaning the land before surrendering it.
XCII. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

ApplicatIOn to the nomarch of the Arsinoite nome from Marcus Antistius Capito-
linus for the concession of the right to sell by retail the oil in a factory at Heraclea,
for which Capitolinus offers the sum of 80 drachmae 80 obols. Cf. Fay. Towns, p. 150.

This papyrus gives rise to some interesting questions with regard to the continuance of
the government oil-monopoly, upon which it throws an altogether new light. Clearly this
factory was one of a number under government control; perhaps it is to be connected with
the διαπυργίον at Heraclea belonging to the emperor Nero, which is the subject of Brit.
Mus. Pap. 280. Further, the terms of this application to the nomarch offer several parallels
to the arrangements for the oil-monopoly laid down in the Revenue Papyrus. In the section
dealing with the retail trade (Cols. 47-48), it is prescribed that the amounts required in the
various localities should be sold by auction to the κάπηλοι, μεταβάλλοι &c. by the contractors
for the monopoly. Now Capitolinus is a κάπηλος; and he here sends in a bid for a certain
quantity of oil. Further, the sum which he offers is to be paid εἰς τὸν τῆς ὀρθῆς λόγιον
(lines 9-10); and he binds himself to take no partner or employee who was τῆς ὀρθῆς ύποτελῆς
(lines 18-20). What is this ὀρθή? It might at first sight be supposed to refer to the present
transaction, which is of course virtually a sale, though described in the last line as a μὴσθωσία.
If however that is the meaning εἰς τὸν τῆς ὀρθῆς λόγιον is scarcely the phrase that would
be expected; nor on this view does the stipulation in lines 18-20 seem intelligible. But if
by the ὀρθή may be understood the original monopoly-contract between the government and
a financial company the parallel to the Ptolemaic institutions becomes complete. The ὀρθῆς
λόγος is then the account of the contracting company, and τῆς ὀρθῆς ύποτελῆς means liable
for taxes to this company (cf. Rev. Pap. XV. 11-12); though the reason for the exclusion
of persons so liable from the retail trade is not clear.

But if it appears probable that some of the Ptolemaic regulations concerning the
manufacture and sale of oil remained substantially unchanged in Roman times, there is no
doubt that at the same time some very radical alterations were made. It is certain that oil-
presses were owned and worked by private persons; cf. e.g. the following papyrus (98) and
Fay. Towns Papp. 95, 96. There was therefore at this period no real oil-monopoly at all. But
while the manufacture and sale of oil were thrown open, there were oil-presses and oil-
producing estates which remained the private property of the emperors, and probably others
which had passed under the control of the government or of the city corporations. It was
to these οὖσικατα and δημόσια ἐργαστήρια that the Ptolemaic system was applied. They were
farmed by speculators, who paid down a lump sum for the concession and made what profits
they could. How far they were left to their own devices in the pursuit of this end cannot
yet be determined. No doubt the elaborate system of checks and counterchecks previously
in vogue were largely modified or done away with. But that supervision by the government
was not altogether removed seems to be indicated by the fact that the application of
Capitolinus is addressed not directly to the contractors but to the nomarch.
To Claudianus, nomarch of the Arsinoite nome, from Marcus Antistius Capitolinus. I wish to be conceded by you for the present third year only of Antoninus and Verus the lords Augusti the right to retail all the oil in one factory at the village of Heraclea in the division of Themistes, for which I will pay to the account of the contractors on behalf of the whole year a total sum of eighty drachmae of silver and eighty obols, payment of which I will make in equal monthly instalments, the government charges on other accounts falling upon me, Antistius Capitolinus. I will have no partner or servant who is liable on account of the contract, and I will give for the certificate the two ... prescribed by custom, the right resting with you to make a fresh lease with other persons whenever you choose, if you consent to my proposal.

15. τῶν εἴσ[κε] ἐπέρων λόγων, κ.τ.λ. ἦν ἑλπίζων, κ.τ.λ. i.e. government charges levied in respect of the oil which Capitolinus proposed to sell, such perhaps as the χειρωνακίων. The same phrase occurs in a papyrus having a similar formula in the collection of Lord Crawford, only with εἰς instead of πῶς before διάκεισθαι; πῶς is not quite certain, but suits the traces better than εἰς.

19. γειοδέμενον: the reading is doubtful, the first ρ especially, if it is ρ, being badly formed, though the final ρ of καπτωλέμενον in the previous line approximates to it. π might be read instead of γ or ρ instead of ρ. On the meaning of the phrase see introd.

21. διπλώματος: the certificate or permit granting the concession. Cf. B. G. U. 213 where διπλώμα is a licence in connexion with donkeys, though whether it means the right to employ donkeys belonging
APPLICATION FOR A LEASE OF AN OIL-PRESS

APPLICATION TO THE GOVERNMENT, OR, AS WILCKEN PREFERENCES TO SUPPOSE, PERMISSION TO USE PRIVATE DONKEYS ON GOVERNMENT ROADS, IS NOT CLEAR.

24. μετά: this provision that the lease could be cancelled at the discretion of the nomarch seems a rather one-sided arrangement. But no doubt a proportionate amount of the rent agreed to be paid by Capitolinus would be remitted if the nomarch availed himself of his power.

XCIII. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE OF AN OIL-PRESS.

DIME. 22.8 × 10.6 cm. A.D. 181.

A PROPOSAL from Harpalus to Stotoetis for the lease for one year of an oil-press belonging to the latter at Heraclea. The rent offered is seven jars of raphanus oil and one and a half choes for баллос, besides extra payments. Some of the details closely resemble those of the similar text in Fay. Towns Pap. 95; cf. also introd. to the preceding papyrus.
"Αρσαλων ὁς (ἐτῶν) μὲν οὐλαί(ή) ἀντικατημέρω δεξιῶ.  
(ἔτους) κβ Κορμόδου Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ 
κυρίου Τύβα γ.

10. Ἰ. ἤρακινου.  11. ει ὡτις εὐς ὅτις, corr. from ἀμ.  12. τ. ἡμιχῦνον . ἔκος.  16. ἦς ὅτων. 
17. τ. τέλος . . . τοῦ ἄντω.  18. χ. τ. τ. . . ἄντων.  19. ν. ἐντ. κατὰ ὑπὲρ ἄντων ἐράτην. 
20. εἰ ἐτῶν.  23. τ. ἐντόσωσιν.  24. ἦς ὅτων.

To Stotoctis son of Anchophs from Harpalus son of Harpalus, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus. I wish to lease from you for one year from the present month Tubi in the 22nd year of Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord, the oil-press belonging to you at the village of Heraclea in the division of Themistes, in working order and thoroughly furnished, together with all the existing fittings, at the rent for the whole year of seven jars of raphanus oil and for festivities half a chous at the festival of Isis, and a chous at the harvest-festival, and . . . two of raphanus oil exclusive of rent. This I will pay in equal monthly instalments, all public charges upon the oil-press falling upon me, Harpalus, with the exception of the thyia-tax for which you, Stotoctis, are responsible. If any repairs or rebuilding or breakage of wood-work or tools occur you, Stotoctis, shall be responsible. At the end of the time I will deliver up the oil-press uninjured together with the doors and keys belonging to it, if you consent to the lease. Harpalus, aged about forty years, having a scar on the right shin. The 22nd year of Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord, Tubi 3'.

17. τέλος ὧν[είς]: the sweet-scented thyia-wood was apparently used in the manufacture of oil; cf. 118, which is a receipt for a payment of this tax by an ἐλαιαφέρος, and B. G. U. 337. 11 καὶ ὑπὸ τέλος ὧν ἐλαιαφέρος Σ[ελεφάντον] Νήσου.
20. ἐρασίστων: cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. 283, 10 where the word is spelled in the same way.

XCIV. CONTRACT OF PARTNERSHIP.

A S H M U N É N .  

27.5 x 11.3 cm.  

A.D. 208.

CONTRACT between two persons for partnership in the cultivation of some land which had been leased by one of them from the government; cf. 100, which is concerned with a similar partnership. The agreement, the beginnings of the lines of which are lost throughout, determines the amount of rent and taxes to be paid by each of the two parties, and the division of profits, all of which were to be on a proportionate scale. An interesting provision is that if after the expiration of the lease the original lessor was made a cultivator of the domain lands his partner should assist him during his term of service; cf. note on line 16.

The writing is across the fibres.

[. . . . . . . . Αμμαμά]ν Ἡρμοπολίκης Ἐρμῆς Διογένους ἀπὸ τῆς (αὐτῆς) 
[πόλεως Χαῖρειν. ἔ]μολογῷ παρεληφθέναι σε κοινωνίαν κατὰ 
[τῆςδὲ τῆς ὁμολογίας] δω κάθω ἐμπισταθήσαμαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίων 
[. . . . . . . . εἰς ἔτη πέντε ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑνεκτότος ίς (ἔτους) Σκούηρον 
5 [καὶ Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Γέτα] Καίσαρόν τῶν κυρίων ἐν τῷ Περὶ πόλ(υ) κάτω]
A CONTRACT for the sale of 10 arourae of cataecic land in the Hermopolite nome by Hermaeus to Tibous, his newly-married daughter, for 2500 drachmae of silver. The document is written in a large careful cursive hand in extremely long lines of which the first halves are lost. Below are parts of three lines, in a much smaller hand, containing the signature of the seller, and in a second column, in another large and fine cursive hand, is a docket of the bank of Hermophantus and Eutychides at Hermopolis, which is complete, and states that the purchase price had been paid. The missing portions of the body of the contract can to a large extent be supplied from 96, another contract for sale with a very similar formula.
1 [Έτους δωδεκάτου Αυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερόν Τραίανον Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ Παχεὶν ἐ. ὁμοιο[γεί] Ἑρμαίος Μουσαίοι τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου μητρὸς Ἀμμιανοῦτος Ἀπολλωνίου Ἐρμοπολείτης]
2 [ἀναγραφόμενος ἐν ἀμφόδου ὡς (ἐτῶν)] Τιβοῦτι Ἑρμαίον τοῦ Μουσαίου μητρὸς Ἀμμιανοῦτος Ἀπολλωνίου Ἐρμοπολείτης [ἀγγα[γραφομενή ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδου ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἡ μητέρα μελίχ(ροτί)
μακ(ροτροστάτῳ) ἐνθ(ημον) ὄ(λλη)] (2nd hand) κροτάθ(φ) ἀρισ(τερό) (1st hand) μετὰ κυ-
3 [μοῦ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Πετῆρος Πετοσίριος] πεπρακέναι αὐτῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχοῦσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ] Περὶ πόλιν ἀνα[ὶ] περὶ Πεμκῦριν ἐκ τοῦ Εἴσωνος κλήρου κατοικικών ἀρουρῶν δέκα τριῶν
5 [ἀν νεότερος τη[μή]ς Ἀργυρίου Σεβαστοῦ νομίσματος δραχμᾶς διασχίειας πεντηκοσιάς ἀργαζηκέαν 
8 [γενήματα καὶ περισσόμενα ἀπαιτο ἐστὶ τό ἔνοικον 
11 [τῷ] παλαιότερον, καὶ μη ἐπελεύσθηται με μηδ' ἄλλος ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνουμενήν μηδ' ἐπὶ 
12 τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς περὶ μηδενός τρόπῳ. μηδὲν[], ἐνάν δὲ ἐπίθελον ἢ μη βεθ[ε]ἰαίων, τῆς 
13 ἐφο[δος [ἐφισ[ω καὶ προστασί]...
14 [.]...
4th hand 15 ἐτοὺς δωδεκάτου Αυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερόν Τραίανον Σεβαστοῦ
16 Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ Παχεὶν ἐ. διαγραφὴ διὰ τῆς(ς) Ἐρμοφάντου(ο) καὶ Εὐτικ(η) τραπ(ές)
17 Τιβοῦτι Ἑρμαίον μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Πετῆρος Πετοσίριος Ἑρμαίον
18 Μουσαίου τιμὴν κατοικικῶν αὐτοῦ ἀρουρῶν δέκα ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχοῦσιν
19 αὐτῶν ἀρ[η]υρῶν δέκα τριῶν τόπου ἐν τῷ] Περὶ πόλιν ἀνα[ὶ] περὶ Πεμκῦριν
20 ἐκ τοῦ(ο) Εἴσωνος κλήρου ἀκολούθος τῆς ἀναφερομένης ἐκ τοῦ ἐν Ἐρμουπόλει(ε)
21 γραφεῖον ὑμελογί(ε) πράσεως ἀρ[η]υρίου) δραχ(μαχα) διαχει(λε)ας πεντακοσιάς(ες), /ἀργ(υρίου) 
(δραχμαι) Ἐφ.
Traces of four lines below in a different and smaller hand.
SALE OF LAND

‘Hermaeus son of Musaeus son of Apollonius, his mother being Amnonous daughter of Apollonius, of Hermopolis, registered in the same quarter . . . acknowledges to Tibous daughter of Hermaeus son of Musaeus . . . registered in the same quarter, about 15 years of age, of middle height, fair, long-faced, straight-nosed, having a scar on her left temple, with her guardian, her husband Petes son of Petosiris, that he has sold to her from the thirteen arourae of catoecic land which belong to him in the Upper Suburb near Pemkuris in the holding of Xenon ten arourae of catoecic land, and will transfer these to her in full, measured by the just measure used in the settlement, and free from the cultivation of royal land and all imposts . . . for two thousand five hundred drachmae of Imperial silver coin . . ., and the ownership and possession of the land shall belong to whosoever (she may appoint and their representatives), who shall enjoy and farm out and gain the yearly produce of it and everything accruing from it as their own . . ., the duty of guaranteeing the sale perpetually with every guarantee resting upon me the seller, and neither I nor others on my behalf shall make any claim against the buyer or her representatives on any subject whatever; if I make a claim or fail to guarantee the sale, the claim shall be invalid and I or the claimant on my behalf shall pay the buyer or her representatives both the damage and . . ., the price of the land and to the Treasury an equal sum, while the agreement shall nevertheless be valid.

(Col. II.) The twelfth year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacius, Pachon 5. Paid through the bank of Hermophantus and Eutychides by Tibous daughter of Hermaeus, with her guardian, her husband Petes son of Petosiris, to Hermaeus son of Musaeus, the price of ten arourae of catoecic land forming part of the thirteen arourae belonging to him situated in the Upper Suburb near Pemkuris in the holding of Xenon, in accordance with the contract of sale registered at the record office of Hermopolis, two thousand five hundred drachmae of silver, total silv. dr. 2500.‘

4. βασιλείας: sc. γῆς or perhaps γεωργίας: cf. note on 65. 2.

XCVI. SALE OF LAND.

AŠMUNĒN.

17'5 x 66 cm.

A. D. 213.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of the sale of 4 arourae of catoecic land in the Hermopolite nome for 4000 drachmae by a woman acting with her husband as κύριος to Apollonius with Sarapammon as κύριος. Perhaps the seller was the mother of Apollonia; cf. 85, which has a very similar formula. The writing is a very clear and regular cursive, and the lines are of great length.
I... registered at the quarter of the West, with my guardian, my husband Hermes son of Drive, ex-competitors of the present city, have sold from the quarter...

1. To the inhabitants...

I... registered at the quarter of the West, with my guardian, my husband Hermes son of Drive, ex-competitors of the present city, have sold from the quarter...

1. To the inhabitants...

I... registered at the quarter of the West, with my guardian, my husband Hermes son of Drive, ex-competitors of the present city, have sold from the quarter...

1. To the inhabitants...

I... registered at the quarter of the West, with my guardian, my husband Hermes son of Drive, ex-competitors of the present city, have sold from the quarter...

1. To the inhabitants...

I... registered at the quarter of the West, with my guardian, my husband Hermes son of Drive, ex-competitors of the present city, have sold from the quarter...

1. To the inhabitants...
SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY

1. "Ερμού νύσσι Διωγίου κωσμητέωσαντος: cf. 100. 1.
2. Perhaps προκειμένη διαγραφή and similarly in line 5 (κατὰ τὴν προκειμένην διαγραφὴν, in which case the diajraphé (cf. 95. II.) must have preceded.
4. [δία]ψεμ[α]: cf. Fay. Towns, p. 142. The sense is that the 4 arourae owned by the seller were the 2 part of 18 arourae held by joint owners and not divided up into definite sections.

XCVII. SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

APPLICATION to the stragcus of the division of Heraclides by Taouetis, a priestess, who wished to purchase the third part of some buildings at Socnopaei Nesus which had been put up for sale by the government; cf. 68. The property in question is described as having formerly belonged to a certain Anchorimphi; and the inference is that it had for some reason been confiscated. It belonged therefore to the category of γενεματογραφοίμενα; and though that term is not here actually used, the papyrus fully bears out the explanation of γενεματογραφεῖθαι given by Wilcken, and the conclusions drawn by him from B. G. U. 282, 291, and Brit. Mus. Pap. 164 (Archiv, I. pp. 147–9). The property confiscated was sold at a price fixed by valuation (line 13); and it then became, as is expressly stated in lines 15–17, the inalienable property of the purchaser. But it appears that the owner was at the same time in a sense a lessee, for he had to pay a fixed annual charge (πρόσοδος) upon his purchase. In lines 13–14 the price agreed upon is 120 drachmai of silver καὶ τῶν ἐπομένων. The ἐπόμενα are explained by a reference to Brit. Mus. Pap. 164. 4–6 καὶ μετὰ κύρωσιν καὶ διαγραφήν τῆς τεμής (cf. I. 13 below) καὶ τῶν τόκων ἄριστη προσόδου τίνος. How the amount of the πρόσοδος was determined we do not yet know.

'Αρσοκράτιων στρ(ατηργο) Ἀρσε(νοῦτον) Ηρακλείδου μερίδος παρὰ Ταουητών Στοτοῆτως τοῦ Πακύστων ικερής ἀπὸ κόμης Σκοκσπαιν Νῆσσων μετὰ κυρία του ἄνθρωπος Στοτοῆτως 'Αρχώφεως τοῦ Πανεφρέμεως(5).
5 βωδομαί ὧν ἁγησασθαι ἐκ των εἰς πράσιν ὑποκειμένων τῆς διοικήσεως περὶ τὴν προκειμένην κόμην πρότε- [ρην Ἀγχορίμφεως πρεσβ(υτέρου) Πανεκύστων τοῦ Πακύστων ἀνθέσθη. . Στοτοῆπες Πανεφρέμεως τοῦ Παρδοῦτος τρίτον μέρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ ἑλαυριγένος ἄργου κα- θεστώς καὶ μη οἰκουμένου, γίνοιτο καθὼς διὰ τῆς τοῦ ὀρισμοῦ πορείας ἄλλος ἐστὶν καὶ λιβός οἰκόπεδον(6) Εὐνοί- δια λειψάνως(7) ἔλλοια Ταουητώς Πακύστως οἰκία ἀπολιθάτου(8) βόμη βασιλ(είς), τιμῆς τῶν τῶν συντιμήσεως ἄργυρου(υφί) (δραχμῶν) ἔκατον εἰκοσι καὶ τῶν ἐπομένων, ἐφ' ὧν κυριοθεία διαγράφω.
15 ἐπὶ τὴν δὴ ἤτοι τούτων κράτησας καὶ [ ] κυρεία ἀναφαίρετος ἐπὶ τῶν ἀεὶ χρόνων,
[εἰς] φαίνεται κυρίως· εἰὼν δὲ μὴ κυριθώ τοῦ κατασχέ—

Τα[ν]ή[τ]ρ[ις] Ἀπίγχεες (ἐτών) λγ. ἄγμα(ν).—
20 (ἐτούς). [. . Λύηλιᾶ]ν Κομίδου Ἀναχρίσας τοῦ κυριακῶν
Θόδος.

'To Harpocration, strategus of the division of Heraclides in the Arsinoite nome, from Taouetis daughter of Stotoëtis son of Pakusis, priestess, of the village of Soconopaii Nesus, with her guardian her husband Stotoëtis son of Anchophis son of Panechotes. I wish to purchase of the property at the said village held by the government and put up for sale, having formerly belonged to Anchorimphis the elder, son of Panechotes son of Pakusis... Stotoëtis son of Panechomess son of Pabous, the third part of a house and court and of an oil-press which is out of working order and not inhabited, adjoined, as is set forth in the survey, on the south and west by the plots called Eunidia, on the north by the house of Taouetis daughter of Pakusis, on the east by a public road, at the price of the 120 drachmae of silver agreed on by valuation with the subsequent payments, on condition that if the sale is confirmed I shall pay this sum into the government bank, and I shall remain in undisturbed possession and ownership of them for ever, if you consent to confirm the sale; but if not I will not be bound by my promise. Taouetis daughter of Apunchis, aged 33 years, having no distinguishing mark. The... year of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord, Thoth 8.'

8. ἀνθεος[τ ω]ς?
19. The signature must be that of the buyer, but in line 2 she is called the daughter of Stotoëtis; cf. 71. 2.

XCVIII. ABSTRACTS OF CONTRACTS.

ASHMUNÉN. 14'2 × 26'5 cm. Late second or third century A.D.

A FRAGMENT of a list of abstracts of contracts concerning sales or mortgages of house property at Hermopolis. Cf. Pap. Oxy. II. 259; and for a discussion of this subject in the light of Mettius Rufus’ edict concerning the registration of property in land and houses see ibid., pp. 176–80. Of the first column only the ends of a few lines are preserved. We give the text of the second.

[...] ἀντο[ρ]...[ ] [πρ][
προσ[... ] [τρο]|ς[... ] [ἔθεος[... ] [μ]|[α]λ( ) καὶ...[γ( ) βαλ[λον]τ( ) ἐπὶ[ ] τὴν Σαραπιάκ(ή)] πλατ(ειαν) [ι(θ) (ἐτοὺς) Παύνι], καταλ( ) Μεσο(ρή), ἐπηνερχόθη 
προσκ( ) ιθ (ἐτοὺς).

5 Ἐρμαῖς Ἐλένης τοῦ Τοβήνου Φρο(υρίων) λιβ(δος) Νεωτέριδα Ἀμφίωνος τοῦ καὶ Τ[μηρ(ός)] Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Ἱαρῆς Ἀπολλω(νίου) τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄμφο(δον) μέτα κυρίου
Δίου Πασιώνου χαλ(ρου). ὁμολ(σύνιο) πεπρακέναι σοι σι(τοφόρου) (ἀρόφασ) β καὶ
oίκιαν καὶ τὴν ξενοῦσαν.
DIVISION OF PROPERTY

TWO copies of an agreement for the division of land in the Hermopolite nome among four persons named Dioscorus, Hermione, Cornelius also called Hermophilus (cf. 100. 2), and Tereus. Dioscorus received \(\frac{1}{2}\) arourae in one parcel (κοινή), Tereus 2 arourae in another κοινή, and Cornelius and Hermione together 2 arourae in the same κοινή. Both copies have lost the first halves of the lines, and the second breaks off just before the end of the document; but by combining the two together the agreement emerges nearly complete. The general formula much resembles that of a sale, e.g. 95 and 96.

(a) 18·3 x 12, (b) 17 x 19 cm. A.D. 179.

1 [Διόσκορος Ἐρμύνων τοῦ Φιλίμωνος μυηρὸς Ἐλάσης καὶ Ἐρμύνων ἡ δὲ ἐπικρίσεως Μία] ἡ κα. Ἐρμύνων Παθήσιος τοῦ αὐτοῦ Φιλίμωνος

2 [μητρὸς καὶ Κορνήλιος ὁ καὶ Ἐρμύνωνος Ἐδιάκοινος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου μητρὸς Ἐδιακωνίδου οἱ διά ἄναγραφόμενοι ἐπὶ Φρο[νίου] λιβός

3 [καὶ Τερεὺς μητρὸς Ἀρεσίου Ἐρμύνων ἄναγραφόμενοι ἐπὶ Πόλεως λιβός, οἱ τέσσαρες Ἐρμύνων οἱ καὶ Κορνήλιος καὶ Ἐρμύνωνος Ἐδιάκοινος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου μητρὸς Ἐδιακωνίδου οἱ διά ἄναγραφόμενοι ἐπὶ Φρο[νίου] λιβός

4 [Ἐρμύνων ἡ μὲν τῆς δὲ ἐπικρίσεως Μίας τῆς καὶ Ἐρμύνωνος Σωσθιός Ἐπακώντως, Τερεύνος δὲ Παθήσιος Ἐρμύνων οἱ τέσσαρες Ἐρμύνων οἱ]

5 [Λάμπος χάρισιν ὁμολογοῦσιν ... πρὸς ἄλληλους κυριακάκιοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεστφάσεως ἠμέρας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀναμία τρόπον ἄν ἔσχομεν

6 [ἐν τῷ λαοῦ πυριτείᾳ κατώ περὶ πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ Μοιχῶνος κλήρου ἄροιρων μίαν ἡμίσιν τέταρτον ἢ γεύτονες βο[λ]ῷ Ἀρεσίου]
7)Ἐρμείων λιβδὸς . . . . . . . . ἀπηλιώτων Συρίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναδόρου νότον κληρονόμων 
Σοφίου Ἐπιμάχου, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ
8)Δουμιχᾶ κλήρων ἄροιρας τέσσαρας ἐν δύοι κοίταις δὲν πρώτης ἄροιραι διδό[χο] γειτόνες νότον 
καὶ ἀπηλιώτων(ον)
9)ν . . . . . . βορρᾶ ἀνεμιμένη λιβδὸς ἰδιωτικά ἐδάφη, δευτέρας ἄροιρα δύο ἐν αῖς φρέαρ ἐξ ὀπτὶς πλῆθους γείτο-
10)νες καὶ τοῦτον νότον καὶ λιβδὸς κληρονόμων Πλουτάρχου βορρᾶ καὶ ἀπηλιώτου δημοσίᾳ γῆ, 
[π]άρας κατοικικάς,
11)καὶ λελοχεύει τὸν μὲν Διόσκουρον ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατ’ αὐτὸν τρίτου μέρους ἐκ τῇ Μοσχιών[ος] ἄροιραν μίαν ἡμέραν
12)τέταρτον τὴν δὲ Τερείν ὁμοίως ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατ’ αὐτὴν τρίτου μέρους ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Δουμιχᾶ 
13)τῆς νυκτὸς κοίτης ἀροίρας δύο, καὶ τὴν Ἐρμομύην τὴν δὲ ἐπικρίσεως Μίαν τὴν καὶ 
Ἐρμομύην καὶ τὸν Κορνήλιο-
14)τὸν καὶ Ἐρμόφιλον ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατ’ αὐτοῦ! ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους τὰς τῆς βορνῆς κοίτης ἐκ 
τοῦ Δουμιχᾶ κλήρου ἄροιρας
15)δύο. ἔκαστον δὲ ἡμῶν σὺν τοῖς παρ’ αὐτοῦ κρατεῖν καὶ κυριεύειν δὲν ἔλαχεν ὡς πρόκειται ἄροιρων
16)καὶ χρώμενον καὶ οἰκονομοῦντα περὶ αὐτῶν καθ’ ᾗ εἶναι ἀνήρ τρόπον καὶ 
γεωργοῦν.
17)τα καὶ διαμοσθοῦντα καὶ καρπιζομένων καὶ ἀποφερόμενων τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν κατ’ ἐν ἀνεμήματα 
καὶ περιγεμμένα-
18)να ἀπαντά εἰς τὸ ἄδιν, τῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν κατ’ ἐν ἀνεμούσιν πάντων] συντικών τε καὶ ἀργυρι-
κῶν καὶ ἐπιμε-
19)μιδῶν
[ιθ (ἐτούς) καὶ(τ)]
20)αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἧ (ἐτούς) 
[μενα]
] ἔλαχεν ὡς πρόκειται ἄροιρων, μὴ οὐκέτα]
21)καὶ 
[εἰς τῶν ἀπαντά χρώμων, ἡνὶ καὶ κυρία ἑστω ὡς ἐν]
22)δημοσίως κατακεχωρισμένη 
πρὸς ἐκαστο[ν] ἡμῶν διστῇ εἶλαι. (ἐτούς)
23)Καπρόκτασμών
24)Καστάρων Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου καὶ Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Κορνῆδου Σεβαστῶν Ἀρμε-
νικῶν
25)Μηδικών Παρθικῶν Γερμανικῶν Μεγίζων Ἀδριανοῦ ἤ. (2nd hand) Διόσκορος Ἐρμεῖνον τέθει-
26)μα τὴν προκειμένην διαίρεσιν 
27)Σωσί]βίου Εξακάντας καὶ ἑνδόκατα τῇ προκειμένη] δια[ρέσει] 
28)[3rd hand Τερείν 
μετὰ κυρίου Ὀ[ρίσιος τὴν προκειμένην δ]ιαί-
ρε]σιν
29)[4th hand Κορνῆδος ὁ καὶ Ἐρμόφιλος Εὐδαίμονος τέθειμαι τὴν προκειμένην διαίρεσιν καὶ 
ἐν[δόκο] ὡς [πρὸκει(ε)ται].
30) . . . ω αὐρ. ριζ. ε[ . . .]ξ[ . . .]
DIVISION OF PROPERTY

[Διόσκορος Ἐρμιώνου τοῦ Φιβίωνος μητρὶ δα' Ἐλάνης καὶ ᾽Ερμιώ'ην ἣ [δ'], ὥπερ [κρίσεως Μία ἣ καὶ ᾽Ερμιών Θούλην τοῦ αὐτοῦ Φιβίωνος μητρὶ δα' καὶ Κορνήλιος ὁ καὶ ᾽Ερμιώφιλος Εὐδαίμωνος τοῦ ᾽Αλεξάνδρου μητρὸς Εὐδαίμονι διὰ τρίς ἀναχαίρημον ἐπὶ Φρούριον λιβός καὶ Τερεύς μητρὶ δα' Ἀρείτου ὁ Ἐρμιώνος δηαγραφομένη ἐπὶ Πόλεως λιβός οἱ τέσσαρες Ὁμοσπονδίας μετὰ κυρίων τῶν συγγενῶν ] ᾽Ερμιώνης μὲν τῆς δι' ὥπερ [κρίσεως Μίας τῆς καὶ ᾽Ερμιώνης Σωσιβίαν ὁ Ἐξακάντως, Τερ-]

C. AGREEMENT CONCERNING A LAKE.

ASHMUNÉN.  

18.5 × 22.5 cm.  

A. D. 198–211.

AGREEMENT between Hermes son of Diogenes (cf. 94. 1 and 101. 3) and Cornelius also called Hermophilus (cf. 99 (a). 2), whereby, Hermes having become the lessee of a lake for three years and having taken Cornelius as his partner to the extent of a sixth share in the yearly rent of 2000 drachmae and having received from him his share of the rent for the three years, the two parties came to some arrangement, the details of which are lost, but which presumably concerned the profits to be derived from the lake; cf. 94.
AGREEMENT CONCERNING LAND

Ashmunén. 9 × 9.5 cm. Early third century A.D.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT addressed to Artemidora daughter of Apollonius by Paésis, stating that as the result of a conference between them he consented to do something (the verb is omitted or lost) in connexion with land leased to Paésis by Artemidora.

ληψαμένου τὴς 'Αρτεμίδος, μου[α]τον ἔστως τῷ τῆς 'Αντωνίου. 3. γένος τῶν διώγενων καὶ τῶν μεριδίων καὶ τῶν ἀργυρίων δραχμαίς διαχειλίαις, τυγχάνει δὲ ὁ Ἐρμῆς ἀπειληφθὼς παρὰ τοῦ Κορήλίου τοῦ καὶ Ἐρμοφίλου τὸ κατὰ ἑαυτὸ ἔκτον τοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῆς ὑλῆς τριετίας ταλάντων ἐνῶ, ὁμολογούμεν κατὰ τὰ προκειμένα μέρη εἰ τι α[. . . . .].] 9. 10. 11.

6. Ῥ of τυγχάνει corr.
CII. SALE OF A CAMEL.

**Fayyum.**

22.5 x 13 cm.

A.D. 180.

**CONTRACT** for the sale of a camel at the price of several hundreds of drachmae, but the amount is uncertain owing to a lacuna.

On the *verso* a red stamp.

18. 1. *ἐπιγραμμαί κύριος.

'The twentieth year of the Emperors and Caesars Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus Augusti Armeniaci Medici Parthici Germanici Sarmatici Maximi, the 30th of the month...
Dystrus or Tubi, at Ptolemais Euergetis in the Arsinoite nome. Thases daughter of Anchophis, aged about 35 years, having a conspicuous right eye, with her guardian her husband Stotoetis son of Stotoetis, aged about 50 years, having a scar on his right forearm, agrees with Stotoetis son of Anchophis, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the left cheek, all of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, that she, Thases, has sold to Stotoetis one of the six camels which are registered in her name at the village, and that she has received the price . . . hundred drachmae of silver, and undertakes to guarantee the sale, Stotoetis being obliged to register the camel at the registration of animals.” Signatures of Stotoetis, the guardian of Thases, and of Thases herself, the latter written by a third person, and docket of the registration-office.

15. Either [ιεπ]κασορ δας or [ιεπ]κασορ δας or perhaps [ιεπ]κασορ δας may be read; on the prices realised by camels cf. Fay. Towns, p. 199.
18. Stotoetis’ signature is written in rough uncials; cf. l. 24 where he is described as a slow writer.
22. Possibly πρ(κεν)τοι should be read. This signature is in a very ill-formed and difficult hand.
25. The mutilated word is probably some term like διαγιγαπται or ἐντακται.

CIII. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

ASHMUNÆN. 6·5 x 13·3 cm. A. D. 90. PLATE IV.

A RECEIPT issued by a landlord to his tenant acknowledging payment of the year’s rent for 9 aourae of land. Cf. 104–106.

Εὐτυχιδῆς Ἀχιλλίωνος Σαραπίων Εὐτυχιδῆς
γεωργῷ χαίρειν. ἀπέκῳ παρὰ σοῦ πάντα τὰ ἐκφόρα
ἀν γεωργεῖς μ[εν] ἐρούρου ἐκ τοῦ Θεοφίλου κλήρου
ἀρούφας ἐννέα γενήματος τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
ἐνάτων ἔτους Δομιτιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ὅν
δέν σου ἑνκαλάμι. ἔτους ἑνάτων Λιτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Εὐσταθίου Γερμανικοῦ πηνὸς Καίσαρίου κ[κ]

3. εἰς γεωργεῖς corr. from is. 4. s of γενήματος corr. from u. 6. l. σω. 7. l. μηνίως.
First a of καίσαρίων corr. from e.

‘Eutychides son of Achillion to Sarapion son of Eutychides, cultivator, greeting. I have received from you all the rent for the nine aourae cultivated by you of the land belonging to me in the holding of Theophilus, from the produce of the present ninth year of Domitianus Caesar the lord, and I make no claim against you. The ninth year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, the 27th of the month Caesareus.’

2–4. The sentence is badly constructed and may be taken to mean either that the nine aourae were the whole of the land leased from Eutychides by Sarapion, ἀροὺρας ἐνδα in line 4 being merely resumptive, or that they were only a part of it. In any case ἀροὺρας must be read for ἀροὺρας.
CIV. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

ASHMUNEN.

13 x 10.5 cm. A.D. 125.

RECEIPT issued by Demetria also called Taseus with her son Arius as guardian to Anoubion son of Sarapion (cf. 105 and introd. to 101), stating that he had paid his rent for the year.

Δημητρία ἡ καὶ Τασεύς Ἀπολλω-νίδου μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἡμαντής υἱοῦ Ἀρείου Νεάρχου τοῦ καὶ Μεγαθέου Ἀνουβίων Σεραπίωνος γεωργῷ

2. νίου Pap. 4. l. γεωργῆς. 16. εἰδοῦς Pap.

'Demetria also called Taseus, daughter of Apollonides, with my guardian, my son Arius son of Nearchus also called Menches, to Anoubion son of Sarapion, cultivator, greeting. I have had measured to me by you all the rent for the land of mine which you cultivated from the produce of the past ninth year, and I have no claim against you on any point whatever, the public charges being payable by me, the owner. The tenth year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Thoth 13. I, Arius son of Nearchus, have been appointed my mother's guardian and wrote for her as she was unable to write.'

12. κάτοικος: generally γεωργὸς is found in this context, e.g. in 108. 2. But Demetria being owner of catecic land styles herself κάτοικος.

17. The rest of the line is filled up with crosses, representing sealing.

CV. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

ASHMUNEN.

14.2 x 10.5 cm. A.D. 127.

RECEIPT issued by Chaeremon son of Polydeuces to Anoubion son of Sarapion (cf. 104. 4), stating that he had paid a year's rent. The original contract for the lease of the land to Anoubion is extant in 87.
RECEIPT FOR RENT

C. Chaeremon son of Polydeuces to Anoubion son of Sarapion, greeting. I have received from you all the rent for my land which you cultivated in the Lower Suburb near Magdola Mire in the holding of Attinus from the produce of the present eleventh year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, and I have no claim against you, the public charges being payable by me. The eleventh year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Mesore 25.'

CVI. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

A. A. 282.

CONCLUSION of a receipt, apparently for a payment of rent, dated in the sixth year of Probus.

5. 1. Παράδεικα.  

7. The mutilated word before εκ is not any form of ἐχειν or ἀπέχειν. After ἃ, πρόκειται may be intended as usual, but what was written does not in the least resemble any abbreviation of that word.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

CVII. RECEIPT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

ASHMUNÄN.

15'5 X 11'5 CM. A.D. 185.

This papyrus and 108 belong to a series of receipts with the same formula, addressed to the strategus or acting-strategus of the Hermopolite nome by Julius Vestinus, a duplicarius, acknowledging payments of barley by the elders of various villages for the requirements of the ala Heraclia niana stationed at Coptos in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth years of Commodus. One of this series has already been published (B. G. U. 807; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, I. p. 177); fragments of several others are described in 173-177. 109, which is also addressed to the same strategus, is a receipt issued by the elders for payment; cf. Gr. Pap. I. 48 and B. G. U. 381.

The procedure was as follows. The praefect (Longaeus Rufus) gave orders that 20,000 artabae of barley in all (107. 10, cf. B. G. U. 807) should be bought in the nome (سوروفεισθαι) for the requirements of the ala. This total was divided amongst the different villages of the nome by the πραγματικοὶ or assessors of taxes, and local officials were deputed by the strategus to collect the money from the government bank and to pay it to the elders who supplied the barley to the military officials (e.g. 109). In the Fayûm the barley was paid either direct to the military officials (Gr. Pap. I. 48) or to the special collectors (B. G. U. 381. 1-2). The contributions of barley from the different villages recorded are 100 artabae by Terton Ερα (?) (107. 13), 170 artabae by Ereithis (108. 17), 100, 385, and 430 artabae by unknown villages (173, 175, 176), 100 artabae by Parion (174), and 15 by Magdola Πετεχωτος (B. G. U. 807. 7). Four copies of each receipt were the rule (107. 15, B. G. U. 807. 17), and perhaps 177 is a duplicate of 175.

Δαμαρίαν στρατηγῶν Ἐραμωλ[του] Ἀντώνιος Ἰουστινίους δοσιλίκαρος διαπεμ. φθείρας ὑπὸ Οδαλερίου Φορτείνου ἐπάρχου τῆς εἰς Κόπτου εἰλῆς Ἡρακλειανῆς. μεμέτημαι

5 παρὰ πρεσβυτέρων κόμων Τέρτου Ἑρα τοῦ Πατεμί[του] ἀνὴρ τῆς ἐπιβληθείας τῆς κόμης αὐτῶν ἁ[πὸ] τῶν κελευθερισῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἕγεμόνος Λογγαίου Ῥοῦφου συνωνηθήναι ἀπὸ γενήματος τοῦ δικαίου.

10 λυθότος καὶ ἐν τοῖς κριθῆς ἀρταβῶν μυρίαδών δῖο εἰς χρείας τῆς προκειμένης εἰλῆς κριθῆς μέτρῳ ἰημοσίῳ διὸ[ι]κυκόμετρήσῃ τῆς κελευθερίας ἀρτάβας ἐκατον, / κριθῆς[ίων] (ἀρταβαί) ρ., ἀκολούθως τῶν γενομένων ἐπιμερισμῶν

15 [ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ νομοῦ πραγμάτων. τῆς ἐπικρατεῖν εἰς τετρασεβ[ο]ρ[ο]ν εξεδόμην. (ἐν τοῖς) καὶ Λιστοράτορος Κάσταρος Μάρκου]
RECEIPT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

Ἀδριλίου Κωμδοῦ Ἀπόκηνον Σεβαστοῦ
Ἑσσεβίου Αρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ
Σαρματικοῦ Νεμανικοῦ Βρετανικοῦ

20. Μεγίστου Παῦλου...(2nd hand) Ἀντώνιος
Παντελεήμονος διοικητήριος με.
μέτρημε τάς τῆς κραθῆς ἀρτάβαις
ἐκατόν, (ἀρτάβαι) ἰος πρόκειται.


'To Damarion, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Antonius Justinus, duplicarius, dispatched by Valerius Frontinus, praefect of the ala Heracleiana stationed at Coptos. I have had measured to me by the elders of the village of Terton Epa in the upper Patemite district the proportion imposed upon their village from the twenty thousand artabae of barley which his highness the praefect Longæus Rufus commanded to be bought up from the produce of the past 24th year for the requirements of the aforesaid ala, of barley, measured by the official standard at the appointed time for measuring, one hundred artabae, total 100 artabae of barley, in accordance with the division made by the assessors of the nome. And I have issued four copies of this receipt. The 25th year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Pius Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Britannicus Maximus, Pauni... I, Antonius Justinus, duplicarius, have had measured to me the hundred artabae of barley, total 100 artabae, as aforesaid.'

6. Παραμίσθυμων: cf. B. G. U. 556. Π. 4., &c.; see also note on 68. 5.
12. δια μετρήσεως: cf. note on 87. 81.

CVIII. RECEIPT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

A. ΔΗΜΟΣΥΝΕΝ. 14.2 × 12.5 cm. A.D. 185–186.

Another receipt with the same formula as 107, addressed to Plutogenes, royal scribe acting as deputy to the strategus (cf. B. G. U. 807), by Antonius Justinus a year later than 107, and recording the payment of 170 artabae of barley by the elders of the village of Ereithis.

[Π]ποτογεύεσι βασιλικῷ γραμματεῖ] Ἐρμοπολίτου
διαδικασμένω καὶ τὰ [κατὰ την] στρατηγίαν
Ἀντώνιος Ιωσεβίου διοικητήριος
διαμετρηθέος ὑπὸ Ὀλαχείου Πρωτείου
ἐπάρχου τῆς ἐν Κόπτῳ εἰς Ἰππακλιανῆς.
μεμέτρησαν παρὰ πρεσβυτέρων κόμης
Ἐρείπων τοῦ δικαιολογήτος καὶ (του) διὰ Ἀμφιθαλοῦ Ἀρείου νομοφυλακίου τῆς αὐτῆς
κόμης τοῦ ἐνεστώτος καὶ [(του)] Αἰβρυλίου Κομμόδου
10. Αντώνιου Καίσαρα τοῦ σχολίου τὰς ἐπιθετικῖς τῆς κόμης αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν κελευσθεὶς.
CIX. PAYMENT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

ASHUMENEN.  
12 X 15'5 cm.  
A.D. 185-186.

THIS receipt refers like 107 and 108 to the provision of barley for the ala Heraciana, and is addressed to the strategus; but it is issued by the elders of a village, and acknowledges the receipt of a sum from two local officials appointed to collect the money at the government bank for barley supplied to the ala. Cf. introd. to 107.

On the verso in a different hand is a list of villages in the Hermopolite nome in two columns of which the first is effaced. The second runs Ψιάσως, Λευκουπύργου (cf. B. G. U. 553. 1), Θελβάσθεως, Ψαβετρήσεως, Ἐρείβως (cf. 108. 7), Τήρεως, Παρίου (cf. B. G. U. 553 A III. 5, where probably Παρίου is to be read), Μαγνάδω[ν] Ἑιστ[η] , Ταμ... ( ) Άγλεω[ν].
REPAYMENT OF A LOAN

...15 [............. δραχμα[ν] ...]κοσίων [δ' ἀγοράματα
[26 "] ]ο[...]
...  

'To Damarion, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Neperos son of Phibis, his mother being T..., about 35 years old, having a scar on his nose, and the other elders of the village of...rdon in the upper Patenite district for the present 26th year of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord, through me, the writer and aforesaid. We agree that we have received from Diogenes son of Hermaceus, ex-cosmetes, and Herminus son of Herodianus, ex-agoranomus of Hermopolis the great, who were chosen by the late strategus Ammonius to receive the price of barley through the public bank and pay over to... the price of the...artabae of barley imposed upon our village from the produce of the past 25th year in accordance with the division made by the assessors of the nome, at the rate of...'

CX. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Dimē. 20-9 x 13-9 cm. A.D. 75.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT by a father and son, both named Satabous, to eight ferrymen of Socnopaei Nesus, of the return of 35 artabae of wheat which had been lent to the latter.

'Ετοις ἑβδομον Ἀντοκράτορος Καίσαρος Οὐστάσιανοῦ
[Σ]εβαστοῦ, μηρὸς Λαίων κε Παύνι κε, ἐν τῇ Σοκκο-
παίῳ Νήσῳ τῆς Ἡρακλίδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀριστοῦντι
νομοῦ. ὄμολογούσιν Σαταβοῦς Πανεφρύμως ὁς
5 (ἐτόν) ἐν οὔλῃ ὀφρύν ἀριστερῷ καὶ ὁ τούτου υἱὸς Σαταβοῦς
ὁς (ἐτόν) λε οὔλῃ μετόπῃ μέσῳ Πισάτι Στοντῆνην<br />
ὁς (ἐτόν) ξ' οὔλῃ μήλῳ ἀριστερᾷ καὶ Τεσσανόφη Τε-
σανόφῳ ὁς (ἐτόν) λβ οὔλῃ δακτύλῳ μικρῷ χειρὶς
ἀριστεράς καὶ Ἀρταγάθθη ὁς (ἐτόν) λβ οὔλῃ ἀντικη-

10 μήλῳ ἀριστερῶς καὶ Τεσσανόφη ὁς (ἐτόν) κυ οὔλῃ γόνα-
tι ἀριστερῶς ἀμφότερος Σαταβοῦτος καὶ Ἀρτα-
γάθθη Τεσσανόφη ὁς (ἐτόν) κβ οὔλῃ ῥευεὶ καὶ Ὄρῳ Ἕρ[...] εὸς ὁς (ἐτόν) κ οὔλ[γ] metópo méso kai Peneφρυμ-
μ[μ] Oρων ὁς (ἐτόν) κ οὔλῃ metópo méso kai Ὄρῳ
15 Ὄμολοφρος ὁς (ἐτόν) κ οὔλῃ metópo méso tois
οκτῶν προβημενει κώμης Σοκκοπαίου Νήσου
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους, ἀπέχεια παρ' αὐτῶν τοῦ
ὅμολογοῦντας διὶ δεθελλάν αὐτῶν κατὰ ἀσφα-
λειαν ὄμολογείαν πυρῶ ἀρτάβας τριάκοντα

20 πέντε τῆς τελ[εωθε] [σαν τῶν ἐνεστῶτι [ἐ][κ] μη-
νι Τόβι ἐνεα[κα] δεκατὴ διὰ ποὺ αὐτὸν γράφ[ει]
v kai μή ἐνκακεῖν μηδὲ ἐπελεύσετο τοῦ ὅμολο-
THE AMHERST PAPYRI


The seventh year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, the 25th of the month Loius which is the 23th Pauni, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoite nome. Satabous son of Panephrummis, aged about 65 years, having a scar on his left eyebrow, and his son Satabous, aged about 35 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead, acknowledge to Pisais son of Stotoitis, aged about 69 years, having a scar on his left cheek, and Tesenouphis son of Tesenouphis, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the little finger of his left hand, and Harpagathes, aged about 32 years, having a scar on his left shin, and Tesenouphis, aged about 23 years, having a scar on the left knee, both being sons of Satabous, and Harpagathes son of Teses, aged about 22 years, having a scar on his nose, and Horus son of Erion, aged about 20 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead, and Panephrummis son of Horus, aged about 25 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead, and Horus son of Onomphis, aged about 20 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead, all eight being ferrymen of the village of Socnopaei Nesus for the current year, that the acknowledging parties have received from them the thirty-five artabae of wheat owed to them according to a bond of agreement executed on the nineteenth of the month Tubii in the current year through the same record-office, and that the acknowledging parties make no further claim and will not proceed against them on this or on any other matter whatever, written or unwritten. The subscriber for the acknowledging parties is Satyros son of Satyros, aged about 23 years, having a scar on his right shin, and for the eight ferrymen, Stotoitis son of Kapatutes, aged about 48 years, having a scar in the middle of his forehead. Signature of the father and son.

21. τ[ο]ί cruis[ι]ν γραφ[ι]ς: the γραφ[ι]ς has not before been mentioned; that at Socnopaei Nesus is probably meant.

CXI. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Dimē. 21 x 12.5 cm. A.D. 132

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of the return of a loan of 224 silver drachmae; cf. the two following papyri, which are also receipts for repayments of money and are very similarly phrased.


'The sixteenth year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the 17th of the month Caesareus which is the 17th Mesore, at Heraclea in the division of Themistes in the Arainote nome. Pakusis son of Pakusis son of Harpagathes, his mother being Taphiomis, aged about . . . years, having a scar on the left eyebrow, acknowledges to Stotoetis son of Harpagathes son of Satabous, aged about . . .8 years, having a scar on his right foot, and Harpagathes son of Pakusis son of Harpagathes, aged about 29 years, having a scar on his forehead to the left, and Tseunouphis, aged about 25 years, having a scar on his forehead to the left, and Stotoetis, aged about 21 years, having no distinguishing mark, both being sons of Horus son of Panotheucus, and Stotoetis son of Stotoetis the elder, son of Stotoetis, aged about 20 years, having a scar on the right eyebrow, and Stotoetis the younger, son of Onnophris son of Stotoetis, aged about 33 years, having a scar on the left knee, that he the acknowledging party has received from them directly from hand to hand out of the house two hundred and twenty-four drachmae of silver which they owed him in accordance with an agreement executed through the record-office of Socnopaii Nesus on the tenth of the month Phaophi of the current 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, which agreement he has surrendered to them to be annulled and cancelled, and that neither he nor his representatives make any claim on Stotoetis and the rest on any matter whatever, written or unwritten, in the past down to the present day in any manner. (Signed) I, Pakusis son of Pakusis, have received the aforesaid two hundred and twenty-four drachmae of silver, and I make no claim, as is aforesaid. (Endorsed) Registered through the record-office at Heraclea.'
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT from Pakusis, a priest of Socnopaeus, to his brother Panephremmis of the repayment of 120 drachmae of silver, being the balance of a sum of 420 drachmae lent to Panephremmis twelve months previously. The formula is substantially the same as that of the preceding papyrus.
REPAYMENT OF A LOAN

[δευτ. ός πρόκειται. 'Ονα]βρίς ἐκραψα
35 [ὑπέρ αὐτοῦ μη εἰδότος γράμματα. (4th hand) Πανε-]
[φρίμις . . . . . . . . . . ] . απ[.]ει[.] . . .
[. . . . . . . Πανεφρίμις έγρα[.]α ὑπέρ
[αὐτοῦ μη εἰδότος γράμματα.

4. l. 'Απολλαίου, which perhaps was actually written. 5. l. Νήσψ. 6. i of iερεὺς corr. 9. l. δακτύλῳ μικρῷ. 12. l. λαπαί . . . άφειλεν. a of αδέλ corr. from π. 15. l. δωδεκάτῃ. 17. l. ἅπερωσ. 18. ε of ἔν rewritten. 21. l. ἀπλῶν. 23. l. παρεπείτει μηδεμίῳ. 25. l. ἐπών. 26. l. μετάφῳ εξ' δραχμῶν.
34. l. ἔγραψα.

2. γραφίῳ was perhaps written, being a mistake for γραφίῳ.

CXIII. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

DIM. 21·3 × 8·7 cm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT from Stotoetis, a priest of Socnopaeus, to Erieus, a priestess, of the receipt of 178 drachmae with interest. This money was the balance of a debt of 356 drachmae contracted by Erieus' mother, who had since died. The papyrus follows the usual formula.

Ἐτούς πρόσων καὶ ἐκοστῶν Ἁπτοκράτορος
[K]α[Γ]εραφός Τίτου Διάδων Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνείνου
Σέβαστοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Φαῶφι κβ. ἐν [τῷ] Σοκνοπαίου
Νήσψ τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσιφοείτου
5 Ἡμοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ στοτο thậpρός προεβ[.]ετέρος στοτοή-
τεος τοῦ στοτοῆτεο [εως] ἱερεῖς τῇτάρης
φυλῆς Σοκονπαίου ἔ]εος μεγάλου ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἐδ οὐλ(η) μετό(πι)
μέσφ' Ἐρεβεύτη Πανεφρέμεως τοῦ στοτοήτεο [εως]
ἱερεία ἀπό τῆς αὐτής κόμης ὡς (ἐτῶν) κη ο(ι)λ(η) μετότ(φ)
10 μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρά[ξ] τοῦ στοτοήτεο Πακύστη-
ως ὡς (ἐτών) λε οὐλ(η) δακτύλῳ δευτέρῳ χειρὸς ἅρ(αστρέ)ξ, ἀπέχειε(ν)
παρ' αἱ(τή) τήν [ὁ]μολογούσαν παραγρήμα διὰ χειρὸς
ἀπὸ ἄργυριον δραχμῆ[ω]ν τριακοσίων ἄργυριο(ν)
δραχμᾶς ἢκα(τῶ)ν ἔθομήκοντα ὦτῳ καὶ τοῖς τέο.
15 καὶ ψε ψε δι' ἄφελεν ὃ τετελευτηκόν αὐτῆς μητῆ(ρ)
Σεγάθης Πακύστεος καθ' ὁμολογεῖαν τελε(ξ)-
ωθέσαν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γραφείου τῷ ἔτει Ἦ' Ἀντωνείνου
Καίσαρα[πος τοῦ] κυρίου μνή[τε] Ἀθήν δωδεκάτῃ,
ἡν καὶ ἀμφιδέκεν αὐτήν τὴν ὁμολογεῖαν εἰς
20 ἀθέτησιν καὶ ἀκώρωσιν καὶ μηδὲν τὸν ὁμολο-
γούντα ἑκακείνει περὶ δὲν ἀπέχει δραχμῶν

ἈΚNOWLEDGEMENT from Stotoetis, a priest of Socnopaeus, to Erieus, a priestess, of the receipt of 178 drachmae with interest. This money was the balance of a debt of 356 drachmae contracted by Erieus' mother, who had since died. The papyrus follows the usual formula.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

δός πρώκειται χώρι ἀλλων δι' ὀψεῖλεν ὁ τε-
tελευτηκώς άδελφός ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς
έκατον. [ἡ]πογραφὴ[ς] Στατοτήτις(ς) μέστε(σος)

25 ὀς (ἐτών) μ. ο(λ)ν(ή) δακ(τύλῳ) μέ(σῳ) χί(ρός) ἀρ(ιστερᾶς).

2nd hand
/Στοταήτις πρεσβύτερος] Στατοτήτις ομολογῶ
ἀπέχειν παρὰ τῆς 'Εριά τάς προ-
κειμένας ἀπὸ ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν

30 τρία(α)κο[σίων] πεντῆκοντα ἐξ ἀργυρίου

δρ[αχμ]ὰς ἕκατον ἐβδομήκον-
tα ὅκτω καὶ τοὺς τόκους άς ὀψεῖλεν
μ[οι] ἡ ἦτη 'Εριά μητηρ Σεγάθις(ς) Πάκ-
κνέως καθ' ομολογία(ν) δηλωθῇ-
σα(ν) [δί]α[ς] ἀπό τοῦ γραφείου καὶ οὔδεν

35 ἀπ[λών] ἐνκαλῶ περὶ τῆς μητῆρος
χω[ρίς] ἀλλων (άς) ὀψεῖλε μοι ἀ ταύτης
ἀδελφός Στατοτήτις πρεσβύτερος ἀργυρίο(ν)
δραχμὰς ἕκατον καθὼς πρό-
κειται[ν]. Στατοτήτις ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ τού

40 πατρ[ίδος].

dαιδόκειν. 32. The τ of πανος is perhaps over the τ of σεγάθις. 33. τελειοβῆσιν.

8. Ἐριάθι: in the signature below she is called 'Εριάς (lines 27, 32). Cf. 71. 2, note.
13. τρακτασίων: in the signature at the end, written by the son of Stotoetis, the amount of
the original loan is given as 356 drachmae. It is more probable that the scribe, who is an inaccurate writer,
inaudently omitted the 56 than that the signature is erroneous.

CXIV. TAX-RECEIPT.

FAYUM.

21.3 X 7.7. A.D. 131.

A RECEIPT issued by the collectors of money-taxes of Philoteris for a payment of
159 drachmae 3 obols on account of the κατακ(ρίματα) of the twelfth year, the receipt
itself being dated in the sixteenth year of Hadrian. That the abbreviation κατακ is to be
expanded κατακ(ρίματα) is rendered practically certain by Fay. Towns Pap. 66, a list of
payments headed . . . ἀριθ(μήσεως) Θεόθ μην(όςς) κ(τών) κατακριμάτων; cf. also B. G. U. 471.
9-10 καὶ ἀπὸ κριμάτων κε(τών) κτών Κέφαλα πράκτορος τών αὐτών (δραχμαί) μ. [. . .] καὶ
σύμβολα (δραχμαί) εἰς κ.τ.λ., where there is the same conjunction as in the present text
of κρίματα and πράκτωρ.

If the explanation here suggested is correct, some modification in the accepted view
of the functions of the Roman πράκτορες will be necessary. One of the duties of the Ptolemaic
πράκτωρ was the collection of fines imposed by judicial sentences; and this function, it seems,
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his Roman name-sake continued to exercise. It can therefore no longer be affirmed that the only point in common between the πράκτορες of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods was their name (Wilcken, Ost. I. p. 601).

A secondary point of interest in this receipt is the fact that it was made out by two persons who had been nominated for selection in the place of a πράκτωρ who had retired from office. Until the decision was made between them by the epistregratus, the two candidates discharged the duties of the post together. Several ostraca exemplifying this practice have been published by Wilcken; cf. Ost. I. p. 603, II. nos. 271, 272 and 645, the last of which, like this papyrus, was issued in the name of two persons, neither of whom are full πράκτορες. The ostracoon however is countersigned, which the papyrus is not.

"Ετους ἐκκαιδεκάτου [Ἀυτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραianοῦ Ἁλίανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Χάιαχ ὦ. Ἰ.ἐγρ(αψ)
διὰ Δωρίωνος καὶ Ε [. . . .

5 δοθέντων εἰς κλήρον(ν) πρ(άκτορος) ἄ[ργ(υρικών) ἀντὶ
Χαρίττωνος γεν(ουμένον
πράκτ(ορος) ἄργ(υρικών) Φιλοπερίδου
κατακ(ριμάτων) δωδεκάτου (Ετους) [. . . .

Φιλ(ο) ἄρτου ἄργ(υρίου) ὑπαξ(μαίας) ἐκα[τὸν
10 πεντήκοντα ἑνήχα (τριάβδολον).
γ(ανται) ἄρτου ὑπαξ(μαία) ρυθ (τριάβδολον), σ(υμβολικά) χ(αλκοῦ ὀβολοῦς) . . .

11. ρ of ρωτ cor. from a.

The sixteenth year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Choiak 14. Paid through Dorion and E . . ., selected to be drawn by lot for the post of collector of money-taxes at place of Chaeremon, late collector of money-taxes at Philoteris, for the penalties of the twelfth year, by . . . son of Phil . . ., a hundred and fifty-nine drachmae three obols of debased silver, total 159 dr. 3 obols debased silver, for the receipt . . obols of copper.'

4–5. It is probable that both the persons mentioned in line 4 are referred to by δοθ( ) κ.τ.λ., not the second only, both on account of the analogy of Wilcken, Ost. II. no. 645 (cf. introd.) and because, if Dorion was already an actual πράκτωρ, his title ought to have been added. 11. σ(υμβολικά): the charge for making out the receipt; cf. Fay. Towns, p. 161.

CXV. RECEIPT.

ASHMUNÉN.

6'2 × 15 cm. A.D. 137.

A RECEIPT dated in the twenty-second year of Hadrian showing that two persons had paid through . . . son of Diogenes 2038 drachmae 2 obols, and on behalf of the twenty-first year through Nicon son of Apollonius 110 drachmae. That these payments are for purposes of taxation there is little doubt, though the name of the tax is not given; for on the verso
there is a short account in the same hand, adding on the \( \text{προσδιαγραφόμενα} \) to the original sums. These 'extra charges' amount to a little over \( \frac{1}{2} \) in both cases.

The writing on the \textit{recto} is across the fibres, that on the \textit{verso} along them.

\begin{align*}
\text{Κβ} (\text{ἐτος}) & \text{'Αδριανού Καίγαρρος τού κυρίου 'Αδριανοῦ κβ.} \\
\text{'Ε...[.] κ[α]i...} & \text{δι(ά) Ν. αδων Διογένους} \\
\text{δισχείλιος τριάκοντα} & \text{δικώ (διώβολον), / 'Βη (διώβολον),} \\
\text{καὶ κα (ἐτος) οῖ (αὐτοί) δι(ά) Νίκων(νος) 'Απολ(λωνίου) ἕκατον} \\
\text{δέκα, / ρι.} \\
\text{On the verso} & \text{'}Βη (διώβολον) προ(σδιαγραφόμενα) ρογ δβ(ολός) (ήμιώβολον) χ(αλκοί) [β], / 'ΒΣια} \\
\text{[(πτερόβολον)]} & \text{[(πτέρωβολον) (ήμιώβολον) χ(αλκοί) β]],} \\
\text{ρι προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα) θ (διώβολον), / ριθ (διώβολον).} \\
\end{align*}

6. \text{Βη} = \text{προ} \text{ρογδεβδ} / \text{ΒΣια} \text{[]} \text{Pap}. The meaning of the correction is not that the arithmetic was wrong, but that the complicated fraction \( 3\frac{1}{2} \) obols and 2 chalcis was treated as \( 4 \) obols.

\[\text{CXVI. TAX-RECEIPT.}\]

\begin{center}
\text{FAYUM.} \\
5:2 \times 10:5 \text{ cm.} \\
A.D. 178.
\end{center}

A 

RECEIPT for the tax 'for the harbour of Memphis' paid by a man carrying wheat from the Fayum to Memphis on a camel and foal. The amount of the tax, as usual, is not stated. On the nature of this and the other tolls levied on traffic between the Fayum and Memphis see Fay. Towns, pp. 195-200.

The writing is across the fibres of the \textit{recto}.

\begin{align*}
\text{Tετέλεσται} & \text{ δια τιλ(ης) Καρ(ανίδος) λιμένος Μέμφιδως} \\
\text{Πτολεμαΐς ΄εξ(άγων) ἐπὶ καμήλ(ης) ἐν τιλ(ης) ἐνί} \\
\text{πυροῦ (ἀρτάδος) δέκα. (ἐτος) ἵθ 'Αντωνίνου κ(α)ι} & \text{Κομήδου} \\
\text{τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν Θωβ ἐννεα.} \\
5 & \text{καιδεκάτη, ἵθ.} \\
\end{align*}

'Paid at the custom-house of Karanis the tax for the harbour of Memphis by Ptolemais, exporting upon one camel and one foal ten artabae of wheat. The 19th year of Antoninus and Commodus the lords Augusti, Thoth the nineteenth, 19.'

1. \text{Καρ(ανίδος)}: \text{Κεφ( )} could also be read; but τιλη-receipts from Karanis, which was on the edge of the desert at the north-east corner of the Fayum, are extant in B. G. U. 764, &c.
CXVII. TAX-RECEIPT.

Fayûm. 4½ x 7 cm. Second or early third century A.D.

A receipt for the tax for protection by the desert police, paid by a man exporting vegetable-seed from Socnopaei Nesus; cf. Fay. Towns, p. 196.

The writing is across the fibres of the recto.

Τέτελε(σταί) διὰ πῦρς Σοκνοπαί-ον Νήσου ἐθνομοφυλακ(ίας) Δίων απα( ) ἐξ(άγων) ἐπὶ δῶν ἐνι λαχαι[ο]ςπέρμ(ον). (ἔτους) κυ ///

5 Θωθ Ἐκ.

3. 1. Ὀη.

'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus the tax for desert police by Dion... exporting upon one donkey vegetable-seed. The 23rd year, Thoth 25.'

CXVIII. TAX-RECEIPT.

Dimê. 8 x 9½ cm. A.D. 185.

A receipt for 80 drachmae paid by an oil-manufacturer on account of the tax on thyia-wood and the naubion-tax. On the former of these taxes cf. 93. 17 note; and on the naubion-tax, which was levied upon landowners in connexion with the maintenance of dykes and canals, cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. pp. 259 sqq., Pap. Oxy. II. p. 297, Fay. Towns, p. 160.

The writing of the receipt is across the fibres.


5. θῖνον Pap.

'The twenty-fifth year of Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord, Pauni 27. Paid to Protas and his associates, collectors of money-taxes at the village of Heraclea, by P... oil-manufacturer, for the tax on thyia-wood and the naubion-tax, eighty drachmae, total 80 drachmae.'
CXIX. TAX-RECEIPT.

RECEIPT issued by the ἐπιτηρηταί of the taxes κοπή, θρίς and χειρωνάξιον (cf. Fay. Towns, p. 187) for a payment of 300 drachmae on account by the priests of Socnopaei Nesus. The ἐπιτηρηταί were government inspectors who were associated with the collectors or farmers of the several taxes. There were probably ἐπιτηρηταί for every tax (cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. pp. 599 sqq.); but they have not previously occurred in connexion with the κοπή καὶ θρίς. For the payment here made by the priestly college to the ἐπιτηρηταί cf. B. G. U. 392 II. 6 sqq., where at the end of a list of sums received by the ἀργυρῳκῶν of Socnopaei Nesus is an entry of a considerable amount paid διὰ τῶν ἱερέων πρεσβυτέρων. It is not quite clear in these two cases whether the payments were made by the priests as tax-payers or as tax-collectors. It would be quite intelligible that the priests should have had the privilege of themselves collecting the taxes due from members of their own body. On the other hand there is some evidence that the priests of Socnopaei Nesus acted as tax-collectors in a wider sense; cf. B. G. U. 337. 18 sqq., and Wilcken, ibid. pp. 616 sq.

3. μεσορὴ ἐπαγὸ 5 above the line. 6. 1. καὶ 8. λοιπὸν ἱερεῖν.

The eighth year of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augusti, the 4th intercalary day of Mesore. Paid to Anoubion and the other inspectors of the taxes on cutting, hair and trades, by Stoteitis son of Panephremmis and . . . son of Harpagathes and the other priests of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, of the prescribed sum due from them three hundred drachmae on account, total 300 drachmae.'

CXXX. RECEIPT FOR PAYMENT IN KIND.

RECEIPT issued by the sitologi of Heraclea acknowledging a payment of 7 ar tabae of wheat to the credit of Sagathes διὰ κληρονήμων. The position of Sagathes and his relation to the κληρονήμων are obscure. On the analogy of other receipts of this class in which payments are made διὰ γεωργῶν it might be supposed that Sagathes was a tenant.
and the κληρονόμοι his landlords. But there is still much uncertainty attaching to the explanation of these sitologus-receipts and the position of the various persons mentioned in them; cf. our discussion of the subject in Fay. Towns, pp. 208 sqq.

**TWO RECEIPTS for payments of taxes by Sabinus son of Zosimus in Athur of the twenty-fourth year of an emperor who must be either Commodus or Caracalla.** The first receipt records the payment of 7 drachmae 4 obols for ξυτρίας κατ' ἀνδρα, the tax upon the manufacture of beer; cf. Fay. Towns, p. 170. The second is for two payments of 8 drachmae for μονοζευσίας κήρτου καὶ ἄλλων εἴδων, a tax on hay well known in Fayûm papyri, but of uncertain meaning. In this receipt Sabinus is described as a γεωργός of the seventeenth κλήρος. Probably this means that he was a δημόσιος γεωργός; cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 34. 6, where too the tax appears to fall upon δημόσιοι γεωργοί.

**CXXI. TAX-RECEIPT.**

ASHMUNÉN?

21.5 × 7.7 cm.

A.D. 183 or 215.

The twelfth year of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augusti and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus, Pauni 1. We, Archonas son of Sotas and assistants, keepers of granaries of the village of Heraclea, have had measured to us to the credit of Sagathes son of Harpagathes through landowners of the said village, for the produce of the said year seven artabae of wheat by smooth public measure, total 7 artabae of wheat. (Signed) I, Archonas, have had the artabae measured to me.'

11. διὰ κληρονόμων: cf. 69. 6 note.
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υπὲρ μονοδεσμό(ιας) χώρ(του) καὶ ἄλ(λων)
ed[ιν] τοῦ διελ(ηλυθότος) κυ (ἔτους)
(δραχμάς) ὀκτώ, / (δραχμαί) η. Ἄθικὸς ὀς ἄλλας
10 (δραχμάς) ὀκτώ, / (δραχμαί) η.

CXXII. RECEIPT FOR PAYMENTS IN KIND.

ASHMUNEN.

29.5 x 9.8 cm.

A LIST of payments of corn by various persons belonging to different villages in the Hermopolite nome. The papyrus is probably a series of extracts from the books of a sitologus, since κολλήματα are mentioned.

Προσεε( ) ἐπὶ θησ(αυρί) Τοχνοθ(α)ς(ικ) γενη(μάτων) κ (ἔτους)
Σενηήρου Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίον κολ(λήματος) ἔγ Τλῆμεως
'Αμμανίων ὑπ(ἐρ) Ἡ[λί[δοδ][ρον]] καὶ Μα-
5 τύτος Ἡ[ ] . . . . ὑπ(ἐρ) Ταχοὶ τρ...
Σεκάρκεως ὑπ(ἐρ) Τισοῦτος τῆς κ(αί) Ἐδάθαι(μονίδος)
ὁς . [.] ἀ (ἀρτάβη) ἀ [ ] . . . . Ἰ.
θη(ς)αυρί) δ[ρ]όμου κολ(λήματος) ἔγ Τλῆμεως ὑπ(ἐρ)
'Ηλιοδώρου καὶ Ματῦτ(ος) / (ἀρτάβης) Ἰβ'.

2nd hand 10 Τλῆμεως ὑπ(ἐρ) Ἡ[λί[δοδ][ρον]] καὶ Μα-
τύτος (ἀρτάβη) ἀ (ἡμεῖς) (τέγκατον).
Ταχοὶ ὑπὲρ Τισοῦτος τῆς καὶ
Ἐδαθαμοθ(ος) (ἀρτάβη) ἀ.

9. καὶ corr.

1. προσεε( ), or perhaps προσμ( ), is probably a verb; cf. 98. 5.
Τοχνοθ(α)ς(ικ): cf. 71. 12.
3. Τλῆμεως is clearly a village name, and so are Ταχοὶ in ll. 5 and 12 and Σεκάρκεως in line 6.
11. The sign for artaba here and in line 13 is made in an unusual manner, being merely a dot without a stroke above it.

CXXIII. TICKET.

FAYUM.

9.8 x 8.5 cm.

Second or third century A.D.

A APPARENTLY a ticket for two persons sailing on the canal which led past Bacchias (cf. Gr. Pap. II. p. 79).
A list of guards of the palaestra attached to the various municipal officials of Hermopolis according to rank, the strategus and gymnasiarch having four apiece, the exequites and cosmetes two, the agoranomi one, the chief priest of the reigning sovereigns two apparently, the chief priests of Hadrian and Faustina one. The papyrus is written in a rude uncial hand with several mistakes of spelling, and can be ascribed with confidence to the third century.

[\gamma\alpha\eta\rho\nu]

Γραφὴ τῶν συμμενῶν καὶ προσκαρτεροῦντων παλαιστραφυλάκων.

στρατηγὸς δ’. 5 'Ἡρων Διόν, Διόσκορος Ἐρμαίος, Διόσκορος Θεαγένους, Ἡρᾶς Διοσκόρου.


[\epsilon\gamma\nu\eta\gamma'] 15 Μενουθὼν Ἐρμου.

Πυρντίλων Διαγένεους.

κομπητή β’ κοιλάς Ἀνι[ν]τάρτου, κοιλάς Εὐδο[χίδου].


30 αἱ δὲ τάξεις γυναῖκις α’ αφιλικῶν.

7. σ of διόσκορος above the line. 13. ρ of απειπατον above the line. 16. First ν of πυντίλων corr. 20. First σ of αγορανομο[ι] above the line. αν corr. 27. Second ω of ἀμμωνίων corr. from ον. 30. γ above the line. αφιλικῶν Pap.

22–30. The connexion between this section with the preceding is not clear. The proper names seem to be those of guards as before, though it is noteworthy that the nominative case is employed instead of the dative in the titles of the officials. The construction of ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθν[ιά]ς, which may be a heading or equivalent to εὐθυν[ιά]ς and is somehow coupled with ἀρχ[ε]ρείς Σεβαστῶν, is obscure.

30. This line is very enigmatical, the writer having perhaps stopped in the middle of a sentence. If however it is complete, the meaning probably is either that the other orders of priests had three boys each as attendants, or that the other three orders were attended by boys.
CXXV. ACCOUNT OF FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Fayum. 13.1 × 10 cm. Late first century A.D.

Part of an account of expenses incurred in connexion with the mummification and burial of a body. The items here are rather different from those in the shorter account of payments for a similar purpose in Fay. Towns Pap. 103; cf. also Gr. Pap. II. 77, which is concerned with the same subject.

The account is written on the verso of a petition, of which only the end is preserved, accusing certain unnamed persons of robbery and violence. The concluding sentences are:—οί δέ λοιποι αὐτῶν ἐπερήτησαν τὸν ὑπομνήμας τοῦ θανάτου. The account on the verso are not much later in date.

The petition seems to have been written towards the end of the first century; the accounts on the verso are not much later in date.

Account of the expenses of a mummy. My expenses:—cedar-oil 4 drachmae, 2 cotylae of olive-oil 1 obol, an earthenware pot 1 obol, for a mask and ... 34 drachmae, to the mummifier 11 drachmae, for a necklace (?) of 4 minae in weight, 810 obols. Expenses of Thermouthis (?) and Harpagathes:—linen cloth and Harpagathes' tunic [.. drachmae], another tunic for Thermouthis' son [.. drachmae], oil [.. drachmae], to the mummifier ... .
ACCOUNT

CXXVI. ACCOUNT.

ASHMUNÉN. Early second century A.D.

A PRIVATE account of receipts and expenditure during the month of Epeiph. The first fourteen lines give the receipts, starting with a balance of 183 drachmae 3 obols from the previous month, and record payments from various persons. The total is given in line 14 as 644 dr. 4 obols, but neither figure agrees with the sum of the individual items, for the obols when added together come to 7, i.e. one drachma, and the drachmae to 544. There follows (ll. 15-46) a list of payments for different purposes, of which the total is given in line 47 as 465 dr. 5 obols, a sum which we are again unable to reconcile with the several items, though the balance when the expenses are subtracted from the receipts is correctly stated as 178 dr. 6 obols. Line 49 records a further receipt of 600 dr., the expenditure of which is accounted for in lines 50-55.

Omitting payments to individuals where no explanation is given, the items of expenditure include 80 dr. 2 obols for sheets of papyrus (in 127, 20 a single sheet costs 3 obols), 20 dr. for cushions, 34 dr. to a tax-collector owing to some delay in connexion with a donkey, 8 dr. to a guard of a granary, 8 dr. for a nurse, 1 obol for oil, 1 obol for salt, 20 obols as a present to a δακτυλιστής (note on line 32), 1 dr. 2 obols for a writing-tablet, 6 obols for cheeses, 1 obol for spices, 28 dr. 1 obol for 3 shoes of oil, 100 dr. for travelling expenses, 60 dr. for a ring.

Some of the persons mentioned in 126 occur also in 127 and 128 (see notes on 126, 30, 44 and 50), and 129 belongs to the same series. All four papyri were written in the early part of the second century, and the accounts probably relate to some member of the family of Sarapion, which is often mentioned in the Hermopolis papyri published in the present volume, e.g. in 87-8, 104-5, 131-5; cf. 128, 102. Selene the ‘mother,’ found in 126, 8, is very likely identical with the Selene to whom 131 was written, and Eudaemonis the ‘wife,’ mentioned in 127, 24, may be the same as the Eudaemonis of 135, 4.

Col. I.

Δόγος μην[δ][ς] Ἑσείφ.
λοιπ(αί) (προτέρου) λόγον (δραχμαι) μέγι (τριωβολον).
δι(α) Σαράτος Περ( ) (δραχμαι) δι.
δι(α) ζυμωργο(ος) Σεση( ) ([δραχμαι]) κ.
δι(α) Κάστορο(ς) Κο[νλ](άρος) (δραχμαι) πε (δβολός),
δι(α) Βαρώσεως (δραχμαι) ρεβ,
δι(α) Σελήνης μη(τρος) (δραχμαι) ιθ.
δι(α) Ἐρμάδις Ἀχιλλέως (δραχμαι) ης.
δi(α) Μηρή(ος) Σωκράτ(ος) (δραχμαι) δι,
μισθ(ος) δύναν (δραχμαι) δι (τριωβολον),
δι(α) Διβίω(ος) ἀπο 'Ιβίω(ος) Ταν . . . δ(δραχμαι) ρε.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

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δι(ά) Ὄφεως Μιρή(ους) (δραχμαί) μ. / ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δραχμαί) χρόνον τετραβολον).

L ἀγηλ(όματα) Ἡσειφ.

Ἑρμοδίλ(ος) Γαρωρ(ής) (δβολός), κάρτας (δραχμαί) π (δβολοί δύο), καθέτ(ές) τυλίκων (δραχμαί) κ.

13 Εὐδαμιονίδ(ής) τιμή (δραχμαί) η, τελωνία (ν) ὑπερ(ερ) ὑπερχρονον (σμόν)

ἀν(ον) Μιρή(ους) Φιβίλ(ος) (δραχμαί) λδ, Ὄμιο(ν) Χαίρή(μονος) τηρή (τη) ἀλώτ

Συμφόρησις (ν) (δραχμαί) η, Σαραπί(ών) Ψερεύφ(ος) Κουλώ(της) (δραχμαί) η.

Χελώ(της) Κουλώ(της) Δωσι(θέου) (δραχμαί) η, Πεκύς Δωσι(θέου) (δραχμαί) η.

Ἀνουβί(ών) Σωτ(ής) δαπάνη(ής) Εὐδαμιονίδ(ος) (δραχμαί) η, Ταξιζ τροφοθ(η)

διαν ο (δβολός).

30 κοκομάρχος (δβολός),

Col. II.

ἀλός (δβολός),

φυλανθρώπ(ον) δακτυλι(οτ) (δραχμαί) η, Κορη(λή) υπό κοῦφρο (δραχμαί) β,

Πρωφίτη Σαλατί(άτο) ὑπερ (ερ) τιμή.

ἀράκος (δραχμαί) κη, Ἀνουβί(ών) τιμή (δραχμαί) η, Ἀπολλινί(άτο) εἰς δαπάνη (ἀνάφ), θήρα (αυρόδ) (δραχμαί) η Εβ.,

τιμή (ν) πινακίον (δραχμή) α (δβολοί δύο),

τιμή (ν) τυρών δβ(αλόι) τ,

ἀρτιματῶν (δβολός),

Δημητρίω τόκω (δραχμαί) τ τιμή (ν) (δραχμαί) κη, Κουλώτι πλυσθούργο (δραχμαί) ν,

᾿Ερμαίων Ἀχιλλίωνος (δραχμαί) Ρωτ,

τιμή (ν) βαλανιάριον (δραχμαί) δ,

τιμή (ν) γ χουν ἐλαίο (δραχμαί) κα (δβολός).

/ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀγηλ(όματα) (δραχμαί) χρέος (πενταβολον).

λοπ(αί) (δραχμαί) ρ οδ(βολοί) τ.

ἀπὸ Μαρσύπ(ήρ) (δραχμαί) χ.

50 Λ ἀγηλ(όματα) Ἠξακό(νωτίς) Ἀχιλ(λίωνος) (δραχμαί) Σ,

Ἄμμωνί(άτις) ὑπερ (ερ) τιμή (δκη)

χλορίδων (δραχμαί) ρ,
ACCOUNT

Κορυπλ(ωι) ἀπὸ Θυγφι( ) (δραχμαῖ) ρμ.,
παροδίου (δραχμαί) ρ,
ὑπ(ερ) δακτυλίδιου (δραχμαί) ξ.

/αι τ(ροκείμεναι).

17. ἐκέρασι. 20. ι. τελώη. 28. ι. τροφή. 30. ι. κοινακουμίου? 46. ι. χωμ. 52. ι. χλωρών.

15. Λ before ἐκνλ(ῶματα) here and in ι. 50 is the sign for subtraction.

28. Ταίβης is also mentioned in 127. 30.

32. φιλανθρώπου δακτυλίτη; cf. the similar phrase φιλανθρώπου κωμογρ(αμματεῖ) (Brit. Mus. Pap. 347. 13). δακτυλίτης occurs in Fay. Towns Pap. 112. 12 and perhaps means a land-measurer.

44. Ἐπιουαίοι Ἀχιλλέων; cf. 128. 119.

50. Ἐδακεί(ς) Ἀχιλλέως; cf. 128. 118.

CXXVII. ACCOUNT.

ASHMUNĒN. 21·7 x 16·5 cm. Early second century A.D.

An account of receipts and expenditure, very similar to 126, which was written about the same time and probably by a member of the same family (cf. introd. to 126). The thirteenth year mentioned in the first line is that of Trajan or Hadrian.

Sums lower than a tetradrachm are uniformly expressed in obols, of which there are seven to the drachma. The arithmetic is curious, as in 126. The total of the receipts is given in line 14 as 204 drachmae 11 obols, the correct amount being 204 dr. 12 obols, and the sum of the expenditure is said in line 40 to be 219 drachmae, whereas the correct figure is 220 dr. 12 obols. Considering these errors it is remarkable that the amount of the adverse balance, 12 dr. 27 obols (line 41), is only one obol in excess, if the given totals are ignored and the correct sums of receipts and expenditure are taken as the basis. In 126, where the items also seem to have been added up wrongly, the amount of the balance is right as regards the totals given of receipts and expenditure.

Col. I.

Δόγος Φαδφι τοῦ(ν) ίγ (έτους).
Καλκίς μαγιρω (δραχμαι) η όβ(ολοί) κγ,
Μπρίγ(ος) Πετέως (δραχμαι) η,
Πενεκού(ος) γεωργο(υ) (δραχμαι) κγ.

5 Σαρασ(ίων) ἀπὸ 'Αρτεμίδ(ώρου) (δραχμαι) μγ,
'Ορίων(ο) Καλλήνου (δραχμαι) ιβ,
'Ορίων 'Ερμαίο(υ) (δραχμαι) η,
Πασχ(ετί) Πανεκσίνι(ος) (δραχμαι) η ὁβ(ολοί) ιζ,
'Ερμαίο(υ) 'Ορίων(ο) (δραχμαι) η,
Πενεκού(ος) γεωργο(υ) (δραχμαι) ξ,
'Ορίου τμ(ής) κε(ραμίου) (δραχμαι) η,
This papyrus is mainly occupied with a long account of a rather unusual character. It consists of a list of payments from various persons, chiefly on account of loans made to them either in kind or money. The sums returned are sometimes accompanied by interest;
and the repayment always occurred either in the month Pauni or, much less frequently, Epeiph, the period usually fixed in contracts of loan for the restoration of the debt. The position of the person receiving all these payments is nowhere stated, but he must have been a lender on a considerable scale. Perhaps he was the Castor son of Hermaeus who in a formal receipt at the end of the fourth column acknowledges a payment of the rent of 4 arourae from Anoubion son of Sarapion, or he may be some member of the family of Sarapion; cf. 136 introd. On the verso of the papyrus is a short list of sums owed ‘for rent and fodder,’ probably by the person who appears on the recto as the creditor.

Col. I.

[Text in Greek]

Col. II.

[Text in Greek]
30 Πασμένεις Κασταλίκον κρυθῆς (άρταβαι) καὶ β'.

/ Κάστωρ Βαρταχάς κρυθῆς (άρταβαι) η (ήμουν), (πυροῦ) (άρταβαι) η.

35 Μη νῦν Πατρηνοῦς Βελλῆς ἀπὸ[ν]τοῦ συν Παῦν (δραχμαὶ) ρεδ., κρυθῆς (άρταβαι) ις, (πυροῦ) (άρταβαι) ις.

οἰ. 156

Col. III.

Κέμμης Ὄριον(ον) (πυροῦ) (άρταβη) α' γ'.

Πρωιν(ον) γέρδης (πυροῦ) (άρταβαι) δ.

50 Ἀχίλλης(ος) Ἐπετέρ(ος) (πυροῦ) (άρταβαι) β' β'.

65 Μη νῦν (δραχμαί) μη, (πυροῦ) (άρταβαι) ἰδ.
 ACCOUNTS

70 Μίρης(σ) Μέηνι(νς) (δραχμαί) ξη.

'Αχιλλέα(ν) Ὄρος(ν) ἀπόδο(σις) Φαμε(νῦθ) (δραχμαί) κθ,
(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ.

Col. IV.

Νυκύμαχ(σς) Ὀννώψ(ρεως) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι (δραχμαί) ξθ,
καὶ ὑπ(ἐρ) λοιπογραφ(ἐντων) (δραχμαί) ἵε (τριάδολον).

75 Πασχεῖς Φεναμού(νος) ἀνηλ(άτης) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι
(δραχμαί) κη ὄβ(ολοι) δ.
Μίρης Σωκράτο(νς) (δραχμαί) κθ.
'Οννωψ(ρις) Κύμιν(ος) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι δραχμαί ξβ.
Πανεθότ(ης) Κολλοῦθ(ον) (δραχμαί) κβ, κρ(θής) (ἀρτάβαι) β β'.

80 Φεβ(θ' ) λάξ(ος) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι (δραχμαί) μμθ.
Σαραπ(ίας) Ἀσκελπιαδ(ον) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι (δραχμαί) νκδ.
'Αρπαλο(ς) Νύκ(ομάχου) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) λε, ἄλ(λαι) ὄμοι(ας) (ἀρτάβαι) γ.
'Ανουβ(ίων) Ἑδδαμων(ονος) (δραχμαί) ππθ.
Διδμύω(ς) Δημάτο(ς) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) λα.

85 Ἐρμίας Ἡρακλ(ειδου) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ν.
Μενχῆς καὶ Δάκου(ν) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) νθ γ'.
ἀργ(υρίον) (δραχμαί) Σμη.
Μίρης Παβύκω(ς) ἀπόδο(σις) 'Επειθ (δραχμαί) ηρη.
'Ερμίας Φατρή(νς) ἀπόδο(σις) Παῦνι (δραχμαί) μδ.

90 Φιβίων(ν) Νά . ( ) (δραχμαί) ρκη.
Φίβις Ταρσοφρίβ(ωσ) (δραχμαί) ξη.
Μίρης Σκύμβις (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) εγ γ', κρ(θής) (ἀρτάβαι) β β'.
Τρόφων(ν) Εὔσφη(δου) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) β.
Τερεύτ( ) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) β ημσνν.

8[.] µα δοῦλ(η) Εὔσποδ(ου) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α γ',
φακ(οῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α γ'.

Col. V.

Ἀλμῆς Ἐρμαῖο(ν) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α.
Τευνηίτ(ις) ἐπὶ τό(κυ) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α γ'.
'Αμμάιο(ν) Διδύμ(ου) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α (ημσνν).

100 νίος Διδύμου(ν) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) γ.

2nd hand Παμοῦνης Ἡσκάτος (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) γ.

3rd hand Κάστωρ Ἐρμαῖον Ἀνούβιαν
Σαραπίωνος γεωργών χαίρειν.
ἀπέχω παρὰ σοῦ τὸν φόρον ἄν

105 γεωργεῖς μοι ἄροντιν τεσσάρων
περὶ πόλιν κάτω γενήματος τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος δωδεκάτου ἔτους
'Αδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

110 ἀπὸ τοῦ φόρου. ἔτους δωδεκάτου
Λατοκράταρος Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ
Ἤδραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπείτι κῦ.
tὸν δημοσίων δύτων πρὸς ἐμὲ.

On the verso

2nd hand (?) Λόγος ἐν ὀφείλ(ω) ἄργυρῳ(ῶ) ὑπ(ἐρ) ἐκ(φο) ῥίου

καὶ χλωρίων.

'Απὸ(λλονῖοι) ὅφει(ω)ς τοῦ ἄργυρο(ῶ)ν (δραχμαί) η.
τῷ (αὐτῷ) ὑπ(ἐρ) (ἄργυροῦ) γ (δραχμαί) η.
'Εξακοντα' Ἀχιλλίω(νος) (δραχμαί) Ξν.
'Ερμαῖῳ 'Ἀχιλλίω(νος) (δραχμαί) Μν.
υῷ Ἐρμαῖο(ῦ) ιατρῷ (δραχμαί) ξ.
'Αμφιόνι Κλιμίω(νος) (δραχμαί) π.
'Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἥγετῷ (δραχμαί) π.

117 υπ(ἐρ) has been converted from the sign for δρομα.

118. After the sign for δραχμαί is an oblique stroke resembling the symbol for half an obol. Probably it is a mere dash, and the account was never completed.

1. The sign here closely resembles that ordinarily standing for πυρός; but the preceding word being doubtful (it cannot be read ἔθεσις) we hesitate to resolve the sign as (πυρός), especially as the following account is not concerned with πυρός alone.

67. After μῆ is a vertical stroke, to which we can attach no meaning.

68. This line is a subsequent insertion.

80. λὰγος: cf. Fay. Towns Pap. 44. 2 and B. G. U. 392. 40, 46, 426. recto 15, 639. 29, where the word should be spelled with a small λ.

81. The sign for drachmae seems to have been mistakenly written immediately after ἐπάδω(σι), and the π of Πάρεμερι was then inscribed over it.

CXXIX. ACCOUNT.

ASHMUNÉN.


A LIST of payments of wheat, lentils, and hay, made by a number of persons in the twelfth year of Hadrian. The account belongs to the same series as the preceding three papyri.

Col. I.

'Ετους δωδεκάτου Λατοκράταρος
Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ Ἤδραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, λήματος πυροῦ.
Πορεμένθι(ς) Ἀρμοδίου (πυροῦ) (ἄρταβαί) δ.
LETTER OF GLOUTAS

5 Τοθῆς 'Ἀμωνίτους (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α δ.,
'tΟρος 'Ἀμμονίου (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) γ,
Πρωσ Πησοτίρ(ος) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ κὖ,
Πρωσ 'Επιαλύμ(ο)ς (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) β β',
Βαρώσες Στρίχων(ο)ς (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιβ,
10 'Ομίου 'Ερμιάου (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α γ',
7 lettersμιστικ(ο)ς λεγόνευνοι) Βατραχίος (ἀρτάβαι) η,
9 " θητον (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) [.
11 " ἐως [(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) .

Col. II.,

15 'Αρτάλου Νικομάχο(ν) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιε,
'Αμώνων Τοθθούς (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) β (ημισι) η,
Κάμης Όμίωνος (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α γ'.
/ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔως Μεσορῆς καὶ (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) Σάμ β'.
Παλεώς νεοτέρου (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) α (ημισι).

Col. III.

λήματον φακοῦ.
20 Πρωσοί Σαλατάτο(ς) φακό(ο) (ἀρτάβαι) δ',
Δαγός 'Ησάλωνος(ο)ς φακό(ο) (ἀρτάβη) α γ',
όμο(ος) χόρ(πτου). γ(ινονταί) φακό(ο) (ἀρτάβαι) ε γ'.
Μιρῆς λεγόνευνοι Δαξ χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) γ,
Βαρώσει(ς) Στρίχων(ο)ς χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) β,
25 " Οψις Μυρίωνος χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) ζ γ',
Χαρῆμων 'Αμωνί(νο) ἀμώνι(νο) χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) ζ γ',
Δαγός 'Ησάλωνος χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) η,
Πεκότι(ς) χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) β (ημισι) γ'.
γ(ινονταί) χόρ(πτου) (ἀρτάβαι) κ[θ ς].

2. τριάσων Παπ. 18. 1. νεότερος.

CXXX. LETTER OF GLOUTAS.

ASHMUNÈN.

A LETTER from Gloutas to Eutychides 'the gymnasiarch' about the sale of some wheat and other matters. The spelling and grammar are more than usually atrocious, and it is difficult to guess the meaning of several passages.

Γλούτας Ἐδουκιδῆς τῷ γυμν.- τῶν Θαλῆσι(ο)ς μεθ' ἡμέρας
[v]αριάρχω πλίστα χα(τερω). μὴ τάξις τῶν Θαλῆσι(ο)ς μεθ' ἡμέρας
πλίνας ἀποφέρωμεν.
τῆς ἀμελῶ πρὸς μὴ πωλῆσαι

τὸν κράθην, ἀλλὰ ἐξιτίβα ἐν

5 ὡς ἐκείνη ἐπὶ τῶν πολλῶν(ν).

τῶν' τούτων χάριν καρπη

ῥῶν. τάχα δύναμε εκοσά ρημά...

eὶ τέ σπευς παρακιμεσο...

περὶ τῇ τῶν τε (ἀρταβῶν) οὔτε πλη

10 ἑυρὼν οὔτε κερὸν γραύον,

ἀλλὰ μεθ᾽ ἡμέρας δόξωμασ,

περὶ τῇ τῶν μετρημά.-

1 1. Ἐντυγχη. 2. Ἰ. ὅμηρ. 3. ἀμελῶ πρὸς (σὲ) μὴ πωλῆσαι 4. ἐξίλιδα? 5. μάτην

πωλῶντας. 7. ἱδομαὶ ἄκοψαι (?). 8. εἰ δὲ στεισήτε παρακιμεσω? 9. δὲ γιὰ τὲ, καὶ πλῆθον?


21. 1. Χολας.

'Gloutas to Eutychides the gymnasiarch, many greetings. Do not think that I am neglecting you
by not selling the barley, but I came away after finding six or seven offering in vain to sell. This is
why I am holding on. Perhaps I can hear . . ., but if you are in a hurry I will bring it. Regarding
the fifteen artabae, I found no more and perceived no opportunity, but I will see in a few days, and as for
the payments of Thaisia I will return them after several days. I have been called on to pay (?) a higher
freight; they have refused . . . The third year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, Choiak 14.
I still have three days, I will restore to (?) Epimachus . . . '

CXXXI. LETTER OF SARAPION TO SELENE.

ASHMUNÉN. 21:5 × 11.8 cm. Early second century A.D.

THIS and the following four papyri (132-135) form part of the correspondence of a
single family, of which one member, Anoubion son of Sarapion, has already been mentioned
several times in the present volume; cf. 126 introd. The present letter is from Sarapion to
Selene his sister, who not improbably was his wife as well. 132 is from Sarapion to his son
Eutychides (cf. 86. 1); 133-135 are letters from Eutychides to his father and brothers,
Heliodorus and Anoubion. The dated papyri concerning the family of Sarapion were written
in the reign of Hadrian; and the letters, all of which are undated, may therefore be assigned
to the first half of the second century. They are chiefly concerned with the management of the family property; and in the subjects treated, the badness of the Greek and the
occurrence of curious new words present much resemblance to the correspondence of Gemellus
and his sons (Fay. Towns Papp. 110-123), which belongs to about the same period.
The present papyrus is fairly well written, and is probably the work of a professional scribe,
except line 24 which was added by Sarapion himself; 132 is no doubt in Sarapion's own
hand-writing.
LETTER OF SARAPION TO EUTYCHIDES

Sarapion Σελήνη την
ἀδελφήν χαίρειν.  
1. Ἡμελήσατε ἡμῶν ὡς ἀνειρμη-

15 νων τὸ ἀναβολικὸν καὶ ἐχόστων ἐκ
τοῦτον εἰς ἡμᾶς δαπανῆσαι. ἔχρη-
σάμεθα οὖν παρὰ φίλου, ἐκ γὰρ ἄν
ἐπεμψας δραχμῶν διακοσίων διὰ
'Ἡλιοδώρου ἀνηλάθησαν εἰς τέλη
καὶ ναύλα ἀναπλοῦ καὶ καταπλοῦ (δραχμαί) ὑδ.
ἐπέμψαμεν δὴ ἦμι ἐπιστολὰς πολ-
λας καὶ διὰ τοῦ δουλοῦ δὲ Σαραπίωνος
καὶ διὰ τοῦ νιῶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ.

On the verso

second hand ἔρρωσο, Σελήνη ἀδελφή.

1st hand 25 Σελήνη ἀδελφή ἀπὸ Σαραπίωνος.


'Sarapion to Selene his sister, greeting. Until I learn that all is safe regarding the affair about which I sailed down, I shall remain, but I hope, if the gods will, to yet escape from the talking and after the fifteenth to return home. See that the empty jars are bought, and that the slaves give attention to the sowing of our private land and to the cultivators; and in particular look after the woven stuffs, so that we may not have any cross-words. You have shown very little regard for me by thinking that I had received the deferred payment and could pay my expenses out of that. I accordingly borrowed money from friends; for out of the 200 drachmas which you sent to me by Heliodorus, 54 drachmas were spent on taxes and the boat-fare to and fro. I have sent you many letters by both the slave of Sarapion and the son of the royal scribe. Good-bye, sister Selene.' (Addressed) 'To Selene my sister, from Sarapion.'

12. If the papyrus reading is kept, ἐνεπανέτων must be taken as two words ἐν ἐπανέτων. But a safer course is to suppose that τῶν ἐνεπανέτος or, more probably, τῶν ἐνεπανέτων was meant; cf. 133. 14 πεὶ δὲ ἐφαρτῶν. The iota remains a difficulty: if it is a numeral, the order is wrong, and a stroke over it would be expected. Perhaps the scribe began to write frn.

CXXXII. LETTER OF SARAPION TO EUTYCHIDES.

ASHMUNÉN. 153 x 11.3 cm. Early second century A.D.

A short letter from Sarapion (cf. 181) to his son Eutychides about the payment of labourers, written across the fibres in a large hand.

Σαραπίων Εὐτυχὶς(ὅθη) τῶν υἱῶν
χαίρειν. περίσσι(σί)δος μοι ἔ-
γραφας περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ
tῶν ἐργατῶν, σὺ γὰρ διὰ σαυ-
5 τοῦ Ἐπίγνωα οὖν τὸ
ἀσφαλὲς τῷ Πολείς ὑπι-
δοτοῖ καὶ σὺ δόσ.

II.
Eutychides to his son Eutychides, greeting. It was unnecessary for you to write to me about the wages of the labourers, for you are acting for yourself. Find out therefore—which is the safe course—how much Polis pays his labourers and pay yours the same, and let Horion the priest give you the money for the labourers. To-morrow I will send Achillas to you in order that you too may come to Hermopolis. Good-bye.' (Addressed) 'To my son Eutychides.'
LETTER OF EUTYCHIDES TO HELIODORUS

20 ἔρρωσο καὶ παρακληθεῖς
συνεχῶς ἥμειν γράφει περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας σου.

On the verso
Σαραπίων ὑπὸ πατρός.

12. First a of αντασχέσαθι corr. from ε. 1. ἡμικόσμεν αὐτὸς ἀντιγράφω.
13. ἐκφορά.

'Eutychides to his father Sarapion, greeting. Before all else I salute you and thank you for telling me of your health. Don't be anxious about the young barley, for I have sold it. Concerning your jars I am writing to you to let you know that I am not forgetting; I have bought for you a hundred sweet-smelling jars. I arranged about the green fodder... when they arrived on the spot they... and with great difficulty I made them set to work at the former rent, as you wrote in your instructions. As for the woven stuffs several days before you (?) write to me I will send them. No news yet about the green fodder. I entreat you to write to me about your health. There is no advance in the price of wheat beyond seven drachmæ. Good-bye and please write to me continually about your safety.'

(Addressed) 'To Sarapion, my father.'

19. δραχμῶν ἐπτά: sc. for the artaba.

CXXXIV. LETTER OF EUTYCHIDES TO HELIODORUS.

ASHMUNÉN. 18-8 x 11-8 cm. Early second century A.D.

LETTER of Eutychides to his brother Heliodorus, giving an account of an attempt made by the πρεσβύτεροι or village elders to carry off by force a certain Peteus, and urging his brother to bring an accusation against the parties concerned. It is not clear from the Greek whether Peteus was forced to become a πρεσβύτερος, although not officially appointed to that post, or whether he was accused of having acted as a πρεσβύτερος without any right to the position. Either interpretation is compatible with lines 6-8. The order of the words is somewhat in favour of the second view, but the absence of Peteus' name from the list of πρεσβύτεροι with which the letter concludes is, since the writer is defending Peteus, more easily explained on the first hypothesis, which offers on the whole a more satisfactory explanation of the action of the πρεσβύτεροι. The office carried with it much responsibility in the matter of collecting taxes and was not likely to be popular.

Εὐτυχίδης Ἡλιοδόρῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν.
οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καταπείρασαν ἡμᾶς ἐπόμηνεν ὡς καὶ Πετέα ὑστα ἐν ἄγρᾳ μετὰ τῶν θρεμμάτων

νυκτός ἀποσπάσας ὡς πρεσβύτερον μὴ ὄντα μήτε ἐν καταχωρίσει κυρίω ὑπὸ τοῦ κυμογράμματος δοθέντα αὐτοῖς.
ἐρω(τώ) οὖν σὲ πρὸς ἐπιστασιν τῶν ἄλλων

V 2
10 ἐκδικήσατι αὐτῶν καὶ ἐντυχεῖν κατὰ 
Πετεψότων Φατρῆος καὶ Δημη-
τῆριον Τεκουσὸς ὡς ἐπηρεαστὰς 
καὶ ἐργολάβους.
eἰσίν δὲ οἱ ἐν καταχωρισμῷ

15 προσβήτεροι
Πετεψότως Φατρῆος,
Μιρῆθις Μιρῆθις λεγομένον(υ) Τοθῆος(υ),
Μιρῆθις Πασίθις(υ),
Μιρῆθις Πετοσείρεως(ς),

20 Δημήτριος Τεκουσός,
Πορεμένθις Ἀρμοδίον.

On the verso

'Ἡλιοδώρῳ τῷ Χαῖδελφῷ.

3. I. προσβήτεροι. 6. νυκτὸς above the line. 12. ἐπηρεαστῶν καὶ ἐργολάβων.

'Eutychides to Heliodorus his brother, greeting. The elders made an attack on us and carried
their boldness so far as to seize Peteus by night while he was in the fields with the cattle, on the
ground that he was an elder, although (?) he was neither on the official list nor had been appointed by
the village scribe. I ask you therefore, in order to check the other elders (?), to vindicate Peteus and
draw up a petition complaining of Petepsolts son of Phatres and Demetrios son of Tekouos as insolent
persons and busybodies.' The elders on the official list are Petepsols son of Phatres, Mires son of Mires
called Tothes, Mires son of Pasion, Mires son of Petosiris, Demetrios son of Tekouos, Porementhis son
of Harmodius.' (Addressed) 'To Heliodorus, my brother.'

CXXXV. LETTER OF EUTYCHIDES TO ANOUBION.

ASHMUNEN. 20·5 x 11·5 cm. Early second century Α.D.

A LETTER from Eutychides to his brother Anoubion, giving him directions on various
matters.

Εὐτυχίδης(ς) Ἀνούβι[ο]ν τῷ Ἀδελ[φ]ῳ
χαίρειν. ἀσταξομαί σε πρὸ πα[ν] 
τῶν καὶ Σαραπίων καὶ Σελήνη
καὶ Ἑδαμομωίδα. ἐπιτα ἐροτῶ
5 σε μή ἀμελεῖν μου ἐν ἀπο-
ςία τοιαύτῃ ἄλλα τή(ν) φροντίδα 
πάντων που ἡδίων σου.
ἀπ[ο]λήμψη τα[π]ά Ἑρμοφίλου
κηράμου μυριάδας δύο εἰς θραγγί(ν)

10 ἓν γνώστα ἡμᾶς μὴ ψυγόνως
ἀναπλεῖν μέντοιχε ὁ κύριος
Eutychides to Anoubion his brother, greeting. Before all else I salute you, and Sarapion and Selene and Eudaemonis. In the next place I entreat you not to forget me in my absence, but to look after everything as if it was your own. You will receive from Hermophilus twenty thousand ... if it should happen that we do not sail up suddenly. The master however on the third wrote warning me to sail up with the people of Cusae on the 16th or when he chooses ... What befell us in connexion with the magistrates you have probably heard or will hear. Regarding the jars for the festivities, see that they are paid ... the corn to the sons of Pallas (and?) Crion. Salute Heliodorus and Exakon. Salute Apollonius the cobbler, and Plution. I pray for your health and for that of your children. Tubi 5.' (Addressed) 'To Anoubion from Eutychides his brother.'

11. ἀναπλέω seems to be used twice over, with both γένησαι and προέγραψεν.
16. δ’ of εγγικατε corr. from κ. 17. ι. γινόμενα. 19. ι. ἔξωθισθη.
21. η of ἡμω[ω]ντ(υ) corr. from κ.

'On the verso' Ἀνουβί(λων) ἀπὸ Εὐτυχί(δου) ἀδελφο(ῦ).

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CXXXVI. LETTER OF APION.

B EHNES A.

19.7 × 13 cm. Third century A.D.

LETTER written from Alexandria by Apion to his son Horion, gymnasiarch of Oxyrhynchus, in a clear semi-uncial hand. The latter part is badly defaced and mutilated.

'Απίου 'Ἡρίων τοῦ

νίῳ χαίρειν.

γενόμενος τῇ κῇ ἔωθεν ἐν τῇ

'Αλεξάνδρείᾳ γράφω σοι, τέκνον,
5 ἀσταξάμενός σε καὶ τὴν ἀδελ-
φήν σου, καὶ τὸ προσκύνημα ὑμῶν
ποιῶ καὶ ἐκάστην ἡμέραν παρὰ
tῷ κυρίῳ Σαράπιδι. περὶ τῶν παρὰ
σοὶ ἐργῶν ἀμερμών εἴδος ὦτι ἐν
10 συνεπι ἐνελεύσεις τῶν κατεπείγον-
tων, ἐξαποτέλεσμά[των] τῶν ποτισμῶν
tῶν κτημάτων. τῷ μετέωρῳ
δίω ἐνεξερομένων περὶ γὰρ τοῦ
καθ' ἡμᾶς μέχρι τοῦτο [οὐ]βεν ἐπρα-
15 [ει] ἐάν τὰ παρὰ Νυμφᾶρῳ οἰνάρια
μ[...] ἡ δύνασαι ἐκ τῶν κατε-
[...] ὀπὸ χειμα αὐτῷ πουκάει
 [...] κηφ[ε时间内]. δῶσεις δὲ καὶ Πλου-
 [...] φυ[] [...] ἐκατόν κεραμίων
20 [...] [...] εἰ δευτέρας, ἓνα ἕκκριν 
[τὰ εἶ]ς [τὰ] παρ' αὐτῷ ἀναλώματα 
[ἀρ][κο]μνοὺς ἓν πράσιν ἕως ἢ τὰ πα[.] 
[8 letters]κοσμαί, τὸ γὰρ λόγον μ[.]
[9] καὶπαγορέτες. κ[.]
25 [...] [...σαν εἰ[δ][.] [...] 
[...] [...] τῶν τοῦ ᾿επ[.] 
[15] [...] [...] ε[.] [...] 

On the verso

Ωρίων γαμν(ασιάρχης) τῆς ᾿Οξυρνυγκ(ιτῶν) πολ(εως) π(αρὰ) ᾿Απίων[ος].

L. 2. τῶι Παπ. 6. ζμων Παπ. 17. ἔπο Παπ. 20. ἵνα Παπ.

‘Apion to his son Horion, greeting. I arrived in Alexandria on the morning of the 29th, and I now write to you, my son, to salue you and your sister, and every day I supplicate the lord Sarapis on your behalf. Regarding the work which you are carrying on I have no anxiety, knowing that you will fail in nothing that is pressing, especially the irrigation of the farms. We are putting in hand the uncompleted deed; as for our own business I have done nothing so far ...' (Addressed) ‘To Horion, gymnasiearch of the city of Oxyrhynchus, from Apion.’

V. DOCUMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE PERIOD.

CXXXVII. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASHMUNÉN. 22.7 × 12.5 cm.  A.D. 288–9.

A COPY of official correspondence between the praefect, the epistrategus of the Heptanomis and Small Oasis, the strategi and other magistrates, with reference to the ἐμβολή, or embarcation of corn sent to Alexandria for the requirements of that city and other parts of the empire. Only a comparatively small part of the whole document is preserved, the papyrus having been cut down to be used for the grammatical rules on the verso (21), and connected sense is not attainable. The various letters are dated in the fifth year (of Diocletian) which = the fourth (of Maximian), i.e. A.D. 288–9, and incidentally supply the name of the praefect at this period, Valerius Pompeianus, and that of another praefect, Sallustius, who preceded Pompeianus, perhaps immediately.

κρ(αστήρ) ἐπιστρ(ατήρ) Ἐστανομιᾶς καὶ Ὁδόσεως Μικρᾶς παρὰ τοῦ δημ[οσίου] ὑπομηματογράφους κ[.] διὰ Θεοδώρου προστήκτορος καὶ ξαίρειν. των τῶν ὑπομηματογράφων καὶ ε [.]

υπὸ τοῦ τῆς διαστημάτου μνήμης Σαλούσιον ἄκριβὸς ἐμβολὴν ποιηθομένον δηλώσατε μοι τὴν ταχύστην σ[.]

δὲ υἱ[.] ἔπιτίμων ἑπαρχήν προσταθεῖστος μὲν καὶ η[.] (ἐτοὺς) ε καὶ (ἐτοὺς) δ εὐφορίαν ἐ[.]

τυγχάνω ἐκ τῶν καὶ ἄλλα θεραπεύων περὶ τοῦ []

καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλῶνιον ἱδίου Νείλου τοῦ καὶ Ποισιδιώνιον []

(τάλαντα) καὶ κατεπείθη διὰ Λυρῆλιον Αὐξανὸς Δημη[τ]ρίου κ[.]

εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν παραδοθησόμενα τῷ τῆς πόλεως λόγῳ ἄλλον []

. . . ἔρχεται ἀναγκαίως τῶν δύο μηνῶν []

καὶ αὐτῶν τὰ κατεχόμενα ἀργυρίων (τάλαντα) λ ὑποκολλησάς []

ἐτος (ἐτοὺς) ε καὶ (ἐτοὺς) δ Ἀθη[ρ].

ςτρατηγοῦς Ἐστανομιᾶς καὶ Θηβαίδος περὶ τοῦ ἀποστάλθαι Παυλ[.]

Οὐαίκροις Πομπηίανος στρ(ατηγοῦς) Ἐστανομιᾶς καὶ Θηβαίδος χαίρειν []

ἀποδείϊσετε τοῖς αὐτῷ τοὺς τῆς ἐμβολῆς τοῦ σῖτου ὑπηρετοῦ[τας]

(ἐτοὺς) ε καὶ (ἐτοὺς) δ Φραμο[θ].] Παυλίνῳ κρατιστ[φ].

. . . ὡ ἢν τοῖς αὐτοὶ στιστομεῖα κατὰ μηδένια ὑπὸ τὸν []

τῇ Ἐστανομιᾶ καὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκατέρων πρόνοιαν ποιησάμε[ν]

πρὸς τὴν κακουργοῦμεν εὐφράκος ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς εὐθύν[η]

(ἐτοὺς) ε καὶ (ἐτοὺς) δ []

παραγενομένω τῷ ἐγγεγραμμένῳ τὰ κτ[.]

στοι κ[. . .] περὶ τοῦ δεκαπότους τοῦ τοῦ φόρους καταβάλλουσι
CXXXVIII. DECLARATION OF A PILOT.

24 x 10 7 cm.  A.D. 326.  PLATE XIX.

A DECLARATION on oath addressed to the strategus of the A(phonitopolite ?) nome by Aurelius Plution, stating that he had received on board his boat two hundred centenaria (20,000 lbs.) of charcoal for transport to Alexandria. The date is given in two ways, at the end by the consuls (Constantine for the seventh time and Constantius Caesar for the first time), and at the beginning in a different hand by the year of the reign (the twenty-first), i.e. A.D. 326.

The declaration has been gummed on to another similar document of which only the beginnings of lines are preserved. On the verso is a short letter to Nilus, προνοηθής, requesting the return of a person whose name is lost.

καὶ (ἔτους) Τῆς ἴδι."
2-15. 'To Aurelius Gerontius, strategus of the Aphroditopolite (?) nome, from Aurelius Plutus son of Sarapion, pilot of a treasury boat of 200 artabae burden. I acknowledge, swearing by the fortune of our lords the Emperors and Caesars, that I have received and have embarked through the agency of Silvanus, the most distinguished envoy in the service of the magister, for two loads on account of the taxes of the auspicious thirteenth indiction two hundred centenaria of pure coal, total 200 cent., which I will convey to Alexandria and deliver to . . . ' Date and signature.

11. Which of the various magistri of the Diocletianic regime is meant does not appear.

12. [κ]ανόνوس: κανών was a general term in the post-Diocletianic period for the ordinary taxes; cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. 387.

εὐτυχός: generally this adjective qualifies a coming indiction, e.g. in 147. 6; but the thirteenth indiction was A.D. 324-5 and therefore at the time when this papyrus was written.

τρισκαίδεκατὸς [θυγατέρων]: the cycle of indictions which began in A.D. 312 is very soon mentioned in papyri, the earliest instance being in a papyrus at Gizeh (Inv. no. 1048) written in the consulship of Volusianus and Annianus (A.D. 314) which mentions the third indiction. The cycle began again every fifteen years, and after the first cycle was completed, there is, so far as we know, only one instance of the years being computed from the original starting-point. This occurs in Gizeh Inv. no. 10476, a lease from Aurelia Charite who figures prominently in Hermopolis papyri at Gizeh and Vienna. The duration of the lease is πρὸς μύναν τὸ ἐνετὸς ἐποτ καρπῶν τῆς εὐτυχοῦς ζ ηῆς ἤτοι κβ ἱδικίων, and the papyrus is dated ἐναι ὑετοι Οἰδελκάτοι (I. Oideleato) Ἠθοφίλου . . . καὶ Φλαοῦ . . . , who seem to have been in office in A.D. 333 or 334.

CXXXIX. NOMINATION OF OFFICIALS.

ASHMUNEN.

26 x 27.7 cm. A.D. 350. PLATE XX.

A RETURN from two komarchs of the village of Ibion addressed to Aurelius Diocles, praepositus of the twelfth pagus of the Hermopolite nome, of a list of persons qualified for the offices of komarch, eirenarch, sitologus, and collectors of annona (cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. pp. 155-7). This list of names was furnished for selection or approval,—in the case of the office of eirenarch only one person is nominated; and the two komarchs and the rest of the villagers jointly undertake the responsibility for the good behaviour of their nominees. The procedure in the appointment to these minor posts was thus still identical with that of the Roman period; cf. Wilcken, Ost. I. pp. 601-3. The only change is in the titles of the officials concerned.

Διοκλῆς Διοκλῆς τραπ(οφίδα) ἤθος πάρθου πορτού 'Ερμοπολείτου
π(αρά) Διοκλῆς Πήστιος καὶ Πασάτου ἄμφοτέρων κομάρχων κάμης 'Ιβων[ός] Παν . . . μερ[.]ς

II.
To Aurelius Diocles, governor of the twelfth papyrus of the Hermopolite nome, from Aurelius Pesis and Aurelius Pasotes, both komarchs of the village of Ibon in the upper division of the papyrus under your jurisdiction. We submit and announce the persons whose names herein follow and who are men of means as komarchs, eirenarchs, sitologi and collectors of annona, on the responsibility of ourselves and of all the inhabitants of our village, namely—as komarchs, Pinoution son of Harpalus, T... is son of Sotas; as eirenarch, ... s son of Phibion; as sitologi, Pinoution son of Demetrius, Serenus son of Sarapion, Pesis son of Copres, Acoris son of Dius, Joseph son of Colluthes, Musaeus son of Castor, Herminus son of Perousis, Isidorus son of Musaeus, Pelus son of Heracleus, Melas son of Diogenes; as collectors of annona, Musaeus son of Pekusis, Asclepiades son of Musaeus, Horion son of Paesia, Pagenes son of Dius, Ibots son of Calocaerus, Melas son of Pekusis. For these persons we are sureties and will produce them on our mutual guarantee without fail, promising that the office entrusted to them shall be blamelessly discharged. If any one of them defaults and we do not produce him we ourselves will be answerable for him, otherwise we may be liable to the penalty of the sacred oath and its accompanying risks; and in answer to the formal question we have given our assent. The year after the consulship of Ulpian Limenius and Acontius Catullinus the most illustrious, Phanethon 4. We the aforesaid Pesis and Pasotes.
do announce and become sureties as is aforesaid. I, Aurelius Sarapion, inspector, wrote for them, since they were illiterate.

4. σιτολόγοι: the occurrence of these officials so late as the middle of the fourth century is remarkable; cf. 140. 4.

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CXL. DECLARATION OF SITOLOGI.

ASHMUNÆN.

27.2 × 18.5 cm.

A DECLARATION on oath addressed to Aurelius Diocles, praepositus of the twelfth pagus of the Hermopolite nome (cf. 139. 1, 141. 1), by three sitologi and an inspector, stating the sums they had collected and paid into the official bank as the tax on certain mines. Incidentally the papyrus supplies the name of the praefect at this period, Flavius Strategius. There are two copies of the declaration in the same hand, both much mutilated; but a combination of the evidence of the two produces the text almost complete. We give the text of the better preserved specimen. (a). B.G.U. 21 is a very similar declaration by two komarchs.

Aυρηλίου Διοκλείου, πραεποσίτου του Δέκατον Παγού, ἱνα δι' αὐτῆς τῆς ἀναφοράς προσφέρετε τὰς θέσεις τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ τουτεσσαράκτῳ, τὸν οἰκονομὸν, τὸν ἰσχυρὸν ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ἀνικώτερον τῆς ἅμας, ἁγιάζω συνάντησιν αὐτοῖς ἀληθείαν ἐνισχύσασθαι καὶ ἄριστον ἅμα, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἱστορικὸν ἄργους ἐστιν, τὸν καὶ τὸντοῦ ἄρχοντος τουτεσσαράκτου ἀρνήματον. ὁ ἄρχοντας τοῦ Παγού, ὃς ἐκείνος ἀνέθεται τοῦτον συνάντησιν, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄρχοντα τουτεσσαράκτου. Τῶν δὲ τῶν ἅμας καὶ τῶν ἀνικώτερων τουτεσσαράκτων ἀνέθεται τοῦτον συνάντησιν, ὃς ἐκείνος ἀνέθεται τοῦτον συνάντησιν, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄρχοντα τουτεσσαράκτου.
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

On the verso of (b)

\[ \pi\tau\alpha\iota(\omega\sigma\iota\tau\omega) \]

25 + μερισθὸς κόμη[ς] Σεσόγχων.

At right angles two lines of an account in a different hand.

1. l. πραμαστενούμενω. 5. l τῶν πάντων. 6. ὤπο Παπ.; so 11. ὄπερ, 19. ὄπατε[ὰ]ν. 9. εἰς τὴν δήμοιαν πρα(πο)ίῳ over the line, omitted in (b).

'To Aurelius Diocles son of Ad. . . ., praepositus of the twelfth pagus of the Hermopolite nome, from the Aurelius Cornelius son of . . . aisi, and Didymus son of Fitinus, and Didymus son of Ammonius, three sitologi, and Hatres son of Peues, inspector, all from the village of Seasoncha in the pagus under your jurisdiction. In answer to your request made in accordance with the command of my lord his excellency the comes and praefect Flavius Strategius for the account of the taxes assigned to each aroura on account of mines, and that of the sums paid to the public bank, we acknowledge, swearing the divine and holy oath of our all-victorious masters the Augusti, that we have collected upon each aroura two talents two thousand and sixty drachmas of silver, total 2 tal. 2060 dr., from which sum we have paid into the public bank six thousand six hundred and eighty-two talents of silver, total 6682 tal., and likewise for . . . two thousand seven hundred and forty-five talents, total 2745 tal.; and we declare that we have made no false statement, or may we be liable to the penalty of this oath and its accompanying risks; and in answer to the formal question we have given our assent.' Date and signature of the sitologi written by Aurelius Hatres.

1. The mutilated name is perhaps 'Ἀδρ[εφία]ν. The verb πρασιστενεσθαι seems to be new. προπο[λ]ιταιρ[ε]σθαι could equally well be read, but if [Δ][ς][λ][ς]ε[ἰ] is right the same person is addressed here as in 139 and 141 where he is called the praepositus of the twelfth pagus; and πραιπ(οσίτω) occurs on the verso of (b). Moreover in the instances in which the προπολιτεσθαι is found upon papyri (C. P. R. I. 19, Pap. Oxy. 1. 67, Brit. Mus. Pap. 233. 5) he has a metropolis or a whole nome under his jurisdiction.

5. Σεσόγχων: the restorations of this name and of the missing figures in lines 13–16 are from the second copy.

16. ἐδοξασμενώ καὶ παρέξειν?

CXLI. PETITION TO THE PRAEPOSITUS.

ASHMUNEN.

26 x 14.7 cm.

A PETITION sent to Aurelius Diocles (cf. 139. 1 and 140. 1) by Aurelia Thaésis, complaining of an assault committed on her by her brother and his wife. There are two copies in the same hand, (a), which is printed below, being fairly well preserved, while (b) is very fragmentary, but serves to fill up a few of the lacunae in (a). On the verso of (a) are traces of several lines in a different hand, perhaps an account.

\[ [Αὐρ]ηλὶὼς Δ[σκό]λε ... ... ... ] πρα[π(οσίτω) ἵβ πάγον νομοῦ 'Ἐρμοπολείταν] \]

5 [γνήσιος μου ἀδελφὸς: Ἰσσος συνοικία] [μοι καὶ μηδεμια[ς ἀμφ]υβήσθεις]
A petition addressed to the praefect of the province of Augustamnica by Aurelius Germanus regarding an aggression which had been made by a number of persons upon his land. The trouble was of long standing. The petitioner had already been once formally reinstated upon his property by the order of Philagrius the praefect's brother. Five years later however the attempt to oust him was renewed by the original aggressors, who
are stated to be persons of wealth and influence; and he was therefore now obliged to renew his appeal for assistance. The petition is enclosed in a letter, apparently from Germanus to a local official. It cannot have been addressed to any one superior to the praefect of Augustamnica, since it concludes with the somewhat familiar ἐρρωσο. The natural explanation, that the letter contained the instructions of the praefect himself to a subordinate with reference to the petition of which a copy was appended, is inadmissible owing to the fact that at the end of the whole document appears the signature of Germanus, in a different handwriting:

"..."
LETTER FROM PLUTION.

21.4 x 9 cm.

Fourth century A.D.

LETTER from Plution, an agent or caretaker at a farm, to a superior, begging the latter to come next day. On the verso are five lines of Coptic in a large hand—apparently an account.
tòς ἡμῶν αἰρόν διὰ τὴν ἀφορμὴν τοῦ ἔθατος εἶνα δημηθάμεν
ποιησάι τῷ μέγαν κλῆ-
20 ρου. ἀπέστηλα [ςου δέλεγα λάχανα διὰ Σαα. ἐφεύσατο σ’ εὐχο-
[μαι] πολλοῖς χρόνους, [δέσποτα].

6. 1. βοωι. 9. 1. ἐνδρεύθη. 12. 1. παλαιά. . γένωσαι. 14. 1. ἀλωτρο[ν] καίνου. Above η of ἁλη in σ. 15. ε of ἐπειρομένων. 'Το . . . ] from Pluton. Do not neglect to come and meet us to-morrow, for the field of Abius has been put out to seed, and there is no food there for the oxen. I said to Isaac, "I want money," and he said, "I have none." I therefore send Saas to you, in order that my letter may not be waylaid. I send by the said Saas two old ploughshares that they may be made into one good one; for I have made another new plough (?). So please, sir, do not stay away from us to-morrow, because of the flow of water, so that we may be able to irrigate the large holding. I send you a few vegetables by Saas. I pray for your long health, my master."

14. ἀλωτρον may be for ἀλωτρος, which should strictly be a threshing implement. Possibly even ἀρτοστορος was intended; λ and ρ are frequently interchanged, but v for ο is an unlikely error.

CXLIV. LETTER OF TIMIUS.

24.5 x 10.5 cm. Fifth century A.D.

LETTER from Timius to Sophia, probably his sister or wife, possibly both, asking her to raise some money of which he was in need by a mortgage on a young slave.
LETTER OF APA JOHANNES

On the verso

+ ἐν κυρίᾳ μου Σοφίᾳ

Τίμειος.

'To my . . . Sophia greeting, from Timius. Plusius finding me at Alexandria seized upon me, and I found nothing to give him. Make haste therefore and put our little slave Artemidorus under pledge, for, God willing, if I find a boat I will come to you soon. So do not neglect to do this, for I am in much anxiety and trouble. But I trust to God that he will himself care for us. I got the cloak sold for ten artabae of corn. Do not neglect . . .'

CXLV. LETTER OF APA JOHANNES.

27·2 x 13·3 cm. Late fourth or early fifth century a.d. PLATE XXI.

LETTER from Apa Johannes to Paul, written in a thick cursive hand, and concluding with one line added in a different cursive and five short lines in Coptic uncials. These have a considerable palaeographical interest, being one of the very few examples of a Byzantine literary hand to which an approximate date can be assigned with certainty; for the two Greek cursive hands are certainly not earlier than the middle of the fourth century nor later than the middle of the fifth, and the Coptic uncials were undoubtedly written by the first hand. For the translation of them we are indebted to Mr. Crum. Long-winded apologies and salutations, as is usual in the correspondence of this period, occupy a great part of the letter, the chief point of which is a request for money on behalf of a certain Macarius.

[Ὑμᾶς δὲ ἀπεσπάσατο ἄδελφόν καὶ ἡμῖν ὑμέραν ἔχει]

τῷ Παύλῳ

Ἀπα Ἰωάννης.

[Κατὰ ἑαυτὸν μὲν καταλαμβάνει ἀνὶ γράφειν]

5 [τῇ σῇ] θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ προσαγορεύειν τὴν

[. . . ἔφαμιλλόν σου καλοκάγαθραν]

[ἄδε]κτοις μὴ φορτικὸς δὲ ὁμος γε-

[νέος]θαί τῇ σῇ τιμῶσθεν περὶ οἰκοδομητε

[πράγματος, ἀλλὰ τὸ γραμματὸν τῆς πρὸς ἄλ-

[λήλαονς συμπέφεται αὐτῷ τοῦ] τοῦτο καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπε-

[ροῦ] παρασκευάζει πολλὸς εἰδότας τὸ

[σὸν] εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐνδιάθετον προσφέρειν

[μοι] καὶ ποιήσαι δεικνύοντα σου τῆς εἰσφέρειας

[ἰνα μὴ ἀμελήσῃς περὶ Μακαρίου] ὅσον γὰρ

10 [παρεκχεῖς λήμψῃ ἐκ πλῆθους. γνώριζε δὲ]

[ὅτι ἐξουσίωσιν διότι ἀποθημήσας ἄλογος]

[. . .]τι εὐπροσβεβελτέται, ἀλλ' ἐξάρχην

[ἀκούσας διὰ τοῦ πραιτοσιτοῦ ὅτι ἀπέρχῃ]

[ταχὺτερον πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Ἐραξ οὖν τῷ]
THE AMHERST PAPYRI

20 [καταφέροντι σου ταύτα μου τὰ γράμματα
[ἀξιωσον συνβοηθήνα αὐτῷ εἰς ὧν
[δυνατόν σου τῇ τιμότητι. προσαγορέω
[τὴν] σὺν διαθέσαι καὶ τὰ φιλτρά σου τὰ
[πάντα), τούτο γὰρ προτάπτεσθαι εὐλογον
[...]. Ὁρα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ὑπαρχόντα.
25 [προσαγόρευε δὲ τῇ σῇ διαθέσει ὁ ἄγαπητὸς Παπνοῦθης.

1st hand

2nd hand

30 1. ἑιλογημένως Pap. 3. ἵων ἔργος Pap. 4. ἀει' Pap. 12. γ of προσφεύγειν over the line.

'To my beloved brother blessed in God, Paulus, from Apa Johannes. Though I wish to be found worthy of writing continually to your holiness and saluting your . . . rivalling kindness without ceasing, I desire nevertheless not to weary your honour on any subject. But the knowledge of our intimacy—this by itself and no other reason causes many who know your feelings for me to come to me for help, and to make me ask your nobility not to forget about Macarius. For whatever you give him, you will receive in full. Know that I am grieved because you went away without cause . . . , but I rejoice at hearing through the praepositus that you are soon coming back to us. Hierax, who brings you this letter of mine, please assist to the full extent of your honour’s power. I salute your highness and all those dearest to you, for it is right that this should be put in the foremost place . . . The beloved Papnouthes salutes your highness. (In Coptic) I greet you, my brother Paulus, and all those of your house in the Lord.'

CXLVI. WARRANT FOR ARREST.

ASHMUNEN ?

9 x 29.7 cm. Fifth century A.D.

An order from Heraclammon, riparius, to the chiefs of police at the village Telbonthis (cf. C.P.R.I. 39. 10. Θελβώνθως) to compel two men to restore some cattle which they had stolen, or if they denied the theft, to send them to the city for trial.

Π(αρά) Ἡρακλάμμωνος λαμπροῦ(υ) καὶ ριπαρίων
εἱρηναρχούσως κόμισις Τελβώνθης. ποιήσατε Κολλούχων καὶ Ζήρων τὸν αὐτὸν ἀδελφὸν τοὺς
νικῶς Πειρᾶς τοὺς ἀποσπάσαντας τὰ δύο βοία καὶ ζώα Ἀνουφίου ἀποκαταστήσατε αὐτῷ.
η ἀντιλέγοντας ἐκπέμψατε ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. ἦταθησαν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρχοντος.
5 ἔρωσθαὶ ὑμᾶς ἕξ(χομα).

3. βοία Pap.

'From his honour Heraclammon, riparius, to the eirenarchs of the village of Telbonthis. Make Collouchis and Sirius his brother, sons of Penob, who have carried off the two cows of Anouphius, restore
them to him; or if they dispute it, send them off to the city, for they have been charged before the magistrate. I pray for your health.'

1. The riparii exercised a certain judicial authority, and petitions are found addressed to them, e.g. Giz. Inv. No. 10369, a complaint of an assault sent in A.D. 362 to Aurelius Nilus and Aurelius Theodorus, riparii of the Hermopolite nome.

CXLVII. LOAN OF SEED CORN.

AKHNAS?

14.4 x 11.7 cm. Fourth or early fifth century A.D.

An acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Cyril[illus?] through his agent at the village of Phebeichi in the Heracleopolite nome by Aurelius Maximus, stating that he had received 18\frac{1}{2} artabae of wheat for sowing purposes as a loan to be repaid after the harvest.

\[\text{On the verso}\]

+ Μάξιμος Μέλανος

\[\text{1. \text{φλαούω} Pap. 5. 1. \text{εγχέναι.} 11. 1. \text{ανεμερήσως.} 13. 1. \text{ποιήσαμαι.} 16. \pi	ext{πω} = \text{Pap.}}\]

'To Flavius Cyril[illus] ... through ... from the village of Phebeichi in the Heracleopolite nome Aurelius Maximus son of Melas from the same village of Phebeichi, greeting. I acknowledge that I have received and had measured out to me from you for sowing the crop of the auspicious coming eighth indiction, including the restored payment of 1\frac{1}{2} times the sum due, eighteen and three-quarters artabae of sifted wheat, total 18\frac{1}{2} art., which I am bound to renew and replace out of the new crops at the threshing-floor of the aforesaid village before Mesore 30, reckoning it by the tenth

A 2
measure, as it was measured out to me, without subterfuge. But if when the aforesaid threshing-floor is agreed upon I fail to restore the wheat, I will forfeit to you for the periods in arrear the due sums greater by a half, you having the right of execution upon both my person and all my property. This bond, of which there is one copy without flaw, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I gave my assent.

6. η (κτίσονος): after η is a stroke like that generally found for (τών), and a similar sign occurs between ιό and ιώ(κτίσονος) in Gizeh Inv. No. 10267 and elsewhere. Since (τών) would be superfluous it is more probable that the stroke simply marks the fact of the preceding letter being a number, as is the case in line 3 above and also in 138, 1, where Τάθι ιό is followed by a stroke resembling the sign for τών.

7. τῇ ἄνωμέλῃ ἡμιολίᾳ: apparently Aurelius Maximum had been in arrears in his payments for the year before that with which the agreement is concerned, and had therefore had to pay a ἡμιολία, which had been however restored to him.

10. After Μεσορῆ is a spot of ink, which does not however seem to represent a letter.

CXLVIII. LOAN OF MONEY.

FAVŪM. 14.7 x 19.3 cm. A.D. 487. PLATE XXII.

Α Ν acknowledgement of the receipt of a loan of eight solidi less thirty-two carats without interest from Flavius Polychronius, a soldier, to Musaeus, a seller of vegetables, at Arsinoë.

[Mētā τῇν ὑπατίαν Φλαου[σ]ίου Δογγύνου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου Μεσορῆς καὶ ἄρα(τών)] μν XM(κτισονος).

[. . . . . . .]ς Μουταίας ντι[δ] Παύλου λαχανοπαράτης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀρυνα[α]ετῶν

[πόλεως ἄριῳ ἄριῳ Φλαόων Φλαουρίων Πέτρου συμμαθίων ἀριθμοῦ

[. . . . . . .]ρα τῶν λε. . . ἀλεβαραρίων χαίρειν. ἀμολογὼ ἑγχεχέναι με παρά σοι

5 δὲ χαίρος εἰς ἅδεων ὑμν καὶ ἀναμείκου μην χριὰν χρυσίον νομισμάτων ἀκτῷ παρὰ

[κεράτων τριακοντῶν δύο, χρυσίον] νομισμάτων ὑποθείων ἀριθμὸν λβ", κεφαλ[α]ίου ξυγφ

Ἀρυνα[α]ετιων.

[τῇ]ν δὲ τούτων ἀπόδοσιν σου ποιῆσομαι δείχα τόκων ἐπὶ καταβολῆς

[δικῆς δυναντίων χρυσίον νομισμάτων ἐν, ἀρχομένης καὶ γεγονότων

[παπ.] ἐμοῦ τῆς πρώτης καταβολῆς μην ἔως τῆς εἰσιέντως

10 δὲ ἐκπροβοθόμος ὑπερθύμβη κεράτων ἀπόδοσιν καὶ

[ὁμίληθες κατὰ παρακαθήσαν ἐμήν ἐπέγραμν, μοι ἐνδούρων πρόθεσιν]

. . . . . . . . . . . .

5. Ἰωάν Παπ. 7. 1. καταβολαῖς.

'The year after the consulship of Flavius Longinus the most illustrious, Mesore 26, at the beginning of the eleventh indiction. . . . Musaeus son of Paulus, a vegetable-seller from Arsinoë living in the quarter of Theon, to Flavius Polychronius son of Petrus . . . , greetings. I acknowledge that I have received from you direct for my own pressing need the sum of eight solidi of gold less thirty-two carats, total 8 sol. of gold less 32 car., on the standard of the Arsinoë nome. This I will repay you without
interest in eight instalments, two in a year, of one gold solidus, the first instalment beginning and being paid by me in the month of Thoth in the coming twelfth indiction, and successive instalments until the debt is paid in full. But if I delay in the repayment beyond the appointed time and you consent at my request to grant me a further period . . .'

CXLIX. LOAN OF MONEY.

Behinesa.

24.2 x 14.5 cm.

Sixth century A.D.

An acknowledgement, addressed to some persons whose names are lost, through their agent Cyriacus by Aurelius Anoup, a tenant of a garden belonging to them, of a loan of 2 solidi less eight carats, to be repaid at the lenders’ pleasure. The two solidi of which the papyrus is composed are so joined that the recto of one and verso of the other are uppermost.

Διόριζε

ἀνδρὶ ἵ[.] [. . .]ς ἵ[.]

θαυμαστῶν [άτον] Κυριακὸν [. . .]Ης [. . .]Η

Λύρηλος Ἀνουὸν νῦὸς Πετρωνίου μητρὸς Μαξίμας φροντιστῆς

κηπουρὸς ἀπὸ ἐποίκιον Νήσου Δακανίας πέραν τῆς Ὀξυρυγχής (ἰσών)

πόλεως κητήματος τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερήφανης ἐναπόγραφος

αὐτῆς χαῖρεν. ὁμολογὸν ἑσείγηκαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερήφανης ἐντύδειν ἥδη λόγῳ προχρείας τοῦ ὑπ’ ἐμὲ κηπίου τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερήφανης χρυσοῦ νομίσματος.

ματὰ δύο ἱδιωτικὸν ξυγῆ παρὰ κερατία ὀκτὼ

dοθέντα μοι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θαυμασμοτάτου Κυριακοῦ

προνοητοῦ, γύναιαν χρυσοῦν νομίσματα β π(αρά) κερ(άτω, ἡ ἱδιωτικῆς) ξυγὶς, ἀπερ ἀκίν.

δωνα ὡς ἀπὸ παντὸς κυδοῦν ἑπάναγκες

ἀποδόσω τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερήφανῃ[ν] ἢ καὶ τῷ κυρίῳ

ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς τῆς μεθοδίαν κατ’ ἐμοῦ ποιμαίνω

ἀπιθνα ἀν ἀπολαβέων βουληθεὶς ἀνυπερβήτως

ἀνεὶ πάσης ἀντιλογίας κυδοῦν τῶν ἐμοὶ ὑπαρχ(ἀντω) πά(ντω). τῶν.

κύριον τὸ γραμμ[αῖον] τῆς προχρείας ἀπλ[α(ό)ν] γραφ[έν] καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς)

ὁμολόγησα. + (and hand) Λύρηλος Ἀνουὸν φροντιστῆς νῦὸς Πετρωνίου

ὁ προγεγραμμένος ἐδοχὸν λόγῳ προχρείας τὰ τοῦ χρυσοῦ

νομισμάτα δύο παρὰ κεράτα ὀκτὼ ἱδιωτικῶς ξυγῆς κεφαλ(αίον)

καὶ ἀποδόσω ὡς ὑπαρχ(ἑν) βουληθεὶς καὶ συμφωνώ μοι

πάντα ὡς πρὸ(κειται). Λύρηλος Σερρήνος νῦὸς τοῦ μακαρίου

Πιτολείμου ἄξ(ιοθείς) ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτ(οῦ) ἀγραμμ(αίον) ὀδίτος.

+ δι εἰς Ἀρρυπ . . . [. . .] th(e).

3. κύριακον. Pap. 4. νῦὸς Pap. 8. ὑπερήφανες Pap. 10. ἱδιωτικόν Pap. 15. ὑ of ὑπὲρ over the line. 16. ἐπερίεια.
CL. PAYMENT IN ADVANCE FOR HAY.

BEINESA. 31.2 x 11.5 cm. A.D. 592. PLATE XIX.

An acknowledgement by five persons called Aurelius Phoebammon, Papnouthius, Cyriacus, Johannes, and Phoebammon, addressed to Aurelius Abraamius, stating that they had received two solidi as the price of fifty loads of hay to be supplied six months afterwards.

Both the body of the contract and the signatures are written by the scribe Damianus, who appends his own signature in Latin at the end. The contrast between the formal and upright, if inelegant, hand of the professional scribe and his natural hand, which is a flowing cursive with a marked slope to the right, is instructive.

[+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θεωτάτου καὶ ευσέ-
[βετϊ]δε[δος ἡμῶ[ν δεσπόταν Φανού]ιν
Μ[α]υρίκιον [Τ]ιβέριον τοῦ αὐ[α]ρίου Λυχνίου
καὶ Λυτοκράτορος ἐτοὺς ια ὑπατ[ε][ες τοῦ
5 αὐτοῦ ευσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπόταν] [τὸ
ὶ Φαύφη κυ ἱνδε[κτίων] ια.
Αὐρήλιος Φοιβάμμων φροντιστῆς νῦς
Δανείτ ἑατρὸς Μαρίας καὶ Παφ[νούδ]ιος
νῦς Μακαρίου ἑατρὸς Μαρίας καὶ Κυριακὸς
10 νῦς Βίκτορος ἑατρὸς Στέφανοβίτος καὶ
Ἰωάννης υἱ[ schizophren] ἱλβ ἑατρὸς Ἀντίας καὶ
Φοιβάμμων ἐγκροφυλαξ νῦς Μ[. . . . . .]
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE FOR HAY

13. Λυρηκιών Ἀβρααμίων μυλον [... νυψ]

15. Σενονθιών ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυνυχῖτος [νομοῦ]

χαίρειν. [ἐμάλ]πομίου ἐγχεί[κε]ν [παρὰ σ' οὐ

ἔνετε θεν ἅδη] χρυσοῦ νομίσματα δύο

ἰδιωτ[ίῳ] [υ]ψω τομετεδμενα εἰς την

20. συναρεσαθεν ἔχειν τιμὴν] πλήρης

χρότου ξηροῦ σεμία περιστρομένα

πεντήκοντα δώρων ἐν τῷ Φαρμουθὶ μην]$,$

τῆς παρούσης [δ]εκάτης ἱδικτινος

ἐκ νέων [κ]ατομίων τῆς σών τιεν

dεκάτης ἐπιμείκτως ἀναπερθάθως

25. μακροφυτήν] ἐν ἀγγάλαις ὀμολογοῦμεν

παρασχεῖν σοι ἐν τῷ Φαρμουθῇ μήνε

tῆς παρούσης [δ]εκάτης ἱδικτινος

ἐκ νέων [κατομίων τῆς σῶν τεβί

δεκάτης ἐπιμείκτως ἀναπερθάθως

κυνίων τῶν ἔχειν ἡμῶν ὑπαρχόντων

ἐν τῇ τόπῳ. κύριον

τῷ γραμματίῳ ἀπλοῦν γραφέν καὶ

ἐπερωτηθείς ὀμολογήσαν.+ +

Αληθίου Φαβάμμων καὶ Παπνούθιου

35. καὶ Κυριακοῦ καὶ Ἡθάνης καὶ

Φαβάμμων οἱ προγεγραμμένοι

περιστρομένοι ἐν τῷ γραμματίῳ

τῶν δύο νομίσματῶν εἰς χρότου ξηροῦ

ζώα περιστρομένα πεντήκοντα

40. ὁς πρόκειται. Δαμαρυς ἑγραφαί

ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀγραμματῶν

ἀντίων.

+ di emu Damian(u) eteleiothb.

On the verset

4. ὑπαρχόντων ὑποκειμένων εἰς τόπον. κύριον

τῷ γραμματίῳ ἀπλοῦν γραφέν καὶ

ἐπερωτηθείς ὀμολογήσαν.+ +

Αληθίου Φαβάμμων καὶ Παπνούθιου

καὶ Κυριακοῦ καὶ Ἡθάνης καὶ Φαβάμμων οἱ προγεγραμμένοι

περιστρομένοι ἐν τῷ γραμματίῳ

τῶν δύο νομίσματῶν εἰς χρότου ξηροῦ

ζώα περιστρομένα πεντήκοντα

40. ὁς πρόκειται. Δαμαρυς ἑγραφαί

ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀγραμματῶν

ἀντίων.

+ di emu Damian(u) eteleiothb.

In the 11th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Flavius Mauricius Tiberius the eternal, Augustus and Imperator, and the tenth consulship of our aforesaid most pious sovereign, Phaophi 23, 11th indiction. Aurelius Pheobammon, overseer, son of David and Maria, and Papnouthiuss son of Macarius and Maria, and Cyriacus son of Victor and Stephanous, and Johannes son of Job and
Anna, and Phoebammon, guard of the fields, son of M. . . ., all coming from the farmstead of Sophroyne in the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Aurelius Abraamius . . . from Oxyrhynchus, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from you forthwith two solidi of gold reckoned by your private standard, as the full price agreed upon between us for fifty loads of dry hay, total 2 sol. of gold by your private standard for fifty loads of dry hay, which hay we undertake to supply to you in satisfactory condition, well-grown, in bundles, in the month of Pharmouthi of the present eleventh indiction from the new crop of the, D.V., coming twelfth indiction without any delay, on the security of all our property which is thereto pledged. This bond, of which one copy only is made, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I have given my assent.' Signature of Aurelius Phoebammon and his associates written by the scribe Damianus, who appends his own signature in Latin.

15. Perhaps μυλο[ψ]ργος, but the reading of the third letter, which has been corrected, is very uncertain.

29. ἐνδεκάτης ἐπιμέθες: it is curious that though the payment has to be made before the end of the eleventh indiction the hay is said to belong to the harvest of the twelfth ἐπιμέθαι, and at first sight it is tempting to suppose that the ἐπιμέθαι were a different cycle from the ἰδικτίων and partly overlapped them. In that case the ἐπιμέθαι must be identified with the movable 'Egyptian' indiction years beginning generally in Pauni, while the ἰδικτίων would be the fixed Byzantine indications beginning on Thoth 1. This view would explain such cases as the present one and Pap. Oxy. I. 133. 18-20, where a precisely similar difficulty occurs; but without more evidence we hesitate to believe that at Oxyrhynchus ἰδικτίων regularly meant the fixed, and not, as elsewhere in most cases, the movable, indiction years. Generally where ἐπιμέθαι occurs in Oxyrhynchus papyri the word seems to be merely a variant for ἰδικτίων and the cycle of ἐπιμέθαι to correspond with that of ἰδικτίων; cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 138. 13-16 εἰς τὸ ἔτος ἐπιμέθαις ἃ�πὸ πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χωκαὶ μηδὲ τῆς παραβίας τεσσαρακαϊδεκάτης ἱδικτίων](κατὰ πεντεκαιδεκάτης τοῦ Χωκαὶ μηδὲ τῆς σφ[η] πεντεκαι[δ].

43. eteleisth: the second h (if it be ἡ and not merely a flourish) represents η; cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 135. 31.

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**CLI. LOAN OF MONEY.**

**ASHIMUNÉN.**

35 x 24·7 cm. A.D. 610–640. Plate XXIII.

Agreement made at Hermopolis by four men of the village of Tachōi and the other landowners of the village, by which they pledged themselves to repay a loan of money at a certain date. The papyrus is considerably mutilated, having lost about thirty-five letters at the beginnings of the lines; but the general sense remains clear. The document is signed by three witnesses.

[+ 'Εν ὀνόματι τῆς ἀγίας καὶ ὀρεοῦσιον τράδας πατρὸς καὶ νικῆ καὶ ἄγιου] πνεύματος, βασιλευ[ας τοῦ] θε[ς]τάτου
[kai εὐφεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φαλούου Ἡρακλείου[ς] τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγοῦστου Λυκαράτου κ] μεγίστου
[εὐργετού ἔτους τῆς ἱδικτίων], ἐν Ἐρμοντόλει τῆς Θηβαίου.

[ ] ὕπο τοῦ καὶ το πρόσωπον Ἀσφατουρίου τοῦ εὐκλεοντάτου
5 [ ]] ἐκατέρως Θηβαίου τοῦ τόπων ἀναπληροῦντι διὰ Σερίουν, τάρταρον ἀπὸ κοιμῆς Ταχοὶ δι' ἡμῶν Πολίου υἱοῦ]
This letter is mainly concerned with an account of some property, consisting of a court with six cellars, four of which had been inherited by a brother and sister, Symeon and Nonna, from their mother. The letter breaks off in the middle of a sentence and was either in the final flourishes.

CLII. LETTER.

FAYÓM. 36·5 x 30·5 cm. Fifth or early sixth century a.d.

THIS letter is mainly concerned with an account of some property, consisting of a court with six cellars, four of which had been inherited by a brother and sister, Symeon and Nonna, from their mother. The letter breaks off in the middle of a sentence and was either
continued on another sheet or else never completed. It is written across the fibres in a large semi-uncial hand, which tends to become more cursive as it proceeds. A curious form of the V-shaped $v$ occurs, in which the two straight strokes cross and are joined at the bottom by a horizontal line, the result rather resembling the Coptic $\kappa$. On the verso of the papyrus is a short partially effaced account in six lines.

$\tilde{\scriptsize \text{+Εδεξάμην τὰ γράμματα τῆς \[\sigma\]ής [...] \[... \]...ς διαβέθεσαι}}$


1. A honorific adjective is lost before διαβέθεσαι, to which ταύτη and κατηξιώσων refer.
LETTER

35.5 x 16 cm.  Late sixth or seventh century A.D.

This letter, addressed to Senouthius and containing miscellaneous directions, is apparently only a rough draft. It is in a very untidy state and has been freely corrected and altered by the writer, who has not always troubled to cross through what he had first written, as he would presumably have done if the letter was to have been actually sent.

The writing is across the fibres of the recto.

+ Tοῦς κρατήρινας δύο ἀνθρώποιν
απὸ τοῦ ἐποικείου Δεσοκανάχου μὴ πέμψῃς
eἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἀλλὰ ἀπόκλεισον αὐτοῦς
eἰς τὸν ὀρμὸν σου καὶ γράψον μου. τὰ δὲ
gαυδάρια παρασκεύασον δοθῆναι τῷ
πλ[. . .]ικῷ ὑπὲρ ἀποτροφῆς ἕκαστον
gαυδαρίου τριμήσῃ ὕν καὶ δὲ λάβ[ω]ρ[ν]
οὶ ὄνελάται μίαν ἀρτ[α]βῆν[α] κριθῆς ὑπὸ ἕκαστον
gα[ii]δαρίου ινα τὴν μὲν κριθὴν κατὰ
στρα[.]πτ[.]αν φάγωσαι τὰ γαυδάρια τὸ δὲ
tριμήσων δοθῇ [[ἕκαστον ὄνελάτη]] λόγῳ
ἀποτροφῆς αὐτοῦ· ἀλλὰ εἰς κρατήσῃ αὐτὰ καὶ διαπανῆῃ εξ αὐτῶν λόγῳ αὐτῶ(ν). εἶ δὲ
ἐχεῖε ἀπὸ.

τροφάς καὶ κριθὴν κάτω εἰ[.]Βαβυλῶνα
λόγῳ τῆς τοιαύτης ἀπ[.]τροφῆς μὴ δώσῃ(ς)

15 τριμήσια μιδὲ κριθὴν. ἔαν δὲ ἐκφρήσῃ(ς)
tὰ ἄρρενεκα πρόβατα γράψων μοι εὐθέως
ὅπι π[.]π[.]α ἄρρενεκά εἰσιν καὶ πόσα θηλικά καὶ πέμψων τὴν
cαταγράφην ἀυτῶν, καὶ πέμψα[ν] μοι] ἱνα
ὁ θεὸς σῆμι τῆς ψυχῆς σου ὡς

20 διέσημας με εἰς τὴν καὶ[α]γραφῆν ταύτην.

On the verso
+ τῷ τὰ πά(ντα) σ. ( ) τμαζῑῳ̄ Σενουθίων . αν ... [. . .]

[... . . .]

2. The termination -ων of τοῦ εποικείου written above -ων.  5. Second ε of παρασκεύασον written above 6.  7. Second ι of τριμήσων corr. from ε; so in 15.  8. ε of οὐελάται corr. from 6.  9. ίνα Pap.; so 18. ν of της above the line.  10. ο of φάγωσιν written above 6ω, which letters are crossed through. ο of το corr. from 6ω.  11. Second ι of τριμήσων written above 6ω. ο of λογω over an erasure.  12. αλλα ... ανω(ς) above the line.  14. Above ο of λογω is an overwritten ο, erased. Above δωση vestediges of an overwritten word.  16. ε of οφέληκα corr. from 1.  17. και ποσα θηλικα above the line.  19. ο of θεος corr. from 6ω. After ω some letters erased.  20. εσθῆς με written above εστηγας με, which is crossed through. καταγραφήν written above διαμομήν.
Do not send the two men from the farmstead of Liscanachus whom you have seized to Babylon, but shut them up in your roadstead and then write to me. As for the labourers (?) see that a quarter's payment is given to . . . for the provision of each labourer, and also what the donkey-drivers receive, namely one artaba of barley for each labourer, so that the labourers may eat the barley on the journey and the quarter's payment may be given for their provision. But let one person keep it and expend it for them. If however you have provision and barley down at Babylon for this provision, do not give quarterly payments or barley. If you let out the male sheep write to me immediately how many males there are and how many females, and send me the register of them. May God destroy your soul if you destroy me in the matter of this register.'

5. γαϊδρα: this word is perhaps to be connected with γαϊτης, which is found in Hesychius as an equivalent of γεωργός. γεϊδριφ(ον) occurs in B. G. U. 377. 5 in a list of supplies δοθέντα εἰς τὸ μαγειρεῖον.

CLIV. LETTER CONCERNING A HOSPITAL.

19.8 x 34.7 cm. Late sixth or seventh century A.D.

A LETTER from a person attached to a hospital (νοσοκομίων), asking whether a demand to supply a donkey, barley, &c., from the hospital's possessions, should be satisfied or not.

+ Oi[he]n ἡ περιβλέπτουσ ὑμῶν γνησία φιλία ὡς διδοκται ἀφομοιωθήναι τὴν μο[ίρ]αν τοῦ εὐαγγελοῦς νοσοκομίων εἰς τὰς διανομὰς καὶ μὴ παρελθεῖν τινα διὰ τῶν ἐποικεῖων αὐτοῦ. ἐπειδὴ τοῦ παρόντος ἦλθαν ἑνταῦθα οἱ ἀπὸ Παιαθοῦ τοῦ ἐποικείου λέγοντες ὡς ἐπάγγας ὅνον καὶ κρήνη καὶ χόρτον καὶ καὶ ἐφάνη μοι πιστῶν τὸ πράγμα, ἀλλὰ παρακαλῶ τοὺς περιβλέπτους ὑμᾶς παραγγεῖ[λ]αμι μὴ παρ[ε]λθεῖν τινα


On the verso, below an erased line,

+ τὸ δεσπότι(ατο) μ[ο]ῦν α[δε]λφῶ τῷ(το) σ[ε] . ( ) περιβλέπτους παν(v)τομ(αξίων) πρ(ο)κ(ωντο) αξίωτατο(στάτω) γνη(σίω) κυρίῳ Σεβ[ι]κ[ω] α . τ( ) + Κομίτ . . . . . . +

1. ὅμορφα Pap. 3. ἔμαθον corr. from ω. 2. Second o of ωον above ω, which is crossed through. 5. επιγράφω: Pap. 6. δίκαρv Pap. 9. Second ολ of ἐποικεῖοις corr. from αί?

'Your eminent sincere friendlinesses are aware that it has been decided that the revenues of the sacred hospital's share should be set apart for the distributions, and that no one should pass through its
farmsteads. Now some people from the farmstead Piahoth have just come here saying that they have been assigned a donkey, barley and fodder, and the affair seemed to me genuine. I therefore beg your eminences to issue orders that no one should pass through the farmsteads. If however they were assigned by my lord and brother the most magnificent secretary, or by our common lord the most honourable illustris, let your eminent friendlinesses direct another letter to be written to me in order that I may admit them; for I do not wish to give them trouble without prevision or accurate instructions from you on each point. For it was decided, as has been said, that the share of the sacred hospital should be set aside for any distribution that might occur, and I shall be sorry that out of it opulent farmsteads should be provided with everything which they ask for.

9. αἴτητι : sc. τὴν μοίραν. αἴτητι might also refer to φιλ[ε]α in line 6; but αἴτητι does not occur in this sense elsewhere in the letter, and ψάρω has intervened in line 7.

CLV. WAGES ACCOUNT.

ASHMUNÉN. 13·5 x 17·3 cm.  
Fifth century A.D.

A SHORT account of payments of corn to labourers as wages in the twelfth indiction-year. On the verso are some scribblings.

Δόγχ(ος) σίτου μισθοῦ τῶν γεωργ(ῶν) ἡμῶν σύν θ(ε)φ ἤθεν τινος.  
Ἐνώχ γεωργ(ῶθ) Ἐρμαπόλεως  
Πέτρου βοιλ( ὡς) Ἐρμαπόλεως  
Φρυντους γεωργ(ῶθ) Ἐρμαπόλεως  
Βίκτορ(ος) γεωργ(ῶθ) Ἐρμαπόλεως  
Ματθαίος γεωργ(ῶθ) ἄρκανο(ν) ἡμῶν  
Πέτρου βοιλ( ὡς) ἄρκανο(ν) ἡμῶν  
Κόλθε βοιλ( ὡς) ἡμῶν  
Πέτρου μικρ( ὡς) Περιήγησ  
ἐντολής δι(ος) Ἰακουβίου

3. βοιλ/ Pap.; so 7, 8. ιδ Pap.; so 5, 7 ις.
3. βοιλ( ὡς) : ? βοιλ(άτον).

CLVI. ORDER FOR PAYMENT.

13·5 x 11·2.  
Seventh century A.D.

+ Θελής ἐν σή ἀδελφό(έτης)  
δοῦναι τῶν γραμματι-  
φόρων ταρχίου
May it please your brotherliness to give to the letter-carrier seven jars of pickled fish, total 7 jars, and no more.

4. The form κυρίων appears to be new.

**CLVII. RECEIPT.**

Behnesa. 9.7 x 35 cm. A.D. 612. Plate XXII.

THIS papyrus and 158 are receipts for money paid by the bank of Macarius at Oxyrhynchus to persons journeying to Alexandria. In 157 two solidi on the Alexandrian standard (cf. note on 140. 10) were paid to a slave accompanying the banker and a sum of gold; cf. Pap. Oxy. I. 144. Both papyri are dated by the two eras in use at Oxyrhynchus starting from A.D. 324 and 355 respectively (cf. Pap. Oxy. I. p. 192), and were written by the same person across the fibres.

'Paid through the most noble Macarius, banker, to Arithas, slave, on his departure for Alexandria with the aforesaid distinguished person and the gold of the instalment for the month Phaophi of the first indiction, two solidi of gold on the Alexandrian standard, total 2 sol. of gold Alex. and no more. Total 2 sol. Alex. The 289th which is also the 258th year, Phaophi, first indiction.'

**CLVIII. RECEIPT.**

Behnesa. 10.5 x 36.5 cm. A.D. 612.

ANOTHER receipt for money paid by the bank of Macarius (cf. 157) to the attendants of a cancellarius or inspector of revenues, whom they were accompanying to Alexandria.
RECEIPT

+ ἑάθι(η) δι(ά) τοῦ εὐδοκιμίῳ Μακάριον τραπεζί(ίτου) τοῖς συμ(µᾶ)χ(οῖς) κάτω µερίς(ευροµένοις ?) ἀπερχοµένοις
ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρεί(α) µετὰ Μόσχου τοῦ περιβλέπ(που) καγκέλλαρ(ί)ου λόγῳ ἀναλώµ(ατος)
ἐπὶ µ(η)ν Φαύφι ἐν(ικτίωνοι) πρώτης
χρυσοῦ ἵδιωτικ(ῇ) νοµίσµ(ατος) δίµοιρον παρὰ κερ(άτια) δύο ζηµιὰν τέταρτον, γί(νεται)
χρυσό(στοι) ἴδι(ωτικῇ) νο(µίσµατος) ᾖ(π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ζηµιὰν ὁµ(όν).  
(2nd hand) + γί(νεται) νο(µίσµατος) ᾖ(π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ζηµιὰν ὁµ(όν). 

1st hand

(ἐν τούς) Ἐπὶ(καὶ) Σαµη µ(η)σί(ος) Φαύφι ἐν(ικτίωνοι) πρώτης. +

1. συµµέτρεται απερχοµένη Παρ.  3. ἕνωσις(φί) Παρ.

'Paid through the most noble Macarius, banker, to the assistants of the lower division (?) on their departure for Alexandria with Moschus the distinguished cancellarius on account of expenses for the month of Phaophi in the first Indiction two thirds of a solidus of gold on the private standard less two and three-quarters carats, total 2 sol. of gold on the private standard less 2½ car. and no more.' Date.
VI. DESCRIPTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS PAPYRI.

CLIX. 6·3 x 3·8 cm. Fragment from the top of a leaf out of a book, containing on the recto parts of the last four lines of Iliad xxii, and on the verso the ends of II. xxii. 30–37, written in square upright uncial, probably of the fourth century A.D. xxi. 608 [ov]§ [αρα τοι] γ' [τιλαν, 609 [μει[αι] ε[τ][α][λνας, 610 [ος 7] εθαύ' εν [, 611 [ες] πόλιν ον (ο written above α) followed by e or σ erased. xxii. 30 σημα [ε]υντατι, 31 βροτοι- [σι], 32 θεωρος, 33 ] χερσων, 34 εγεγουει, 35 ] πιλάων, 36 μαχησθαί, 37 ορείγουν.

CLX. 6·3 x 1·1 cm. Vellum fragment from the bottom of a leaf, containing on the recto parts of 5 lines and on the verso parts of 5 lines of a prose literary work written in a sloping uncial hand of about the sixth century A.D. Verso line 3 μιλεων κα ζωγραμ. [, 4 ]. τιν... ρωτὴν ὀσπερ αγγαβ κα ακρα[, 5 ]ω σφων προσαγεν τον μεν κτη.[

CLXI. 4·9 x 7·6 cm. Dimē. Fragment of a contract for the loan of 245 artabae of wheat from Pyrrhus to Heliodorus, containing on the recto the signatures of the συγγραφω- φύλαξ Nicanor and the borrower, and on the verso the title. Second century B.C. 5 lines in all.

CLXII. 16·5 x 9·2 cm. Dimē. Conclusion of a letter dated in the 41st year (of Euergetes II), Thoth 29 (B.C. 130). 3 lines.

CLXIII. 16·2 x 7·6 cm. Dimē. Conclusion of a receipt for 4 (drachmae?) paid by Tesenouphis and Marres (cf. 58). Second century B.C. 6 lines, and at the end three lines of demotic.

CLXIV. 8·5 x 9·2 cm. Dimē. Fragment of an account written on both sides of the papyrus, the writing on the recto being over an effaced demotic document. Second century B.C. 17 incomplete lines in all.

CLXV. 8 x 33·3 cm. Conclusion of two receipts for payments of corn, the second being signed by Diogenes ἀνιγγαρ(φεις); cf. 59. Second century B.C. 10 lines in all.

CLXVI. 2·4 x 8·4 cm. Gebelēn. Conclusion of a loan similar to 46–50 signed by Arius, agent of Anicetus, agoranomus. About B.C. 127; cf. Gr. Pap. II. 18. 28. 4 lines.

CLXVII. Height 12 cm. Gebelēn. Three fragments containing parts of the last five lines of a demotic contract, with parts of three lines of a Greek docket showing that the ἐγκύκλιον had been paid, and mentioning the 28th year (of Philometor or Euergetes II, i.e. B.C. 154–3 or 143–2).

CLXVIII. Four fragments, the largest measuring 7·6 x 8·6 cm., containing parts of 8 lines of a copy of official correspondence (?). Late second century B.C.

CLXIX. 23·8 x 31·5 cm. Ashmunēn. Conclusion of a proposal for a lease, dated in the
9th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Sebastus (A.D. 62). 21 lines, of which the last six are nearly complete.

CLXX. 17·1 x 23·8 cm. Ashmunén. Parts of 23 lines of a contract for the sale of land, with a formula resembling that of 95 and 96. Dated in the 17th year of the Emperor [M. Aurelius] Aug. Arm. Med. Parth. Germ. Sarm. Max., Tubi (a.d. 176-7). On the verso parts of two columns, the first being a letter addressed to some official of Hermopolis, the second giving a list of names.

CLXXI. 11·2 x 10·5 cm. Ashmunén. Account of payments to γεωργοῖ, dated in the 13th year of Imp. Caes. Domitianus Aug. Germ. (A.D. 93-4). Incomplete, the end being lost. 16 lines.

CLXXII. Ashmunén. Seven fragments, the largest measuring 29·5 x 23·8 cm, of an official account in several columns, consisting of a list of persons arranged alphabetically followed by the abbreviation ἅ with various numerals. Second century A.D.

CLXXIII. 18·2 x 15·3 cm. Ashmunén. Receipt addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome by Antonius Justinus for 100 artabae of barley, similar to 107 and 108; cf. introd. to 107. Dated in the 25th year of Commodus, Pachon (A.D. 185). Incomplete, having lost the beginning. 19 lines.

CLXXIV. 23·5 x 14·7 cm. Ashmunén. Similar receipt from Antonius Justinus for 100 artabae of barley supplied by the elders of Parium; cf. introd. to 107. Dated in the 25th year of Commodus, Epeiph (A.D. 185). Incomplete, having lost the beginning. 19 lines.

CLXXV. 9·5 x 6·3 cm. Ashmunén. Fragment of a similar receipt for 385 artabae; cf. introd. to 107. Dated in the 26th year of Commodus (A.D. 185-6). 12 lines.

CLXXVI. 14 x 11·5 cm. Ashmunén. Fragment of a similar receipt for 430 artabae; cf. introd. to 107. About A.D. 185. 9 lines.

CLXXVII. 10·8 x 4·8 cm. Ashmunén. Fragment of a similar receipt for 385 artabae, probably a duplicate of 175; cf. introd. to 107. About A.D. 185. 13 lines.

CLXXVIII. 13·8 x 17·9 cm. Ashmunén. Beginning of a similar receipt for barley supplied by the elders of Σωμητήσις; cf. introd. to 107. About A.D. 185. 17 lines, of which the first seven are nearly complete.


CLXXX. 32 x 13·5 cm. Ashmunén. Parts of two columns of an official letter, the second column containing a list of abstracts of contracts (?) Second or third century A.D. Ends of 37 lines in Col. I.

CLXXXI. 19·5 x 11·5 cm. Ashmunén. Concluding part of a letter to Ammon, written in sloping uncial. The writer ends ἐρώταται σε βούλομαι καὶ μεμήνησαι τοῦ γραφισμοῦ περήν [?] οὗ σε παρόντα ἠρώσασα. ἔρρωσο καὶ διευτύχει. Παινίν ᾗ. Third century A.D. 19 lines.

CLXXXII. 7·5 x 11 cm. Parts of four lines, the 1st and 4th being Latin, the others Greek and mentioning στρατιώται. Dated in the consulship (?) of Diocletian and [Maximian] (A.D. 287-304). Written across the fibres.
CLXXXIII. 29.4 × 31.5 cm. Account in two columns, consisting of names with sums in corn and money, headed Ἰ. ἀν θη(ῶν) καὶ νοταρ(ῶν) καὶ ἐπικεμέ(ῶν) καὶ γραμ-μ(ηεύων). Sixth century A.D. Nearly complete, but faded. 21 lines in Col. I.

CLXXXIV. 24.5 × 27.5 cm. Parts of 5 lines of an account. Sixth century A.D.

CLXXXV. 29.7 × 7 cm. Beginnings of 14 lines of an account. Sixth or early seventh century A.D. On the verso four complete and one incomplete line in shorthand.

CLXXXVI. 9.5 × 7.9 cm. Tax-receipt written in a small hand with numerous abbreviations. Seventh or eighth century A.D. Complete. 6 lines.

CLXXXVII. 4.3 × 8.8 cm. Four lines in small Coptic uncial, being the signature to a contract. Sixth or seventh century A.D.

CLXXXVIII. 13.3 × 15.3 cm. Coptic letter with address on the verso. About the seventh century A.D. Practically complete. 11 lines.

CLXXXIX. 5.5 × 13.5 cm. On the recto four incomplete lines of Arabic, and a line of Coptic in a small cursive hand, with an Arabic seal. On the verso five lines of Coptic in a similar hand. Eighth century A.D.
APPENDIX I.
ADDITIONAL THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENTS.

CXC. FRAGMENTS OF THE SHEPHERD OF HERMAS.

PLATE XXIV.

Parts of seven leaves, besides two small unplaced fragments, of a papyrus codex containing the Shepherd of Hermas written in an upright uncial hand of about the sixth century A.D. Two kinds of stops are used, the single and double point; and the ordinary contractions found in biblical MSS. occur. Mistakes of spelling are not infrequent.

The history of the recovery of the Greek original of the Shepherd of Hermas, which down to 1856 was known only from translations, is curious. In that year the notorious Simonides brought to Germany from Mount Athos three leaves (now at Leipzig) of a fourteenth century codex containing part of the Shepherd (Mand. XII. iv. 7—Sim. VIII. iv. 3, Sim. IX. xv. 1 and xxx. 2), together with what professed to be a copy of the rest. The disclosure of Simonides' extensive forgeries and the discovery in his papers of another copy of the Shepherd in Greek left matters in a very unsatisfactory condition, though it has been generally recognized that one of the two copies was really, if carelessly, made from a genuine MS. at Mount Athos containing the missing portions from the beginning as far as Sim. IX. xxx. 2. A few years later Tischendorf discovered the Codex Sinaiticus, which included about a quarter of the Shepherd (Vis. I. i.—Mand. III. ii. and a few more fragments of Mand. III. and IV.). But an even more important contribution to the recovery of the Greek original was made in 1888 by Prof. Lambros who found at Mount Athos nine leaves in the same handwriting as the three leaves at Leipzig—the original of Simonides' copy. There is now therefore MS. authority for the Greek text from the beginning up to Sim. IX. xxx. 2. For the conclusion of the work (Sim. IX. xxx.—X.) which was contained on the missing last leaf of the Athos codex, we are still dependent on translations. The Greek version of this portion produced by Simonides has been generally recognized as a forgery, though so late as 1887 Hilgenfeld attempted to revive the theory of its genuineness. Two papyrus fragments of the Shepherd are also known, Mand. XI. ix. with an additional passage (Pap. Oxy. I. 5. cf. F. C. Conybeare in the Athenaeum, July 9, 1888), and Sim. II. vii—x. and IV. ii—v (Diels and Harnack, Sitzungsber. d. Berl. Akad., 1891).

The fragments here edited are scattered over the whole book, and include some passages which are extant in both the Sinaiticus and the Athous, others which are contained in the Athous alone, and one (Frag. k. verso) from the missing Greek conclusion. The papyrus tends to agree with the Athous and the corrector of the Sinaiticus as against the first hand; but one of the insertions of the corrector of the Sinaiticus is ignored by the papyrus
(Fr. a recto 19, note), and there are numerous variations from both the Sinaiacus and the Athous though none of them go far to affect the sense. The fragment of the lost ending is naturally the most interesting, and furnishes an additional proof of the forged character of Simonides' version.

We give a collation with the text of Gebhardt and Harnack (1877). For the readings of the nine leaves of the Athous which are still at Mount Athos we have used the collation of Prof. Lambros¹ (Cambridge, 1888).

(a) Vis. I. ii–iii. 14 × 12 cm.

**Recto.**

1. ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μονο βλέπω
2. καταναίητε μονο θαύμα
3. δραμεν λευκὴν εἴς εριων
4. θεϊόνων γεγονώς
5. μιγαλήν καὶ ηλίδε γυν
6. [προσβυτις ἐν μασ]
7. [στιῳ λαμπρόται ἐχον]
8. στὰ βαβλίων εἰς τὰς χειτρας
9. καὶ εκαθεσθε μυον καὶ
10. ἀσπαζεται με Ερματ
11. χαιρε: καγω λυπομεν
12. νοι καὶ κλαιων ειπον
13. κυρια χαιρε καὶ ειπεν μοι
14. τι στυγνος Ερμας ο μια
15. κρασιους ὁ αστοχητος
16. ο παστο[κ]ε γελων τι
17. ουτων καὶ τη[γ]η[γ]η[γ]
19. γω ειπον ἀν[η][η]
20. ναικος αγαθωτατης

**Verso.**

1. [και ἡδη δεδοκιμασθε]
2. [πονηρον εργον και]
3. [λιστα Ἐρμας ο εγκρα]
4. [της ο απεχωμενος τι]
5. [σης επιβλαβομας πονη]
6. [πας καὶ πληρης πατη]
7. απολαθησος καὶ ακακι
8. ας μεγαλης αλλ ουξ ε
9. [νεκα τ]ουτοι σοι οργι
10. ζεται ο δεις αλλ ενο το
11. [οικον σου] του ανομησα
12. [τα]ει του και εις μασ
13. [σου γονεις αυτων ε]
14. [πιστεψεις: αλλα φιλο]
15. [τεκνος ων] ουκ εινουθε
16. [τεις σου του] οικον αλ
17. [λα αδηκας] αυτων κατα
18. [φθαρηνα] δια τουτο ορ
19. [γηται σου ο] και α[λ]

---

**Recto 4. χιλ[ερμων]**: so Ν⁴ (omitted by the first hand), G(e)h(hardt)-H(arnack).
12. ελαιων: so Ν⁴, Gb-H., χαλως Ν⁴.

¹ It is not very easy to ascertain from that collation what the readings of the Athous really are. On p. 7 Prof. Lambros says, 'I may go on to give an accurate collation of the transcript of Dr. Georgandas, which I have made with the large edition of Gebhardt and Harnack'; but on p. 10 he says, 'I now go on to give the collation of the Codex with the text ascribed to the apographon of Simonides in the edition of Gebhardt and Harnack.' Since the text of Gebhardt and Harnack is not based on the apographon of Simonides, it is obvious that these two statements contradict each other. From internal evidence it would seem that the editor's statement on p. 7, and not that on p. 10, represents his meaning. It is to be hoped that a new edition of the Shepherd will soon be forthcoming.
FRAGMENTS OF THE SHEPHERD OF HERMAS

14. Ερμαί: Ερμαί N, Gb-H. The nominative is a mere error; perhaps Ερμο[ε] was written for the vocative in line 10 also.

15. απετέθεσε τας μας N, Gb-H. Here too the omission of μα is wrong.

17. οὗτος: ὁδυ η N, Gb-H.


16. και εις υμας: so Gb-H., with some versions; και εις ηματι N* Ath., η αυτος η N*.


(b) and (c) Vis. III. xii–xiii. 5 × 9.5 and 5 × 5.5 cm. Plate XXIV (Verso). Recto.

[...]

και ἀπετεθεθε τας μας xii. § 3

λακιας υμοι και προσ

ηλθεν υμιν ευχαριστη

και ενεδυναμωθη

5 εν τη πιστει και ιδων την και την ροξποιησων

υμοι εξ[αρη] και δια του

[το εθηλωσεν] υμε[ν] την

[οικοδομην του παρηγου]

10 [και ετερα δηλωσεν ει οαν]

... ...

... ...

... ...

Verso.

[...]

[...]

[...]

5 το συμπόλει[σ]ον μα[ια]χυρος

εστηκεν και γαρ ο κοσμος

δια το[ς][παρασεν κρατηθαι]

στοιχειον οι ουν μετα

νοσησαιτες ολοτελως

10 νεοι εσονται τεθεμε

[...]

... ...

... ...

Verse 2. καθημεν ιαχηθα ἡ θεος MSS., Gb-H. The papyrus perhaps had [ιαχηθα τοπο]βεσαν, but the construction is obscure.

4. εχει ποδας: ποδας εχει MSS., Gb-H.

5. και (τερει)ς

7. κρατείται MSS.: οι στοιχειοι κρατείται MSS., Gb-H.

(d) Mand. XII. i. 4 × 3.8 cm. Plate XXIV (Recto).

Recto.

[λεγε] μοι αροταν απο σεαν § 1

[τον] πασαν επιθυμιαν

[πο]γιαν εν[δυσαι δε την

[επε]θυμιαν την γαλαθην

5 [και] σεμηθην .......

[...]

... ...

... ...

Verso.

[τοιο τους τα] [παραιδι] § 3

[δουτα τους] ανοις εις

[θανατου] ιακ ανεβηκαμε

[απ αυτων] ακονε φησιν

5 [ει]ν ποιοις [ε]ργους θεινα

[του τη επιθυμια τοι]ηρα

[τους δουλους] τοιν θυ
Recto 5. After σκευὴ the Athous proceeds ἐνδέξθης γὰρ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ταύτην. If the papyrus had this, we must divide [v ενδέξθης γὰρ t]υπν ἦ]πν would be suitable.

Verso 3. οὐας αἴθεις, γνώρισέ μοι καὶ ἀφήξαι ὑπ' αἰτίων Ἰβ-Η, following the copy of Simonides. γνώρισέ μοι ὑπ' ἀφήξαι is however the reading of the Athous.

4. άκουε: ἄκουεν Ἀθ., Ἰβ-Η.
6. πυθηρα: ἓ πυθηρᾳ Ἀθ., Ἰβ-Η.

(e) Sim. IX. ii. 6:8 × 7:6 cm.

PLATE XXIV (Recto).

Verso.

| [πεδίου εδεξε]ν μοι | § 1 |
| [πεθαναν μεγ]αλην λευ | |
| [κε]ν εκ τον πι]μιδου ανα | |
| [βεβήκ]υαν ἦ] de πετρα | |
| [νυκτολετρα ἦ]ν των ο | § 5 |
| [ρεων πετραγ]νος | |
| [υπτ θυ]ν[ια θηλαι αλον | |
| [των κοσμα]υ χωρησαν πα | § 2 |
| [λαια de ἦ]η πετρα e | |
| [κε]νυν πυλην εκκεκ | § 10 |
| [μεμειρ]ν εχουσα ως | |

Verso 1. εδεξεν: εδεξε Ἰβ-Η.
3. πεδίου.
6. πετραγ]νος: perhaps πετρα)κων should be read.

Recto 4. ήραν: om. Ἀθ., Ἰβ-Η.
10. μετά τὸ ίδεω is the reading of the Athous, but such a division as μετα would be contrary to rule, and the scribe elsewhere divides words correctly.

(f) Sim. IX. xii. 11:2 × 17 cm.

Recto.

καν[ι] παλα[ε] τε | § 2 |
τρα' η] δε πυλη φημ | |
δια τι κε[ηγ]ελ[ε] .. ἦ | |
φημων επι συγατον | § 3 |
| των ημερων της συν | |
| τελειαν φανερος εγε | |
νετον δι[α] τ]ουτο καινη | |

Verso.

| ....... | ....... | § 5 |
| ....... | ....... | |
| ....... | αυτης και | |
| [μεμα]ν εχει πυλην μη | |
| τι δυνη [ει] χ[ε]σων | |
5 | την πυλην ειςελθει— | |
5 | ει μη[η] δια της πυλης | |
5 | ης εχει πως γαρ φη | |
5 | μη[ι] κε δυν[α]με γενεο[θ]αι | |
FRAGMENTS OF THE SHEPHERD OF HERMAS

Recto 1-4. The papyrus here differs considerably from the Athous, which has (apparently) διὰ τοῦτο καὶ παλαιὸς ἢ δὲ πάνω διὰ τί καυφὴ, φησὶ, κόμι; δι', φησὶ, ἐκ' ἐγκάτων τῶν ἡμερῶν. Gb-H. have the same with the substitution of ἐγκάτων for ἐγκάτων.

Verso 2. αὐτὴς: περιτεσσιχμῆνυ κέλυφ καὶ μίαν Ath., Gb-H. The doubtful ε in line 1 could be θ, ο, or σ.
4. δινῃ [ε]· εἰκέων τὴν πολὺ: δενῃ εἰς τὴν πολὺν ἐκέλυφ Ath., δυνηεὶς εἰς τὴν πολύν ἐκέλυφ Gb-H.

(ε) Sim. IX. xvii. 4·7 × 3·8 cm. Plate XXIV (Recto).

Recto.

4. 7 3. 8 cm. Plate XXIV (Verso).

Verso.

(θ) Sim. IX. xxx. 5·8 × 5·4 cm. Plate XXIV (Verso).

Recto.

Verso.

Recto 2. διατί ἄλλα καὶ ὑπὸ εἰσὶν αἱ ἑδαι καὶ ποικιλαῖ Ath., Gb-H. The papyrus is clearly much shorter. Owing to the number of variations in this fragment from the text of the Athous, it is difficult to ascertain the probable lacunae at the beginnings and ends of the lines.

5. τὰ δύσεκα ἄλλα εἰσὶν αἱ κατακόπτου διὸν τὸν κόμον Ath., Gb-H. Apparently the scribe omitted τα and the final ε of εἰσ. ὀλον τον will not fill the lacuna between ll. 6-7.

Recto 1. φησιν περὶ: φησὶ, καὶ περὶ Ath., Gb-H.
2. αἱ λιθοὶ αἱ ἐκ τοῦ πέδου Ath. The relative size of the lacunae at the beginnings and ends of lines in this fragment is very uncertain, but in any case there is not room for both the second αἱ and ἐκ.
6. [τω ἀποβεβλη] is rather long for the lacuna between ll. 6-7.
8. τὸν λευκὸν τὸν εἰπεί Ath., which is too long for the lacuna between ll. 8-9.
Verso. It is interesting to contrast this fragment of the lost Greek ending with the lengthy version of the corresponding passage forged by Simonides (Hilgenfeld, Hermes Pastor, 1887, p. 101): πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι οἱ προφανεῖς τῷ πέργε ιθαί διὰ λαϊν λευκόν καὶ ὁπλίτου διότι ἐστιν οἱ ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ ἡμῶν ἐκ νηπίατες πιστοί, ἀπερ μάλαστα καὶ ἄρχη τελευτὴς τοιοῦτοι διαιρενόντων, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ πάντες οὗτοι γένος ὑμεῖς. μακρυστάν ἄρα τὸ γένος ἐκείνο δυτὶ δικαιό ἔστι καὶ δικαίον ὅπερ τὰ βρέφη. δικοὺ δή, φησὶ, νῦν, ὁ Ἑρμῆς, καὶ περὶ τῶν λιαν μὲν στραγγόλους λαμπρῶν ἄν δινων λόγων. πάντες μὲν οὗτοι ἄστερ κάρακας, Ἑρμῆς, εἰς ἡμέραν ἐκ τοῦ λευκοῦ δρονοῦ. The earlier of the two Latin translations is obviously close to the Greek fragment: hi autem omnes candidi inuenti sunt, qui crediderunt et qui credituri sunt; ex eodem enim genere sunt. felix hoc genus quia innocuum est. audi nunc de illis rotundis lapidibus et splendidias. hi omnes de hoc candido monte sunt.

Here it is even more difficult than in the case of the recto to fix the relative size of the lacunae at the beginnings and ends of the lines. The division which we have proposed is not very satisfactory in line 8, for the π of λαμπρῶν is under the ν of λιαν).

1–2. Perhaps κα[ι με]λα[τες τιστενε[τιν].
7. 1. στοιχ[γιλων.

(i)  
Recto.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0·6 x 2·5 cm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[σε]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verso.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0·6 x 2·5 cm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[σε]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(k)  
Recto.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14·6 x 5·5 cm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[κ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verso.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14·6 x 5·5 cm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[κ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> 15 g ιψ.

Of the numbers at the top 24[,] probably refers to the page, 16 to the division into sections adopted by the scribe.
Fragment from the upper part of a leaf out of a papyrus book, containing verses 1-2 and 5-6 of the nineteenth chapter of Exodus. At the top of the recto where the chapter begins is a title of some kind. The fragment is from a very handsome MS., written in large round uncialis of calligraphic type, of about the sixth century. The following fragment of Deuteronomy (192) is in a similar handwriting, and probably it as well as the unplaced piece printed below and three smaller fragments (194) belonged to the same manuscript, which may have extended to several volumes including the whole of the Pentateuch. The ink is of the brown colour common at this period.

The following fragment is certainly from the same MS., and should be readily identified, but we have not succeeded in doing so. It is from the lower part of a leaf, and the recto formed the conclusion of a chapter or section.
FIGURE 12. PROVERBS, Chap. X.

12.3 x 4 cm.

FIGURE 13. PROVERBS, Chap. X.

12.3 x 4 cm.  

A stichometric arrangement is observed like that found in the papyrus fragments of Psalms 108, &c. (Amh. Pap. I. 6). The handwriting is a rather small upright uncial of about the sixth century. There are a few variants from the texts of the Vatican and Alexandrine codices. Our collation is with the text of the Vatican MS.
The following fragments of theological works, which have been unable to identify, were all bought together with 191, 192, and 193.

CXCIV. Three small fragments from a papyrus book, the largest measuring 6.7 × 3.9 cm., in a large uncial hand resembling that of 191 and 192, perhaps forming part of the same manuscript. About the sixth century A.D.

CXCV. 8.6 × 4.5 cm. Fragment of a papyrus book containing on the recto parts of 14 lines, and on the verso parts of 12 much effaced lines. Recto ill. 2-5 περικρήθη προθεται, η θεοτοκις ἡ βασιλεία, η σωτήριος ἡ ἱερά,ἐκτείνοντες ἡ παρακλήσεις. About the fifth century A.D.

CXCVI. Seven fragments, the largest measuring 15.8 × 5.8 cm., from a papyrus book written in an irregular uncial hand of the sixth or seventh century A.D. Frag.

CXCVII. Three fragments, the largest measuring 6.3 × 5.5 cm., from a papyrus book. Frag.

CXCVIII. Six fragments, the largest measuring 4.2 × 6.2 cm., from a papyrus book. Frag.
CXCIX. Three fragments, the largest measuring 8 x 13.1 cm., containing on the recto some effaced cursive writing and on the verso parts of several lines in a large uncial hand of the sixth or seventh century A.D. Frag. (a) line 6. κατα φωτειν. 

CC. Fourteen small fragments, the largest measuring 7.5 x 5.6 cm., belonging to the papyrus of the Psalms (Amh. Pap. I. 6).

CCI. Eleven miscellaneous fragments of papyrus books, the largest measuring 3.5 x 4.6 cm., in different hands. Sixth or seventh century A.D.

APPENDIX II.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO AMHERST PAPYRI, PART I.


Questions of interpretation would take up too much space here, and we confine ourselves to calling attention to the discussion of 3 (a), the 'Letter from Rome,' by Harnack, and his identification of Maximus ὁ πάρας with the bishop of Alexandria in A.D. 264–282, and of Theonas with Maximus' successor. On account of the interest aroused by that document we have given a facsimile of it in the present volume (Plate XXV).

As generally happens when suggestions are based on the facsimile of a papyrus, most of the proposed alterations of our readings are unsuitable. Of those readings suggested in the above-mentioned articles which imply an alteration of our text other than in the supplements of lacunae, one, Φοικᾶς for Φωρᾶς in 9 (θ) 3 (Harnack), is right; two, ΣΟΜΟΡΡΩΝ for ΓΟΜΟΡΡΩΝ in 1. II. 16 (Burkitt), and διξα for . . . . in 3 (a). II. 9 (Deissmann), are possible.
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